



Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Plan

May 9, 2025



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Acronyms

The following acronyms are used in the historic preservation plan.

APE - Area of potential effects

ARPA - Archaeological Resources Protection Act

BCE – Before Current Era

HPC – Historic Preservation Commission (Idaho Falls)

ICRIS – Idaho Cultural Resources Information System

ISHS – Idaho State Historical Society (parent state agency of SHPO)

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

NAGPRA - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NAPC – National Alliance of Preservation Commissions

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

SHPO – Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (state agency)

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Plan Summary

Project Purpose

In 2023, the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) secured funding and consulting assistance to complete the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Plan. This 10-year plan will guide the year-to-year activities of the HPC so as to make preservation efforts ongoing, feasible, valuable, efficient, and productive. It will serve the greater Idaho Historic Preservation Plan (IHPP) goals primarily through the following objectives:

- 1) Keeping decision makers and the public informed and knowledgeable about historic preservation issues, practices, opportunities and its values;
- 2) Using current and future best practices and technologies to help historic preservation transition into the 21st century;
- 3) Identifying sources of financial support related to historic preservation; and
- 4) Ensuring proper documentation and curation of archaeological resources per State standards.

The Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Plan is a living and working document, subject to revision. It is projected to have a ten-year life span but will be reviewed and amended, if necessary, in five years (2030). It should be reviewed and used every year by the HPC to establish benchmarks toward meeting the goals and objectives within the plan.

Project Summary

The city of Idaho Falls and the HPC hired Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies as their consultant for the planning process in December 2023. Throughout, the HPC led the process – from defining the schedule, to public engagement, to setting appropriate goals. City leadership met with the consultant between HPC meetings to provide additional information and keep the project on schedule. The HPC met with the consultant in public meetings on five occasions in 2024 to discuss and create the plan. A 15-question survey created on the ArcGIS Survey123 platform was distributed to the community beginning on June 4, 2024. The city produced a postcard with the QR code to the survey, sent out a press release, provided a link on their website, posted the survey on city social media and in city newsletters, and posted it on large boards at the entrance to the library. Using a mini-presentation provided by the consultant, HPC members made presentations to key stakeholder groups including the Downtown Development Corp., Greater Idaho Falls Realtors, and the Elks Club.

Survey results were collected through August 9, 2024. Staff provided an update on the plan to the HPC on October 3, 2024. The first draft plan was circulated between staff, the HPC, and SHPO between November 5 and December 11, 2024. A second (revised) draft was posted for the public on the city's website on January 13 2025, for review and comment. The second (revised) draft was circulated between staff, the HPC, and SHPO between January 13 and February 13, 2025. A community open house was held on January 14, 2025, in the city council chambers. The HPC recommended the plan for adoption at their meeting on March 6, 2025.

Background

Idaho Falls is located in Bonneville County, which is located in the southeast region of the state. As of 2024, the city's population numbered 68,699, making Idaho Falls the fifth most populous municipality in the state.¹ Idaho Falls serves as the county seat for Bonneville County and is widely considered the regional hub of commerce and entertainment for Eastern Idaho. As of 2022, the largest local economic industries were cited to be education and healthcare, scientific and professional, and retail trade, accounting for 38% of total employment.² However, the diversity of employment also includes:

- ❖ Agriculture, fishing and mining;
- ❖ Construction;
- ❖ Manufacturing;
- ❖ Wholesale trade;
- ❖ Transportation;
- ❖ Information;
- ❖ Finance and insurance;
- ❖ Arts, food, and entertainment;
- ❖ Public administration; and
- ❖ Other services.³

Idaho Falls was the only city of the top six most populous in the state to gain jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic, 2019-2020.⁴

Benefits of Historic Preservation

The benefits of historic preservation are numerous and varied. While many apply to communities throughout the state as well as nationally, some may be more relevant locally or individually depending on personal perspectives. Preserving the unique sense of place, community character and history, and fabric of the community that tells a complete story benefits Idaho Falls because its history is compelling. The craftsmanship expressed in historic buildings provides further intangible and quality of life benefits. Economic benefits include increased property values, greater economic stability through lower foreclosure rates, naturally-occurring affordable housing, heritage tourism, and creation and retention of local well-paying jobs. The walkability of older neighborhoods and downtowns provide environmental benefits through reduced driving, but the other environmental benefit can be categorized as sustainability through the reuse of historic

¹ Statistics according to World Population Review, <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/idaho>.

² City of Idaho Falls, Local Economy, <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/17b558fdc87e4f3e866ef80e33eb9ab8>.

³ Idaho Falls Economic Development, Economy, <https://dashboards.mysidewalk.com/idahofallsdevelopment>.

⁴ Idaho Department of Labor, 2020 Labor Market and Economic Report (2021), p.12, https://www.labor.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/publications/Idaho_Labor_Market_Report_2020.pdf.

materials and retention of embodied energy within an existing building. This is why historic rehabilitation has also been dubbed “the ultimate recycling.” Historic preservation is also fiscally prudent as government investment by incentivizing continued use and reducing landfill waste.



Figure 1. An 1890 Victorian cottage before and after rehabilitation. Saving this house was measured to be equivalent to saving 12,338 gallons of gasoline. Throwing it away would be equivalent to the waste that an average person would create over 139 years. Source: The Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in Utah.

Historic preservation is encouraged and empowered statewide by Idaho’s statement of purpose of local historic preservation as stated in Idaho State Code 67-4608:

The historical, archeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the state is among the most important environmental assets of the state and furthermore that the rapid social and economic development of contemporary society threatens to destroy the remaining vestiges of this heritage; it is hereby declared to be the public policy and in the public interest of this state to engage in a comprehensive program of historic preservation, undertaken at all levels of the government of this state and its political subdivisions, to promote the use and conservation of such property for the education, inspiration, pleasure and enrichment of the citizens of this state. It is hereby declared to be the purpose of this act to authorize the local governing bodies of this state to engage in a comprehensive program of historic preservation.

The International Building Code, and by extension the city’s building code, includes an exemption that generally states that a historic building or structure within a historic district may be exempted from the application of certain building codes if, upon recommendation from the HPC it was determined that the proposal would prevent or seriously hinder the preservation or restoration of that historic building or structure. This applies as long as the hazardous conditions are removed or rectified.

Historic Context

The history of Idaho Falls can be divided into five temporal historic periods.

- ❖ Native Peoples & Early Contact, Pre-1863
- ❖ Montana Trail & Railroad Era, 1864-1887
- ❖ A Shift to Agriculture & Major Growth, 1888-1920
- ❖ Community Development Between the Wars, 1921-1940
- ❖ Urban Renewal & Modern Growth, 1941-1974

Native Peoples & Early Contact, Pre-1863

The area now known as Idaho Falls sits in the eastern area of the Snake River plain in southeastern Idaho. Mountain ranges, including the White Knob Mountains to the west, Blackfoot Mountains to the south, and Snake River Mountains to the north, shelter the landscape from meteorological extremes. Precipitation is relatively low at 10 inches, annually.⁵ Idaho Falls rests within one of the largest flows of basalt on the continent. The volcanic rocky soil combines with deposits of alluvial



Figure 2. Undated photograph of a Shoshone-Bannock Village. Source: *The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe*, <https://www.sbtribes.com/about>.

silt to create a rich and productive landscape.⁶ The Snake River flows southwest through Idaho Falls on its way to meet the Columbia River in Washington State. The river was historically an important corridor for sockeye salmon and other native fish.⁷

Salmon was a dietary staple of the Paiute, Shoshone, and Bannock peoples, collectively known as the Neweenee in the Shoshonian language. To them, the Snake River was called Bia

⁵ The State of Idaho, "State of Idaho Profile Geography and Environment," Idaho.gov, <https://ioem.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/id-shmp-chapter-2-state-of-idaho-profile.pdf>.

⁶ William M. Phillips and John A. Welhan, "Geologic Map of the Idaho Falls North Quadrangle, Bonneville County, Idaho" (Idaho Geological Survey, 2011).

⁷ However, the species is now endangered. coalition of non-profit and governmental organizations is working to revitalize the Snake River riparian corridor. The National Wildlife Federation, "Restoring the Columbia River Basin: A Future Where Salmon and Clean Energy Can Coexist," <https://www.nwf.org/Northern-Rockies-and-Pacific-Region/Conservation/Snake-River-Salmon>.

Ogwaide. It sustained the tribes in their seasonal settlements which ranged across the Intermountain West and northward into Canada.⁸ Though culturally related, the Shoshone and Paiute peoples lived separately until the 1600s when Northern Paiutes relocated to the Snake River plain. The groups often traveled together to harvest the vast natural resources needed to sustain their peoples. Over time, Paiutes who traveled with the Shoshone became known as the Bannock Tribe. Together, the groups enjoyed a rich diet of fish, native plants, roots, and bison meat. The bison became a more important staple after the proliferation of horses in the 1700s. With the expanded range made possible on horseback, the peoples of southern Idaho travelled annually to Montana for a great bison hunt, until the intervention of U.S. troops in 1864 forced its cessation.⁹



Figure 3. A 1967 photograph of The Wasden Site (Owl Cave). Camera is facing north. Credit: R.P.M. Gildersleeve. Source: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form.

Early European explorers, trappers, and traders came to know the Snake River plain as homeland of the Shoshone and Bannock, though these ancestral groups had inhabited the area for thousands

⁸ The National Park Service, "Newenew: The Shoshonean Peoples of Southern Idaho," <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/sbtribes.htm#:~:text=The%20original%20resources%20here%20once.and%20further%20to%20time%20immemorial.>

⁹ The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, "History," <https://www.sbtribes.com/about/>.

of years prior. The Wasden Site near Idaho Falls includes evidence of human habitation for at least three millennia.¹⁰ Archaeological investigations began in 1965 and were conducted in three lava tubes, accessed from ground level, within the extensive basalt plateau. The purpose of the dig was to document evidence of human activity along with the remains of Ice Age megafauna. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in May, 1976 (NRHP# 76000669).¹¹



Figure 4. Photograph of Captain Benjamin Bonneville.
Source: Wikimedia Commons,
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pd_photo_benjamin_bonneville.jpg.

The first known contact between the Shoshone and explorers came in August of 1805, when the Lewis and Clark expedition crossed over the Continental Divide via the Lemhi Pass in the Bitterroot Mountains.¹² In 1810, John Jacob Astor, America's first multimillionaire, sent an overland exploration party led by Wilson Price Hunt to follow their trail. Hunt camped with his group and followed the Snake River (which he named the "Mad River") through what is now southern Idaho on his trek to establish a headquarters for his Pacific Fur Company in the northwest.¹³

The first exploration in earnest of the Snake River plain took place in 1832 when the French-American Captain Benjamin Bonneville explored the area as part of his years-long scientific, trapping, and trading expedition.

Bonneville requested a leave of absence from the Army in 1832 so that he could pursue an adventure to the Oregon Country, about which he heard fabulous tales at his military post in Missouri. He courted private investors to fund his travels and supplemented his income by trapping and trading beaver pelts along his route. His expedition passed twice through southern Idaho, in 1832 and

¹⁰ Susanne J. Miller, "The Wasden Site (Owl Cave)," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1976), Section 8.

¹¹ The Idaho Heritage Trust, "The Wasden Site," <https://www.idahoheritagetrust.org/projects-grants/the-wasden-site/>.

¹² The National Park Service, "Lemhi Pass," <https://www.nps.gov/places/lemhi-pass-mt-id.htm#:~:text=Lewis%20and%20Clark%20NHT%20Visitor%20Centers%20and%20Museums&text=A%20few%20days%20later%2C%20on,and%20the%20Missouri%20River%20watershed>.

¹³ Astor succeeded in his quest and founded the headquarters in Astoria, Oregon. Arthur Hart, "Astor Party Made Epic Trek Across Idaho, 1810-12," The Idaho Statesman, November 05, 2016, <https://www.idahostatesman.com/news/northwest/idaho/history/article112889368.html>.

1834, recording the flora, fauna, geography, and culture of the region.¹⁴ Though Bonneville's scientific papers were initially lost, Washington Irving, of Sleepy Hollow fame, memorialized the Captain in his monograph entitled, "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville." The book was originally printed in 1837 and established Bonneville's reputation as a great explorer. His narrative also popularized the lesser-known regions of the West. Of the Snake River and its landscape, Bonneville reminisced:

We are inclined to think that the Snake River must be one of the most remarkable for varied and striking scenery of all the rivers of this continent... Rising in a volcanic region, amidst extinguished craters, and mountains awful with the traces of ancient fires, it makes its way through great plains of lava and sandy deserts...and at other times, careers through green and smiling meadows...Wildness and sublimity, however, appear to be its prevailing characteristics.¹⁵

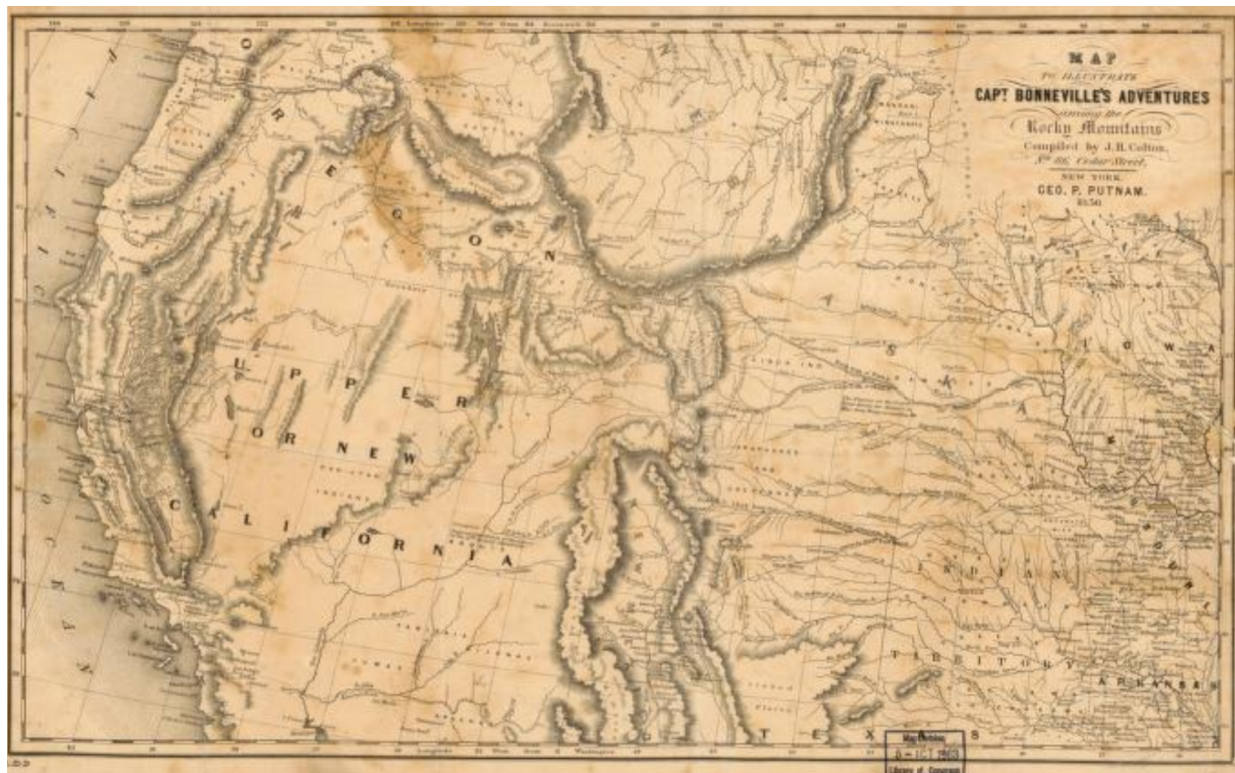


Figure 5. 1850 "Map to Illustrate Captain Bonneville's Adventures Among the Rocky Mountains." Credit: George P. Putnam. Source: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C.

¹⁴ Evan Filby, Army Leader and Western Explorer Benjamin Bonneville, South Fork Companion, <https://sfcompanion.blogspot.com/2020/04/army-leader-and-western-explorer.html>.

¹⁵ Washington Irving, "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville," (United Kingdom, G.P. Putnam's and Sons, 1895), 206.

In 1834, as Bonneville traversed the Snake River Valley on his way back to Missouri, Nathaniel Wyeth established Fort Hall in southeastern Idaho at the confluence of the Snake and Portneuf rivers. Wyeth was a New England entrepreneur who, like Bonneville, longed to explore the West and capitalize on its vast natural resources. His original fort consisted of a trading post and living quarters built of cottonwood logs. In 1837, the powerful Hudson's Bay Company purchased his fort and rebuilt the structure with adobe. The new fort became a major center for travel and trade in the region due to its location on the Oregon Trail. It also served as a locus for cultural interactions between native peoples and traders.¹⁶



Figure 6. Circa 1870 photograph of a fur trader. Source: Wayne Heath, Idaho Fur Trappers, University of Idaho Library.

When Britain ceded the Oregon Territory to the U.S. in 1846, Fort Hall received an influx of pioneers heading west. It became one of the region's most important refueling stops, serving as many as 300,000 travelers before it fell into relative disuse circa 1856, as pelts in the region became scarce and tensions with local tribes ran high. However, Fort Hall remained in use as a station on the overland stage and mail route.¹⁷ In 1867 it became part of the Fort Hall Reservation established by the federal government. The Shoshone and Bannock tribes were forcibly relocated to the reservation after being compelled to sign the Fort Bridger Treaty with the U.S. in 1868.

¹⁶ Fred Davis, "Oregon Trail - Part 3, Fort Hall," Bingham News Chronicle, October 18, 2024.

¹⁷ Kathy Alexander, "Fort Hall, Idaho – Trading on the Snake River," Legends of America, www.legendsofamerica.com/id-forthall.

Montana Trail & Early Railroad Era, 1863-1887



Figure 7. Map of the Montana Trail. Source: Frajola, <https://www.rfrajola.com>

\$1.2 million in gold.¹⁸ However, the area is best known for its strategic importance for the freighting industry which supplied the mining camps of present-day Montana. A large gold strike near Bannack City in 1862 was quickly followed by others in Virginia City and Helena.¹⁹ Soon, thousands flocked to these areas by going through the Idaho Territory in hopes of making their fortune.

In the still relatively unpopulated Idaho and Montana territories, miners depended on shipments of food and supplies via wagon train.²⁰ Many freighting companies capitalized on this need and conducted lucrative trade along the Montana Trail between Salt Lake City and Fort Benton. Like many overland roads in the U.S., the trail followed traditional pathways that Native Americans had used for thousands of years. The route connected settlements throughout the

Shortly after President Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act of 1862, he approved the creation of Idaho Territory in 1863, which at the time included Montana and the majority of present-day Wyoming. As the Civil War raged in the East, thousands flocked westward in search of a fresh start. Idaho was a prized destination for its arable land and connection to the mining industry. Since 1849, California gold had inspired thousands to resettle in America's new territories, and southern Idaho likewise drew many hopefuls in search of fruitful deposits of gold, silver, and copper. A discovery at Mount Caribou on the eastern edge of the Snake River plain, would later produce over



Figure 8. Unattributed photograph of the basalt island known as Eagle Rock. Source: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1974.

¹⁸ Mary Jane Fritzen, *Historic Bonneville County: A Centennial History* (HPN Books, 2012), 11.

¹⁹ Archives West, *Montana Mining Company Records, 1882-1934*, Introduction, "Historical Note," <https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv28731>.

²⁰ The Montana Territory was established in 1864, Montana.gov, "Brief History of Montana," https://mt.gov/discover/brief_history.

intermountain West through Idaho Falls and was heavily trafficked by settlers, travelers, and freighters. It facilitated the shipment of nearly half of all goods supplied to Montana.²¹

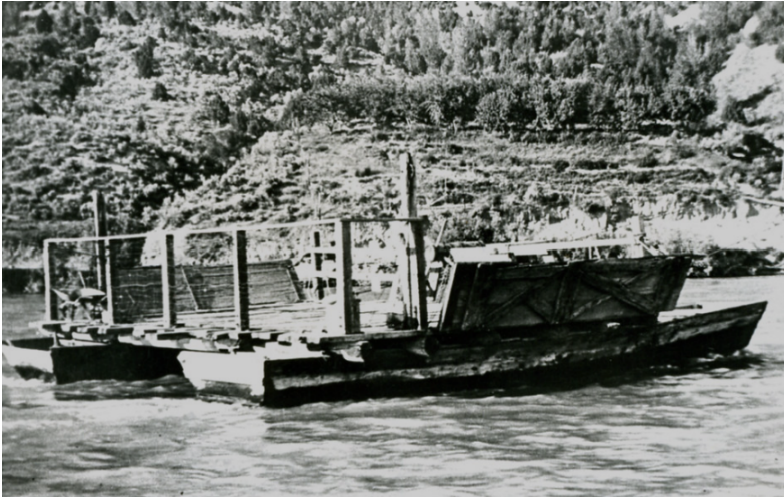


Figure 9. Photograph of a ferry crossing the Snake River. Source: The Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society.

However, the Snake River at times presented a challenging obstacle along the Montana Trail. Freighters with their teams and heavy wagons often struggled to cross when the water was high. In June of 1863, the Idaho Territorial Legislature permitted William Hickman and Harry Rickards to open a ferry across the Snake River. They called it the Eagle Rock Ferry after a nearby basalt island where eagles nested.²²

The location was nine miles north of present-day Idaho Falls and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP #74000734).

Ferries provided an important means of travel throughout the territory and were therefore regulated by the legislature. Hickman and Rickards were authorized to charge the following fees for their services:

- \$.15 for each sheep or hog,
- \$.25 for other loose animals,
- \$.50 for a mounted horse,
- \$ 4.00 for a wagon and two horses or oxen, and
- \$ 1.00 for each additional team of horses or oxen.²³

James Madison (Matt) Taylor was a prospector and freighter who used the Eagle Rock ferry in his travels between Utah and Montana. An astute entrepreneur, he noted that the Snake River gorge narrowed nine miles downstream from the ferry and determined it to be an excellent site for a bridge. Once the structure was complete, Taylor could charge the same tolls without as much daily

²¹ Fritzen, *Historic Bonneville County*, 11.

²² Merle Wells, "The Eagle Rock Ferry," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1974), Section 7. Evan Filby, "Eagle Rock Ferry Across the Snake Opens for Business," *South Fork Companion*, June 20, 2013.

²³ Rick Just, "Taking a Ferry in Idaho," *Speaking of Idaho*, May 26, 2018.

labor. He bought rights to the crossing, including the ferry, from Hickman and Rickard in 1864. Taylor, in partnership with W. F. Bartlett, and Edgar M. Morgan, founded the Oneida Road, Bridge, and Ferry Company, the first corporation in what would become Bonneville County.²⁴

The original bridge, composed of timber and scrap metal, was completed by May of 1865. It was called Taylor's Bridge, but often assumed the title of Eagle Rock Bridge, like the ferry it replaced.²⁵ Robert Anderson, Taylor's brother-in-law, relocated from Missouri that same year to become his partner in erecting a stage station to benefit from traffic crossing the bridge. Together, they directed the construction of an adobe bank/general store and a house, a wood barn, and a blacksmith shop for Anderson. The little township sat near the current intersection of Capital and Broadway in Idaho Falls.²⁶ They named the settlement Taylor's Crossing, but it was also known as Eagle Rock for its connection with the bridge.²⁷

The crossing quickly began to thrive. Bridge tolls were highly profitable for Taylor, and Anderson's store did a brisk trade in guns, gold dust, food, and clothing.²⁸ Disappointment struck when a spring flood in 1867 destroyed the original bridge. Taylor rebuilt later that year and went on to serve in the territorial legislature in 1868. Both



Figure 10. Historic view of Taylor Bridge, ca. 1870. Source: Wikimedia commons.

Taylor and Anderson recruited other family members to join their venture. One notable addition was John C. Anderson, who joined his brother as a business partner. The siblings remained in Eagle Rock for much of the rest of their lives. Though Taylor eventually returned to Missouri in the 1880s, his cousin, Sam Taylor, remained in Eagle Rock to operate a thriving livery and cattle

²⁴ Filby, "Eagle Rock Ferry," South Fork Companion, June 20, 2013.

²⁵ Eldora Shoemaker Keefer, "Eagle Rock History," Snake River Echoes, Vol. 3, no. 4, 1974, 62.

²⁶ Connie B. Otteson, "Unsung Heroes and Settlers of Bonneville County, Idaho." Harris Publishing Company, Inc., 2005.

²⁷ Idaho State Historical Society, Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series, Eagle Rock, <https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/0033.pdf>.

²⁸ Fritzen, Historic Bonneville County, 13

operation. He was also one of the first sheriffs in what was then Bingham County and was famous for never carrying a gun.²⁹

The Anderson Brothers store was the center of local culture and commerce.³⁰ It also functioned as a bank, post-office, and trading post. Robert served as Eagle Rock's first postmaster and as chairman of the village, a title synonymous with that of mayor. The settlement was lively and crowded, but most people were just



Figure 11. Circa 1880 photograph of the Anderson Brothers' Store in Eagle Rock. Source: Rick Just, "Anderson Brothers," *Speaking of Idaho*, <https://www.rickjust.com/blog/anderson-bros>.

passing through. An 1870 post office report to the federal government claimed a total of 75 people lived in Eagle Rock.³¹ But all of that was about to change as the railroad headed north from Ogden, Utah.

The first locomotive of the Utah and Northern Railway arrived in July of 1879 via a new iron suspension bridge, built across the river within view of Taylor's wood bridge.³² The structure was designed and assembled in Pennsylvania by the firm Kellogg and Maurice and shipped to Eagle Rock via the transcontinental railway. It was 800 feet long and sat 50 feet above the Snake River.³³

²⁹ Keefer, "Eagle Rock History," *Snake River Echoes*, Vol. 3, no. 4, 1974, 59.

³⁰ Trails of Hope: Overland Diaries and Letters, 1846–1869, "John C. Anderson," <https://overlandtrails.lib.byu.edu/biographies.php?name=anderson-john-c>.

³¹ Fritzen, *Historic Bonneville County*, 13.

³² Taylor's wood bridge remained in use until 1889, when it was condemned and replaced with a metal bridge. See Evan Filby, "Franchise Granted for Taylor's Bridge Across the Snake River," *South Fork Companion*, December 10, 2023. <https://sfcompanion.blogspot.com/2019/12/franchise-granted-for-taylors-bridge.html>.

³³ *The Deseret News*, July 16, 1879, 8.

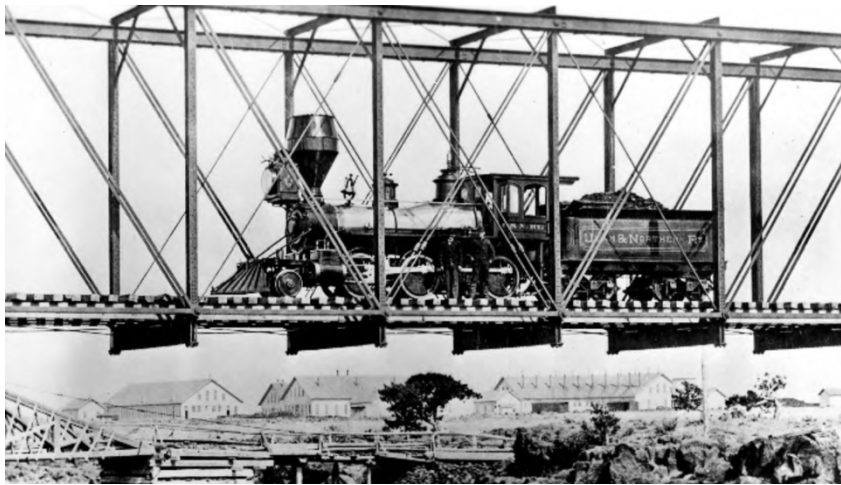


Figure 12. Circa 1880 photograph of train bridge at Eagle Rock. Note the second Taylor bridge in the background. Source: Utah State Historical Society.

The Anderson brothers donated property to facilitate the quick construction of railroad facilities which could accommodate the influx of travelers and settlers who arrived daily.³⁴ The new roundhouse and machine shops would also provide employment for around 200 men.³⁵

The Utah and Northern Railway funded further retail development along Front Street, also known as Eagle Rock Street, the town's commercial area along the river. New storefronts included a bakery, a drug store, a grocery store, several saloons, a meat market, an opera house, a lumberyard, and a hotel.³⁶ One newspaper correspondent reporting on the Eagle Rock boom stated, "Eagle Rock is just about the liveliest place I have seen the past year or two."³⁷



Figure 13. Circa 1885 photograph of commercial buildings on Eagle Rock St. Note the lava rock exterior of the central building. Source: William Hathaway, *Images of America: Idaho Falls* (Arcadia Publishing, Charleston: South Carolina), 17.

In addition to the new businesses populating the commercial center, many new homesteaders flocked to the area. In 1880, John Anderson became the founding partner of the Anderson Canal Company, which sought to irrigate the land in anticipation of greater

³⁴ William Hathaway, *Images of America: Idaho Falls* (Arcadia Publishing: South Carolina, 2006), 17. The Eagle Rock Street and its cinnerucak buildings were listed as a historic district in the NRHP in 1973. Demolition of the district for a new city library in 1985 resulted in the delisting of the Eagle Rock Street Historic District in 1986.

³⁵ Fritzen, *Historic Bonneville County*, 16.

³⁶ Joe L. Marker, *Eagle Rock USA* (Idaho Falls: Robco Printing, 1980), 1.

³⁷ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, April 17, 1885, 4.

settlement and agriculture.³⁸ His was one of many business/civic enterprises seeking to accommodate growth by utilizing the Snake River to create more arable land. Of the landscape, *The Salt Lake Tribune* reported, "The Snake River Valley, for a long distance above and below town, is well adapted for a farming district, and the lands are rapidly being taken up."³⁹ The newspaper estimated that 1,200 homesteads were registered each month in 1885.⁴⁰ Many of the newcomers were Latter-day Saints⁴¹ from Utah, who took advantage of the easy journey facilitated by the railroad and resettled in the Snake River Valley. Their congregation grew to constitute approximately 25 percent of Eagle Rock's population.⁴² But members of nearly every denomination settled in town, and churches were constructed to accommodate the diverse community. Rebecca Mitchell arrived in Idaho from the Baptist Missionary Training School in Chicago in 1882. She opened Eagle Rock's first school and Baptist church in an abandoned saloon on Front Street.⁴³

As nothing better could be found, I transformed my shanty into a chapel and schoolroom of the most primitive kind imaginable, having no furniture save two benches, which served at night for a bedstead and by day for seats for the larger pupils, each having a box in front for a desk. The smaller children had two boxes, one for a seat and one for a desk.⁴⁴

³⁸ Connie Otteson, "I.F.'s Founding Brothers: A Tale of Tolls, Travelers and a Town Born on the Snake," *Idaho Falls Magazine*, July 26, 2011, <https://www.idahofallsmagazine.com/2011/07/ifs-founding-brothers>.

³⁹ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, April 17, 1885, 4.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ While The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is the proper and preferred name, the LDS Church's style guide accepts historical use of "Mormon Pioneers" in contexts such as this, and abbreviation simply as "the Church" or "LDS Church." For brevity in this document, both will be used, as well as simply "Pioneers," (capitalized throughout as a proper noun), "Mormons," and sometimes "members." No disrespect is meant to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in abbreviating, to any subsequent church in Salt Lake City, nor to other groups of pioneers who settled here or in other regions. This is simply a convenience where the meaning is not likely to be confused here.

⁴² Mary Jane Fritzen, *Idaho Falls, City of Destiny* (Bonneville County Historical Society, 1991), 54.

⁴³ BYU Idaho Special Collections, "Rebecca Mitchell, <https://archives.byui.edu/s/public/page/rebecca-mitchell>.

⁴⁴ Rebecca Mitchell, "Glimpses From My Life," <https://jesusinidahofalls.com/2017/01/21/4226/>.



Figure 14. Circa 1884 photograph of the First Baptist Chapel. Source: Mary Jane Fritzen, *Historic Bonneville County*, 17.

In 1884, Mitchell was instrumental in the funding and construction of First Baptist Chapel (demolished) on what is now the corner of Ash Street and Eastern Avenue in what would become Idaho Falls.⁴⁵ She was a suffragist and the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Idaho and was later the first woman to be selected as chaplain for the Idaho State Legislature.⁴⁶

Eagle Rock's astounding growth continued through the 1880s until events coincided to halt, then reverse, its trajectory. In 1886 a severe windstorm destroyed the Utah and Northern Railroad's roundhouse, like a harbinger of bad news. In 1887, the railroad made the business decision to relocate its terminal and offices to Pocatello and the roundhouse was never repaired.



Figure 15. Photograph of an early Idaho potato harvest. Source: Idaho Potato Museum.

A Shift to Agriculture & Commercial Growth, 1888-1920

On March 10, 1888, *The Blackfoot News* reported that the population of Eagle Rock was "increasing...in dogs."⁴⁷ The departure of the railroad dealt a major blow to development as many businesses closed their doors and followed the railroad out of town. However, during this crucial period in the history of Eagle Rock, many early citizens chose to stay and promote

⁴⁵ Fritzen, *Historic Bonneville County*, 17.

⁴⁶ Biographical Database of NAWSA Suffragists, 1890-1920, "Biography of Rebecca Mitchell, 1834-1908," <https://documents.alexanderstreet.com/d/1009656441>.

⁴⁷ *The Blackfoot News*, Mar 10, 1888, 1.

the town as an ideal place to live. Their strategy shifted from extolling the benefits of the railway to an increased emphasis on the land's suitability for agriculture and husbandry.



Figure 16. Circa 1895 photograph of the Great Western Canal construction.
Source: Bonneville County Historical Society.

Eagle Rock is the natural market and outlet for all the fine agricultural country along upper Snake River and as such the thrifty farmers pour into its lap their rich treasures of farm products which straightway find their way into northern and eastern markets. From this point this season, her merchants have shipped carloads after carloads of the finest potatoes the eye ever beheld to eastern cities...and

they are now engaged in shipping grain, hay, and other products.⁴⁸

Every man, woman and child in the U. S. should read this advertisement.

THE NEXT BIG CITY

It has long been expected that a great City would be built some where in the Middle West, beyond the Rocky Mountains. This new city is

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

A car load and a half of farm products exported in 1888; 100 car loads in 1889; 400 car loads in 1890; 2000 car loads in 1891 and 3,000 car loads in 1892.

This geometrical increase in exports is bound, in the very nature of things, to advance values of town property in this giant young city of destiny.

\$2,000,000 have been expended in building

LARGE IRRIGATING CANALS.

We sell town lots on the installment plan. Parties desiring to purchase at rock bottom figures, will do well to correspond with the undersigned.

Circulars and beautiful colored lithographed maps sent to any address on application

Idaho Falls has the greatest water power of any inland City in the United States.

Respectfully,

624 Chamber of Commerce Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

"Water is the God of the Harvest."

Figure 17. Circa 1894 advertisement in Chicago area newspapers for Idaho Falls. Source: Fritzen, *Historic Bonneville County*, 29.

One of the early citizens who stayed in Eagle Rock was Joseph Addison Clark. He had arrived from Indiana at the height of the town's railroad boom period in 1885 and had found work as a surveyor and engineer on early irrigation projects.⁴⁹ By the time Clark arrived, there were already 28 locally owned irrigation cooperatives.⁵⁰ Notable among the efforts to water the Snake River plain were the Anderson Canal, which irrigated 6,000 acres beginning in 1880 and the Eagle Rock Canal of 1884. In 1890, Clark and his partners formed the Idaho Canal Company, backed by financiers

⁴⁸ *The Blackfoot News*, January 14, 1888, 5.

⁴⁹ Evan Filby, "Canal Builder and Idaho Falls Mayor Joseph Clark," *South Fork Companion: Idaho History, History and Other Musings and Rants*, December 26, 2023.

⁵⁰ Fritzen, *Historic Bonneville County*, 18.

interested in providing water to the western bank of the Snake River. The Great Western Canal, the company's principal project, opened in 1891, irrigating thousands of acres of rich alluvial land.⁵¹ Clark later served as the city's first mayor.⁵²

William Wheeler was another citizen who stayed after the railroad's departure. He had arrived in Eagle Rock circa 1884 and began publishing his newspaper called *The Idaho Register*. Once the community shifted to agricultural boosterism, Wheeler wrote tirelessly to promote the advantages of farming in Eagle Rock. Many of his columns, along with those of other local advocates, targeted midwestern farming communities and were published in their newspapers.⁵³ As part of these promotional efforts, Eagle Rock was referenced as Idaho Falls to conjure the image of abundant flowing water.⁵⁴ In July of 1891, a coalition of local promoters successfully lobbied to officially change the town's name to Idaho Falls.⁵⁵ The change occurred just one year after Idaho's approval for statehood in July of 1890.

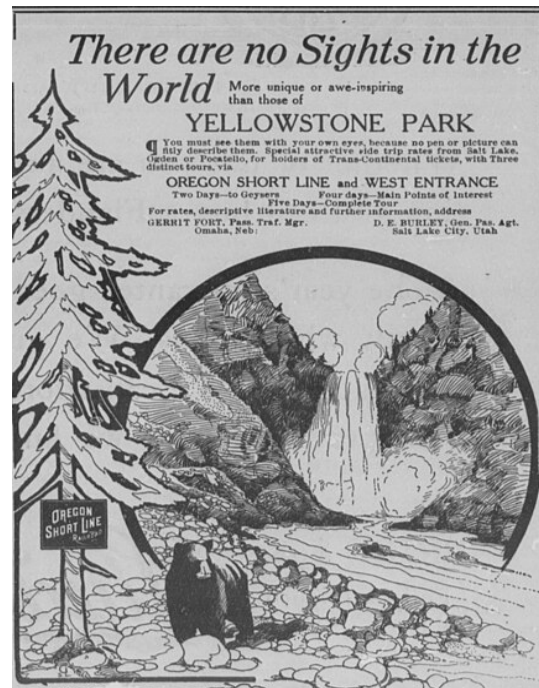


Figure 18. September 23, 1911, advertisement for the Oregon Short Line and Yellowstone Park. Credit: Goodwin's Weekly of Salt Lake City, Utah. Source: Newspapers.com

The Great Western Immigration Company was formed in 1893 to settle newly irrigated farmlands in the new state of Idaho. Advertisements placed in Swedish language newspapers succeeded in attracting a number of families to form a new enclave in southeastern Idaho.⁵⁶ By 1900, 38 Swedish American families had settled on the west bank of the Snake River, and the area became known as New Sweden.⁵⁷ While this area is outside the city boundaries, Idaho Falls benefitted greatly from the residents of this enclave. In part for this reason, two extant homesteads and one school are

⁵¹ The City of Idaho Falls, "Idaho Falls Power-History," www.idahofallsidaho.gov.

⁵² Filby, "Canal Builder and Idaho Falls Mayor Joseph Clark."

⁵³ Jennifer Eastman Attebery, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Swedish American Farmsteads and Institutional Buildings in New Sweden and Riverview Idaho," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1991), section E.

⁵⁴ Connie B. Otteson, "I.F.'s Founding Brothers: A tale of tolls, travelers and a town born on the Snake." Idaho Falls Magazine, July 2011, <https://www.idahofallsmagazine.com/2011/07/ifs-founding-brothers>.

⁵⁵ Idaho Falls Magazine, A History of the Falls: The Story Behind the Famed Landmark," January 26, 2022.

⁵⁶ The City of Idaho Falls, Ridge Avenue Historic Walking Tour, www.idahofallsidaho.gov.

⁵⁷ Attebery, Section E.

listed in the National Register of Historic Places, denoting their unique architecture and cultural heritage (NRHP# 64500194).⁵⁸

With the benefit of extensive irrigation, the upper Snake River plain became one of the most productive agricultural regions in the United States, yielding large crops of beets, alfalfa, grains, and potatoes.⁵⁹ Meanwhile, railroads brought new business to Idaho Falls. The St. Anthony Railroad laid tracks in November 1899 which passed through Idaho Falls on the way to Yellowstone National Park. The spur was purchased by the Oregon Short Line Railroad in 1910, connecting the city to a broad transcontinental train network.⁶⁰

The population of Idaho Falls increased from 1,262 in the 1900 census to 4,827 in 1910, and to 8,064 by 1920.⁶¹ Residential development spread along the east side of the river on the tree streets of Elm, Cedar, Ash, Poplar, Walnut, and Maple Avenue. Placer, and Ridge Avenues intersected the streets from north to south. The neighborhood, now known as Ridge Avenue, includes many extant structures from early Idaho Falls.

The house at 409 N. Water Avenue in the Ridge Avenue Historic District was one of the first structures built east of the rail corridor (NRHP# 93000388). It was constructed circa 1895 for Marquis L. McKee, a teamster from Illinois who relocated to Idaho Falls. The house features an exterior composed of locally quarried stone; a feature typical of early buildings.⁶²

⁵⁸ These designations include the Oscar and Christina Beckman Farmstead, Carl and Lizzie Sealander Farmstead, and New Sweden School.

⁵⁹ The Inter Ocean Chicago, "In Eastern Idaho, How Irrigation Has Grown to be a Living Truth, August 27, 1894, 10.

⁶⁰ Union Pacific, "Eastern Idaho Railroad Inc. EIRR #387," <https://www.up.com/customers/shortline/lines/eirr/index.htm>.

⁶¹ The City of Idaho Falls, Ridge Avenue Historic Walking Tour.

⁶² Ridge Avenue Historic District, A Walking Tour, <https://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/1836/Walking-Tours>.



Figure 19. Photographs of 409 N. Water Street in the Ridge Avenue Historic District. The first (left) photo was taken circa 1900. The second (right) photo was taken circa 2020. Source: Ridge Avenue Historic District Walking Tour and Google Earth.

The A.D. Morrison House was built at 258 Walnut St. in 1886. Morrison was a manager for the Great Western Canal and Improvement Company. The foundation is built of local basalt, and the façade is composed of stone. Elements of the Colonial Revival style demonstrate the alignment of Idaho Falls with national architectural trends.



Figure 20. Photograph of the A.D. Morrison House. Source: Ridge Avenue Historic District Walking Tour and Google Earth. Right: Current image of the A.D. Morrison House.

The Ridge Avenue Historic District also contains important examples of early civic architecture within the city. The first library was built on the corner of Elm and Eastern Ave. through the grassroots efforts of the Village Improvement Association, a group of Idaho Falls women, headed by Kate Curley, who united to beautify and culturally enrich the growing city. They petitioned Andrew Carnegie, a well-known patron of public libraries, for funding. In 1905, Carnegie committed \$15,000 toward the project and it was completed in 1916 (NRHP# 84001093). The building was remodeled in 1938 by the New Deal and is now part of the Museum of Idaho.⁶³



Figure 21. (Left) Circa 1920 photograph of the Idaho Falls public library. Source: City of Idaho Falls. (Right) The Carnegie Library within the Museum of Idaho complex. Source: visitidaho.org. <https://visitidaho.org/travel-tips/travel-guide-ultimate-idaho-road-trip/#4-museum-of-idaho>.

Two extant religious structures within the Ridge Avenue Historic District demonstrate the diverse history and culture of the city's population. The Trinity United Methodist Church at 237 N. Water Ave. replaced the original frame structure built in 1895. It was built of local stone by Dan Sweeney in the Gothic Revival style and has served the local congregation since its completion in 1917 (NRHP # 77000458).⁶⁴ After World War II, the Trinity congregation was noted for its inclusion of Japanese Americans despite prevailing cultural prejudice.⁶⁵



Figure 22. Current photo of Trinity United Methodist Church.

⁶³ National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form, "Idaho Falls Public Library," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service).

⁶⁴ Historic Churches of Idaho Falls 2017 Self-Guided Tour, Trinity United Methodist Church, <https://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/DocumentCenter/View/12883/Historic-Walk-3?bidId=>

⁶⁵ Ibid.

In 1920, the First Presbyterian Church was completed at 325 Elm Street, when Reverend Arthur Richards determined to build a larger and more modern structure for his growing congregation. He sold the original frame church on A Street and work began on the new building designed by John Charles Fulton in the Classical Revival style. Fulton was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania and specialized



Figure 23. Circa 1930 photograph of the First Presbyterian Church. Source: *The First Presbyterian Church*, <https://www.fpcidahofalls.org/history/>.

in church design. The exterior is constructed of “turkey-egg brick” from Denver.⁶⁶ The four columns, quarried near Boise, were the largest known to be constructed of this regionally important architectural grade sandstone.⁶⁷ The church remains the only known building to be designed by J.C. Fulton in Idaho and is almost an exact replica of a church in Uniontown, Pennsylvania.⁶⁸ Fulton’s work in Idaho Falls demonstrates the city’s growing connection to a national network of materials and design. The church was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 (NRHP# 78001052).

East of the Ridge Avenue neighborhood, the residential area listed in the NRHP as the Eleventh Street Historic District developed beginning circa 1900 and continued through the 1930s (NRHP# 97000863). Houses were constructed in a variety of styles including Queen Anne, Prairie, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival. The variation demonstrates changing design trends and reflects the development of national architectural preferences over time. The Wackerli Residence at 272 10th Street was built between 1900 and 1905 and showcases the popularity of the Queen Anne style in the early 20th century. Across the street, at 233 Tenth St., the Eidson House was built in 1933 and is an example of the Tudor Revival Style in the neighborhood.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Don J. Hibbard, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, “First Presbyterian Church,” (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978), Section 7.

⁶⁷ Historic Churches of Idaho Falls 2017 Self-Guided Tour, Trinity United Methodist Church.

⁶⁸ Hibbard, Section 8.

⁶⁹ Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission, 11th Street Historic District Walking Tour, <https://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/1836/Walking-Tours>.



Figure 24. Photographs of the Wackerli House (left), 272 10th Street, and the Eidson House (right), 233 Tenth Street.

Like the Ridge Avenue neighborhood, the 11th Street neighborhood included religious structures reflecting the religious diversity among the city's residents. Between 1906 and 1918, around 60 Catholic families moved to Idaho Falls. The priest, Thomas Purcell, decided to build a new church to accommodate his enlarged congregation. In 1910, he purchased the land to build the Holy Rosary Chapel at 905 S. Lee Ave. It took several years to raise the funds for new construction and finalize design. The Gothic Revival style building designed by the prominent Boise firm of Hummel, Hummel, and Jones was dedicated in 1949.⁷⁰ The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2002 (NRHP# 02000802).

To the south of the Ridge Avenue and 11th Street neighborhoods, early community greenspace developed in an area that became known as Tautphaus Park. Charles and Sarah Tautphaus originally moved to old Eagle Rock in 1886 and bought a large parcel of land in an area then south of town on the east bank of the Snake River. The family built a flour mill and transformed the surrounding land into a landscaped garden. Tautphaus dug his own canal to the Snake River to water the garden and then excavated a lakebed to serve as a private reservoir. Along with their five daughters, Charles and Sarah then planted their property with an orchard and garden. Ornamental trees surrounded the lake. Their land, originally known as Tautphaus Ranch, welcomed curious visitors and tourists who approached the property over a bridge, arriving at a small lake stocked with fish and waterfowl. In winter it was open for ice-skating.⁷¹ Following the death of Charles in 1906, the Idaho Falls Booster Club purchased the property. In 1910, it opened to the public as city park and continues to serve Idaho Falls as a community park, a zoo, and recreational facilities.⁷²

⁷⁰ Historic Churches of Idaho Falls 2017 Self-Guided Tour, Holy Rosary Church.

⁷¹ Idaho Falls Magazine, "The Transformation of Tautphaus Park," November 10, 2021.

⁷² Fritzen, Idaho Falls City of Destiny, 68.



Figure 25. Circa 1915 photograph of Tautphaus Park. Source: Idaho Falls Magazine, "The Transformation of Tautphaus Park," November 10, 2021.

As residential neighborhoods rose to the east and south, commercial development quickened downtown, with major growth along Broadway, the center of the city's expanding business district.

The Hasbrouck Building, built in 1898, is an extant example of early commercial development east of the Snake River. The building, half a block north of Broadway at 362 Park Avenue, was constructed to serve the growing residential areas nearby. It is an excellent example of early commercial construction in eastern Idaho, and features a stone façade of basalt rock. It was built in the Romanesque Revival style as the Douglass General Merchandise store for T. Douglass who lived in Ogden,



Figure 26. Photograph of the Hasbrouck Building, ca. 1980. Source: Idaho State Historical Society.

Utah, but conducted business in Idaho Falls. Over the years it housed a furniture store, the Idaho Falls Post Office, and the office of Hasbrouck and St. Clair, a local law firm. Herman Hasbrouck moved to Idaho Falls from Nebraska in 1890 and owned the building. He later served on the Idaho

Falls City Council and in the Idaho State Senate.⁷³ The Hasbrouk Building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 (NRHP# 84001042).



Figure 27. Circa 1911 photograph of workers building the Snake River retaining wall to create the falls. Source: Idaho Falls Magazine, January 26, 2022.

As residential and business districts grew, demands for electric power increased. In 1900, Joseph A. Clark was elected as Idaho Falls' first mayor on the campaign promise to make the city the first in the state to provide electricity as a public utility. Clark was an engineer by training, and he devised a strategy to use the city's network of canals as a power source. In 1900 he constructed the city's first electric plant on 10th Street

and South Boulevard.⁷⁴ However, the city's needs rapidly outpaced the plant's capacity. In 1909, Mayor E.P. Coltman asked the city council to recommend a location for a new hydroelectric power plant. They chose a location just below a new bridge that spanned the Snake River near Broadway. The location would serve the dual purpose of providing electricity to the business district and creating the falls promised by the city's name.

⁷³ National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form, "The Hasbrouk Building," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service).

⁷⁴ Filby, "Canal Builder and Idaho Falls Mayor Joseph Clark."

In 1909, voters approved a \$95,000 bond to build a retaining wall, dam, and power plant. Local contractor W.W. Keefer succeeded in completing the project in 1911 after a Portland-based builder failed, citing the swiftness of the river. The project not only provided power and created the visually appealing falls, it changed Sportsman's Park into an island within the river. The naturally wooded space continues to serve as an avian refuge within the city.⁷⁵

That same year, 1911, Idaho Falls became the seat of the newly created Bonneville County. This distinction fostered great civic pride in citizens of the new county seat, which led to many individuals and organizations contributing to the built environment given the optimism for the future of their growing community.



Figure 28. Historic photograph of the west side of Broadway in 1909. Note the power lines stretching above the street. Source: The Paper Depository.



Figure 29. Photograph of the Odd Fellows Hall from about 1909. Source: East Idaho Business Journal, February 25, 2020.

One such organization was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, commonly designated by the acronym IOOF. The group was one of many fraternal orders, akin to the Masons, which claimed ancient roots and enjoyed wide popularity in the nineteenth and twentieth century. The Odd Fellows organized in the original settlement of Eagle Rock in 1866, but in 1909 they moved to a stately hall built in the Romanesque Revival style at 421 A Street. (NRHP# 84001090).⁷⁶

⁷⁵ Idaho Falls Magazine, A History of the Falls: The Story Behind the Famed Landmark, January 26, 2022.

⁷⁶ The Idaho Heritage Trust, The Idaho Falls Oddfellows," <https://www.idahoheritagetrust.org/projects-grants/the-idaho-falls-oddfellows/>. The building was listed in the NRHP in 1984.

The fraternity listed many of Idaho Falls' most prominent citizens among its membership, including Ed Francis Winn, who assumed multiple roles in early Eagle Rock and Idaho Falls, everything from owning a saloon, to a grocery store, to serving as town sheriff. Ed and Katy Winn lived at 300 S. Capital Ave. near the Odd Fellows Hall and within the original townsite of Eagle Rock, also known as Winn's Addition.⁷⁷

As Idaho Falls grew, the area experienced significant residential, business, and civic development. Its crown jewel was perhaps the Bonneville County Courthouse finished in 1920 at 605 N. Capital Ave. The courthouse was built in the Classical Revival style at a time when the United States had asserted itself as an international power in World War I. It represented the monumental scale often used in public buildings to reflect the stateliness of the Greco-Roman tradition upon which democratic Western culture was founded. The courthouse was designed by local architects Lionel Fisher and Charles Aitken. Their vision included interior flourishes such as a central skylight and leaded glass mosaic tile flooring. The building was listed in the NRHP in 1979 (NRHP# 79000781).



Figure 30. Current photograph of the Bonneville County Courthouse in Idaho Falls.

⁷⁷ This is now the site of the Art Museum of Eastern Idaho in South Capital Park.

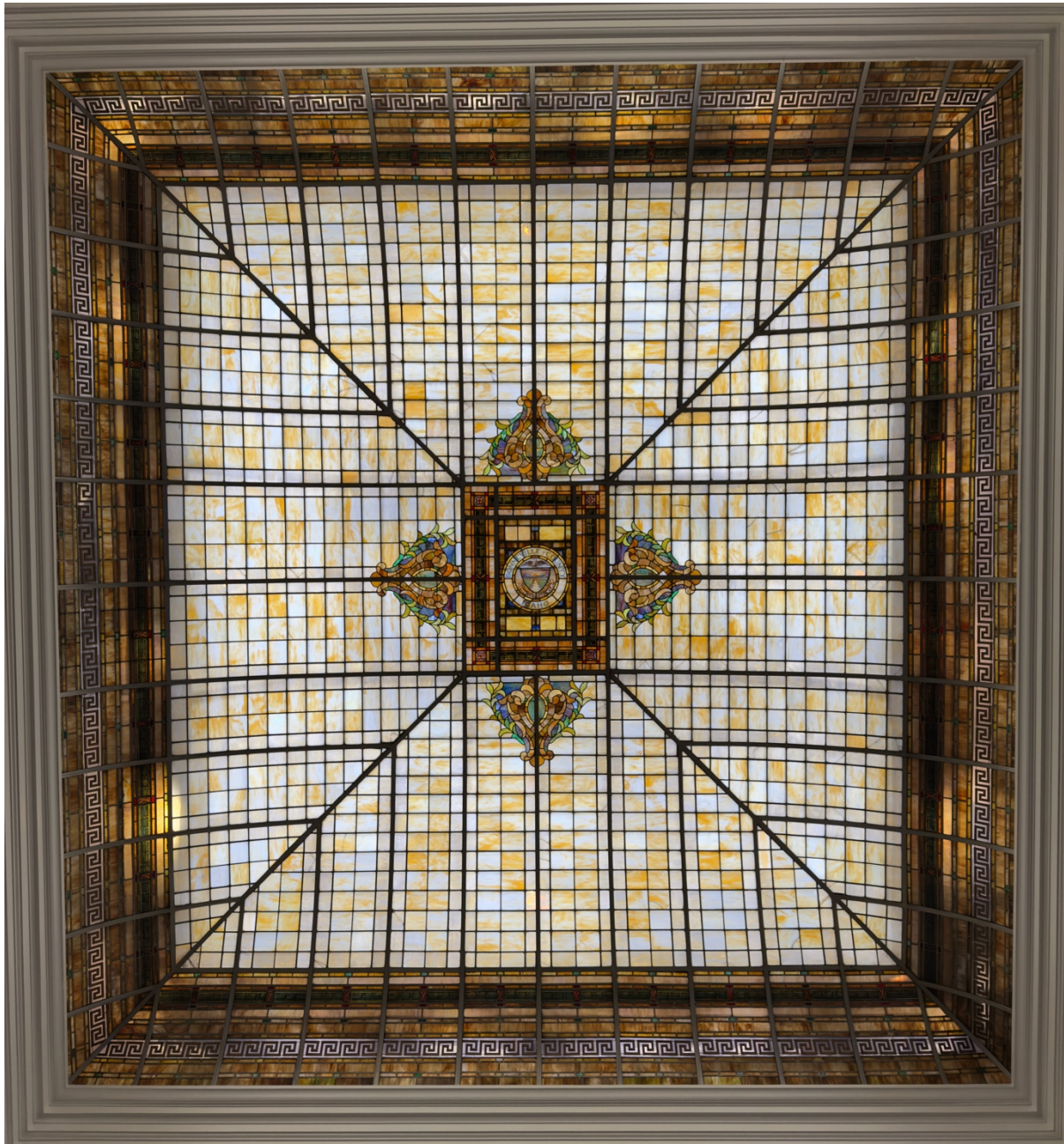


Figure 31. Photograph of the Bonneville County Courthouse skylight.

Community Development Between the Wars, 1921-1940

The interwar era was a period of huge residential growth in Idaho Falls. The city's population increased from approximately 4,800 in 1910 to over 15,000 by 1940.⁷⁸ Many were attracted to the city due to its growing role as a regional hub of government, commerce, and agriculture. These changes were enabled by increased local and federal investment in the city's infrastructure, especially in the areas of commerce and tourism. In April 1922, the Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce was formed by previous civic organizations dedicated to bringing more jobs to the area.⁷⁹ In the mid-1920s, the Chamber gathered a group of over 400 citizens to form the Community Hotel Corporation, dedicated to bringing a luxury, full-service hotel to the city. The group was headed by a local attorney, O.A. Johannesen. They contracted with San Francisco architect H.L. Stevens to design the hotel and convention center. In 1927, work was completed on the Renaissance Revival style building at the corner of C Street and Park Avenue. The hotel was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 (NRHP# 84001032).⁸⁰



Figure 32. Circa 1930 photograph of the Hotel Bonneville, Idaho Falls. Source: Idaho Architecture Project, <https://www.idahoarchitectureproject.org/properties/bonneville-hotel>.

The hotel enabled Idaho Falls to attract conventions, business meetings, and additional travelers to the city. New local and interstate highways were further enabling travelers to easily reach a growing variety of destinations. For many Americans and international travelers, Yellowstone National Park was a huge regional draw.

The Yellowstone Highway, a section of U.S. 91 maintained by the federal government, made regional travel much more accessible.⁸¹ The hotel sought to attract travelers accustomed to the luxurious Pullman cars and destination resorts of the railroad era. It featured an ornate central

⁷⁸ Population.us, <https://population.us/id/idaho-falls/>.

⁷⁹ Fritzen, Idaho Falls City of Destiny, 18.

⁸⁰ Fritzen, Idaho Falls City of Destiny, 41. C Street would later be known as Constitution Ave. as it became the center of government buildings in the city.

⁸¹ The Playground Trail, "The Yellowstone Highway," http://theplaygroundtrail.com/Playground/The_Yellowstone_Highway.html.

ballroom, ample meeting space, a large lobby, and two dining rooms.⁸² The building also served as community gathering space for special events.⁸³ In part due to its proximity to Yellowstone, Idaho Falls continues to attract travelers from across the world.

The Hotel Bonneville was the first project in what the Chamber of Commerce called its “million dollar building program.”⁸⁴ Throughout the 1920s the city advertised tax-exempt improvement bonds in regional newspapers to accomplish their development goals. The ads touted Idaho Falls as the “financial and trading center for the wealthy upper Snake River Valley.”⁸⁵ The new Idaho Falls City Building, built in 1930 at 308 Constitution Way conveyed the city’s confidence. The Beaux Arts style building was designed by Lionel E. Fisher. Its terra-cotta Ionic columns were Idaho’s largest on a public building outside of Boise.⁸⁶ They invoked the classical styling of Roman architecture, which elevated the exterior on par with governmental capitals. The interior likewise bespoke elegance and grandeur with glazed terra cotta tile, decorative wrought-iron, and ornate woodwork. This building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 (NRHP# 84001032).



Figure 33. Photograph of Idaho Falls City Building. Source: Wikimedia Commons.

⁸² Idaho Falls Downtown Development Corporation, “Downtown Historic Buildings,” <https://downtownidahofalls.com/historic-buildings/>.

⁸³ Rehabilitation of the Hotel Bonneville was approved for a federal historic tax credit on 7/30/2020.

⁸⁴ The Sandpoint News-Bulletin, August 24, 1926, 10.

⁸⁵ The Oregonian, January 06, 1922, 23.

⁸⁶ D. Nels Reese, “Idaho Falls City Building,” <https://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/ID-01-019-0048>.



Figure 34. Circa 1929 photograph of the Wandamere Dance Hall. The building stood on South Yellowstone highway. Source: Museum of Idaho.

As the 1930s slumped into the Great Depression, not only did monumental projects like the City Building instill civic pride in the challenging economic climate, but entertainment options helped distract the community from daily cares. Theaters like the Paramount at 450 A Street showed films such as “Our Little Girl” starring Shirley

Temple and “Anna Karenina” with Greta Garbo.⁸⁷ For those who enjoyed dancing, the Wandamere Dance Hall opened its doors each night on the Yellowstone Highway. The venue was built in 1929 in the Art Deco style and boasted one of the most distinctive facades in Idaho Falls. The interior was spacious, with a 20-foot ceiling and acoustics which showcased the music of acts like Tommy Dorsey, Louis Armstrong, and Count Basie. The venue closed in 1951 after the roof collapsed under heavy snowfall and was later demolished.⁸⁸

For those who preferred outdoor recreation, the municipal government purchased land to create the city’s first professional grade golf course for all levels of play. The Pinecrest Course opened in 1936 and remains in use today with the original clubhouse in operation. The facility was originally owned by



Figure 35. Circa 1960 photograph of the Pinecrest Golf Course clubhouse. Source: Fritzen, Historic Bonneville County, 40.

⁸⁷ The Post-Register, November 08, 1935, 3.

⁸⁸ Jeff Carr, “Passing the Time: A history of Idaho Falls entertainment options,” Idaho Falls Magazine, November 17, 2020, <https://www.idahofallsmagazine.com/2020/11/passing-the-time>.

the Idaho Falls Country Club, but the city's purchase opened the 18-hole course to the public. Its location on the east side of the Snake River placed the course near the Sandy Downs Racetrack and the Bonneville County Fairgrounds. The regional attractions combined to form a broad recreational network of opportunities for outdoor community-building. The city has since developed three additional courses to accommodate the popular pastime.⁸⁹

Perhaps Idaho Falls' most ambitious municipal project of the interwar era was the effort to build its first municipal airport. Beginning in 1929, Mayor Barzilla Clark, son of pioneer and former mayor Joseph A. Clark, led an effort to construct the groundbreaking facility, which would connect Idaho Falls to a growing aviation industry servicing planes, transporting people, and delivering mail by air.⁹⁰ With the aid of other aviation enthusiasts, and oversight by the Federal Aviation Administration, Clark located 200 acres, north of town and west of the Snake River, upon which to locate the buildings and landing strip. Despite the city's push toward modernization, the area was leveled by horse-drawn equipment under the direction of the city engineer, Claude Black. The airport was built from 1930-1937 and became a link between of the West, and by extension, the country. An iron beacon tower was the first structure to rise on the property in 1930, and the first aircraft were housed on-site circa 1931.⁹¹

Flights to and from Idaho Falls on National Park Airways, based in Salt Lake City, began in 1935, further connecting Idaho Falls to Yellowstone National Park and destination travelers from across the United States.⁹² Also missing in this narrative is that the airport has close ties to INL and has an oversized runway to accommodate military use. These are two important functions of the airport that tie the city into the larger region and helped establish Idaho Falls as a regional hub. It also might help define the historic contribution of the airport itself in future preservation efforts.

As the Great Depression persisted, the city struggled to further develop the airport's infrastructure. In 1936 a camp of workers from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) arrived to help. During the 1930s, the federal government prioritized aviation projects in partnership with local governments to strengthen the federal transportation network and enhance national security. The structure now known as the Red Baron Hangar, was built by the WPA in 1936. It is the primary remaining building of an aviation complex built by the city in partnership with the WPA and is one

⁸⁹ Fritzen, *Historic Bonneville County*, 41.

⁹⁰ William R. Shaw, "Idaho Falls Airport Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978), Section 8.

⁹¹ Anne Marshall. Source: SAH Archipedia, <https://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/ID-01-019-0024>.

⁹² Idaho Falls Regional Airport, "A Short Timeline of Events at the Idaho Falls Regional Airport," <https://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/1782/History>.

of the last all-log hangers in the country.⁹³ The complex consisted of the hangar, a terminal, and an administrative cabin, all built of logs. It was cleared for use by 1938 and began to function as Idaho Falls' first municipal airport.⁹⁴ The complex is now listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Idaho Falls Airport Historic District (NRHP # 97001126).⁹⁵



Figure 36. (left) A 1937 photograph of the WPA terminal (demolished), Idaho Falls Airport. Source: Archival Idaho Photograph Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/archivalidaho/items/archivalidaho893>. Figure 38. (right) Photograph of the Red Baron airport hangar showing similar New Deal-era log construction as recreational improvements at Tautphaus Park. Credit: Anne Marshall. Source: SAH Archipedia, <https://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/ID-01-019-0024>.

Urban Renewal & Modern Growth, 1941-1979

The years during and after World War II were a time of modernization and growth for Idaho Falls. However, the city's culture remained deeply connected to the Snake River and the foundational principles which harnessed its power to sustain a thriving community. The "Mormons" or Latter-day Saints had been a strong cultural influence in Idaho Falls since the days of early Eagle Rock, but their presence had at times been contested due to the political and cultural antipathy toward polygamy.⁹⁶ Nonetheless, the local LDS population grew steadily and retained its cultural association with the relatively nearby church headquarters in Salt Lake City.

⁹³ National Park Service, "Idaho Falls Airport Historic District," <https://www.nps.gov/articles/idaho-falls-airport-historic-district.htm>.

⁹⁴ The National Park Service, "The Idaho Falls Airport Historic District."

⁹⁵ Idaho Heritage Trust, "The Red Baron Hangar, Idaho Falls Airport," <https://www.idahoheritagetrust.org/projects-grants/the-red-baron-hanger-idaho-falls-airport>.

⁹⁶ Colin Branham, "The Saints Were Sinners: The Mormon Question and the Survival of Idaho," Boise State University President's Writing Awards, <https://www.boisestate.edu/presidents-writing-awards/the-saints-were-sinnerthe-mormon-question-and-the-survival-of-idaho/>.

In September of 1945, as World War II ended abroad, a cultural armistice was celebrated in Idaho Falls as George Albert Smith, President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, dedicated the Idaho Falls Temple. The building, perched prominently on the east bank of the Snake River overlooking the falls, was a physical symbol of the religious tolerance upon which Idaho Falls was founded, and



*Figure 37. Postcard of the LDS Temple and Hospital on the Snake River, circa 1955.
Source: Vintage Paper Boy.*

the dominance of the Church in local culture. It sat adjacent to the LDS Hospital, which was founded in 1923 and served the community for over six decades until it was demolished in 1987.⁹⁷ As the city expanded, the Franciscan Order built Sacred Heart Hospital in 1949 to accommodate health care needs of the growing population. The structure was located near Tautphaus Park. By the late 1960s, the hospitals provided nearly 300 beds to serve the community. In 1978, the two institutions merged to form the Idaho Falls Consolidated Hospitals System. The joint venture became the largest hospital system in Idaho.⁹⁸

North and south of downtown, a growing hostelry industry accommodated the great American road trip. Many families celebrated the return of peace and prosperity with a family vacation, often along the growing U.S. highway network which facilitated easy car travel. Entrepreneurs capitalized on the growing number of cars along Highway 20 toward Yellowstone by opening easily accessible hotels and restaurants, enticing tourists to stay in Idaho Falls. The Evergreen Gables Motel, built along the city's south end on the Yellowstone Highway, is an example of a midcentury motor court. Built in 1946, the property features a series of single-story cottages surrounding a common area with easily accessible parking nearby.

⁹⁷ The Historical Marker Database, The Idaho Falls LDS Hospital and School of Nursing, <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=109826>.

⁹⁸ Kathy J. Fatkin, "History of the Hospitals of Idaho Falls," <https://eirmc.com/about/history.dot>. William R. Shaw, "Idaho Falls Airport Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978), Section 8.

As was typical of roadside businesses, the motel featured an artistic and illuminated sign to attract the attention of passing motorists.⁹⁹

Though Americans enjoyed their leisure activities once wartime tensions had passed, the citizens of Idaho Falls became increasingly familiar with a new power unleashed by the conflict. Most mentions of the atomic age conjure images of the weapons, their aftermath, and the ensuing Cold War. The U.S. Navy established the Arco Proving Ground in 1942 at a site 50 miles west of Idaho Falls in the Idaho desert.¹⁰⁰ The remoteness from any population center was judged to be suitable for the purpose of testing warship cannons.¹⁰¹ In addition, it was located away from the coastline to avoid potential Japanese sea raids. The proximity was also judged to be suitable as it was just 60 miles north of Pocatello where the cannons were reconditioned at the Naval Ordnance Plant and could connect to the site by railroad.¹⁰² In 1949, the Atomic Energy Commission chose the now-unused Arco Proving Ground to house a nuclear test reactor. Here, the potential benefits of nuclear energy to produce electricity were studied and tested. In December of 1951, the reactor produced the first ever useful electricity derived from nuclear power.¹⁰³ Experimental Breeder Reactor I (EBR-1), a decommissioned research reactor last used in 1963, was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1966.

The National Reactor Testing Station became a major source of jobs in the city, employing more than 8,000 people between the reactor site and the Idaho National Laboratory complex in Idaho



Figure 38. Current photograph of the sign from the Evergreen Gables Motel..

⁹⁹ Idaho Heritage Trust, Idaho Falls Rescue Mission, Ruth House, <https://www.idahoheritagetrust.org/projects-grants/idaho-falls-rescue-mission-ruth-house/#:~:text=Built%20in%201946%2C%20the%20Evergreen,running%20from%20coast%20to%20coast.>

¹⁰⁰ Sven Ber. "Do you know how a Navy test range became the world's premier nuclear lab?" NavyTimes. 2018. [https://www.navytimes.com/news/your-navy/2018/09/14/do-you-know-how-a-navy-test-range-became-the-worlds-premier-nuclear-lab/.](https://www.navytimes.com/news/your-navy/2018/09/14/do-you-know-how-a-navy-test-range-became-the-worlds-premier-nuclear-lab/)

¹⁰¹ Richard N. Holmer. "The Naval Proving Ground." Technology Incentive Grant. 2019. [https://tig.iri.isu.edu/ViewPage.aspx?id=614&rebuild=true.](https://tig.iri.isu.edu/ViewPage.aspx?id=614&rebuild=true)

¹⁰² Paul Menser. "Desert memories: Sisters recall living on land where INL Site now located." Idaho National Laboratory. 2020. [https://inl.gov/history-of-inl/desert-memories/.](https://inl.gov/history-of-inl/desert-memories/)

¹⁰³ Atomic Heritage Foundation, "Idaho Falls," [https://ahf.nuclearmuseum.org/ahf/location/idaho-falls/.](https://ahf.nuclearmuseum.org/ahf/location/idaho-falls/)

Falls.¹⁰⁴ The city grew to reflect its close ties with the INL in various ways. The Idaho Falls municipal airport was refitted with an oversized runway to accommodate military use. The city also benefited from the large population of scientists and mathematicians who relocated to Idaho Falls as part of the project. In 1969, the College of Eastern Idaho began offering technical and vocational training as Eastern Idaho Technical College. Today the institution emphasizes careers in “future tech” in keeping with the city’s reputation for scientific discovery.¹⁰⁵ The college was built at 16th South and 25th East, anchoring a new generation of development further east of the Snake River in the city’s expanding suburbs.

In these suburbs, the excitement of the modern age was reflected in Idaho Falls’ midcentury domestic architecture. During the war, the building industry reacted to a lack of natural materials that were reserved for the war effort. Glass, steel, and wood composite became substitutes and created a new aesthetic.¹⁰⁶ Arthur Troutner was an Idaho architect who innovated contemporary designs. He constructed an enclave of three modern residences from 1954-1956 south of Tautphaus Park which demonstrated his revolutionary methods and vision.¹⁰⁷ Troutner was an inventor, and he developed a method of using composite wood beams to create unique shapes in his work. At the time of his death, he held over 50 patents to protect his technology and its methods of production.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁴ Idaho National Laboratory, “Experimental Breeder Reactor-I,” <https://inl.gov/events/virtual-tour-experimental-breeder-reactor-i-ebri/>

¹⁰⁵ The College of Eastern Idaho, “Future Tech,” <https://www.cei.edu/future-tech>.

¹⁰⁶ Donald W. Watts, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, “Art Troutner Houses Historic District,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2008), section 8.

¹⁰⁷ The Idaho Architecture Project, “Poitevin House,” <https://www.idahoarchitectureproject.org/properties/poitevin-house/>.

¹⁰⁸ Idaho Heritage Trust, University of Idaho, Arthur Troutner Archives, <https://www.idahoheritagetrust.org/projects-grants/university-of-idaho-arthur-troutner-archives/>.



Figure 39. Current photograph of the Ada Poitevin House within the Art Troutner Historic District.

Troutner embraced the playful shapes of the modern age, but he combined them with the use of natural materials to ground his innovative structures in their landscape. Though Troutner designed important civic structures, such as the Kibbie Dome in Moscow, he also enjoyed residential work. The Ada Poitevin house was the last of his three projects in Idaho Falls to be completed. Built in 1956, it featured a sixteen-sided façade surrounding a courtyard and skylight. The rooms were triangular, originating from the central space and expanding outward. His houses in Idaho Falls now comprise the Art Troutner Historic District (NRHP# 08000868).¹⁰⁹ Their unique design makes them exceptional examples of innovative midcentury architecture amid the abundant commercial and residential structures built in Idaho Falls during the 1950s and 1960s.

During this era of expansion in all directions, the community built new civic structures to enhance the quality of life in the growing city. Among these was the new Idaho Falls High School, constructed in 1952, east of the river. The building is especially notable for its distinctive auditorium in late Art Moderne style, which has remained a center for the arts and community gathering space. It is now known as the Frontier Center.¹¹⁰ Concurrent with the modernization of architecture within the city, the population of Idaho Falls benefitted from modern means of transportation, communication, and commerce to achieve greater cultural and ethnic diversity.

¹⁰⁹ Edson H. Beall, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Art Troutner Houses Historic District," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2008), section 8.

¹¹⁰ Idaho Falls Arts Council, "Frontier Center for the Performing Arts," <https://www.idahofallsarts.org/venues/frontier-center>.



Figure 40. Current photograph of the Westbank Tower, now the Comfort Suites, on Riverside Drive.

Commerce in the city changed dramatically with the completion of Interstate 15, which reached Idaho Falls in 1966 and transformed the west bank of the Snake River into a hospitality zone. The industry's growth is best depicted by the career of local hotelier, Ferris Clark, the grandson of the city's first mayor, Joseph A. Clark. Ferris Clark opened lodgings on the Snake's west bank all the way back in 1928, with two cabins called Clark's Cabin Camp. In the 1930s, he added ten more cabins. By the 1950s, business was so good that he built a brick motel. After I-15 arrived in 1966, Clark conceived his grand plan for the 110-foot Westbank tower. In 1974, the hotel was completed, with 90 triangular rooms which circled the central atrium, much like Troutner's residential design. Its cylindrical facade is still unique along the riverbank.¹¹¹

The Urban Development Renewal Agency (the Agency) began operations in 1968. In June 1970, the Idaho Falls Community Redevelopment Commission approved an urban renewal plan within the city's Eagle Rock area. Aerial photos from the period show tightly woven streets of early commercial buildings. Despite the ability provided in state law to continue the use of buildings, the Agency determined they should be demolished.

¹¹¹ Idaho Falls Magazine, The Westbank, November 19, 2021, <https://www.idahofallsmagazine.com/2021/11/the-westbank#:~:text=The%20first%20lodgings%20on%20this,didn't%20know%20for%20sure.>

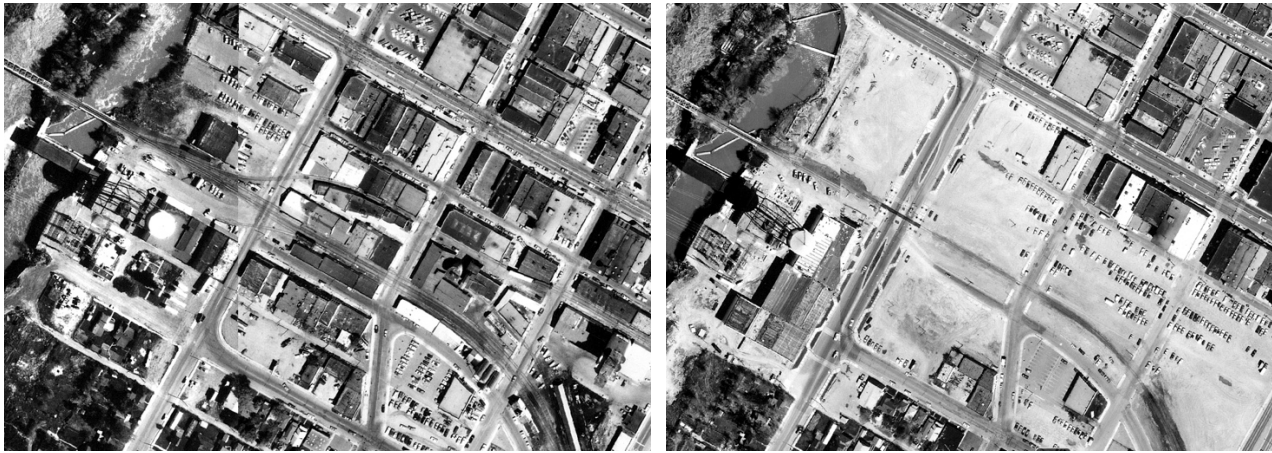


Figure 41. (Left) Aerial photograph of Eagle Rock area in 1971 before urban renewal. (Right) Aerial photograph of Eagle Rock area in 1975 after demolition and prior to construction of the sewage treatment plant and library. Source: City of Idaho Falls.

In an attempt to save the area, residents and the Idaho State Historical Society listed the area as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP #73002267). The buildings were cleared by 1972. Urban renewal work through the rest of the decade focused on downtown beautification, and improvements in the original Eagle Rock area including a new library (1979).¹¹² The library was designed by the prominent local firm of Sundberg and Associates.

¹¹² Mary J. Fritzen. 1991. *Idaho Falls, City of Destiny*. Idaho Falls, Idaho: Bonneville County Historical Society, 66.

Historic Architecture

The following are a sample of buildings of architectural distinction in Idaho Falls. It is not an exhaustive presentation of all the significant architecture in Idaho Falls.

A Shift to Agriculture & Major Growth, 1888-1920

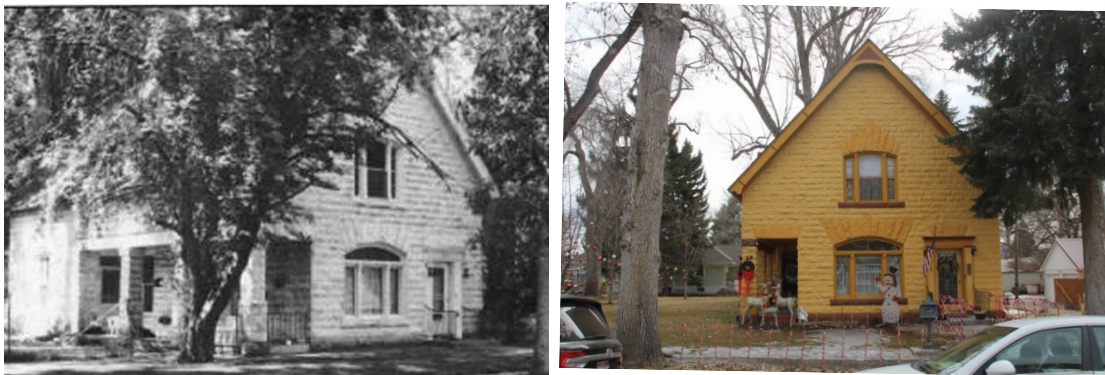


Figure 43. A.D. Morrison House, 258 Walnut St., Colonial Revival, 1896. (left historic; right current)



Figure 44. Odd Fellows Hall, 421 A St., Romanesque Revival, ca. 1940. (above left)
Figure 45. Shane Building, 381 Shoup Ave., Renaissance Revival, 1915. (above right)



Figure 46. Fuller and Soderquist Hospital, 101 N. Placer Ave, Queen Anne, 1905. (above left)
 Figure 47. Colonial Theater, 450 A Street, Classical Revival, 1919. (above right)



Figure 48. First Presbyterian Church 325 Elm Street, Classical Revival, 1920. (above left)
 Figure 49. Bonneville County Courthouse, 605 N. Capital Ave., Classical Revival, 1920. (above right)

Additional significant buildings from this period include:

Hasbrouck Building, 362 Park Ave., Romanesque Revival, 1889.

Idaho Falls Federal Building, 591 N. Park Ave., Classical Revival, 1914.

Kate and Bowen Curley House, 288 Maple St., Shingle, 1900.

Trinity United Methodist Church, 237 N. Water Ave., Gothic Revival, 1917.

Underwood Hotel, 347 Constitution Way, Renaissance Revival, 1918.

Community Development Between the Wars, 1921-1940



Figure 50. Montgomery Ward Building, 504 Shoup Ave., Renaissance Revival, 1929. (above left)
Figure 51. Kress Building, 541 Park Ave., 20th Century Commercial, 1932. (above right)



Figure 52. LDS 5th Ward Chapel, 395 2nd St., Art Deco, 1937.



Figure 53. D.F. Richards House, 425 Ash St., Colonial Revival, 1939. (left historic; right current)

Additional significant buildings from this period include:

Ethyl Smith House, 240 S. Ridge Ave., Colonial Revival, 1922.

Bonneville Hotel, 410 C St., Spanish Colonial Revival/Renaissance Revival, 1927.

Idaho Falls City Building, 308 Constitution Way, Beaux Arts, 1930.

J.W. Dill House, 346 Elm Street, Craftsman, 1921.

Pinecrest Golf Course Clubhouse, 701 E. Elva St., Craftsman, 1936.

Urban Renewal & Modern Growth, 1941-1974



Figure 54. Idaho Falls Temple, 1000 Memorial Dr., Art Deco/International, 1945. (above left)

Figure 55. Evergreen Gables Motel, Period Revival/Eclectic, 3130 S. Yellowstone Highway, 1946. (above right)



Figure 56. Scotty's Drive In, 560 Northgate Mile, Googie, 1964.



Figure 57. Ada Poitevin House, 4012 S. 5th W., Contemporary, 1956. (above left)



Figure 58. The Aupperle Studio, also known as "Arrow House," 3950 S. 5th West, Contemporary/A-Frame, 1955. (above right)



Figure 59. Residence, 789 Jeri Ave, Ranch, 1965. (above left)



Figure 60. Commercial Building, 320 A Street, New Formalist, 1969. (above right)

Additional significant buildings from this period include:

Civic Auditorium, 501 S. Holmes Ave., Modernist, 1952.

Holy Rosary Chapel, 905 S. Lee Ave., Late Gothic Revival, 1949.

Westbank Hotel, 525 River Pkwy., Contemporary, 1975.

Historic Preservation in Idaho Falls

Formal historic preservation activities in Idaho Falls began in the early 1970s as discussions occurred regarding urban renewal along the riverfront and within the Eagle Rock Street commercial area. A group of citizens banded together to advocate for preserving buildings within Eagle Rock and were successful in listing the area in the NRHP in 1973. Despite that effort, the buildings were demolished in 1972.

This raised awareness of historic buildings and preservation in the city and four additional buildings were listed in the NRHP in the 1970s: Trinity Methodist Church (1977); First Presbyterian Church (1978); U.S. Post Office (1979); and Bonneville County Courthouse (1979). A major effort was undertaken in the early 1980s to designate buildings in downtown Idaho Falls. A total of 13 buildings were listed in August 1984 within a multiple resource nomination.¹¹³ The delisting of the Eagle Rock Street Historic District occurred in 1986, due to the 1972 demolition of buildings within the district, and led to establishment of the Historic Preservation Commission in 1987.

Historic Districts	Construction Dates	Listing Date	NRIS No.
Art Troutner Houses Historic District	1955-1956	2008/09/10	8000868
Idaho Falls Airport Historic District	1930-1947	1997/09/10	97001126
Eleventh Street Historic District	1900-1945	1997/08/08	97000863
Ridge Avenue Historic District	1895-1940	1993/05/20	93000388
Eagle Rock Street Historic District	1903-1905	1973/06/06	73002267
Individual Sites	Construction Dates	Listing Date	NRIS No.
St. John Lutheran Church	1949, 1959	2024/01/25	100009872
Holy Rosary Church	1947	2002/07/17	2000802
Bonneville Hotel	1927	1984/08/30	84001032
Douglas-Farr Building	1921 ca.	1984/08/30	84001035
Farmers and Merchants Bank Building	1986-1897, 1921 ca.	1984/08/30	84001037
Hasbrouck Building	1895	1984/08/30	84001039
Hotel Idaho	1917	1984/08/30	84001042
Oddfellows Building	1909 ca.	1984/08/30	84001090
Idaho Falls City Building	1929-1930	1984/08/30	84001092
Idaho Falls Public Library	1916, 1938-1940	1984/08/30	84001093
Kress Building	1932 ca.	1984/08/30	84001095
Montgomery Ward Building	1928-1929	1984/08/30	84001096
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company Building	1910 ca.	1984/08/30	84001099
Shane Building	1915 ca.	1984/08/30	84001101
Underwood Hotel	1918	1984/08/30	84001102
Bonneville County Courthouse	1921	1979/07/10	79000781
U.S. Post Office	1914	1979/05/31	79000782
First Presbyterian Church	1918	1978/03/29	78001052
Trinity Methodist Church	1916	1977/12/16	77000458

Figure 60. Table of Idaho Falls listings in the National Register of Historic Places.

¹¹³ Wikipedia, National Register of Historic Places listings in Idaho Falls, Idaho. Last updated May 3, 2024.

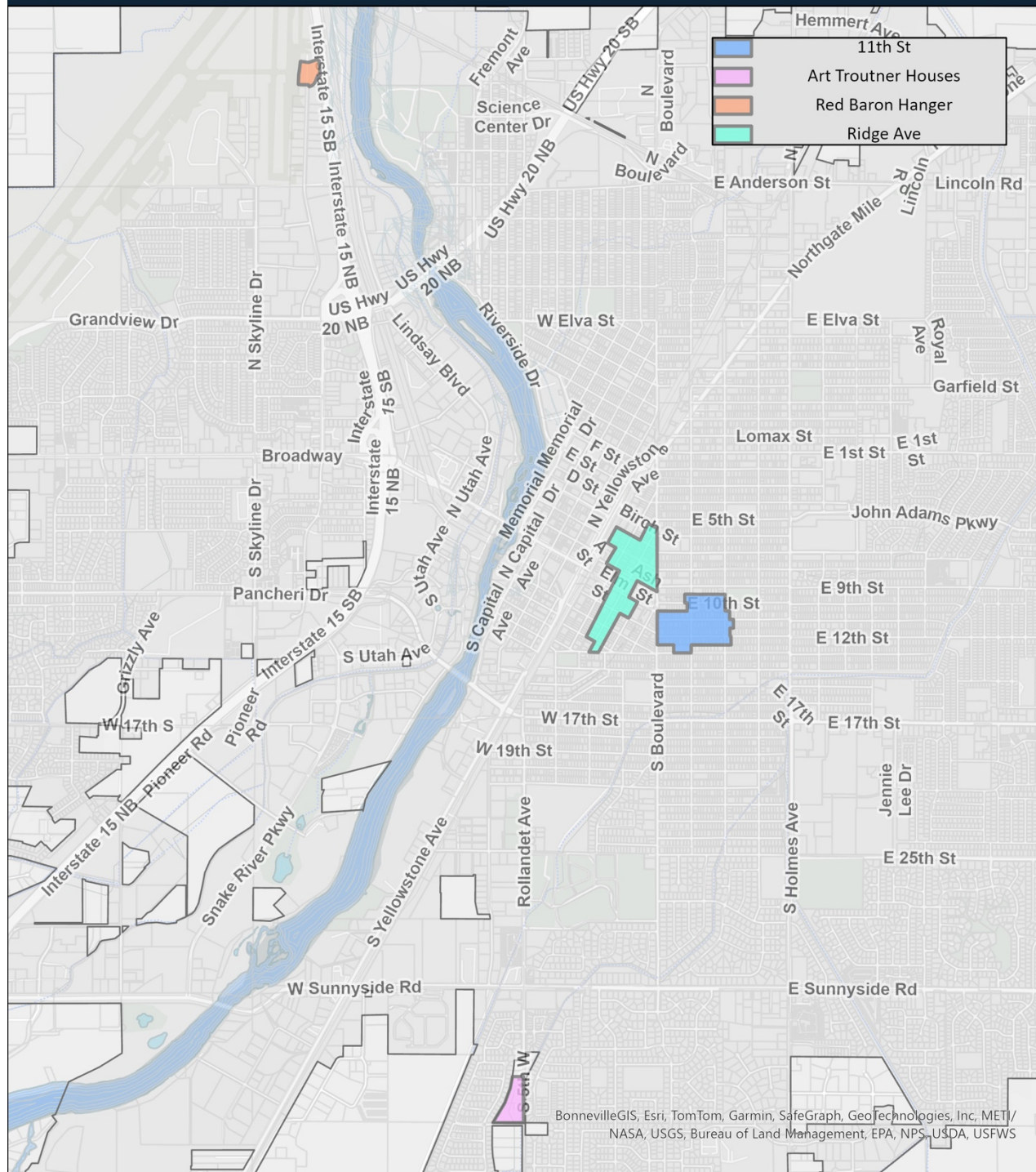


Figure 61. Map of the four listed National Register historic districts in Idaho Falls as of 2024. Source: Planning Division, City of Idaho Falls.

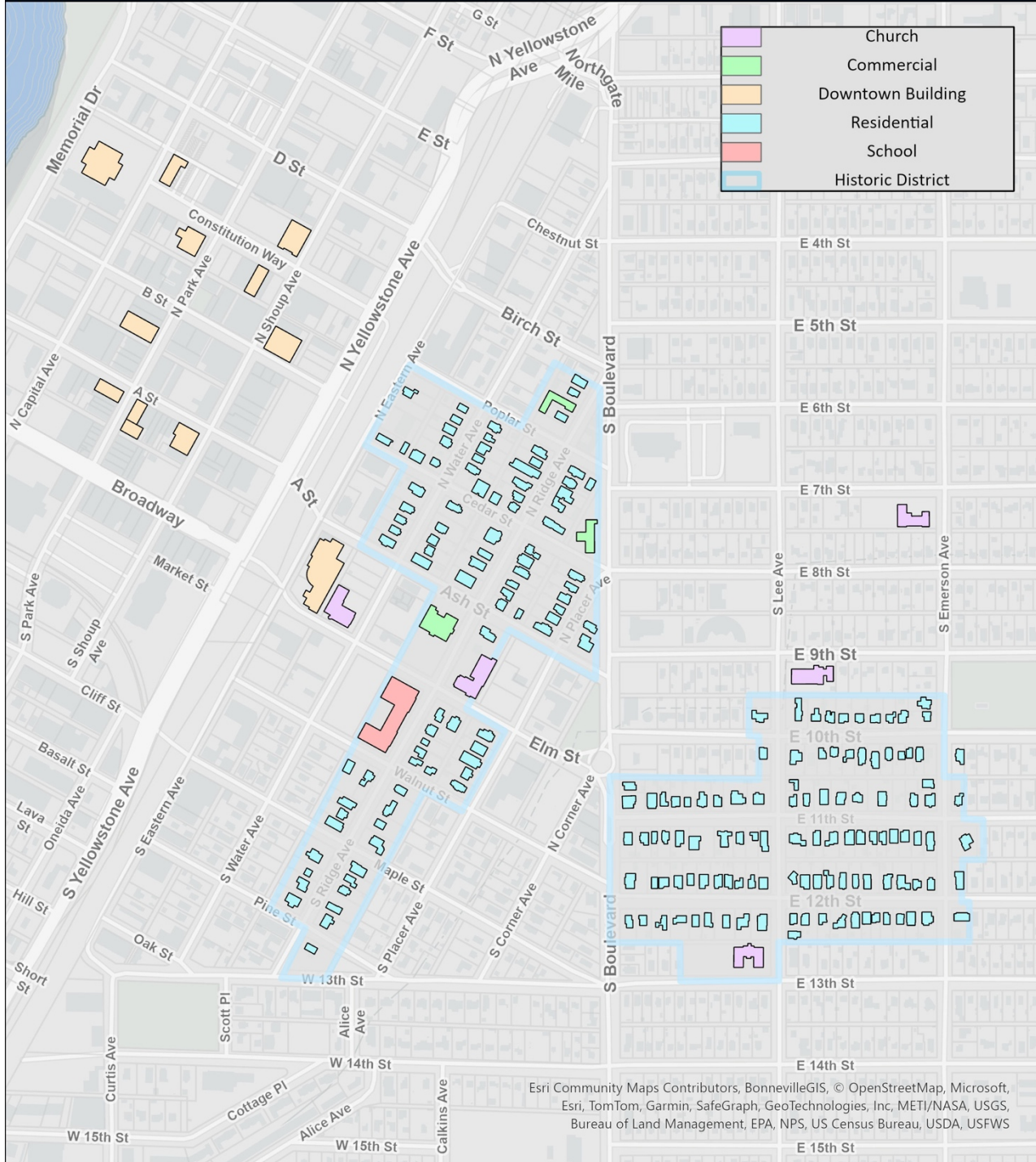


Figure 62. Map of the National Register of Historic Places listed buildings in Idaho Falls as of 2024. Source: Planning Division, City of Idaho Falls.

Over their nearly 40-year history, the HPC has produced several walking tours including Winn's Addition (2010), Historic Churches (2017), Historic Downtown (no date), Ridge Avenue (no date), and 11th Street (no date). Utilizing this information, the HPC became well known locally for hosting in-person tours of some of these neighborhoods.

Architect Roxane L. Sivill produced *Preserving Your Historic Home: A Guide for the Homeowner* in August 1995. The document provides information about architectural styles and character defining features for certain styles, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, nine basic principles for rehabilitation, and guidelines for seven building elements.

A formal set of design guidelines for downtown was published by the Planning Department. However, they are not dated or attributed beyond the city. In 2016, a reconnaissance level survey of Keefer's Addition, a 10-acre subdivision of 36 resources, was conducted. An historic resource evaluation report was produced in October 2019 for the Idaho Falls Stockyard as part of Section 106 consultation.

The Idaho Cultural Resource Information System (ICRIS), the state's database of historic resources, contains information about resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places as well as those that have been surveyed. Excluding archaeological sites, the list of previously documented historic resources in Idaho Falls contains 1,450 records. A list of these is included in Appendix III in spreadsheet form. Many of these properties were likely identified by public agencies during their due diligence for projects that required compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, but also from reconnaissance level surveys. The list of eligible properties provides the city and HPC with information to consider when prioritizing future survey and designation.

Analysis of Current Tools and Conditions

Federal Laws & Policies

There are three federal laws and two Presidential executive orders that are key to historic preservation programs and guiding policy across the country.

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was signed into law on October 15, 1966. It establishes a national preservation program and a system of procedural protections, which encourage both the identification and protection of historic resources, including archeological resources, at the federal level and indirectly at the state and local level. NHPA represents the most extensive preservation legislation ever enacted in the U.S.

By the mid-1960s, federally funded infrastructure and urban renewal projects had resulted in the rapid destruction of places significant in the nation's history. Congress recognized that the federal government's historic preservation program was inadequate to ensure that future generations could appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of the nation. NHPA was enacted in recognition that historic places were being lost or altered, and that preservation was in the public's interest.

As such, the NHPA created a system of historic preservation offices in each state, headed by a State Historic Preservation Officer. Local organizations are allowed through the NHPA to become Certified Local Governments by adopting a local historic preservation ordinance. The City of Idaho Falls is a Certified Local Government.

The NHPA directs roles and responsibilities for a federal historic preservation program. It authorizes several tools to carry out preservation activities, among them:

- ❖ The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the official federal inventory of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant on a national, state, or local level in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture.
- ❖ A review process, known as Section 106 after its location in the original law, to ensure that federal agencies consider the effects of federally licensed, assisted, regulated, or funded activities on historic properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register.

- ❖ A requirement, known as Section 110, for all federal agencies to establish - in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior - their own historic preservation programs for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties.
- ❖ Authority for a grant program, supported by the Historic Preservation Fund, to provide funds to states and individuals.
- ❖ The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, that advises the President and Congress on historic preservation matters. The Council and its staff also advise federal agencies on their roles in the national historic preservation program, especially their compliance with Section 106 of NHPA.

Establishing the National Register program was a means to recognize and honor the nation's significant historic and architectural places. The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, established the criteria for eligibility to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A site, building, object, or structure must meet the following requirements:

- 1) Typically, be at least 50 years old, *and*
- 2) Have achieved local, state, or national significance in one or more of the following criteria:
 - A) Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
 - B) Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
 - C) Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; and/or
 - D) Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects on historic properties of projects they carry out, assist, fund, permit, license, lease, or approve throughout the U.S. Certain types of undertakings – a project, activity or program with federal agency involvement - are governed by Programmatic Agreements (PA). A PA makes it possible for agencies to execute a large number of undertakings, in compliance with Section 106, by expediting reviews for those that do not have the potential to adversely impact historic properties. A PA is appropriate to use when dealing with a group of historic resources that have similarities in style or use – such as bridges – that can be addressed with similar types of consideration of alternatives, rehabilitation techniques, and mitigation. Any time there is a potential Section 106 undertaking, its

recommended that the HPC contact the SHPO to know if there is a PA in effect or if the project will require new consultation.

National Environmental Policy Act

In 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was adopted into law. During the 1930s, rapid industrialization created environmental problems, which were exacerbated by World War II. After the war, programs like urban renewal, the interstate highway program, and the charge given the Corps of Engineers to dam rivers for a variety of purposes accelerated damage, as did the increasing use of toxic pesticides and fertilizers. Rachel Carson's pivotal book, *Silent Spring*, helped mobilize people to push for protection of the environment in a variety of ways, notably from the thoughtless acts of Federal agencies.

NEPA can be a powerful tool for managing the impacts of the modern world on "cultural resources" such as historic buildings, historic districts, archeological sites, Native American traditional places, and traditional ways of life. NEPA encourages early consideration of environmental impacts, in an open manner, with meaningful public participation. In general, and as expressed in different ways for different kinds of actions, the NEPA process entails:

- ❖ Determining what need must be addressed;
- ❖ Identifying alternative ways of meeting the need;
- ❖ Analyzing the environmental impacts of each alternative; and
- ❖ Armed with the results of this analysis, deciding which alternative to pursue and how to pursue it.

When major federal actions are undertaken in Idaho Falls, the city's CLG, as an active interested party and stakeholder in such actions, should engage in the process at the earliest available opportunity; by accepting the invitation to consult issued by the federal proponent to stakeholders. The HPC should determine if the project has the potential to affect any historic resources and work with the federal proponent toward meaningful resolution.

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was a \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus package to speed up the country's recovery from the negative economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and recession. As part of the package, the act allocated \$350 billion in direct assistance to state and local governments to bridge budget shortfalls. Additional funds were distributed for

cybersecurity, economic development, education, employment, health care, housing, tax relief, and transportation. On a case-by-case basis, states or municipalities have selected to do historic preservation-related projects with ARPA funds. When they do so, projects are subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and require consultation with the SHPO.

Executive Order 12072

Signed by President Carter on August 16, 1978, EO 12072 provides guidance to federal agencies for space management. Section 1-105(b) states that consideration should be made for utilization of buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance. Therefore, it is a priority of the federal government to consider historic buildings for new space. The city should be aware of this law and promote its existence to commercial realtors and building owners.

Executive Order 13006

Signed by President Clinton on May 21, 1996, EO 13006 guides federal agencies to first consider locating offices in central business districts in order to revitalize cities and Main Streets. Paired with EO 12072, these executive orders are powerful tools to attract and keep federal agencies located in downtown locations and historic buildings. In addition, EO 13006 allows for federal agencies to pay up to 10% more in lease rate or rehabilitation cost to be located in a central business district historic building.

State Laws & Policies

The following are summaries of state policies related to historic sites and historic preservation that are relevant to the HPC and the city:

- ❖ [Title 18, Chapter 70, Section 18-7027](#): Prohibits desecration of burial sites and provides for prosecution.
- ❖ [Title 27, Chapter 5](#): Provides for the protection of graves.
[Title 67, Chapter 46](#): State enabling legislation to allow for creation of historic preservation commissions and preservation of historic sites.
- ❖ [Title 67, Chapter 65](#): Local Land Use Planning Act which requires a comprehensive plan to include a section on "Special Areas and Sites" and their consideration in local planning efforts.

Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Ordinance

The historic preservation ordinance for Idaho Falls appears in Title 2, Chapter 11 of the city code. The full ordinance is available in Appendix III. The initial ordinance was adopted in 1987. In the current ordinance, the purpose is clearly stated in 2-11-3 as:

...promotion of educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the City residents through the identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of those buildings, sites, areas, structures, and objects which reflect the City's, State's and nation's historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural heritage.

The HPC has several key responsibilities within the ordinance, listed in Section 2-11-4. Those that they are currently engaged in include the following:

Advise and consult with the Director of the Community Development Services Department regarding the identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of historic buildings, site areas, and objects.

Assist the Director of Community Service Department with conducting a survey of local historical properties;

At the direction of the Director of Community Development Services Department, cooperate with federal, State, and local governments in promoting historic preservation;

At the direction of the Director of Community Development Services Department, make recommendations in the planning processes undertaken by Bonneville County, the City, the State, or the federal government and agencies thereof;

At the direction of the Director of Community Development Services Department, promote and conduct educational and interpretive programs regarding historic preservation and historic properties in the City;

Review nominations of properties to the National Register of Historic Places for properties within the City's jurisdiction.

Additional duties listed in Section 2-11-4 but are not currently active agenda items for the HPC include the following.

Recommend to the Director of the Community Development Services Department the acquisition of fee and lesser property interests in historic properties, including adjacent or associated lands, by purchase, bequests, or donation;

Recommend to the Director of the Community Development Services Department methods and procedures necessary to preserve, restore, maintain, and operate historic properties under the ownership or control of the City;

Recommend to the Director of the Community Development Services Department the lease, sale, other transfer or disposition of historic properties subject to rights of public access and other covenants and in a manner that will preserve the property;

Recommend to the Director of the Community Development Services Department the adoption of ordinances that promote or regulate historic preservation within the City, in accordance with the powers set forth in Idaho Code Section 67-4612, as amended;

Integration with Current Plans

Given the planning efforts of the last few years, the city has excelled at including an element of historic preservation in nearly every plan, citing historic character and providing actionable items. It is critical that the Historic Preservation Plan's goals and objectives be considered and integrated into the work of planning efforts that have come before and are currently being implemented. The planning staff and HPC members play a critical role in recognizing opportunities for integration in coordination with the planning teams for their creation. The following are presented chronologically with the most recent first.

Form Based Code (Adopted 2017; Revised 2023)

A form-based code (FBC) is a way to regulate development that controls building form first and building use second. The purpose behind using an FBC over traditional zoning is to achieve a particular type of "place" or built environment based on a community vision. So, while FBC is a planning method that replaces traditional zoning, it allows for more flexibility in use while maintaining community character. Thus, it can work effectively in tandem with historic preservation goals. The IF FBC identifies place types, districts, and subdistricts, providing design parameters for each. Currently the FBC is only implemented in the downtown district, including South Downtown, or the original Eagle Rock establishment.

Growing Into Walkable Centers (2022)

This project was undertaken by Utah State University's Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning program to analyze six areas of the city. The two with direct historic preservation ties were the Letter Streets District and River South. Overcoming Divides Together was the student project for the River South area. The approach here included adaptive use of a historic cheese factory building along the river, former railway corridor, surrounding historic neighborhoods and downtown, as well as emphasis on contextual infill design development in the adjacent historic residential areas. Endangered to Empowered, the student project for the Letter Street District, included analysis of middle housing, park amenities, green streets, and community gathering spaces. However, there are no mentions of historic preservation being a characteristic of the neighborhoods, which is a weakness of this work.

Imagine IF (2022)

This is the city's comprehensive plan that is organized into themes including community health, housing, and transportation and connectivity across five districts within the city. Early in the plan, historic and natural resources are recognized for their influence. Under the theme of City-Wide Housing, the issue of Neighborhood Character has two action items:

Objective: Focus on Historic Preservation

- 1) Work with local schools to introduce preservation education and activities for youth.
- 2) Develop and create opportunities for educational programs for historic properties.

Area 1 is the center of the city and the location of the majority of existing historic districts and sites. Housing in Area 1 has several key points under the issue of Historic Preservation:

Objective: Improve Regulatory Framework

- 1) Explore flexible zoning and building code options for new development as well as rehabilitation, redevelopment, and infill

Objective: Preserve Area Character

- 1) Explore the creation of historic districts in the area
- 2) Continue to broaden historical tours and other preservation activities
- 3) Write a Form-Based Code for the area that focuses on preservation

Area 4 includes historic downtown and has several key points under the issue of Limited Historic Preservation Efforts:

Objective: Improve Regulatory Framework

- 1) Write a Form-Based Code for the area between G Street and Anderson and near Freeman Park, focusing on the preservation of existing character.
- 2) Explore flexible zoning and building code options for new development as well as rehabilitation, redevelopment, and infill in the southern part of Area 4.
- 3) Explore LIDs, grants and other funding tools to improve deteriorating building and sidewalks.

Objective: Preserve Historic Character in Southern Portion of Area 4

- 1) Explore the creation of historic districts in the southern part of Area 4.
- 2) Work with the HPC to identify properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and work on nominations.
- 3) Establish a historic walking tour.

Deep Dive Testing + Solutions for Missing Middle Housing (2020)

These are studies and examples of how the city can support additional housing variations that would be compatible in all neighborhoods depending on context and scale. These housing options would also support walkable centers throughout the city as the city explores more mobility choices.

Northgate / 1st Street Area-Wide Planning Study (2020)

Promotes adaptive use with compatible infill along 1st Street and in the Urban Village (along Freeman Avenue) as distinguished architecture that provides community identity. Encourages the celebration of the area's history through preservation, signage, and branding.

Other Plans

There are several other planning documents and tools that are not as well-known but have tremendous value to preservation efforts into the future. The Downtown Design Guidelines (undated) are a good reference for business and property owners, though compliance is encouraged and voluntary. The Keefer's Addition reconnaissance level survey recommended National Register of Historic Places historic district designation for the surveyed area in 2016. In

2013-2014, a midcentury reconnaissance level survey was proposed. Though there is no evidence that it was completed, the groundwork for the survey provides a solid foundation for a future survey and recognizing midcentury neighborhoods by name. Two reports highlight the history and architecture of the Belaire Subdivision (2005) and the Idaho Falls Stockyard (2019). In 1984, a draft National Register of Historic Places historic district nomination was created for downtown but not submitted. This draft and other work to document downtown over the last 40 years will be important if another effort to designate downtown as a historic district is undertaken.

Archaeology

Archaeological sites are defined as the remains of past human activities that are generally confined to a specific location (i.e., they have a discreet boundary) and include artifacts and features, such as hearths/fire pits, dwellings, and special activity areas, such as natural resource processing locations. Such sites tend not to have standing buildings or structures, unless they are in ruins, though some exceptions can be made. Compared to historical buildings and structures, archaeological sites are more difficult to identify without formal surveys to find them. This is because the vast majority of sites consist of little more than artifacts scattered on the ground surface and cannot be seen from a distance. Additionally, some sites may be buried and not visible on the ground surface. Archaeological sites can date to any time period or multiple time periods. There is one archaeological site documented on the historic sites list (Appendix IV), although there are likely hundreds of other sites that have been documented but are not public information. Most of these sites were likely documented on public land and through investigative efforts that occurred in compliance with state or federal regulations associated with development or use of those public lands. Far fewer sites have been reported on private land. This difference is based on where the identification surveys have occurred rather than a true difference in the locations of sites. However, there are equal chances of sites being located on both private and public land.

Regulations

Archaeological sites are protected through a series of state and federal laws; however, there are limits on when and where these laws apply. Primary among these is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (as amended), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, and a series of Idaho State statutes protecting human burials. The State does not have a state-level law equivalent to the NHPA or its associated Section 106 process, though Title 67, Chapter 41 of the State Code does establish the ISHS and sets forth requirements for permits to excavate archaeological sites and offers other requirements for the protection of prehistoric human burials.

and grave goods. There otherwise do not appear to be any statutes specific to the undertakings of state agencies or the management of state lands as they pertain to archaeological resources. Such laws are found in some surrounding states. The Idaho SHPO does state the following goal in its preservation plan:

Goal 4: Ensuring proper documentation and curation of archaeological resources per State standards.

On a more local level, the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Ordinance, while not specifically calling out archaeological sites as qualifying resources, does appear to include archaeological resources in that it states the ordinance applies to “buildings, sites, districts, areas, structures, and objects that reflect significant elements of the county’s, the state’s, and the nation’s historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural heritage.” As such, the previously discussed goals and objectives of the ordinance also apply to archaeological resources under the same conditions and parameters they apply to other cultural resources.

Requirements for Federal Undertakings

The NHPA and its implementing regulations (36 CFR §800), as well as ARPA and NAGPRA, apply solely to federal agencies and federal lands. As such, if a federal agency would issue a permit, approval (e.g., to use lands they own or manage), funding, or other authorization to carry out an action (e.g., a development project, demolition, etc.), that federal agency must comply with the NHPA/36 CFR §800. In the absence of federal agency or federal land involvement, only relevant state or local ordinances would apply. It is, however, important to note that the NHPA/36 CFR §800 may apply to activities on private lands if a federal nexus is involved in an action on that land. For example, the need for a permit to dredge or fill wetlands or waters of the U.S. on private lands may trigger the NHPA/36 CFR §800. Specifically, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who issues such permits, would be required to follow the NHPA/36 CFR §800 in issuing that permit, even if all of the lands are owned by private parties and all funding is private.

The NHPA/36 CFR §800 process comprises several steps and involves the Idaho SHPO. These steps include identifying an area of potential effects (APE), which is the geographic area within which effects from the agency’s action, such as approving an oil well to be constructed on their land, would occur and could either directly or indirectly impact cultural resources that may be present there. The definition of this APE includes consultation with the Idaho SHPO, federally recognized Native American Tribes with patrimonial claims to the area in which the action would occur, and other stakeholders (referred to as “consulting parties” in 36 CFR §800) with

demonstrated interest in the cultural resources that could be impacted. From here, the federal agency works with these same parties to determine an approach to identifying cultural resources in the APE. For APEs likely to contain or possibly containing archaeological resources, this approach usually includes a field inspection by a qualified archaeologist walking parallel lines across the APE looking for archaeological sites. These sites are then documented and evaluated for their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This is followed by an assessment of the undertaking's effects on those sites that are determined eligible for the National Register under one or more of its four criteria. These last two steps (site eligibility and site effects) also are carried out with the federal agency consulting with the Idaho SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting parties such as the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission. If adverse effects to eligible sites are likely to occur, the federal agency will work with these same parties to determine appropriate mitigation to compensate for the impact. Very frequently with archaeological sites, the appropriate mitigation involves at least partial excavation of the site to recover scientific, historical, and cultural information it may contain. While excavation is commonly preferred, it is not the only acceptable mitigation measure for archaeological sites, and other options may be implemented. Completing the 36 CFR §800 process can take several months depending on the nature of the undertaking, the number and types of sites involved, and the effects those sites are anticipated to incur. As such, it is strongly advisable to initiate this process early in project planning/execution so that delays are minimized.

Requirements for State, Local, or Private Undertakings

In the absence of a federal nexus, there are no requirements for state, local, or private parties to take special measures to protect cultural resources, including archaeological sites, except in the case of human burials, which are discussed separately in the section below. State, local, or private parties who wish to take action on non-federal lands using non-federal funding and not requiring any federal permits, approvals, or authorizations may do so without following any specific regulatory process. On private land, cultural resources found there, excluding human remains, belong to the landowner, who may treat them however they see fit. Despite the exemption from the federal regulations, best practice strongly encourages due diligence consideration and treatment of cultural resources if discovered during actions on state, local, or private land. Landowners who discover notable archaeological sites on their property (i.e., anything beyond a single artifact or small number of artifacts) are encouraged to leave the site undisturbed, at least temporarily, and report it to the HPC. The HPC may or may not have the resources to address the discovery and will advise the landowner if they can be of additional support to at least help document the site before it is disturbed or destroyed. The HPC should also contact allied

organizations such as the Idaho SHPO and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe for guidance. If no support or guidance is available, the landowner may proceed with their action as planned.

Requirements for Addressing Human Remains

Human remains, whether dating to the historic or prehistoric period, are protected by state and federal law regardless of land ownership, funding, permits, approvals, etc. On federal lands, NAGPRA specifically requires federal agencies to protect prehistoric burials and work with modern Native American Tribes to identify the cultural ancestry of the deceased individual such that the remains, if they cannot remain on federal land and still be protected from damage or looting, can be repatriated to the Tribe closest to their likely ancestry. The 36 CFR §800 regulations generally also apply to human burials on federal lands or discovered through other federal action regardless of whether those remains date to the prehistoric or historic period. Should human remains be discovered on federal lands, they should be protected from further damage and reported to the land management agency. The agency is then responsible for addressing the discovery.

Idaho state laws protect human burials regardless of age but do not trump federal laws when federal lands are involved. Generally speaking, it is a crime under state law to disturb a human burial except when said disturbance is associated with an approved archaeological excavation conducted by a qualified archaeologist or involves the recovery of the remains by law enforcement or similarly authorized parties.

If human remains are discovered on private, local, or state lands, they should be protected from further damage by covering them with protective material (e.g., rebury them, use a tarp or sheet of plywood, etc.) and ensuring no human or animal disturbance can occur, then notifying local law enforcement of the discovery. Law enforcement will respond to the discovery and make an effort to determine if the remains are modern and could represent the victim of a crime or if they appear older. They may engage the services of a forensic anthropologist to help make this determination. At that point, law enforcement will either oversee the disposition of the remains (if modern) or turn the site over to the Idaho SHPO or other appropriate governmental agency to address. In no case should portions of the remains or artifacts associated with the burial be collected by anyone other than the authorized party. Additionally, it is a common concern of Native American Tribes that the remains of their ancestors not be photographed or displayed unless necessary to complete the documentation and assessment of those remains. Casual photographs and “candid” of the remains are strongly discouraged out of respect for these cultural sensitivities.

Community Survey

A 15-question survey was distributed to the community beginning on June 4, 2024, and survey results were collected through August 9, 2024. The survey was distributed by QR code on a postcard by city staff and HPC members. The survey link was posted on the city's social media and highlighted in the city's social media and sent out as a press release on June 14, 2024. It was decided by the HPC that hard copies would be available upon request.

Draft questions were generated by the Consultant and refined by the HPC. ArcGIS Survey 123 was the platform utilized to create and electronically distribute the survey. The total number of responses received was 111. The largest demographics to respond in each category included White/Caucasian in race/ethnicity (88%), non-historic property owners (79%), age 40-49 (16%), and time lived in the Idaho Falls region 21+ years (62%). Fifty (about 25% of the total) respondents requested to be kept apprised of the activities of the HPC.

Key Findings

The public engagement phase of the plan provided the HPC with guidance based on public perceptions and expectations as broadly gathered during the survey. Key findings included the following:

- ❖ Respondents have high interest in local history and room to grow in their knowledge;
- ❖ Downtown and commercial buildings should be a focus of the HPC's work in the near future, beginning in downtown and working outward;
- ❖ The HPC should focus their work on documentation, designation, and interpretation of historic places;
- ❖ There is strong interest and desire to have a rehabilitation incentive for residential buildings;
- ❖ Cultural and religious diversity and Post-World War II history are among the missing elements of history in Idaho Falls; and,
- ❖ Information about work of the HPC should be posted on the city's web page for the HPC as well as on city social media.

Analysis

Each question from the survey is restated here with an analysis of the answer and how it supports or opposes the work of the HPC and this plan. For complete data and responses to the demographic questions, see **Appendix V**.

Q1. How would you rate your interest in the history and pre-contact history of Idaho Falls? Pre-contact refers to the time before European traders and settlers. (Select your best answer)

Analysis: Of the 111 respondents to this question, only two indicated they had low interest. This equates to reaching an audience with the survey that has interest in the subject matter.

Q2: How would you rate your general knowledge of the history and pre-contact history of Idaho Falls? (Select your best answer)

Analysis: Only 9% of respondents believed they have high knowledge. The correlating conclusion is that 81% of people believe that they have some knowledge, and with the interest indicated in the first question, desire to grow in their knowledge.

Q3. What types of buildings and places would you like to see the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission focus on. (Select as many as apply)

Analysis: With a dozen options available, the most popular answer by far was for *downtown and commercial buildings* (83%). *Archaeological sites* were the second most numerous (76%). Equally clear were the respondent's opinions to not prioritize the preservation of industrial properties (13%) and transportation resources such as gas stations, motor courts, railroads, etc. (27%).

Q4. What type of project(s) do you believe would make the biggest impact for Idaho Falls (Select your top answer)

Analysis: Of the five options given to select from, the top two answers were 1) provide residential rehabilitation incentives (34%) and nominate downtown to the National Register of Historic Places (25%). The least popular answer was to nominate a residential neighborhood to the National Register of Historic Places. These answers are in conflict as respondents appear to want incentives to fix their old buildings, but without any designation. Usually, the two come together.

Q5. In your opinion, what's missing from the representative history and the story of Idaho Falls? What is it about this place that makes it important to you? (Open answer)

Analysis: From dozens of excellent answers, they could be grouped into three areas: 1) Better and more frequent signage; 2) Post World War II history and its impact; and, 3) Diversity of culture and

religion throughout the history, including more Native American heritage and culture as well as all under-represented peoples.

Q6. The historic downtown has been the focus of work for the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission in recent times. What area of the city should be an additional focus for historic preservation activities? (Open answer)

Analysis: The vast majority of responses mentioned preservation of residential neighborhoods, many specifically mentioning those nearest downtown, the Numbered Streets, and the Lettered Streets. Additional areas that were commonly mentioned included the Yellowstone Highway, Tautphaus Park, and schools.

Q7. Which of the following tools do you believe would most effectively and realistically encourage historic preservation in Idaho Falls? (Select your top three answers)

Analysis: About a dozen options were given to select from. The overwhelming top answer was *grants for building rehabilitation/restoration* (70%). And staying with the overall theme of financial incentives, the second top answer was *state tax incentives for owners of historic properties* (46%). Unfortunately, the public does not appear to believe that *training for government decision makers* (15%) and *state historic preservation regulations* (18%) would be effective.

Q8. Among their responsibilities and programs, the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission could do any or all of the following. (Select your top three answers)

Analysis: Most respondents believe that the primary roles of the HPC are to *identify historic sites* (61%), *connect historic property owners with financial incentives* (59%), and *erecting historic markers, panels, or signs* (57%). While one of the primary responsibilities of the HPC is public education, the public does not strongly desire the HPC conducting rehabilitation workshops to teach DIY skills (27%). While *conducting surveys of historic structures* ranked lowly (20%), this activity is a key element in identifying historic sites which was the top answer.

Q9. How do you prefer to access information about the history and historic preservation activities and events in Idaho Falls? (Select as many as apply)

Analysis: Ten common methods to distribute information were included to choose from. The majority recommended through their answers to utilize the *city website* (71%), *social media* (66%), *historic markers and plaques* (62%), *in-person events and tours* (54%), and *exhibits about historic sites* (54%). Respondents clearly do not want to receive their information from *friends and family* (12%), *video services* (18%), or *print newsletters or brochures* (22%). The city already maintains a good and accurate website for the HPC, which will be a good foundation for more information in the future.

Vision, Goals & Objectives

Vision Statement

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and other Indigenous peoples are the historic occupants of the land in and around Idaho Falls, and continue to be a major influence on the area's culture. From Taylor's Crossing to the arrival of the railroad, transportation connections brought the first early growth to the settlement. Built alongside key geographic features, the city became notable for its diversity of people, culture, business, and religion. Idaho Falls desires to build upon its full history and uniqueness, as well as past success and diligent planning since the 1940s by looking forward to preserve the city's heritage. This plan embraces conscientious growth that prioritizes capturing stories and educating the public by identifying and preserving significant historic resources.

Goals, Objectives & Implementation

Over the course of six months, the HPC derived four broad goals under which are 17 objectives with associated action items. The goals represent the general responsibilities of the HPC while the objectives represent programs – both standard and creatively unique – by which they can satisfy their responsibilities. Over the course of three meetings and reviewing meeting notes, the HPC shaped the goals through sharing their knowledge of the city's neighborhoods, planning and zoning, trends, history, and past work of the HPC.

The plan goals are:

- ❖ Designate and Survey Areas of Potential Historic Significance;
- ❖ Cultivate Community Through Education & Partnerships;
- ❖ Coordinate with the City Planning Division to Implement Effective Preservation Policy & Incentives; and
- ❖ Provide Regular and Effective Training.

Goal 1: Designate and Survey Areas of Potential Historic Significance

Objective 1: Perform Reconnaissance Level Surveys

A reconnaissance level survey is the most basic approach for systematically documenting and evaluating historic buildings. It is designed for dealing with large groups of buildings rather than for single sites. Most reconnaissance level surveys take place with a specific geographic area or potential district. The primary purpose is to provide a "first cut" of buildings in a given area that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A reconnaissance level survey involves only a visual evaluation of properties, not an assessment of associated historical events or individuals. That information can only be obtained through historical research conducted as part of an "intensive level survey," the next level of survey.

Implementation

One of the high priorities in the short term is to re-survey downtown. New areas of the city and re-surveys would be prioritized by the Historic Preservation Commission in future grant cycles. For new surveys, the Historic Preservation Commission prioritized Bel-Aire. For re-surveys, the Historic Preservation Commission prioritized Winn's Addition (the Eagle Rock area) and Highland Park (near the stadium).

Objective 2: Perform Intensive Level Surveys

Intensive level survey is the next step in the process of evaluating a potentially historic resource or group of resources for their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An intensive level survey involves research on the property and its owners, and documentation of the property's physical appearance. And Instructions for each of those tasks are given below.

Implementation

Results of a reconnaissance level survey that is conducted may provide a recommendation for an intensive level survey. Those recommendations should be prioritized by the Historic Preservation Commission after receiving them to determine if an intensive level survey is the right step in the process at that time. However, there are existing resources that could benefit from the additional research in an intensive level survey to determine eligibility. For example, single sites such as Keefer's Island, which already has a local marker, the Woodrow Wilson Rawls House, and Pinecrest Golf Course and Clubhouse. In addition, the city has a wealth of historic parks and open spaces that are more than 50 years old and could be

thematically explored together in an intensive level survey. Those parks include the following.¹¹⁴

- ❖ Highland Park (1893)
- ❖ Tautphaus Park (1910)
- ❖ Kate Curley Park (1918)
- ❖ Sportsmen's Park (1927)
- ❖ Riverside Drive and Park (1934)
- ❖ Northgate Park (1934)
- ❖ Poitevin Park (1935)
- ❖ Liberty Park (1937)
- ❖ Freeman Park (1946)

Some of these may be surveyed together to divide up the group into smaller manageable groups. When considering making a grant, the HPC should consider aligning surveys – both intensive and reconnaissance level – with city goals to address needs in different locations, while factoring in project size and historic significance.

Objective 3: Nominate Eligible Buildings, Sites, and Districts to the National Register of Historic Places

Listing in the National Register of Historic Places is an honorary designation for the nation's historically and architecturally significant resources. There are likely dozens of buildings and sites, as well as historic districts, that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Downtown is an obvious candidate pending results of a reconnaissance level survey. Additional sites in new surveys and re-surveys will be identified through other reconnaissance level surveys.

Implementation

Following a re-survey of downtown, work with the State Historic Preservation Office to determine if downtown is eligible for listing and what the boundaries would be. After additional surveys have been completed, if any of them recommend a National Register of Historic Places nomination, those should be scheduled for possible Certified Local Government grant applications or other city funding.

¹¹⁴ Mary J. Fritzen. 1991. Idaho Falls, City of Destiny. Idaho Falls, Idaho: Bonneville County Historical Society, 66-69.

Figure 63. Survey & Designation goal table.

Goals	Objectives	Actions	Timeline	Frequency
Survey & Designation	1. Reconnaissance Level Surveys	Action 1: Re-survey downtown	Short	Once
		Action 2: Survey new areas of the city that have not been formally documented in the past; priority is Bel-Aire	Medium	Every three years
		Action 3: Re-survey areas of the city that need to be updated; priorities are Winn's Addition, Highland Park	Medium	Every three years
		Action 4: Selectively survey key individual buildings as they become of age. For example, the library, Willow Creek Building, and University Place	Short	Ongoing
	2. Intensive Level Surveys	Action 1: Consider a thematic ILS of all the city's parks and open spaces that are more than 50 years old	Short	Once
		Action 2: Conduct a thematic ILS of the city's civic buildings	Medium	Once
		Action 3: Consider an ILS for select individual sites including the Woodrow Wilson Rawls House and Keefer's Island	Medium	Every other year
	3. National Register of Historic Places	Action 1: Pursue designation of a downtown historic district	Medium	Once
		Action 2: Consider new nominations based on completed and updated survey data	Long	Ongoing

Goal 2: Cultivate Community Through Education & Partnerships

Objective 1: Maintain Transparency and Invite Public Participation Through Effective Communication

Historic preservation plans are most likely to succeed when they involve public awareness and participation. Communication is the most powerful means of partnering with the community. According to the survey, the city's website and social media presence are accessible and effective means of communication.

Implementation

The city's website is currently an excellent repository of information. Therefore, it is key to keep this information updated about the Historic Preservation Commission, architectural history of the city, and events hosted by the HPC outside of regular meetings. Working with the city's public information officer, new information published on the website could also be highlighted on social media.

Objective 2: Develop and Implement Public Education/Interpretation Programs

In the past, the Historic Preservation Commission and city have provided excellent resources and programs to highlight the city's unique past and historic architecture. These include the following:

- ❖ Kids Downtown Activity Book;
- ❖ Walking tour brochures for Ridge Avenue, 11th Street, Downtown, Churches (though modestly out of date), and Eagle Rock;
- ❖ Preserving Your Historic Home (booklet; though modestly out of date is still a good reference);
- ❖ Special Tours (such as Winn's Addition Tour in 2010 and Historic Churches in 2017);
- ❖ *Giving History a Future* and *Historic Downtown Idaho Falls* (brochures are both out of date); and,
- ❖ In-person walking tours in the past (see the map below of walking tours produced by the Historic Preservation Commission).

Results of the survey show that the public desires to know more about the city and would welcome information that is in digital format, on interpretive markers or panels, or provided through in-person events. The ordinance charges the Historic Preservation Commission with this responsibility as well stating, "Promote and conduct educational and interpretive programs regarding historic

preservation and historic properties in the City.” Signs such as the brown identifiers in Northridge also help to orient a traveler as to where they are at within the city.

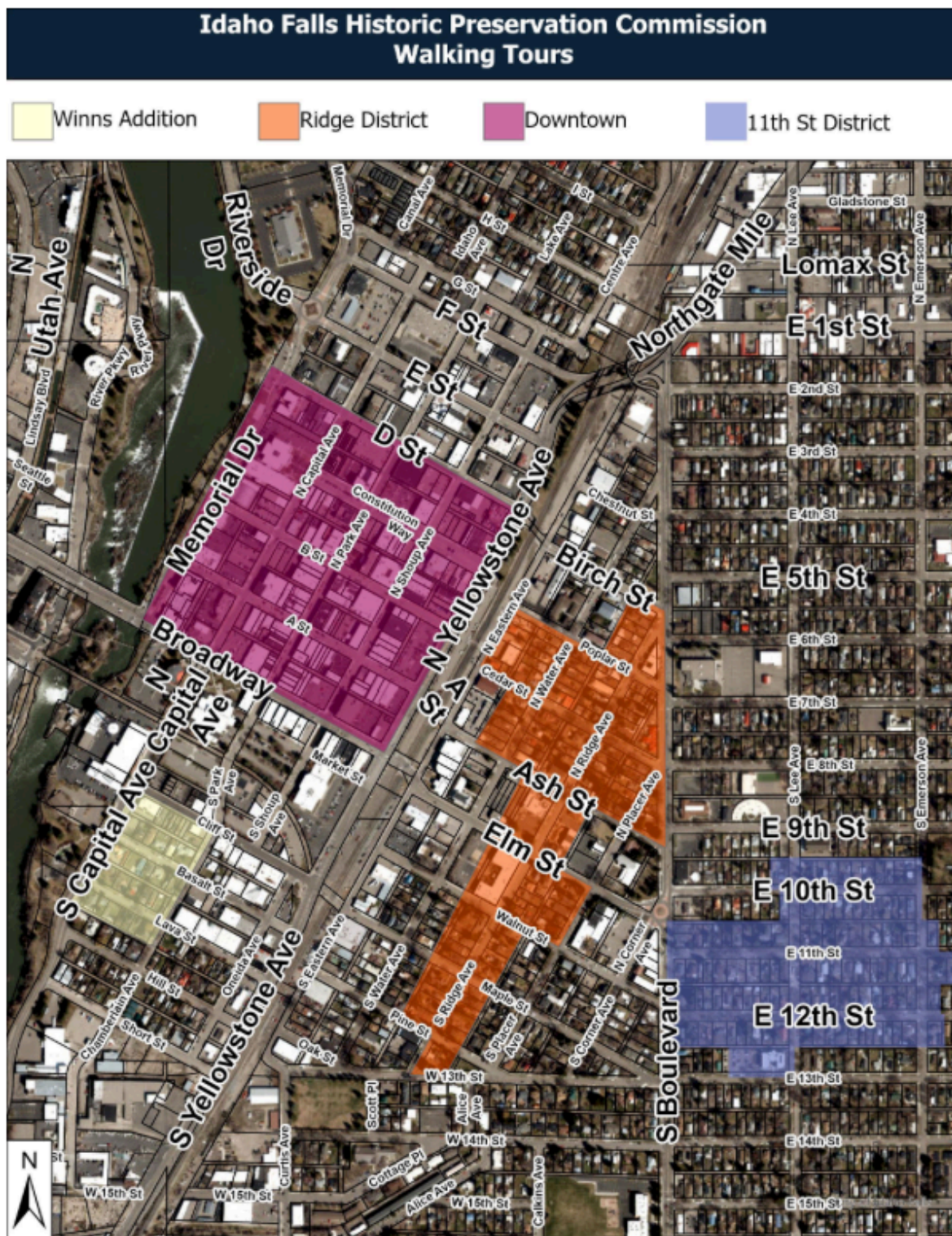


Figure 64. Map of walking tours offered in the Past by the Idaho Falls HPC. Source: City of Idaho Falls.

Implementation

A combination of efforts in the area of public education could deliver what the public is seeking. The return on investment is a citizenry that feels more invested in the city's history and preservation efforts to keep authenticity. The Historic Preservation Commission should determine the best method(s) to deliver information to the public, as well as the best method(s) to promote historic areas of Idaho Falls. They should seek ways to include the cultural and religious diversity and post-World War II built heritage into the Historic Preservation Commission's work. When and if archaeological discoveries are made in the city, determine if that may be suitable for public education and host an event around it. To recognize intangible heritage, that which is not tied to a particular building of significance or high architectural integrity, consider establishing a program in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce to recognize legacy businesses such as KID Radio, Chesbro Music, and *The Post-Register*.

Objective 3: Establish & Build Collaborative Partnerships with Community Organizations to Make History More Accessible to the Public

As archivist and author Melissa Mannon states:

Cultural heritage professionals no longer have the luxury of embracing an internal focus with little regard for other area organizations or institutions collecting similar materials around the world. Organizations must see themselves as part of a cultural network, understand their niche for collecting, and efficiently explain that role to citizens. Institutions should embrace a collaborative model to ensure the safeguarding of our history and to promote themselves as vital entities in a contemporary world.

Collaborative efforts should occur between individuals and institutions that share a common purpose, in this case, preserving heritage. Partnerships built on commonalities can help build community history that can be defined within a geographical boundary or by subject. Geographical boundaries can be small (like a single site) or large (like a region). Subjects can be highly defined or broad enough to be global in scope. Regardless, the key to effective collaboration is working with the right partners who are willing and able to devote resources to efforts and share success.

Implementation

The work of the Historic Preservation Commission should not stay hidden in a meeting room and in meeting minutes. Partnering with groups across the city would bring name recognition to the Historic Preservation Commission and generate more interest in the city's work in preservation. To start, target allied organizations such as the Museum of Idaho, Bonneville County Historical Society, and Idaho Falls Library and meet with them to discuss the historic preservation plan goals and objectives. Then target preservation-adjacent groups in building relationships for future collaboration, including Chamber of Commerce, Idaho Falls Redevelopment Agency, , and local board of realtors. Once relationships are established and mutual interests identified, determine possible programs, events, exhibits, etc. for collaboration.

Objective 4: Support Building Owners with Easily Accessible Information

Owners of historic buildings are a key stakeholder group for the Historic Preservation Commission. Therefore, they deserve targeted information to address their needs.

Implementation

There is a wealth of information that is currently published and available at no cost through ICRIS. ICRIS is the SHPO's database with information that anyone can access with or without an account. It's a known fact that the Museum of Idaho fields many inquiries from the public about the city's history and historic preservation. The existing information should be bundled together in a packet and provided to the Museum of Idaho to provide to the public when they make these inquiries. In addition, the city should create basic information sheets about historic preservation including historic tax credits for commercial buildings, building permit process, and additional resources for historic homeowners. The Historic Preservation Commission also desires to update the voluntary downtown design guidelines to make them more current.

Figure 65. Education & Partnerships goal table.

Goals	Objectives	Actions	Timeline	Frequency
Education & Partnerships	1. Public Information	Action 1: Provide information about the HPC, city's architectural history, and related events on the city's website	Short	Ongoing
	2. Public Education & Interpretation Programs	Action 1: Deliver information about historic places in Idaho Falls for the public's knowledge and enjoyment - Option 1: Provide tours via digital format, mobile app and/or QR codes - Option 2: Improve and update brochures with consistent design and branding - Option 3: Offer HPC-led in-person tours of historic districts; start with occasional times and work up to being regularly offered	Medium	Every 5 years
		Action 2: Consider the best method to promote historic areas of Idaho Falls - Option 1: Wayfinding signage including neighborhood-specific signage - Option 2: Physical markers - Option 3: Interpretive panels at select locations (like the library, airport, etc.)	Long	Every 5 years
		Action 3: Seek ways to include the cultural and religious diversity and post-World War II built heritage into the HPC's work	Short	Annual
		Action 4: Build a map of city that shows its development by subdivisoin over time utilizing historic plat information	Medium	Once
		Action 5: When/if archaeological discoveries are made in the city, determine if that may be suitable for public education and host an event around it	Ongoing	Opportunistic
		Action 6: Consider establishing a program in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce to recognize legacy businesses	Medium	Annual award
	3. Establish & Build Collaborative Partnerships	Action 1: Target allied organizations such as the Museum of Idaho, Bonneville County Historical Society, and Idaho Falls Library and meet with them to discuss the HPP goals and objectives	Medium	Once each
		Action 2: Target preservation-adjacent groups in building relationships for future collaboration, including Chamber of Commerce, RDA, IDEC, and local board of realtors	Medium	Once each
		Action 3: Determine possible programs, events, exhibits, etc. for collaboration	Long	Ongoing
	4. Support building owners	Action 1: Provide information that is currently available in packets to the Museum of Idaho	Short	Every other year
		Action 2: Create basic information sheets about historic preservation in Idaho Falls	Short	Ongoing
		Action 3: Update the downtown design guidelines	Long	Once each
		Action 4: Conduct a preservation awards program to recognize individuals and projects that have contributed to community efforts	Medium	Annual

Goal 3: Coordinate with the City Planning Division to Implement Effective Preservation Policy & Incentives

Objective 1: Create and Maintain a List of City-Owned, Designated, and Potentially-Eligible Historic Resources

In order to uphold the ordinance responsibilities, the HPC should maintain a list of city-owned designated and potentially eligible historic resources and review that list at least once per year. In doing so, they should consider the condition of the resources, use(s), and activity level. Examples of an annual analysis might include making a site visit, recording condition concerns in text and photographs, and discussing the best course of action for the situation.

Implementation

The HPC will create three lists as reference: city-owned historic resources; NRHP designated historic resources; and potentially NRHP eligible historic resources. The lists should be reviewed on a rotating basis annually. It is recommended that a subcommittee of the full body be charged to complete the lists and conduct the annual reviews, with support from staff.

Objective 2: Support the internal Planning Division goal to preserve character and allow new uses with housing choice

The city has a number of excellent planning documents guiding development citywide. They consistently include mentions of historic neighborhoods, rehabilitation, or community character, which reflects the community's desire for greater preservation. Supporting Planning's goals to preserve character – both for individual buildings and neighborhoods – is a common nexus for the work of the HPC. Adaptive use of existing buildings for new purposes is strongly encouraged in order to achieve this objective. But even older neighborhoods need new construction, whether in additions or selective demolition where required and new construction. Even new uses in historic neighborhoods can be compatibly designed to reflect traditional mass, scale, setback, and design characteristics.

Implementation

Seek opportunities for the Historic Preservation Commission to support and foster preservation-minded implementation of Imagine IF, Form Based Code, Growing Into

Walkable Centers, Solutions for Missing Middle Housing, and Northgate/1st Street Area-Wide Planning Study in historical areas. By ordinance, the Historic Preservation Commission has responsibility to voice their opinion on matters of planning and with respect to city-owned historic properties, and those opportunities should be discussed at regular meetings.

Objective 3: Utilize Existing Historic Preservation Incentives

The largest available financial incentive for historic preservation that is available in Idaho, as well as nationally, is the federal rehabilitation tax credit. This is sometimes also referred to as the federal investment tax credit. Since its inception in the mid-1980s, the program has been the single most successful tool for saving and rehabilitating historic structures in the U.S., leveraging hundreds of millions of dollars in private investment every year. Overseen by the National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service, and facilitated in Idaho by the State Historic Preservation Office, the program allows for a 20% tax credit for qualifying rehabilitation expenditures on a property that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is used for commercial (income-producing) purposes. While there are other criteria to meet in order to qualify, applying early in the project planning process is recommended.

Implementation

The Historic Preservation Commission should promote the federal rehabilitation historic tax credit to property owners of National Register of Historic Places-designated and potentially eligible commercial buildings through targeted personal outreach. The State Historic Preservation Office can help you prepare accurate information for this outreach.

Objective 4: Participate in statewide efforts to establish historic preservation incentives.

Unfortunately, there are no historic preservation incentives available at the state and local levels at this time. Typical incentives in other states include a historic preservation tax credit (most commonly for commercial building rehabilitation), low-interest loans for rehabilitation, and weatherization grants. Local incentives include tax incentives such as a freeze or abatement, façade rehabilitation grants, Redevelopment Agency grants and forgivable loans, CDBG grants for abatement and accessibility improvements, and grants targeted at attracting and retaining certain demographics of people.

the city currently has a façade improvement grant program funded by Community Development Block Grants. The HPC believes that the current cost of rehabilitation and ongoing maintenance is

an issue blocking greater preservation from happening in Idaho Falls. The public responded to the survey that they greatly desire incentives for residential rehabilitation.

Implementation

When opportunities arise, activate the Historic Preservation Commission and city leadership to support efforts to establish and create new incentives. Activation may include letters, personal meetings and site visits, and lobbying to elected officials.

Objective 5: Participate in Section 106 Reviews

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to consider the effects on historic properties of projects they carry out, assist, fund, permit, license, abandon, or approve throughout the country. If a federally assisted project has the potential to effect historic properties – through acquisition, lease, rehabilitation, sale, etc. – a Section 106 review will take place. The federal agency is responsible for identifying potentially affected historic properties, assessing the project's potential for adverse effects, and consulting to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects, where identified.

Section 106 gives the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, interested parties, and the public the chance to weigh in on these matters before a final decision is made. The process is an important tool for citizens to lend their voice in protecting and maintaining historic properties in their communities. More information in the Section 106 process can be found through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on their [website](#).

Implementation

The Historic Preservation Commission (and/or the staff) should engage in the Section 106 process whenever the opportunity is given in order to provide an opinion about the effects to historic properties and guidance for potential avoidance or minimizing the effect. If mitigation is required, the Historic Preservation Commission will continue to participate in Section 106 discussions about mitigation options and implementation.

Objective 6: Raise Funds to Support the work of the Historic Preservation Commission

The Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission is not provided with an annual budget to conduct their work. Therefore, they are completely reliant on special project funding, fundraising, and/or Certified Local Government grants from the State Historic Preservation Office. Fortunately, the city

has been financially supporting a qualified and skilled staff in the Planning Division to support the Historic Preservation Commission and facilitate preservation internally.

Implementation

The Historic Preservation Commission (via the staff) should regularly apply for Certified Local Government grants to support survey, designation, public education, and training as described within, though not limited to, the current Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Plan. The preferred occurrence to make those applications is annually.

Objective 7: Update the Historic Preservation Plan

This plan has a 10-year time frame of application and therefore should be renewed by 2035. However, the commission should also revisit the plan formally every year to monitor their progress and make adjustments in the timeline as necessary.

Implementation

The Historic Preservation Commission should apply for a Certified Local Government grant from the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office in 2033 in order to create a new historic preservation plan in 2035.

Figure 66. Policy & Incentives goal table.

Goals	Objectives	Actions	Timeline	Frequency
Policy & Incentives	1. Create and maintain a list of city-owned, designated, and potentially-eligible historic resources	Action 1: Form a submittee of the HPC. Action 2: Create three lists: city-owned historic resources; NRHP designated historic resources; and, potentially NRHP eligible historic resources Action 3: Review the lists annually	Short	Ongoing
	2. Support the internal planning division goal to preserve character and allow new uses with housing choice	Action 1: Seek opportunities for the HPC to support and foster preservation-minded implementation of Imagine IF, Form Based Code, Growing Into Walkable Centers, Solutions for Missing Middle Housing, and Northgate/1st Street Area-Wide Planning Study in historical areas	Short	Ongoing
	3. Utilize Existing Historic Preservation Incentives	Action 1: Promote the federal rehabilitation historic tax credit to property owners of designated and potentially eligible commercial buildings through targeted personal outreach	Long	Every other year
	4. Participate in statewide efforts to establish historic preservation incentives	Action 1: When opportunities arise, activate the HPC and city leadership to support efforts to new and increased incentives	Medium	Ongoing
	5. Participate in Section 106 Reviews	Action 1: Engage in the Section 106 process when the opportunity arises to provide opinions and guidance	Short	Ongoing
	6. Raise Funds to Support the work of the HPC	Action 1: Apply for CLG grants to support survey, designation, public education, and training	Short	Annual
	7. Update the Historic Preservation Plan	Action 1: Apply for and receive a CLG grant from the Idaho SHPO to update the plan	Long	Once
		Action 2: Conduct the update to the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Plan	Long	Once

Goal 4: Provide Regular and Effective Training

Objective 1: Provide Regular Training for the Historic Preservation Commission

Historic preservation commissioners require continuing education and professional training as they are involved in the management, preservation, and stewardship of cultural heritage. Training can be provided by staff, commission peers, consultants, or off-site conferences, workshops, and meetings. The field of historic preservation continues to evolve in principles, philosophy, standards, interpretation, and technology. Training will assist commissioners in keeping current with the field.

Implementation

The Historic Preservation Commission should set aside regular time at meetings for local training to the Historic Preservation Commission by staff or guests. Topics could include preservation trends, philosophy, rehabilitation techniques or materials, and planning efforts. The Historic Preservation Commission should consider the National Alliance for Preservation Commission's CAMP training in Idaho Falls as a regional training in 2027 or 2030.

Objective 2: Consider Out-of-State and Virtual Training Opportunities

The last statewide heritage conference was held by ISHS in Pocatello in 2023. However, there are no plans by ISHS to host another conference in the near future. Not all training can be, or should be, facilitated locally. Virtual and out of state opportunities can broaden the perspective of commissioners and staff, connecting them to the broader movement and people engaged nationwide.

Implementation

The National Alliance of Preservation Commissions holds a national conference every other year and provides excellent programming that is targeted to the Historic Preservation Commission. The nearest major and regularly-occurring statewide conference is in Colorado. This annual conference attracts 1,000 people from across the region to Denver each winter and is an affordable alternative to a national conference. The Historic Preservation Commission should apply for Certified Local Government grants to support out of state training opportunities and professional development and rotate them between different commissioners and staff. NAPC also holds monthly educational webinars free to

members, which the City is. The membership includes staff and commissioners and both should make it a priority to take advantage of these webinars.

Objective 3: Utilize Local Partners for HPC Training

As a regional hub for many things, Idaho Falls has many qualified professional cultural resources professionals in the area. Architects, archaeologists, historians, anthropologists, preservationists, and project managers are among these professionals that work at INL, the Forest Service, and in the private sector.

Implementation

The HPC shall build relationships within the professional community in order to learn from them and engage them in the work of the HPC. These partners may be utilized for high-level training at HPC meetings.

Objective 4: Consider Opportunities for Training Building Officials in Interpreting Building Codes for Historic Buildings

Discussions with the Historic Preservation Commission indicate that building officials may not be as familiar with flexibility in the International Building Code as it applies to existing and historic buildings. City investment in additional training for these professionals to understand how others work within the gray area while still managing risk could lead to saving more buildings and making rehabilitation possible by reducing unnecessary costs. Contractors in the city are required to have a Contractor License and this education could be possibly be extended to these contractors for continuing education credits. Exploring holding classes for both Building Officials and Contractors would be beneficial to the community.

Implementation

Find opportunities for specialized training and request the department's cooperation to provide that to building officials and licensed city contractors on a rotating basis.

Figure 67. Training goal table.

Goals	Objectives	Actions	Timeline	Frequency
Training	1. Provide regular training for HPC	Action 1: Set aside regular time at meetings for local training to the HLC by staff or guests. Topics could include preservation trends, philosophy, rehabilitation techniques or materials, planning efforts	Short	Ongoing
		Action 2: Host a high-level regional training such as NAPC CAMP training in Idaho Falls	Medium	Once
	2. Consider out of state training opportunities	Action 1: Consider opportunities such as the NAPC national conference or the Colorado statewide conference	Short	Every other year
		Action 2: Apply for CLG grants to support training opportunities and professional development and rotate them between different commissioners and staff	Short	Annual
	3. Utilize local partners for HPC training	Action 1: Make inquiry to NAPC and SHPO about hosting CAMP in Idaho Falls	Short	Once
		Action 2: Hold NAPC CAMP in 2027 or 2030	Long	Once
		Action 3: Build relationships with professional partners locally such as architects, consultants, Forest Service, and INL cultural resources staff for cross-training	Medium	Ongoing
	4. Consider opportunities for training building officials in interpreting building codes for historic buildings	Action 1: Find opportunities for specialized training and request the department's cooperation to provide that to building officials	Short	Every other year

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Appendix II. Historic Preservation Ordinance

CHAPTER 11

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

SECTION:

- 2-11-1: Establishment
- 2-11-2: Definitions
- 2-11-3: Purpose
- 2-11-4: Duties
- 2-11-5: Organization
- 2-11-6: Term of Office
- 2-11-7: Removal
- 2-11-8: Vacancy
- 2-11-9: Attendance
- 2-11-10: Open Meetings
- 2-11-11: Minutes
- 2-11-12: No Compensation
- 2-11-13: Indebtedness

2-11-1: **ESTABLISHMENT:** The Historic Preservation Commission (“Commission”) is hereby established. The Mayor, with the consent of the Council, shall appoint seven (7) City residents to the Commission. All members of the Commission shall have a demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in history or historic preservation. Four (4) members of the Commission shall have professional training, experience, or interest in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, urban planning, archaeology, engineering, law, or other historic preservation related disciplines.

2-11-2: **DEFINITIONS:** The following words and phrases, when used in this Chapter, shall have, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following meanings:

COMMISSION: The Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Idaho Falls, as established under this Chapter.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION: The research, documentation, protection, restoration and rehabilitation of historic property.

HISTORIC PROPERTY: Any building, structure, object, district, area or site that is significant in the history, architecture, archaeology or culture of this community, the state, or the nation.

2-11-3: **PURPOSE:** The Commission shall assist the Director of the Community Development Services Department with promotion of educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the City residents through the identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of those buildings, sites, areas, structures, and objects which reflect the City’s, State’s and nation’s historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural heritage.

2-11-4: **DUTIES:** The Commission shall have the following powers, duties, and

responsibilities:

- A. Advise and consult with the Director of the Community Development Services Department regarding the identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of historic buildings, site areas, and objects.
- B. Assist the Director of Community Service Department with conducting a survey of local historical properties;
- C. Recommend to the Director of the Community Development Services Department the acquisition of fee and lesser property interests in historic properties, including adjacent or associated lands, by purchase, bequests, or donation;
- D. Recommend to the Director of the Community Development Services Department methods and procedures necessary to preserve, restore, maintain, and operate historic properties under the ownership or control of the City;
- E. Recommend to the Director of the Community Development Services Department the lease, sale, other transfer or disposition of historic properties subject to rights of public access and other covenants and in a manner that will preserve the property;
- F. Recommend to the Director of the Community Development Services Department the adoption of ordinances that promote or regulate historic preservation within the City, in accordance with the powers set forth in Idaho Code Section 67-4612, as amended;
- G. At the direction of the Director of Community Development Services Department, cooperate with federal, State, and local governments in promoting historic preservation;
- H. At the direction of the Director of Community Development Services Department, make recommendations in the planning processes undertaken by Bonneville County, the City, the State, or the federal government and agencies thereof;
- I. At the direction of the Director of Community Development Services Department, promote and conduct educational and interpretive programs regarding historic preservation and historic properties in the City;
- J. Review nominations of properties to the National Register of Historic Places for properties within the City's jurisdiction.

2-11-5: ORGANIZATION: During the first meeting of each calendar year, the Commission shall elect from its membership, by majority, a person to act as Chair and a person to act as Vice-Chair. The Chair and Vice-Chair shall serve until replaced or re-elected. The Chair shall preside at all meetings. If the Chair is absent or unable to act at any meeting, the Vice-Chair shall preside.

The Commission may, with the approval of the Council, employ or contract with other persons or entities for the services of technical or professional experts or other consulting services it deems necessary to carry on the functions of the Commission.

2-11-6: **TERM OF OFFICE:** Initial appointments to the Commission shall be made as follows: One (1) one-year term; three (3) two-year terms; three (3) three-year terms. All subsequent appointments shall be made for terms of three (3) years each. Terms shall expire on December 31 of the designated year from their appointment. Committee members may be reappointed.

2-11-7: **REMOVAL:** A Commission member may be removed from the Commission by the Mayor and at the Chair's request, following two (2) consecutive meeting absences unexcused by the Chair or at any time by the majority vote of the Council.

2-11-8: **VACANCY:** The Mayor, with the consent of the Council, shall appoint a person that meets the qualifications of this Chapter to fill the unexpired term of any member of the Commission in the event of a vacancy.

2-11-9: **ATTENDANCE:** A majority of voting Committee members present at a meeting shall constitute a quorum for purposes of conducting the business of the Committee. Non-voting members present at meetings shall not be considered in determining the number required for a quorum or whether a quorum is present.

2-11-10: **OPEN MEETINGS:** All meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public and shall follow the requirements of the Idaho Open Meeting law.

2-11-11: **MINUTES:** The Commission shall keep minutes of its proceedings, including the vote of each voting member on every presented issue. The meeting minutes and other records of the Commission shall be open to the public.

2-11-12: **NO COMPENSATION:** Commission members shall receive no compensation for their service on the Commission; however, expenses for equipment and supplies necessary for the Commission to conduct its business shall be allowed by the Council.

2-11-13: **INDEBTEDNESS:** Nothing herein shall convey or otherwise delegate authority to the Commission to incur any obligation or indebtedness of the City, without the express authorization of the Council.

Appendix III. Previously Recorded Historic Resources List

Idaho Falls Previously Recorded Historic Resources
Organized by Construction Date
As of October 2024

RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	PROPERTY TYPE	ORIGINAL USE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION DATE	ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION CIRCA
Eagle Rock Bridge	Snake River	Structure	Transportation		1865	FALSE
Butte Arm Canal	generally flows N to S on E side of Yellowstone Hwy (SH 91) from Idaho Falls	Linear Resource	Agriculture/Subsistence		1879	FALSE
Gustafson Lateral Canal	Generally flows N to S from Idaho Falls to Little Sand Creek	Linear Resource	Agriculture/Subsistence		1879	TRUE
Porter Canal	US-20 MP 307.8	Linear Resource	Agriculture/Subsistence	No Style	1885	TRUE
A. D. Morrison Residence	258 Walnut St.	Building	Domestic		1889	FALSE
East Lateral Canal	Generally W of Idaho Falls; crosses Pancheri Drive 670 feet west of Grizzly Avenue	Linear Resource	Agriculture/Subsistence	No Style	1890	TRUE
Bar building	398 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1893	FALSE
Paris Caf��	354A W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1895	TRUE
Hasbrouck Building	362 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Romanesque Revival	1895	FALSE
Mama Inez	346 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Commercial Style	1895	TRUE
El King Kong Bar/Loan Office	261 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1895	TRUE
Collette Building	249-251 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade	Art Moderne	1895	TRUE
Pfaff Sewing Center	336 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1896	TRUE
Farmers and Merchants Bank Building	396 Park Ave. / 383 W. A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Renaissance Revival	1896	TRUE
N. Park bldg. - 552	552 N. Park	Building			1900	FALSE
R.E. Schwabedissen House	2096 N. Holmes Ave.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1900	TRUE
Fanning House	104 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1900	TRUE
Albert H. Wackerli Residence	272 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1900	TRUE
Commercial Building	355-383 F St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1900	TRUE
E St. house - 509	509 E St.	Building	Domestic		1900	TRUE
Sidehill Canal	W side of the Snake River in the vicinity of I-15 and Bellin Rd.	Linear Resource	Agriculture/Subsistence		1900	TRUE
Idaho Falls Railroad Bridge	NE of Idaho Falls spanning Snake River	Structure	Transportation	Other	1900	TRUE
Progressive Canal Bridge Footings	Garfield St. at Idaho Canal	Structure	Agriculture/Subsistence	No Style	1900	TRUE
Snarr Homestead	2868 W. 33rd N.	Building	Domestic	Other	1902	FALSE
MusiCare Musical Instruments	391 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1903	TRUE
B.W. & M. Building	339-351 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1903	TRUE
Dance Image	318 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1903	TRUE
C.W. Mulhall Building	301 Park Ave. / 410 Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1903	TRUE
Sawyer (Elg) Building	361 Eagle Rock Street	Building	Commerce/Trade		1903	TRUE
Eagle Rock Building	361 Eagle Rock Street	Building	Commerce/Trade		1903	TRUE
Peterson/Catmull Buildings	253-357 Eagle Rock St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1903	TRUE
Anderson House	126 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1903	TRUE
McCutcheon House	157 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1903	TRUE
David Dowd House	211 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1903	TRUE
Alexander C. Gamble House	237 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1903	FALSE
Chesbro Co. Building	327 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1904	TRUE
Visual Expressions	310-312 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1904	TRUE
John Henry Block	365 Shoup Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1904	TRUE
F.O.E. Building	277-295 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade	Commercial Style	1904	TRUE
Popular Crossing Ferry	Snake River	Site	Transportation		1904	FALSE
Scenic Theatre	367 W. Broadway	Building	Recreation/Culture		1905	TRUE
Samoa Club	339-345 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1905	TRUE
Brunt Building	411-449 D St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1905	TRUE
IOOF Building	393 N. Park Ave.	Building	Social	Romanesque Revival	1905	FALSE
Neil & Paul Johnson House	1055 S. Lee Ave.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE
Vacant Commercial Bldg.	376 Shoup Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1905	TRUE
Mandarin Restaurant	366 Shoup Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1905	TRUE
Nelson House	121 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE
C. F. Poulson House	126 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE
Cotton House	108 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE
Coy House	131 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE
Violet Schwarze House	209 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE

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Mitchell House	280 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE
Stumbo House	230 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE
Blakely House	224 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE
Prestwich Architects	544 D St.	Building	Domestic		1905	TRUE
Meppen Canal	NE Bonneville Drive & Kerney Street	Linear Resource	Agriculture/Subsistence	No Style	1905	TRUE
Ferrell's Clothing Store	417 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1906	FALSE
Morden House	237 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1906	TRUE
Orr House	182 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1906	TRUE
Jonathon Davis House	168 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1906	TRUE
Jay R. Mason House	128 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1906	TRUE
Briggs House	1083 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic		1906	TRUE
Kaufman House	151 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1906	TRUE
C. Fred Chandler House	258 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1906	FALSE
Charles Aiken House	261 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1907	TRUE
Oscar Johnson (Johanneson) House	557 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1907	FALSE
Variety Mart	365 Park Ave.	Building	Domestic	Art Deco	1908	TRUE
Pioneer Art and Frame	460 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1908	TRUE
Subby's	418-422 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Art Moderne	1908	TRUE
Hockey Store	415-417-419 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1908	TRUE
Sideboard Kitchen Accessories	425-429 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1908	TRUE
Mission Bautista	243 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1908	TRUE
Smith House	224 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1908	TRUE
King House	146 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1908	TRUE
D St. house - 546	546 D St.	Building	Domestic		1908	TRUE
E St. house - 540	540 E St.	Building	Domestic		1908	TRUE
Nuss House	250 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1909	TRUE
Gilbert G. Wright House	371 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1909	FALSE
Tower Pumphouse	by site of Union Pacific RR station	Structure	Industry/Processing		1909	FALSE
N. Park bldg. - 566/560	566/560 N. Park	Building			1910	TRUE
1290 South Blvd. Duplex	1290 South Blvd.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1910	FALSE
J. W. Beachy House	245 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1910	TRUE
Hanson House	192 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1910	TRUE
Lundberg House	138 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1910	TRUE
Best House / Dean Markiss House	132 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1910	TRUE
Marion Toliver House	155 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1910	TRUE
Early J. E. Browning House	239 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1910	TRUE
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. Building	246 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1910	TRUE
Chamberlain Ave. house - 418	418 Chamberlain Ave.	Building	Domestic		1910	FALSE
Grand Hotel and Bar	221 W. Broadway	Building	Domestic		1911	TRUE
Paper Bag Princess	357 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1911	TRUE
Ingram's Fine Jewelers	369-371 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1911	TRUE
Navajo Spirit Gallery	367 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1911	TRUE
Print Masters International	369 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1911	TRUE
Insights bead store	375-387 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1911	TRUE
Coben Plaza	474 Shoup Ave.	Building	Domestic		1911	TRUE
Great Harvest Bread Co.	360 A St.	Building	Government	No Style	1911	TRUE
L.F. Hanson Building	496-498 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1911	FALSE
Douglas-Farr Building	493 N. B Ave. (493 N. Capital Ave.)	Building	Commerce/Trade		1911	TRUE
Idaho Falls City Hall Annex	380 Constitution Way	Building	Commerce/Trade		1911	TRUE
Office Building	244 Constitution Way	Building	Commerce/Trade		1911	TRUE
Blixt House	256 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1911	FALSE
Kelson House	212 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1911	TRUE
McMullen House	170 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1911	TRUE
Hazen House	173 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1911	TRUE
Bates House	279 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1911	TRUE
Charles Dowd house	227 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1911	TRUE

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People's Hospital	343 E St.	Building	Health Care		1911	TRUE
D St. house - 460	460 D St.	Building	Domestic		1911	TRUE
Jefferson Ave. house - 1249	1249 Jefferson Ave.	Building	Domestic		1912	FALSE
Fred P. Shuttleworth House	273 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1912	FALSE
Roberts House	293 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1912	TRUE
Thomas Fiscus House	121 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1912	TRUE
Thorton House	260 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1913	TRUE
US Post Office -- Idaho Falls	591 Park Ave.	Building	Government	Colonial Revival	1914	FALSE
Park Ave. bldg. - 680	680 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1914	FALSE
Van Blaricom House	250 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1914	TRUE
Crowley House	255 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1914	TRUE
Amy L. Browning House	251 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1914	TRUE
Mooney House	279 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1914	TRUE
Shane Building	381 N. Shoup Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Renaissance Revival	1915	FALSE
Elegance in Art	343 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1915	TRUE
Leymaster Jewelry	351 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1915	TRUE
The Sims Company Garage	490 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1915	TRUE
Rex Theatre	461 Park Ave.	Building	Recreation/Culture	No Style	1915	TRUE
Hudson's	489 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1915	TRUE
Earl Building	434 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1915	TRUE
Swanson, Hilma, Farm	1458 W 33rd N	Building	Domestic	No Style	1915	TRUE
Nandorf Home	305 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1915	TRUE
12th St. house - 333	333 12th St.	Building	Domestic	Craftsman	1915	FALSE
Chubb House	266 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1915	FALSE
Fisher House	250 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1915	FALSE
Lyons House	150 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1915	FALSE
Simpson House	282 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1915	TRUE
Smith House	194 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1915	TRUE
E St. house - 565	565 E St.	Building	Domestic		1915	TRUE
AJW Building	431-447 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1916	FALSE
Trinity United Methodist Church	237 N. Water Ave.	Building	Religion	Other	1916	FALSE
Collins House	294 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1916	FALSE
Miller House	286 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1916	TRUE
Dawson House	252 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1916	FALSE
Hartert House	267 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1916	TRUE
Evans House	286 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1916	FALSE
Hops House	248 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1916	TRUE
Briggs House	1053 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic		1916	TRUE
Wackerli House	278 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1916	TRUE
Carnegie Public Library	N. Yellowstone Ave. (Elm and Eastern Sts.)	Building	Education		1916	FALSE
Christian Church	600 S. Boulevard	Building	Religion		1916	FALSE
Hotel Idaho	482 W. C St. (482 Constitution Wy.)	Building	Domestic	Renaissance Revival	1917	FALSE
Torneten House	190 12th St.	Building	Domestic	Craftsman	1917	TRUE
Robbins House	165 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1917	TRUE
Harold Sheppard House	179 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1917	FALSE
Roy W. Sheppard home	191 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1917	FALSE
Simon Martin Jr. House	595 E 16th Street	Building	Domestic		1917	TRUE
All State Insurance	244 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1918	TRUE
Underwood Hotel	347-349 Constitution Wy. (343-349 W. C St.)	Building	Domestic	Renaissance Revival	1918	FALSE
Scott's Stationers	459 Shoup Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1918	TRUE
G & S Structural Engineering	440 Capital Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1918	TRUE
Nelson Hotel	446 A St.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1918	TRUE
Galusha & Higgins	444 B St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1918	TRUE
First Presbyterian Church	325 Elm St.	Building	Religion	Classical Revival	1918	FALSE
Chiropractic Office	750 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1918	TRUE
B. B. Light Co. Garage	210 Constitution Way	Building	Commerce/Trade		1918	TRUE

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Whittier house - 146	146 Whittier	Building	Domestic		1918	FALSE
John Johnson House	141 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1918	FALSE
Scott House	167 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1918	FALSE
Sidley House	171 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1918	TRUE
Baker House	213 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1918	TRUE
Sweeney House	221 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1918	TRUE
Redfield House	229 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1918	FALSE
Colonial Theatre	466 A St.	Building	Recreation/Culture	Renaissance Revival	1919	FALSE
Ellington House	1223 S. Lee Ave.	Building	Domestic		1919	TRUE
Porter House	195 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1919	TRUE
Crumley House	288 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1919	TRUE
Williams House	284 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1919	TRUE
Oscar Johannesen House	353 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1919	FALSE
Paris Caf��	354 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade	Renaissance Revival	1920	TRUE
Chamber of Commerce	575 Yellowstone	Building	Commerce/Trade		1920	TRUE
1290 Elmore Ave	1290 Elmore Ave	Building	Domestic	Folk Victorian	1920	TRUE
1517 Jefferson Ave	1517 Jefferson Ave	Building	Domestic	Craftsman	1920	TRUE
4281 N 5th East	4281 N 5th East	Building	Domestic	Other	1920	TRUE
1255 Jefferson Avenue	1255 Jefferson Avenue	Building	Domestic	Craftsman	1920	TRUE
1175 Canyon Ave	1175 Canyon Ave	Building	Domestic	Classical Revival	1920	TRUE
Hilma Swanson Farmstead	1458 W 33rd North	Building	Domestic	Other	1920	TRUE
275 SOUTH COLORADO AVE	275 SOUTH COLORADO AVE	Building	Domestic	Classical Revival	1920	FALSE
305 S COLORADO AVE	305 S COLORADO AVE	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1920	FALSE
Reed Homestead	2616-2660 W. Broadway	Building	Domestic	Craftsman	1920	TRUE
Olsen House	890 S. Skyline Drive	Building	Domestic	Other	1920	FALSE
Log Building	1021 S. Pioneer Road	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1920	FALSE
5th St. House - 267	267 5th St.	Building	Domestic		1920	FALSE
E 5th W house - 4071	4071 E 5th W	Building	Domestic		1920	FALSE
E 14th St. house - 214	214 E. 14th St.	Building	Domestic		1920	FALSE
William Terry Parsons House	1295 South Blvd.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1920	FALSE
Walton House	158 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1920	TRUE
Preston A. Blair House	1195 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic		1920	TRUE
Smith House	293 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1920	TRUE
Pierce House	1056 S. Emerson Ave.	Building	Domestic		1920	TRUE
Ethyl and Jay Smith House	240 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1920	FALSE
Short house - 336	336 Short	Building	Domestic	Other	1920	FALSE
Marcon Agency	575 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1920	FALSE
Cooper Norman and Co.	390 N. Capital	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Cooper Norman and Co.	390 N. Capital	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Four Seasons Greenhouse	545 N. Yellowstone	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
A Street Village	548 Shoup Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Commercial Style	1921	TRUE
Nick's Trading Co.	262 Constitution Way	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Custom Interiors Unlimited	684 Shoup	Building	Commerce/Trade	Art Deco	1921	TRUE
Custom Interiors Unlimited	686 Shoup	Building	Commerce/Trade	Art Deco	1921	TRUE
Harris Publishing Inc.	520-530-540 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	Commercial Style	1921	TRUE
I M & R	470 B St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Piper Jaffray	450 B St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Law Offices	552-598 Capital Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Art Moderne	1921	TRUE
C.C. Anderson Department Store	485 Constitution Way	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1921	TRUE
Bonneville County Courthouse	605 Capital Ave.	Building	Government	Renaissance Revival	1921	FALSE
Merrill's & Phonocom	376-384 E St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Kurby Store	380 E St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Apartments and Garage	850-898 Shoup Ave	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Holden-McCarty Ins. Agency	725 N. Yellowstone	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Lost Arts Auto Repair	298 D St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Farr's Candy Distributing	310 D St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE

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Romaine's	401 E St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Green Tree Realtors	796 Memorial Dr	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Farr's Candy Co.	345 D St.	Building	Industry/Processing		1921	TRUE
Les Schwab Tire Store	690 Shoup Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Sinclair Service Station	555 N. Yellowstone	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Max's Pawn - CPA Office	257-261 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1921	TRUE
Bistorious House	200 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Frank C. Bowman House	361 N. Water St.	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Short house - 322	322 Short	Building	Domestic	Tudor Revival	1921	TRUE
G Street House - 260	260 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
G Street House - 236	236 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
G Street House - 210	210 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
G Street House - 208	208 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
G Street House - 170	170 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
G Street House - 166	166 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Avenue House - 1074	1074 Idaho Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Avenue House - 1160	1160 Idaho Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 370	370 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 364	364 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 335	335 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 325	325 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 307	307 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Lake Avenue Duplex - 1054	1054 Lake Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Lake Avenue Duplex - 1055	1055 Lake Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street & Lake Avenue Duplex - 284/1100	284 H Street/1100 Lake Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 295	295 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 261	261 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 263	263 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 265	265 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 201	201 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 267	267 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 240	240 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 256	256 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 288	288 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 398	398 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 320	320 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 300	300 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 305	305 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 325	325 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 347	347 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 355	355 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 389	389 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 399	399 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 200	200 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 259	259 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Avenue House - 1298	1298 Idaho Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Avenue House - 1053	1053 Idaho Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
G Street House - 492	492 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
G Street House - 446	446 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
G Street House - 444	444 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Avenue House - 1153	1153 Idaho Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street Duplex - 404-408	404-408 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street Duplex - 410-412	410-412 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 458	458 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 451	421 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 451	451 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE

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H Street House - 496	496 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 576	576 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H St. house - 560	560 H St.	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 542	542 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 520	520 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Canal Street House - 1125	1125 Canal Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
G Street House - 556	556 G Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street Apartments - 640/642	640/642 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
H Street House - 610	610 H Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Sage Avenue House - 1154	1154 Sage Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 699	699 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 675	675 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 655	655 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 639	639 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 624	624 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Sage Street House - 1221	1221 Sage Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Sage Street House - 1252	1252 Sage Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Sage Street House - 1275	1275 Sage Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Sage Street House - 1246	1246 Sage Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 595	595 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Canal Street House - 1165	1165 Canal Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Canal Street House - 1193	1193 Canal Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 474	474 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 459	459 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 444	444 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 457	457 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 438	438 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 423	423 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 404	404 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 425	425 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 435	435 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 475	475 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 499	499 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Canal Street House - 1265	1265 Canal Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Canal Street House - 1285	1285 Canal Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 545	545 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 555	555 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 599	599 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Sage Street House - 1285	1285 Sage Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 456	456 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 442	422 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 320	320 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 360	360 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 374	374 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 375	375 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 325	325 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Lake Avenue House - 1357	1357 Lake Avenue	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 258	258 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 340	340 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 366	366 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 390	390 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Falls General Hospital	1398 Idaho Street	Building	Health Care		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1447	1447 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1401	1401 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1424	1424 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1450	1450 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE

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L Street House - 358	358 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1575	1575 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1526	1526 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1502	1502 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1549	1549 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1525	1525 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1501	1501 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1458	1458 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Idaho Street House - 1475	1475 Idaho Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 459	459 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 475	475 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 497	497 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 460	460 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 474	474 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 492	492 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Highland Street House - 559	559 Highland Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Highland Street House - 530	530 Highland Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Highland Street House - 525	525 Highland Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Highland Street House - 520	520 Highland Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 543	543 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 525	526 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 501	501 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 526	526 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 538	538 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 561	561 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 542	542 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Canal Street House - 1395	1395 Canal Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Canal Street House - 1305	1305 Canal Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 520	520 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 550	550 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 562	562 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 574	574 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 696	696 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 897	897 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 813	813 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 766	766 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
I Street House - 750	750 I Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 708	709 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 793	793 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 710	710 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 760	760 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Mound Street House - 1446	1446 Mound Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Sage Street House - 1407	1407 Sage Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Sage Street House - 1405	1405 Sage Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 619	619 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 655	655 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Mound Street House - 1396	1396 Mound Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Linden Street House - 1406	1406 Linden Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 741	741 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
K Street House - 791	791 K Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Linden Street House - 1409	1409 Linden	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
Linden Street House - 1495	1495 Linden	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 624	624 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 669	669 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 765	765 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
L Street House - 795	795 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE

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L Street House - 740	740 L Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 706	706 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
J Street House - 724	724 J Street	Building	Domestic		1921	TRUE
E. 16th St. house - 595	595 E. 16th St.	Building	Domestic		1922	TRUE
Maple house - 530	530 Maple	Building	Domestic	Other	1923	TRUE
St. Clair Rd. house - 2015	2015 St. Clair Rd.	Building	Domestic	Craftsman	1924	FALSE
5th St. house - 241	241 5th St.	Building	Domestic		1925	FALSE
Mary McCann House	527 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1926	TRUE
Andrew McCauley Residence	145 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1926	TRUE
Carl Nation Home	188 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1926	FALSE
4th St. house - 305	305 4th St.	Building	Domestic		1926	FALSE
Bonneville Hotel	410 Constitution Wy. (400 Block W. C St.)	Building	Domestic	Spanish Colonial Revival	1927	FALSE
12th St. house - 370	370 12th St.	Building	Domestic	Other	1927	FALSE
O.E. Bell Junior High School	151 N Ridge Ave.	Building	Education		1928	FALSE
US West Communications	299 Constitution Way	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1928	FALSE
Third Ward Church of Jesus Christ of LDS	187 13th St.	Building	Religion		1928	FALSE
Verran House	274 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1928	FALSE
Montgomery Ward Building	504-520 Shoup Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Renaissance Revival	1929	FALSE
Rio Theater	269-271 W. Broadway	Building	Recreation/Culture	No Style	1929	TRUE
F. A. Carleson House	262 11th St.	Building	Domestic	Craftsman	1929	FALSE
Spencer Sunblade House	218 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1929	FALSE
William Abbott House	200 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1929	FALSE
Browning House	193 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1929	TRUE
Deluxe Barber Shop	335-339 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Commercial Style	1930	TRUE
Chili Shop	430-432 Shoup Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1930	TRUE
Town Square	478 Shoup Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1930	TRUE
Idaho Falls City Building	308 W. Constitution St. (308 W. C St.)	Building	Government	Beaux Arts	1930	FALSE
Bon Marche	477 Shoup Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1930	TRUE
Kress Building	451-455 N. Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Renaissance Revival	1930	TRUE
Washington Federal S & L	500 Capital Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1930	TRUE
W. D St. house - 400 block	400 Block W. D St.	Building	Domestic		1930	TRUE
Hudson's Caf�	691 N. Park	Building	Commerce/Trade		1930	TRUE
1057 Elmore Ave	1057 Elmore Ave	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1930	TRUE
Short house - 350	350 Short St.	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1930	FALSE
Willis G. Emerson Property	2871 W. 33rd N.	Building	Domestic		1930	TRUE
S. Water house - 218	218 S. Water	Building	Domestic	Art Moderne	1930	TRUE
Whittier St. house - 162	162 Whittier St.	Building	Domestic	Craftsman	1930	FALSE
Shane Apartments	676 Memorial Dr.	Building	Domestic	Other	1930	TRUE
Idaho National Guard Armory	520 Memorial Dr	Building	Defense/Military		1930	TRUE
Bybee's Wheel Alignment	251 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1930	TRUE
13th St. apartment - 194	194 13th St.	Building	Domestic		1930	TRUE
Larch House	264 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1930	FALSE
Corey House	114 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1930	FALSE
Roberts House	275 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1930	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Taxiway B		Linear Resource	Transportation	No Style	1930	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Beacon	2381A Foote Drive	Structure	Transportation	No Style	1930	FALSE
Challenge Creamery	751 S. Chamberlain Ave.	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1931	FALSE
Rogers Seed Company,�s feed mill and warehouse	743 S. Capitol Ave.	Building	Industry/Processing	Commercial Style	1931	TRUE
Museum of Idaho, North Galleries	252 N. Eastern Avenue	Building	Social		1931	FALSE
Lynn Crandall House	363 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic		1931	TRUE
Max Clark House	333 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic		1931	TRUE
Taylor Residence	149 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1931	FALSE
Chattin House	185 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1931	FALSE
Eidson House	233 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1932	FALSE
Monsen House	261 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1932	FALSE
Tautphaus Park Zookeeper's Residence	2695 Rollandet	Building	Domestic		1932	FALSE

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Maple house - 552	552 Maple	Building	Domestic		1933	FALSE
S. Holmes house - 355	355 S. Holmes	Building	Domestic		1934	FALSE
Idaho Falls Underpass	U.S. Hwy 26/Yellowstone Ave.	Structure	Transportation		1934	FALSE
Idaho Falls Union Pacific Railroad Bridge Underpass	Union Pacific Railroad tracks and Yellowstone Highway	Structure	Transportation		1934	FALSE
Salisbury Building	428-450 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	Commercial Style	1935	TRUE
East 13th Street House - 360	360 East 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1935	FALSE
Ball Apartments	302-306 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1935	FALSE
John Collette Residence	302 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1935	FALSE
Dennis Home	125 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1935	FALSE
Hahn House	269 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1935	FALSE
Schwendiman House	960 S. Emerson Ave.	Building	Domestic		1935	FALSE
Rogers Hotel	545 Shoup Ave.	Building	Domestic	Renaissance Revival	1936	FALSE
1425 MOUNTAIN VIEW LN	1425 MOUNTAIN VIEW LN	Building	Domestic	Classical Revival	1936	FALSE
Idaho Falls Stockyard, Covered Pens	701 Northgate	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1936	FALSE
4th Ward LDS Church	605 N. Boulevard	Building	Religion	Tudor Revival	1936	FALSE
Red Baron Hangar	2381 Foote Dr.	Building	Transportation	Other	1936	FALSE
David Sweeney House	231 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1936	FALSE
Scholer House	257 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1936	FALSE
Ring House	265 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1936	FALSE
Idaho Falls Stockyard, Holding Pens	701 Northgate	Structure	Agriculture/Subsistence	Other	1936	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Administrator's Cabin	2380 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1937	FALSE
Hawthorne Elementary School	1520 South Blvd.	Building	Education	Other	1937	FALSE
LDS 9th Ward Meetinghouse	2nd and Higbee	Building	Religion		1937	FALSE
Pinecrest Municipal Golf Course Clubhouse	701 E. Elva St.	Building	Recreation/Culture	Other	1938	FALSE
Rollin C. Scott Residence	185 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1938	FALSE
Daniger House	234 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1938	FALSE
Poulsen House	136 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1938	FALSE
Alice Hansen Home	311 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1938	FALSE
Harris House	1002 S. Emerson Ave.	Building	Domestic		1938	FALSE
Farr House	204 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1938	FALSE
John Bybee House	999 S. Lee Ave.	Building	Domestic		1938	TRUE
S. Higbee house - 1230	1230 S. Higbee	Building	Domestic		1939	FALSE
Pennington House	221 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1939	TRUE
Daniel J. Sweeney House	996 S. Emerson Ave.	Building	Domestic		1939	FALSE
D. F. Richards Residence	425 Ash St.	Building	Domestic		1939	FALSE
ERM Offices	402-408 Shoup Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1940	TRUE
Executive Suites	414 Shoup Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1940	TRUE
Ahlstrom's Light House	242 B St.	Building			1940	TRUE
Rogers Brothers Seed Company	357 Constitution Way	Building	Commerce/Trade	Art Moderne	1940	TRUE
Melville Property	1424 Volcano Cove	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1940	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Shed	2380A Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1940	TRUE
E. Elva St. house - 124	124 E. Elva St.	Building	Domestic		1940	TRUE
Cassia Ave. house - 1299	1922 Cassia Ave.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1940	FALSE
Bonneville County Parole Office	883 Shoup Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Art Moderne	1940	FALSE
Dennings Appliance	201 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1940	FALSE
Capital Court	445 Capital Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1940	TRUE
Evangelical Mission Convent Church	557 South Blvd.	Building	Religion	No Style	1940	TRUE
Emery Owens House	390 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1940	FALSE
Poitevin House	180 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1940	FALSE
Wood House	201 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1940	FALSE
Bills House	240 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1940	FALSE
Ella M. Tam House	205 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1940	FALSE
Idaho Falls LDS Temple	1000 Memorial Drive	Building	Religion		1940	TRUE
Swayson Lateral	3270 W Broadway St.	Linear Resource	Agriculture/Subsistence		1940	TRUE
D.L. Murri House	1937 N. Holmes Ave.	Building	Domestic	Other	1941	TRUE
Rogers Hotel Annex	360 B St.	Building	Domestic	Renaissance Revival	1942	FALSE

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Patricia B. Hembree House	208 8th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
N. Blvd. house - 1050	1050 N. Blvd.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1943	FALSE
Chuck E. Aber	841 S. Lee	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Only Roses Plus Florist	498 13th Street	Building	Commerce/Trade		1943	TRUE
Orrel W. Curtis House	486 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Eva A. Colson House	476 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
James R. Freeman House	466 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Tony Huegel House	442 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Robert A. Lopez House	430 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Richard W. Likes House	420 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Larry E. Tea House	400 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Robert S. Hammon House	1320 Higbee Avenue	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Dennis L. Tremayne House	384 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Fred W. Frank House	374 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Darrell D. Janning House	370 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Colleen Fowler House	364 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Cory Lee Daniel House	334 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Steven Ewing House	330 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Sondra R. East House	320 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
John D. Burt House	310 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Elmer Moore House	300 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Melvin O. Fielding House	290 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Lois J. Miller House	282 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Thomas Matzen House	270 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Lisa Hart House	256 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Lewis J. Ehardt House	250 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
A.I. Hawkes House	240 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Becky Susan Eatinger House	230 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
James J. Jonannessen	220 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
M. Kenneth Shane House	210 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Michael Uebelhack House	200 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Kevin Covert House	178 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Gerald R. Beazer House	170 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ronald K. Rippon House	164 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
R.W. Earl House	154 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Marlowe F. Barber House	148 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Bob N. Hart House	140 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
J. Oakes House	132 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
David Becker House	128 East 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ruth Alice Brower House	124 East 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Russell L. Talley House	108 East 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Michael R. Archer House	104 East 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Reed Olsen House	1267 South Boulevard	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Peggy Southwick House	1292 South Boulevard	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Eva and Ray Leal House	119 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
David Turner House	125 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Lorin A. Bressler House	139 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Edward R. Keifner House	213 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Dale E. Nelson House	225 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Kerri J. Farmer House	235 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Edna W. Pickett House	245 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
J. Clifford Cook House	255 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Leonard L. Hansen House	281 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Karen K. Poduska House	285 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ethel Stanger House	295 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Patricia A. Graves House	311 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE

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Dan T. Moulton House	323 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Terry O. Sheppard House	325 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Von Buxton House	341 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Lucille M. Sowder House	351 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Roy H. Barkas House	355 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Sharon Zeigler House	375 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Kathleen B. Smolik House	383 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jerry T. Blair House	391 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Dennis J. Harrell House	405 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
S. Bright House	415 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jay D. Foster House	427 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Frank W. Ireland House	439 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Adam H. Owen House	445 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
John L. Gaskill House	461 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
H.F. Monte House	469 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Steve B. Brumbaugh House	479 13th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Carl A. Madsen House	495 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
C. Richard Grey House	496 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Helen M. Williams House	486 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jerry Owens House	466 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Bill D. Paschke House	462 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Bob Simpson House	440 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Kenneth P. Kaufman House	434 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Herbert A. Pollard, II House	430 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Delbert L. Anderson House	406 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
John F. Lopiccicolo House	404 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Brent D. Summers House	1230 Higbee Avenue	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Peter Lombardozzi House	374 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Burdett H. Tracy House	368 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
C. Brent Nielsen House	350 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
J. Paul Wengert House	340 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Thomas D. Robson House	330 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
David C. Machovec House	316 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
James Bryant Barnett House	230 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
D. Joan Poland House	360 12th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Karman Klassy	315 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Rosa K. Cowan	321 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Robert Dean Kroupa	327 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
John Julian Associates	353 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ruth McBride	369 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Wendy J. Reece	377 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Pat Mahoney	385 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Michael McConnell	395 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Shawn Clegg	415 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Herbert A. Pollard, II	445 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Herbert A. Pollard, II	465 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Del Ray John	467 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Howard E. Gilbert	471 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Shawn Marshall	477 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
William Arthur Jones	485 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
D. Emily L. Davis	495 12th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Anthony N. Brown	494 11th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Doyle F. Arave	486 11th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Rick L. Williams House	484 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
P. Rex Onan	474 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Kerry W. Secrist	464 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE

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Glen Lund House	462 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Carolyn Shapiro House	444 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Declan A. Detrick House	418 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Donald Shane Higbee House	400 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Laura A. Melquist House	1108 South Higbee Avenue	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
C. Maxine Hansen House	384 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
C.A. Crowder House	376 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Joe Pehrson House	368 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Russel J. Buckland House	360 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Alfred E. Buckland House	352 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Susan M. Burns House	344 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jim F. Paschke House	334 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Tonya Harward House	328 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Louella Albers House	314 11th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Gary E. Gold	321 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Josephine Z. Taylor	333 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Dianna Hiatt	335/337/339 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Bill Davis	343 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Darwin J. Hansen	353 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Larry R. Stewart	357 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Elden H. Peterson	369 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Pearl H. Misseldine	375 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ray H. Wood	385 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jerry Rowberry	393 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Falls Water Company, Inc.	405 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Carl B. Plesner	415 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
J. L. Weber	425 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Mrs. George W. Watkins	435 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jerry Harbow	463 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Fred H. Buckendorf	465 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Robert A. Schweiger	475 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jas C. Westergard	495 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
James L. Chapple	488 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ruth Tremelling	490 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
James L. Chapple	488 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Earl L. Johnson	462 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Stephen T. Watts	454 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Kathryn M. Craft	430 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Tom Tobin, Jr.	420 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Maria M. Williamson	400 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
George C. Ragan	394 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Marvin J. Walker	386 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Lillie M. Thursie	378 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
John H. Davidson	370 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ray Metcalf	362 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Danny C. Beard	350 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Elliott Lindley	338 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Mary F. Hersley	328 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
M. A. Finnerty	320 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Peter E. Thornack	310 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Pauline Gobble	450 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Claude L. Pickett	180 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Gavin W. & Michelle Wells	170 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Rick Waldron	160 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Paul M. Ostler	154 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Dennis Halls	140 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE

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Steve L. Jespersen	130 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Gene Summers	120 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
City Water Department	963 S. Boulevard	Building	Government		1943	TRUE
Joseph J. Wareham	145 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ethol Boyce	151 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Gilbert S. Roybal	161 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
J. A. Newman	165 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Glen Higley	177 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Rosanna Chambers	407 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Donald M. Georg	425 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Tim W. Stoddard	435 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Marilyn D. Reeser	447 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jeff Ginsburg	453 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Margaret Antkowiak	459 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Cecelia E. Stoddard	463 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Paul W. Ahlstrom, Jr.	465 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Dick Barney	485 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Donald D. Bottcher	498 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
H. K. Gilbert	474 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Hattie Mayes	468 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Michael H. Peterson	428 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Phillip Powell	420 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Tom J. Savidge	935 S. Higbee Ave.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Charles E. Johnson	915 S. Higbee Ave.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
George F. Thompson	940 Emerson Ave.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Bobby A. Picker	900 Emerson Ave.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Tim Brockish	280 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Seth W. Hoffman	264 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Willis B. Benjamin	252 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
H. Ballanger	238 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Emmett Mitchell	944 & 946 S. Lee Ave.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Glenn McInelly	184 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jamie Ward	178 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Arthur Jankovich & Bernita Jaeger	166 & 168 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
LaVern Allen	158 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Arthur S. Rood	152 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ken G. Moore	148 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jim Schwarzenberger	146 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Brian E. Walton	126 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
LDS Church Corporation	116 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
LDS Church Corporation	114 9th St.	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Thomas J. Sloan	901 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Edward W. Pike	395 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Duane C. Roberts	381 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Richard H. Schwarz	365 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Paul A. Mesner	355 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Kay A. Johnson	347 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ray K. Spaulding	335 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Charles G. Busnell	325 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Milton L. Squires	319 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Marie Perry	313 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
W. Ralph Danner	295 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Cath M. Brinkman	287 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
John Stevens	279 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Fredk D. Fluck	271 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Leon Ross Miner	263 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE

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Kirk Smith	249 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Rick Nelson	233 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
9th St. house - 229	229 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Clayon R. Nichols	215 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Danny Orr	201 9th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Holy Rosary Catholic Center	145 9th St	Building	Religion		1943	TRUE
Jack Dent	128 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Al Hohback	134 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jeanne D. Green	146 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
James F. & Rebecca A. Smith	148 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Carol Ingraham	218 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Olin L. Yingling	222 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Kenyan D. Lewis	220 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Paul B. Rippel	234 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
William Poitevin	256 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Otis K. Walker	260 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Edward Renna	268 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Robert C. Burton	272 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Larson Dean	274 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Douglas Drollinger	276 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ronald I. Larson	278 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Carolyn Murphy	298 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Steven K. Brown	302 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Dan Imbody	310 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
John D. Capek	324 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
James W. Claunch	330 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Tim O'Rourke	360 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Garth McGary	362 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Charles Ariss	364 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Curtis L. Allred	366 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Shelia Collins	370 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Mike Grear	390 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
J. St. Clair	398 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Kenneth H. Marler	469 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Brian Searle	451 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Goldia Wray	419 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Rodney A. Nebeker	417 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Ray A. Helm	415 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
George Humble	401 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Victor F. Hanks	397 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Craig B. Burtenshaw	381 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Scott A. Stone	375 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Erna Long	363 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Randolph R. Oksendahl	355 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Jodi Tokita	345 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Alice E. Cecil	335 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
David Kudosumi	333 8th St	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 321	321 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 315	315 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 305	305 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 295	295 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 285	285 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 277	277 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 269	269 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 261	261 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 253	253 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE

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8th Street House - 251	251 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 243	243 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 237	237 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 227	227 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 221	221 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
South Lee Avenue House - 760	760 South Lee Avenue	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 187	197 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 175	175 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 167	167 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 153	153 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 141	141 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 135	135 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 127	127 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
8th Street House - 119 & 121	119 & 121 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Gail Bolton House	113 8th Street	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Charles Skalicky House	765-768 South Boulevard	Building	Domestic		1943	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Runway 2-20		Linear Resource	Transportation	No Style	1943	TRUE
J.C. Penney Store	440 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Books & Co. / DD Mudd	435-439 A St.	Building	Industry/Processing		1944	TRUE
Wheat Blossom Bakery	445 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Royal Shoe Shop	321-329 Park Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1944	TRUE
Eastern Idaho Agriculture Credit Union	455 Constitution Way	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1944	TRUE
James P. & Navae Stiles house	1100 S. Lee Ave.	Building	Domestic		1944	TRUE
Phillip B. Gray House	228 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1944	TRUE
Dick Sayer's Used Cars	825 Shoup Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Millwrights	350-360 E St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Excelsis Beauty College	800 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Beauty School	830 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
VacMart	840 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
General Glass	775 N. Yellowstone	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Barbeque Pit	235 E St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Towne Lodge Motel	255 E St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
American Red Cross	740 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Hart's Tux & Gowns	700 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Radin & Webb Law Offices	510-530 D St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Stoddard Photography	577 D St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Marvin Stucki Law Office	520 Legion Dr.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Amoco Service Station	695 N. Yellowstone	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
PIP Printing	467 Constitution Way	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1944	TRUE
Courthouse Annex	547 Capital Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Professional Offices	480-490 Memorial Dr	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Aladdins Florist	504 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Saving Center	344 Memorial Dr.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
Melaluca Co.	560 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
First Interstate Bank	400 Memorial Dr	Building	Commerce/Trade		1944	TRUE
City Sign Shop	685 Shoup Ave	Building	Government		1944	TRUE
1425 Jefferson Avenue	1425 Jefferson Avenue	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1945	TRUE
1702 Lindsay Blvd	1702 Lindsay Blvd	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1945	FALSE
2250 N Foote Dr	2250 N Foote Dr	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1945	TRUE
315 SOUTH COLORADO AVE	315 SOUTH COLORADO AVE	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1945	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Water Well Shed	2301 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1945	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Power Utility Building	2305 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1945	TRUE
5th St. House - 388	388 5th St.	Building	Domestic		1945	FALSE
Idaho Brewing Company, Inc.	601 W. 19th St.	Building	Industry/Processing		1945	FALSE
Latter Day Saints Hospital/Riverview Hospital		Building	Health Care		1945	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Runway 17-35		Linear Resource	Transportation	No Style	1945	TRUE

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John Fisher House	341 Walnut St.	Building	Domestic		1946	TRUE
C. Simon	1025 Emerson Ave.	Building	Domestic		1946	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Taxiway C		Linear Resource	Transportation	No Style	1946	FALSE
1345 Jefferson Ave	1345 Jefferson Ave	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1947	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Six-bay Hangar	2530 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1947	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Six-bay Hangar	2520 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1947	TRUE
Fogg House	135 12th St.	Building	Domestic		1947	FALSE
Motor-Vu Drive-In	2095 N. Yellowstone Highway	Structure	Recreation/Culture	No Style	1947	FALSE
Newer Building	385 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1948	TRUE
Short house - 370	370 Short St.	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1948	FALSE
Melba Christa Olsen Crapo House	292 11th St.	Building	Domestic		1948	TRUE
Manual Arts Bldg. - Idaho Falls High School	640 S Lee Ave.	Building	Education		1948	TRUE
Holy Rosary Church	228 E. 9th St.	Building	Religion	Gothic Revival	1948	FALSE
Printcraft Press	319 Constitution Way	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1949	TRUE
1245 Elmore Ave	1245 Elmore Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1949	FALSE
Graceland	2242 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic	Classical Revival	1949	FALSE
10th St. house - 912	912 10th St.	Building	Domestic	Other	1949	FALSE
St. John's Lutheran Church	290 7th St.	Building	Religion	Gothic Revival	1949	FALSE
1270 Elmore Ave	1270 Elmore Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1950	FALSE
1356 Canyon Ave	1356 Canyon Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1950	FALSE
1358 Canyon Ave	1358 Canyon Ave	Building	Domestic	Other	1950	FALSE
1392 Canyon Ave	1392 Canyon Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1950	TRUE
999 Presto St	999 Presto St	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1950	TRUE
1333 Jefferson Ave	1333 Jefferson Ave	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1950	TRUE
1371 Jefferson Ave	1371 Jefferson Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1950	FALSE
1381 Jefferson Ave	1381 Jefferson Ave	Building	Domestic	Split-Level	1950	FALSE
Great Western Distributing Company Warehouse	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1950	FALSE
1420 ANTARES DR	1420 ANTARES DR	Building	Domestic	Mixed	1950	FALSE
John T. Jr. and Kathleen S. Lott Home	1405 MOUNTAIN VIEW LN	Building	Domestic		1950	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Two-bay Hangar	2550 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1950	TRUE
E 12th St. house - 1205	1205 E 12th Street	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1950	FALSE
Blair House	1590 W. Pancheri Drive	Building	Domestic	Other	1950	FALSE
Hansen House	1574 W. Pancheri Drive	Building	Domestic	Other	1950	FALSE
Lovejoy St. house - 1015	1015 Lovejoy St.	Building	Domestic		1950	FALSE
Rowland Ave. house - 1330	1330 Rowland Ave.	Building	Domestic	Other	1950	FALSE
E. Elva St. house - 114	114 E. Elva St.	Building	Domestic		1950	FALSE
Bank of Commerce	206 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1950	TRUE
Albert E. Harry	301 9th St	Building	Domestic		1950	TRUE
Chamberlain house - 594	594 Chamberlain Ave.	Building	Domestic	Other	1950	FALSE
The Judy Irrigation Ditch	Sunnyside Rd.	Linear Resource	Agriculture/Subsistence		1950	TRUE
Idaho Falls Stockyard, Dispatch Booth	701 Northgate Mile	Structure	Commerce/Trade	Rustic	1950	TRUE
1490 Lindsay Blvd	1490 Lindsay Blvd	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1951	FALSE
Jeff's Texaco Service	1395 S. Holmes Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	International Style	1951	TRUE
N. Freeman Ave. Residence - 198	198 N. Freeman Ave.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1951	FALSE
Lovejoy St. house - 1008	1008 Lovejoy St.	Building	Domestic		1951	FALSE
1357 Jefferson Ave	1357 Jefferson Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1952	FALSE
1503 Claire View	1503 Claire View Ln	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1952	FALSE
E 12th St. house - 1040	1040 E 12th Street	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1952	FALSE
E 12th St. house - 1045	1045 E 12th Street	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1952	FALSE
1525 Claire View Lane House	1525 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1952	FALSE
1521 Claire View Lane House	1521 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1952	FALSE
1517 Claire View Lane House	1517 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1952	FALSE
1513 Claire View Lane House	1513 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1952	FALSE
1509 Claire View Lane House	1509 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1952	FALSE
1505 Claire View Lane House	1505 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1952	FALSE
Idaho Falls High School	601 S. Holmes Ave.	Building	Education	Other	1952	FALSE

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Johnson St. house - 1205	1205 Johnson St.	Building	Domestic		1952	FALSE
Matilda Meppen House	120 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic		1952	TRUE
891 Saturn Avenue House	891 Saturn Avenue	Building	Domestic	Other	1953	FALSE
1146 Higham St	1146 Higham St	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	FALSE
1295 Canyon Ave	1295 Canyon Ave	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1954	FALSE
380 W Anderson St	380 W Anderson St	Building	Education	Other	1954	FALSE
755 N COLORADO AVE	755 N COLORADO AVE	Building	Domestic	Split-Level	1954	FALSE
785 N COLORADO AVE	785 N COLORADO AVE	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	FALSE
Andrew H. Keefer Home	2400 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic	Other	1954	TRUE
Wallace E. Burns (C.) Home	2410 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1954	TRUE
Lester E. Kimble Home	120 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
Ray L. Hadley Home	275 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
Dale H. Johnson Home	265 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
Harold V. Lichtenberger Home	255 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
James D. Soule Home	245 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
Pat Brown Home	235 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
Arthur R. Piccot Home	225 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1954	TRUE
James H. Julien Home	215 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
Robert E. Hayden Home	195 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
Louis W. Boyle Home	155 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
Ralph W. McDaniel Home	145 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	FALSE
Claude L. Helm Home	135 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1954	TRUE
Wabash Ave. Residence - 160	160 Wabash Ave.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1954	FALSE
Cleveland St. house - 451	451 Cleveland St.	Building	Domestic		1954	FALSE
885 Claire View Lane House	885 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1955	FALSE
Suckling Property	1545 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1955	FALSE
1541 Claire View Lane House	1541 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1955	FALSE
Dora Erickson Elementary School	850 Cleveland St.	Building	Education		1955	FALSE
Gordon Kimble Residence	878 S. Bellin Road	Building	Domestic	Other	1955	FALSE
1425 W Broadway Street	1425 W Broadway Street	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1956	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Single-bay Hangar	2565 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1956	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Single-bay Hangar	2555 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1956	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Single-bay Hangar	2553 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1956	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Single-bay Hangar	2551 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1956	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Single-bay Hangar	2549 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1956	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Single-bay Hangar	2547 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1956	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Single-bay Hangar	2545 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1956	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Single-bay Hangar	2543 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1956	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Single-bay Hangar	2541 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1956	FALSE
Garth L. Peterson Home	160 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1956	TRUE
Richard F. Poitevin Home	180 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1956	TRUE
Warren Foote Home	190 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1956	TRUE
Sheldon L. Baker Home	2415 Calkins Ave.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1956	TRUE
Phillip E. Reichardt Home	2425 Calkins Ave.	Building	Domestic	Other	1956	TRUE
Lee M. Smith Home	185 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1956	TRUE
Arthur R. Hummel Home	117 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1956	TRUE
1535 Claire View Lane House	1535 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1956	FALSE
1531 Claire View Lane House	1531 Claire View Lane	Building	Domestic	Other	1956	FALSE
The Post Register	333 Northgate Mile	Building	Commerce/Trade		1956	FALSE
1299 Elmore Ave	1299 Elmore Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1957	FALSE
1281 Elmore Ave	1281 Elmore Ave	Building	Domestic	Minimal Traditional	1957	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Shop	2405 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1957	TRUE
Lee O. Waters Home	150 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1957	TRUE
Wendell E. Erickson Home	210 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1957	TRUE
Albert F. Ditman Home	220 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1957	TRUE
John D. Smith Home	175 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1957	TRUE

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Idaho Falls VSS	575 W. 21st St.	Building	Defense/Military	No Style	1957	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Taxiway A		Linear Resource	Transportation	No Style	1957	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Range (VOR)		Structure	Transportation	No Style	1957	FALSE
954 Presto St	954 Presto St	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1958	TRUE
1405 Jefferson Avenue	1405 Jefferson Avenue	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1958	FALSE
1st St, 2005 - Business	2005 1st Street	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1958	TRUE
Temple View Elementary School	1500 Scorpius Dr.	Building	Education	Other	1958	TRUE
Idaho Falls OMS 6	575 W. 21st St.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1958	FALSE
Geisler House	2140 N. Holmes Ave.	Building	Domestic		1958	TRUE
4129 N 5TH West	4129 N 5TH West	Building	Domestic	Split-Level	1959	TRUE
Idaho Falls Airport - Main Terminal	2140 N Skyline Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1959	FALSE
Idaho Falls Stockyard, Auction Building	701 Northgate Mile	Building	Commerce/Trade	International Style	1959	FALSE
Henry D. Ruppel Home	230 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1959	TRUE
Elks Lodge	640 E. Elva Street	Building	Social	Other	1959	FALSE
4114 N 5TH West	4114 N 5TH West	Building	Domestic	Other	1960	FALSE
3965 N 5TH West	3965 N 5TH West	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1960	TRUE
1265 Elmore Ave	1265 Elmore Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1960	FALSE
1505 Jefferson Ave	1505 Jefferson Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1960	FALSE
1193 E 49th North	1193 E 49th North	Building	Domestic	Split-Level	1960	FALSE
Kenneth McCollom Home	240 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1960	TRUE
Louis A. Tarallo Home	250 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1960	TRUE
Joseph A. Taylor Home	270 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1960	TRUE
Elvey W. Bateman Home	2400 Calkins Ave.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1960	TRUE
Ella A. Chesbro Home	2420 Calkins Ave.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1960	TRUE
Thomas E. Bloom Home	2424 Calkins Ave.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1960	TRUE
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, LDS Church	885 South Blvd.	Building	Religion	No Style	1960	FALSE
Nemechek Property	880 N. Skyline Drive	Building	Domestic	Other	1960	FALSE
Idaho Falls Armory	575 W. 21st St.	Building	Defense/Military	No Style	1960	FALSE
District Seven Health Department	254 F St. / 250 E St.	Building	Government	No Style	1960	FALSE
Peterson-Moss Law Offices	485 E St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1960	TRUE
1015 E 49th North	1015 E 49th North	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1961	FALSE
1203 E 49th North	1203 E 49th North	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1961	FALSE
1217 E 49th North	1217 E 49th North	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1961	FALSE
Econo Lodge	888 N. Holmes Avenue	Building	Domestic	Other	1961	TRUE
Idaho Falls City Pumpouse	890 Claire View Lane	Building	Government	No Style	1961	TRUE
Clair E. Gale Junior High School	955 Garfield St.	Building	Education	Art Moderne	1961	FALSE
John Adams Parkway Bridge	John Adams Parkway at Idaho Canal crossing	Structure	Transportation	No Style	1961	FALSE
1083 E 49TH North	1083 E 49TH North	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1962	FALSE
Wallace H. Hanson Home	260 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1962	TRUE
Walt L. Kleypas Home	2434 Calkins Ave.	Building	Domestic	Other	1962	TRUE
N. Freeman Ave. duplex	205 N. Freeman Ave.	Building	Domestic	No Style	1962	FALSE
12th Street Bridge	E. 12th Street	Structure	Transportation	No Style	1962	FALSE
John's Hole IC Bridge	US 20 over I-15	Structure	Transportation	No Style	1962	FALSE
Elmo L. Anderson Home	2460 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1964	TRUE
Jones Pet Clinic	1475 S. Holmes Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade	International Style	1964	FALSE
All Seasons Angler	378-386 Shoup Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1964	TRUE
1680 Lindsay Blvd	1680 Lindsay Blvd	Building	Commerce/Trade	Ranch	1965	TRUE
Carl Poulter Fire Training Center	1375 N Foote Dr	Building	Government	Other	1965	TRUE
Trail's End Saddlery	2788 N. Holmes	Building	Commerce/Trade		1965	TRUE
John's Hole Bridge	US 20 over Snake River	Structure	Transportation	No Style	1965	FALSE
Skyline High School	1767 Blue Sky Drive	Building	Education	Other	1966	FALSE
First Security Bank	320 A St.	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1967	TRUE
1197 E 49TH North	1197 E 49TH North	Building	Domestic	Other	1967	FALSE
1415 SCORPIUS DR	1415 SCORPIUS DR	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1967	FALSE
Christ the King Catholic Church	1690 E. 17th Street	Building	Religion	Other	1967	FALSE

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Museum of Idaho Education Center	298 N. Eastern Avenue	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1967	FALSE
1435 ANTARES DR	1435 ANTARES DR	Building	Domestic	Split-Level	1968	FALSE
N Woodruff Ave, 815 - House	815 N WOODRUFF AVENUE	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1968	FALSE
Meppen Dr, 484 - House	484 MEPPEN DRIVE	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1968	FALSE
Information Operations and Research Center (IORC)	1155 Foote Drive	Building	Government	Other	1968	TRUE
4234 N 5th East	4234 N 5th East	Building	Domestic	Other	1969	FALSE
Snake River RV Park & Campground	1440 Lindsay Blvd	Building	Domestic	Other	1969	TRUE
Idaho Falls Public Library	400 block W. Broadway	Building			1970	TRUE
Public Restroom	390 B St.	Building	Government		1970	TRUE
1231 Jefferson Ave	1231 Jefferson Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1970	TRUE
Southland Produce Warehouse	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Agriculture/Subsistence	Other	1970	TRUE
Pillsbury Fertilizer Warehouse	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Agriculture/Subsistence	Other	1970	TRUE
Pillsbury Grain Bins	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1970	TRUE
Southland Produce Spud Cellar	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Agriculture/Subsistence	Other	1970	TRUE
1560 Lindsay Blvd	1560 Lindsay Blvd	Building	Commerce/Trade	Contemporary style	1970	TRUE
287 SOUTH COLORADO AVE	287 SOUTH COLORADO AVE	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1970	FALSE
Kerney St, 2012 - House	2012 KERNEY STREET	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1970	FALSE
E John Adams Pkwy, 2012 - House	2012 E JOHN ADAMS PARKWAY	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1970	FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport - Multi-Bay Hangar	2205-2213 Foote Drive	Building	Transportation	No Style	1970	TRUE
L. E. Andelin Home	130 Tautphaus Dr.	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1970	TRUE
Joint Law Enforcement Facility	585 Capital Ave	Building	Government		1970	TRUE
1550 Jefferson Ave	1550 Jefferson Ave	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1971	FALSE
A & W Drive-In	950 Park Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1971	FALSE
Offices	450-452 D St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1971	TRUE
1061 E 49TH North	1037 E 49th North	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1972	FALSE
1375 E 49th North	1375 E 49th North	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1972	FALSE
Kerney St, 2015 - House	2015 KERNEY STREET	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1972	FALSE
1133 E 49th North	1133 E 49th North	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1973	FALSE
1195 E 49TH North	1195 E 49TH North	Building	Domestic	Split-Level	1973	FALSE
State Police and Transportation Department (State of Idaho)	1534 N Foote Dr	Building	Government	Other	1973	TRUE
1037 E 49th North	1037 E 49th North	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1975	FALSE
LDS Church Cannery	770 W Anderson St	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1975	TRUE
875 W Anderson St	875 W Anderson St	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1975	FALSE
1310 Canyon LLC	1310 Canyon Ave	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1975	FALSE
Pillsbury Storage Tanks	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1975	TRUE
Pillsbury Fertilizer Storage/Garage	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Agriculture/Subsistence	Other	1975	FALSE
General Mills Grain Bins	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Agriculture/Subsistence	Other	1975	TRUE
General Mills Warehouse	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1975	TRUE
1750 N Foote Dr	1750 N Foote Dr	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1975	TRUE
1682 N Foote Dr	1682 N Foote Dr	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1975	TRUE
1410 N Skyline Dr	1410 N Skyline Dr	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1975	TRUE
1380 N Skyline Dr	1380 N Skyline Dr	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1975	TRUE
1531 Olympia St	1531 Olympia St	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1975	TRUE
Fluor Idaho	1520 Sawtelle St	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1975	FALSE
Deseret Industries	450 E St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1975	TRUE
US Post Office	855-875 Capital Ave	Building	Government		1975	TRUE
Kugler's Jewelers	380 B St.	Building	Commerce/Trade	No Style	1977	TRUE
Kenneth L. and Barbara Kay Frie Property	4015 N 5TH West	Building	Domestic	Other	1977	FALSE
English Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses Kingdom Hall	1480 Jefferson Ave	Building	Religion	Shed	1977	FALSE
4697 N Haroldsen Dr	4697 N Haroldsen Dr	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1977	FALSE
980 W Crowley St	980 W Crowley St	Building	Domestic	Split-Level	1977	FALSE
West One Bank Drive Thru	330 W. Broadway	Building	Commerce/Trade		1978	TRUE
4484 N 5th West	4484 N 5th West	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1978	FALSE
1425 Lindsay Blvd	1425 LINDSAY BLVD	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1978	FALSE
West One Bank	330 Shoup Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1978	TRUE
1376 Mercury Ave	1376 Mercury Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1979	TRUE

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Russell-Daniel Property	4400 N 5TH West	Building	Domestic	Mission Revival	1980	FALSE
Lamoyne & J. Ann Hyde Property	4542 North 5th West	Building	Domestic	Ranch	1980	FALSE
Jaker's Bar and Grill	851 Lindsay Blvd	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1980	TRUE
896 Mercury Ave	896 Mercury Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	1980	TRUE
Steel Farmstead	1635 W 49th North	Building	Domestic	Other	1980	FALSE
Gomperts House	218 10th St.	Building	Domestic		1982	FALSE
Idaho Falls City Water Department building	564 Hemmert Ave.	Building	Unknown	Other	1984	FALSE
Falls Fertilizer Warehouse	Lindsay Blvd	Building	Industry/Processing	Other	1985	TRUE
Capital and B Offices	497 Capital Ave	Building	Commerce/Trade		1985	TRUE
Bank of Eastern Idaho	399 N. Capital	Building	Commerce/Trade		1985	FALSE
Scenic Falls Credit Union	550 D St.	Building	Commerce/Trade		1991	FALSE
General Mills Office and Scales	1475 Lindsay Blvd	Building	Commerce/Trade	Other	2009	FALSE
City Annex	620 Park	Building				FALSE
Public Works	380 C	Building				FALSE
City Maintenance	300 block C	Building				FALSE
W. A St. bldg - 358	358 W. A St.	Building				FALSE
W. A St. bldg - 352	352 W. A St.	Building				FALSE
George Apartments	514 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
E. 17th St. commercial - 1725	1725 E. 17th Street	Building				FALSE
E. 17th St. commercial - 1615	1615 E. 17th Street	Building				FALSE
E. 17th St. commercial - 1601	1601 E. 17th Street	Building				FALSE
E. 17th Str. Commercial - 1587	1587 E. 17th Street	Building				FALSE
E. 17th St. commercial - 1573	1573 E. 17th Street	Building				FALSE
E. 17th St. Commercial - 1541	1541 E. 17th Street	Building				FALSE
E. 17th St. commercial - 1505	1505 E. 17th Street	Building				FALSE
Offices	683 Capital Ave.	Building	Commerce/Trade			FALSE
7th St. house - 356	356 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Stuart House	652 S. Emerson	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 102	102 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 110	110 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. Duplex 124-124 1/2	124-124 1/2 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Boarding House	138 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
LDS School	140 7th St.	Building	Religion			FALSE
7th St. house - 148	148 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 156	156 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 176	176 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 182	182 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 194	194 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 204	204 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 216	216 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 234	234 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 244	244 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Emerson house - 711	711 S. Emerson	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Emerson house - 705	705 S. Emerson	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 310	310 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 320	320 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 326	326 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 348	348 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 364	364 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 374	374 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
7th St. house - 384	384 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Higbee Ave house - 710	710 S. Higbee Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Richard Oler Residence	745 S. Higbee Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Joseph Buglione Residence	705 S. Higbee Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Roy Whitlatch Residence	422 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Eva Davis House	432 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE

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Jose Torrez Residence	474 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Richard Hurley Residence	483 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Caroline Goldsworthy Residence	465 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Charlotte Fouts Residence	459 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Everette Robbins Residence	449 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Stephen Hurlzeler Residence	441 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Anna Maria Naranjo Residence		Building	Domestic			FALSE
Robert England Residence	421 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Janna Jeanotte Residence	415 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Paul Nelson Residence	695 S. Higbee Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Arnold/Brown House	393 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
William Arnold Residence	377 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Mary Alice Olney Residence	365 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Richard Reed Residence	361 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Dye/Hansen House	333 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Ruth Tippetts Residence	315 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Harold Hebdon Residence	295 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Berrett/Lloyd Duplex	269/273 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Ellen Brower Residence	263 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
James Holman Residence	245 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Tiffany Bensen Residence	235 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Wayne Wilcox Residence	225 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Bert Hansen II Residence	215 7th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Kit & Gary Allen Residence	675 S Lee Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Brent Mitchell Residence	204 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Julian Perez Residence	208 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Charles Noble Residence	220 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sonya Owen Residence	232 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Ruth S. Cook Residence	240 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Eunice Cook Residence	250 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
John Morrishita Residence	258 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Mildred Ames Residence	262 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Clyde Perry Residence	272 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
James Freeman Residence	290 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Jon and Jennifer Cook Residence	294 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Vern Berg Residence	310 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
J. L. Neilsen House	316 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Joseph Gasidlo Residence	332 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Kathy Greco Residence	340 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Barrett Residence	370 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lee Ave House - 553	533 Lee Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Vernon George Residence	408 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
DEM Inc.	420 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Russell Medran Residence	424 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Alvin Rhoades Residence	452 - 452 1/2 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Brown Residence	490 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Haller Trust House	498 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 465	465 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Viola Clark House	470 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 445	445 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 419	419 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Higbee house - 555	555 Higbee	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 395	395 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 371	371 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 355	355 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 345	345 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE

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Sixth Street House - 337	337 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 325	325 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 317-319	317-319 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 311	311 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 305	305 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 295	295 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 275	275 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 269	269 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 263	263 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 253	253 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 245	245 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street Bungalow - 237	237 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 225	225 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 217	217 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 215	215 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Sixth Street House - 205	205 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
McMallum Residence	199 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Miner Residence	187 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Foster-Rogers Residence	169 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
P.R. Page Residence	167 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Weltfle Residence	161 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
William Haynie Residence	155 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Strickholm Residence	145 Sixth Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Modern Apartment Building	225 Ash St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Modern Duplex #2	149 N. Placer	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Modern Duplex #1	463 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Modern Office #1	275 Ash St.	Building	Commerce/Trade			FALSE
Catharine A. Hubbell House	158 N. Ridge Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
George R. Dunmire House	142 N. Ridge Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
T. G. Harris	190 10th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Beth & Vern Hill	133 & 135 10th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Corner Street House - 250	250 S. Corner Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Early Louis A. Hartert House	309 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
L. O. Naylor House	291 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
D. B. Bybee House	267 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Bertha Anderson House	225 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Late Louis A. Hartert House	205 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Maple Street House - 364	364 Maple Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Maple Street House - 360	360 Maple Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Placer Street House - 284	284 Placer Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Maple Street and Corner House - 498	498 S. Maple Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Maple Street House - 173	173 S. Maple Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Maple Street House - 175	175 S. Maple Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Street House - 196	196 S. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Avenue House - 160	160 S. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Avenue House - 124	124 S. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Avenue House - 189	189 S. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Avenue House - 173	173 S. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Avenue House - 159	159 S. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Avenue House - 128	139 S. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Avenue House - 125	125 S. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Arthur W. Holden House	284 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Kate and Bowen Curley House	288 Maple Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Guy and Ethel Smith Residence	190 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Henry F. Kunter House	156 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
M. B. Denlinger Residence	159 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE

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S. Placer Ave. house - 160	160 S. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
O.J. Ellis residence	101 S. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Nils Hoff Residence	290 Walnut St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Walnut St. house - 208	208 Walnut St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Water Ave. house - 112	112 Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Walnut St. house - 150	150 Walnut St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Edward Rowles House	135 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Flora Keddle House	173 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
John W. Dill House	346 Elm St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
W. 13th St. house - 115	115 W. 13th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Clinton G. Peck House	310 Elm St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Pine house - 241	241 S. Pine	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 297	297 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 269	269 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 257	257 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 243	243 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 221	221 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 211	211 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 224	224 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 240	264 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 264	264 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Water Ave house - 266	266 S. Water Ave	Building	Domestic			FALSE
George A. Changnon House	313 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Dr. G. W. Cleary House	327 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Ralph A. Lewis House	343 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
William H. Hyde House	392 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Dr. Franklin LaRue House	360 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Richard and Sadie Barry House	344 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Jay Mason House	328 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Orley K. Wilbur House	345 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 285	285 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 294	294 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 287	287 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 272	272 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 264	264 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 257	257 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 241	241 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 242	242 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 231	231 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 228	228 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Oneida house - 496	496 Oneida	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Oneida house - 560	560 Oneida	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Short house - 200	200 Short	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Short house - 246	246 Short	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Short house - 250	250 Short	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Short house - 266	266 Short	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Short apts. - 278-292	278-292 Short	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Chamberlain house - 595	595 Chamberlain	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Chamberlain house - 575	575 Chamberlain	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Chamberlain house - 555	555 Chamberlain	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 205	205 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 219	219 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 380	380 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 370	370 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 302	302 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 307	307 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE

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Hill house - 317-323	317-323 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 337	337 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 351	351 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 369	369 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 371	371 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hill house - 393	393 Hill	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Capital house - 365	365 Capital	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 360	360 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 348	348 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 330	330 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 318	318 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 316	316 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 302	302 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Cliff house - 361	361 Cliff	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 374	374 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 360	360 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 306	306 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Chamberlain house - 204	204 Chamberlain	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Chamberlain house - 258	258 Chamberlain	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt shed - 331	331 Basalt	Building	Agriculture/Subsistence			FALSE
Basalt house - 317	317 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 331	331 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 347	347 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 341	341 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
G St. house - 249	249 G St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
G St. house - 269	269 G St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Shoup house - 998	998 Shoup	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Shoup house - 900	900 Shoup	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Eastern house - 357 (non-extant)	357 Eastern	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Eastern house - 365	365 Eastern	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Eastern house - 369	369 Eastern	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Water house - 373	373 Water	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Water house - 326	326 Water	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Water house - 310	310 Water	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Water house - 321	321 Water	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Water house - 311	311 Water	Building	Domestic			FALSE
13th St. house - 363	363 13th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Ridge house - 378	378 Ridge	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Boulevard house - 1286	1286 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Boulevard house - 1270	1270 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Boulevard house - 1210 & 1220	1210 & 1220 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Boulevard house - 1248	1248 S. Boulevard	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Corner house - 159	159 Corner	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Corner house - 135	135 Corner	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Corner house - 194	194 Corner	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Corner house - 199	199 Corner	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Corner house - 190	190 Corner	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Corner house - 158	158 Corner	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Corner house - 160	160 Corner	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Corner house - 142	142 Corner	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Walnut house - 498	498 Walnut	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Placer house - 159	159 S. Placer	Building	Domestic			FALSE
S. Placer house - 143	143 S. Placer	Building	Domestic			FALSE
John Brand House	340 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Water house - 293	293 Water	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Water house - 275	275 Water	Building	Domestic			FALSE

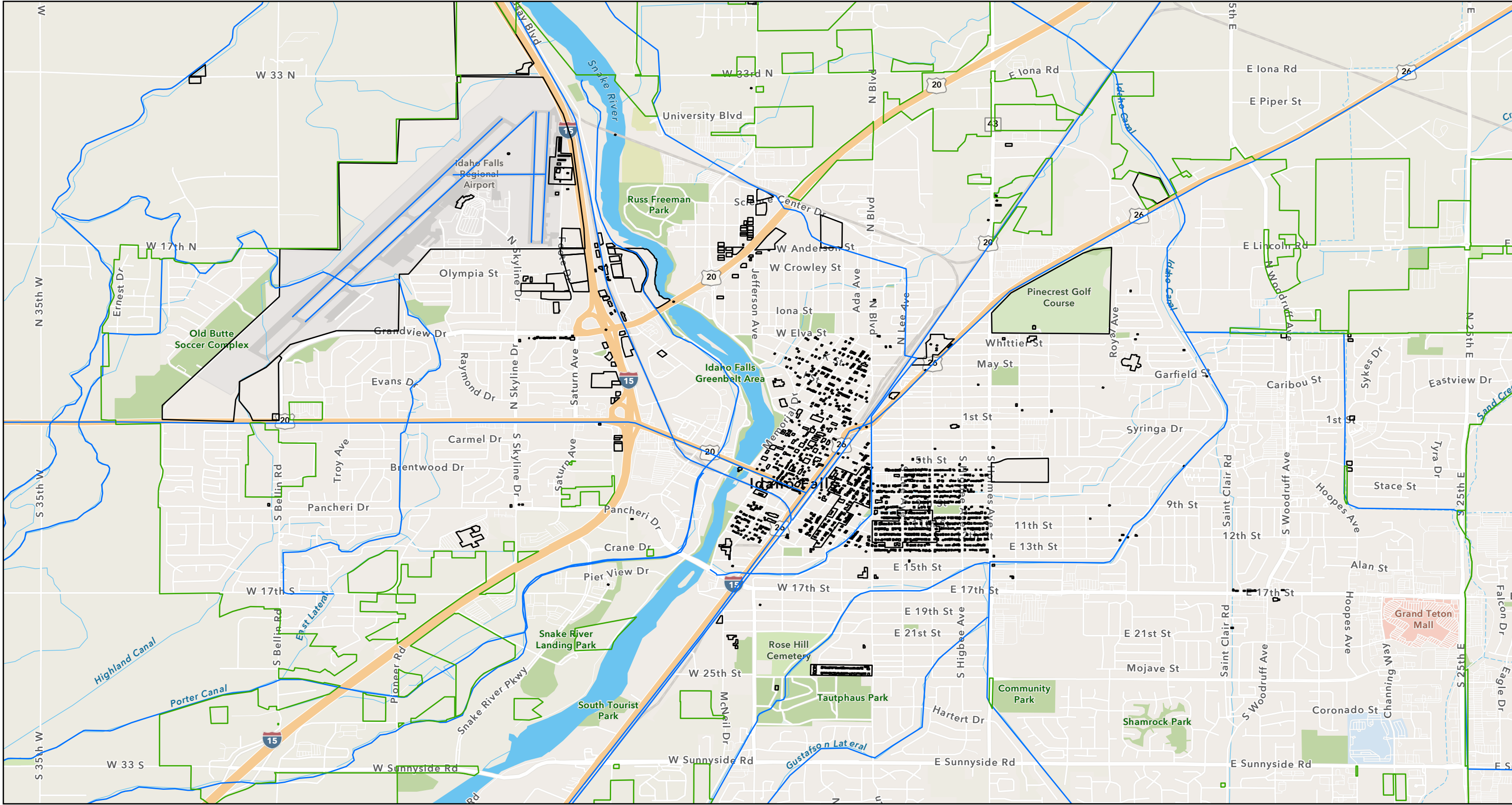
Idaho Falls Previously Recorded Historic Resources
Organized by Construction Date
As of October 2024

Harrison Linger House	262 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Frank and Minnie Hitt House	288 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Ash house - 356	356 Ash	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Ash house - 392	392 Ash	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Cedar house - 360	360 Cedar	Building	Commerce/Trade			FALSE
Late William Luxton House	370 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Early William Luxton House	360 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Charles A. Merriman House	340 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
William A. Taylor Residence	328 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Eugene Wright House	312 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Eugene Wright Rental	355 Ash St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Herman J. Hasbrouck House	309 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Charles St. Clair House	311 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Albert W. Rates House	383 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
George H. Warner House	391 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Spencer Hospital	798 S. Boulevard	Building	Health Care			FALSE
W. J. Coltman House	344 Poplar St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Wilbert J. Coltman House	498 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Wilbert J. Coltman Duplex	482 - 486 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Barzilla Clark House	460 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Fred L. Huston Residence	442 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Wilford D. Huffaker House	406 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Leslie B. Murphy Rental	233-241 Cedar	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Henry Scarborough Rental	255 Cedar	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Albert L. Campbell House	409 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
A. M. Brookfield House	423 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Henry M. Wilson House	441 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Louis A. Haley Residence	485 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Thomas H. Kelly House	495 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
A. J. Wiperman House	498 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Ellen Moen Residence	478 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Thomas and Mary Wilson Boarding House	460 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Charles W. Mulhall House	440 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Leslie B. Murphy House	408 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Edward P. Coltman House	387 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Eastern Ave. house - 588	588 N. Eastern Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Eastern Ave. Bungalow	468 N. Eastern Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
W. J. Brown Rental	422 N. Eastern Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
W. Jay Brown Boarding House	400 N. Eastern Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
W. Jay Brown Rental	145 Cedar	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Marquis L. McKee Apartments	161-171 Cedar	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Marquis L. McKee House	409 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
W. S. Morgan House	441 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
F. J. Hollister House	461 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Dr. T. M. Bridges House	477 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
William P. Dawe House	491 N. Water Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
William P. Dawe Rental	156 Poplar Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Rogers Brother Seed Company	136-120 Birch Street	Building	Agriculture/Subsistence			FALSE
N. Water Avenue House - 589	589 N. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Avenue House - 586	586 N. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Avenue House - 520	520 N. Water Avenue	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Hiram F. Haskins House	511 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Otto E. McCutcheon House	543 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Charles C. Wilson House	573 N. Ridge Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Birch Street House - 252	252 Birch Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Street House - 644	644 N. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE

Idaho Falls Previously Recorded Historic Resources
Organized by Construction Date
As of October 2024




N. Water Street House - 696	696 N. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Street House - 674	674 N. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Street House - 660	660 N. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Street House - 626	626 N. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Street House - 675	675 N. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Street House - 721	721 N. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Street House - 757	757 N. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
N. Water Street House - 775	775 N. Water Street	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Idaho Falls Bonded Warehouse Co.	201 S. Boulevard	Building	Commerce/Trade			FALSE
Placer house - 210	210 Placer	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Walnut St. bldg. - 382	382 Walnut St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Frank Sheppard House	197 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Fuller & Soderquist Hospital	101 N. Placer Ave.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
P. B. VanBlaricom House	315 Walnut St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 223	223 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 253	253 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 246	246 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 254	254 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 269	269 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 284	284 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 321	321 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 331	331 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 341	341 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 351	351 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 379	379 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Lava house - 389	389 Lava	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 233	233 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 257	257 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 271	271 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 256	256 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Basalt house - 272	272 Basalt	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Cliff house - 335	335 Cliff	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Cliff house - 349	349 Cliff	Building	Domestic			FALSE
G St. house - 485	485 G St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
G St. house - 453	453 G St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
G St. house - 443	443 G St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
F St. house - 460-462	460-462 F St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
F St. house - 474	474 F St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
W. 13th St. house - 355	355 W. 13th St.	Building	Domestic			FALSE
Idaho Falls Airport Historic District Expansion		District				
Idaho Falls Municipal Airport		District				
Reed's Dairy		District				
Idaho Falls Stockyard		District				
Pinecrest Municipal Golf Course		District				
Keefer's Addition Historic District		District				
Idaho Falls Airport Historic District		District				
Eleventh Street Historic District		District				
Ridge Avenue Historic District		District				
Eagle Rock Street Historic District		District				
US 191 Highway, Old Yellowstone Highway, Yellowstone Highway - Madison County segment		Linear Resource				FALSE
Idaho Canal		Linear Resource				FALSE
Union Pacific Railroad -- Montana Subdivision, Utah and Northern Railroad		Linear Resource				FALSE
Union Pacific Railroad - Yellowstone Branch		Linear Resource				FALSE
Idaho Falls Canal; Old city Canal, The Idaho Falls Canal		Linear Resource				FALSE

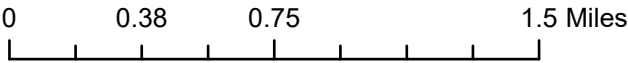
Appendix IV. Previously Recorded Historic Resources Map



Idaho Falls Historic Resources Map
October 2024

Legend

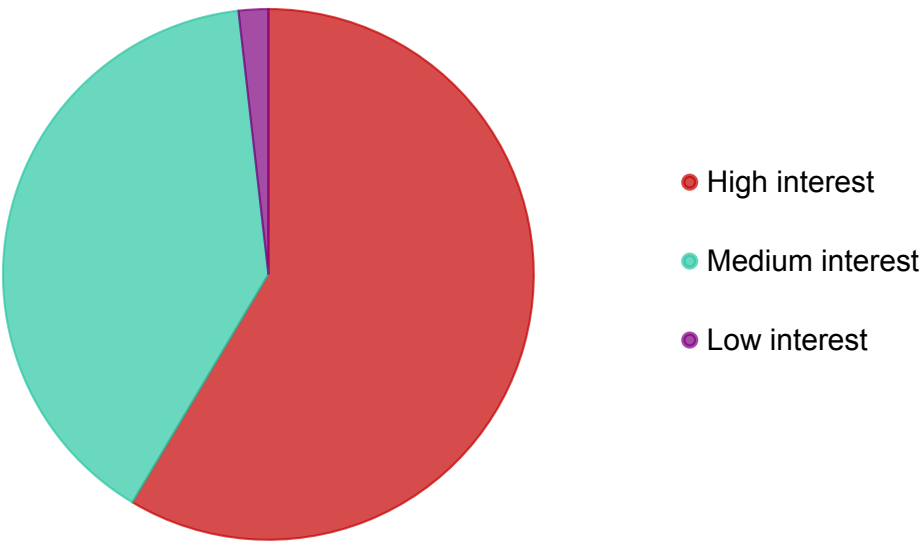
-  City Boundary
-  Historic Sites (linear)
-  Historic Sites (polygon)



Appendix V. Community Survey Results

Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Plan Survey

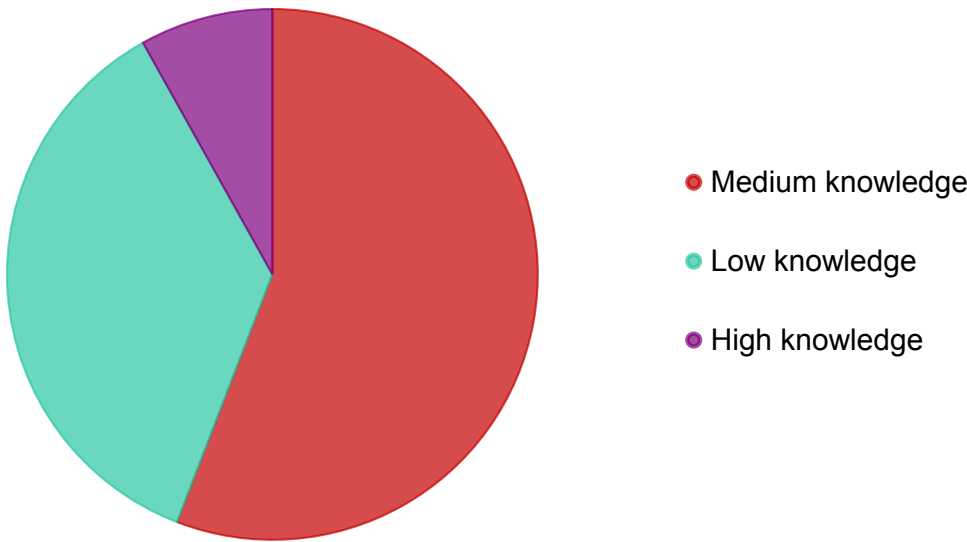
How would you rate your interest in the history and pre-contact history of...



Answers	Count	Percentage
High interest	65	58.56%
Medium interest	44	39.64%
Low interest	2	1.8%

Answered: 111 Skipped: 0

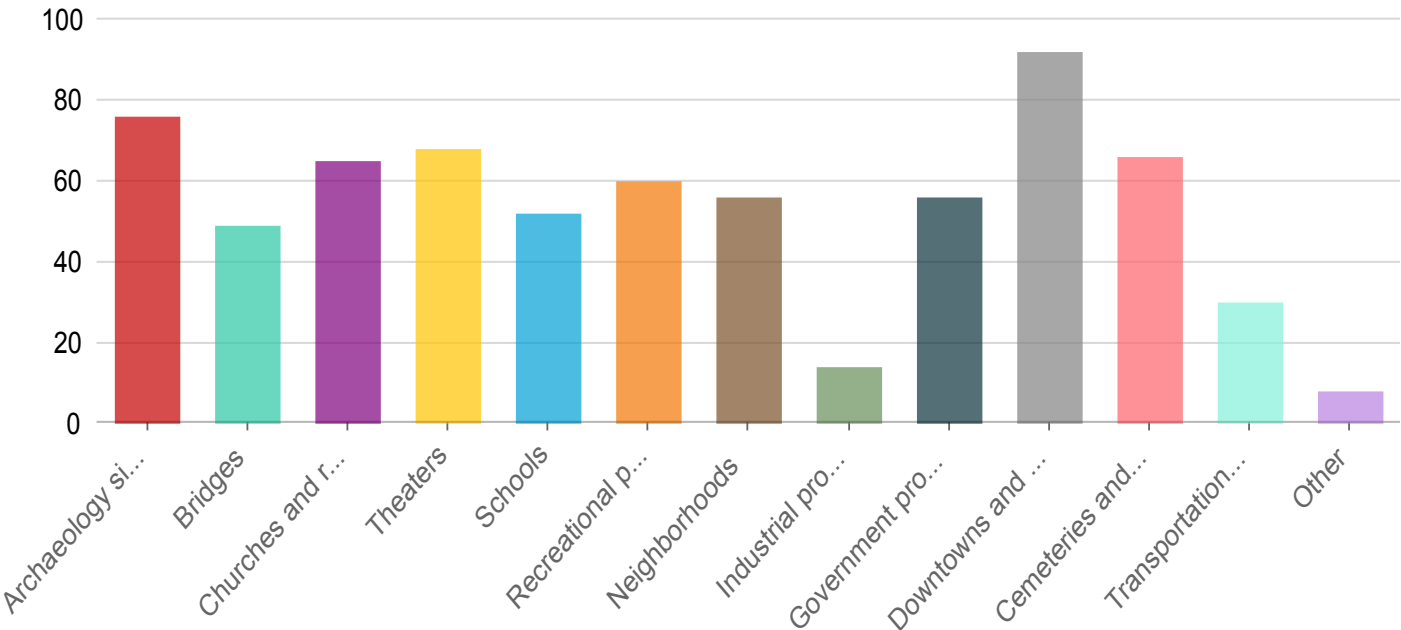
How would you rate your general knowledge of the history and pre-contac...



Answers	Count	Percentage
Medium knowledge	62	55.86%
Low knowledge	40	36.04%
High knowledge	9	8.11%

Answered: 111 Skipped: 0

What types of buildings and places would you like to see the Idaho Falls Historic...



Answers

Count

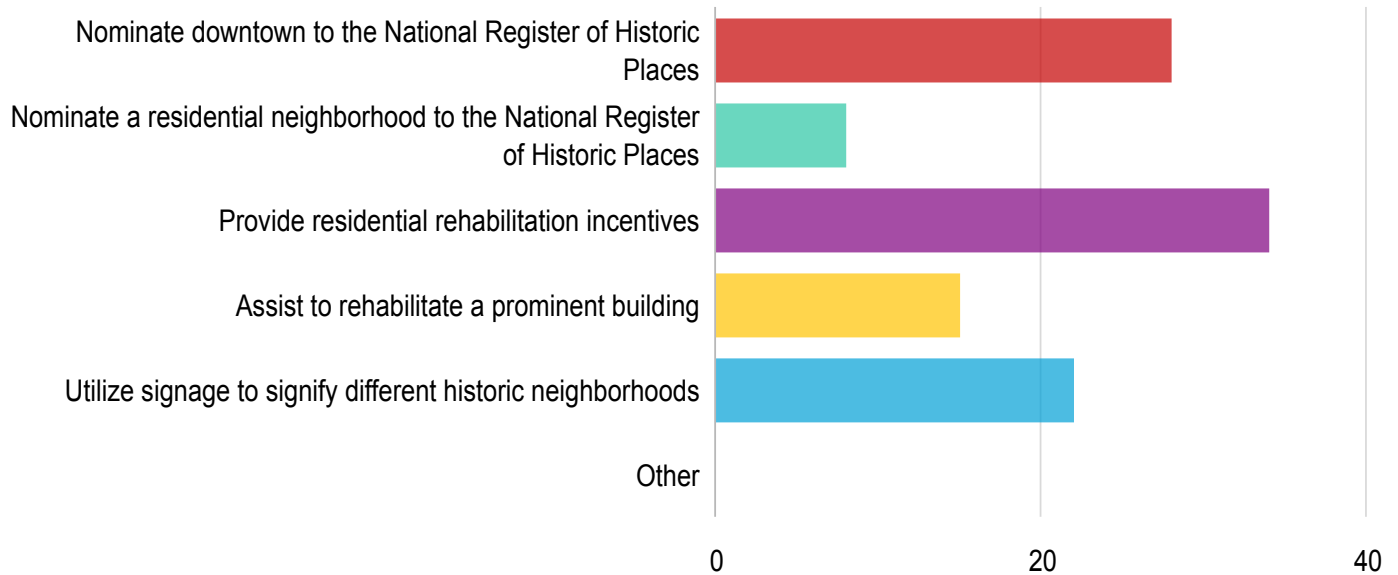
Percentage

Archaeology site (both prehistoric and historic)	76	68.47%
Bridges	49	44.14%
Churches and religious building and sacred sites and places	65	58.56%
Theaters	68	61.26%
Schools	52	46.85%
Recreational places such as parks and trails	60	54.05%
Neighborhoods	56	50.45%
Industrial properties	14	12.61%
Government properties and public buildings	56	50.45%
Downtowns and commercial buildings	92	82.88%
Cemeteries and burial grounds	66	59.46%

Transportation resources such as gas stations, motor courts, railroads, etc.	30	27.03%
Other	8	7.21%

Answered: 111 Skipped: 0

What type of project(s) do you believe would make the biggest impact for...



Answers

Count

Percentage

Nominate downtown to the National Register of Historic Places	28	25.23%
Nominate a residential neighborhood to the National Register of Historic Places	8	7.21%
Provide residential rehabilitation incentives	34	30.63%
Assist to rehabilitate a prominent building	15	13.51%
Utilize signage to signify different historic neighborhoods	22	19.82%

The vintage charm is what makes the place special. I think we could use more artwork (like murals) that are reminiscent of our history.	1
The underground city below downtown and into the residential area next to it. I feel it a hardy told story that should be more or there with regular tours.	1
The rough and tumble days. Native American history	1
The role of the indigenous population and other minority groups and their contributions to the area	1
The representative history is not well connected to actual places that still exist. If a building or place still exists in reasonable intact condition, the story should be connected to the historic asset where it stands. If an important asset has been demolished or lost through redevelopment a strong connection should be made between the story and the actual location.	1
The Parks and how the public interacts to include golf courses, horse tracks, etc	1
The indigenous stories and how they interacted with the settlers of the time that Idaho falls was settled. The falls are important. The green belt being safe and clean makes it a great park for all.	1
Stories about underrepresented people or cultures. We hear all the time about Taylor building the bridge and the beautification committee cleaning up the town, but what about the people of color who played prominent roles? What about the ladies of the night who were key to establishing downtown? I want to hear about the lesser known and possibly lesser "pretty" sides of how Eagle Rock became Idaho Falls.	1
So many beautiful tree lined streets and love old big & small homes. It's not always easy to learn about these old streets. Why were they built? Why are some streets rows of little homes - that with work could become quaint and lovely again AND representative of a period in IF history.	1
Preserving our iconic water tower which the mayor & city council want to destroy	1
Photos have the most impact.	1
Old railroad tracks, cattle yard, bridges, old homes along the river. Old schools	1
Not missing yet, but the water tower being torn down is sadening to me and lots of people, as it's been a very iconic landmark for as long as I can remember. A new one is needed however, the design of it is a lot more modern and feels like it won't fit in with the "historic" downtown Idaho Falls as it	1

etec.	
Native history as well as early 20th century history	1
Most of the history or pictures of a downtown building is hard to find. A central place where that info could be found would be great.	1
More of what it was like before white settlers	1
Just more outreach and education about our history in general. More information about IF at different points in time , more info about significant events (eg Teton Dam flood)	1
It's hard to pinpoint a specific historic identity for Idaho Falls because there are a number of layers that overlapped relatively quickly in the past. The most obvious influences are the LDS Church and the Site, but it's also heavily influenced by geography. The way the city has grown around I15, the Snake River, Yellowstone Hwy, the railroad, H20, the basalt in the area, and the canal systems has greatly contributed to the story of Idaho Falls going back to its roots as a frontier town and mining depot. Idaho Falls is often missing from or misplaced in larger conversations about Idaho or even the region, with people still referring to Idaho Falls as being in Southeastern Idaho, reflecting a time when Pocatello was the more prominent city.	1
It overlooks the people that are not of Mormon faith. We have some amazing history that goes beyond the Mormon church. Let's focus on everyone.	1
In the limited NRHP and preservation documentation I've seen, there has been a significant focus on the general history and architecture of the city, but one which overlooks the contribution of women and people of color. I would like to see a more about the contributions of minority people and communities.	1
I'm not sure	1
IF is improving its signage about history along the Greenbelt and downtown. This reaches locals and tourists alike and meets people where they are, literally. We've done a pretty good job of highlighting the women in Eagle Rock/IF history, but I'm sure it could be better. And definitely key Native American leaders and history is lacking now.	1
I'm sure there is some that have been preserved. I feel that historic motels/hotels should remain. Also active bars/saloons that have been operational for decades should have an opportunity to be hi	1

storic buildings and on the list.

I would love to see more diversity of cultures told in the history stories about Idaho Falls. 1

I would like to know more about the history of buildings downtown. I'd like to see the buildings preserved, possibly by restoring the outside but turning the interiors into mixed use spaces - condos and shops that allow a walkable neighborhood. 1

I think the name needs changed back to Eagle Rock, There are no natural falls in town. 1

I think the Historic Preservation Commission has done a good job. I like the historic districts that have been established. The public doesn't always understand that people who own a building in an historic district are still free to make changes to the building. Some believe that it imposes restrictions on use and care. That is not the case. 1

I like the human side of the stories, the hands dirty hard times and the people that did what they had to do to make it happen. I like the stories that don't worry if they are going to offend or hurt anyone's feelings because it was a different time and things had to be done to survive. The unglossed truth I guess. 1

I know almost nothing about the history of Idaho Falls before the existence of the DOE site. I would appreciate a well-written, comprehensive history of the city, from pre-history to modern history. Why is it here? Why did it stay here? 1

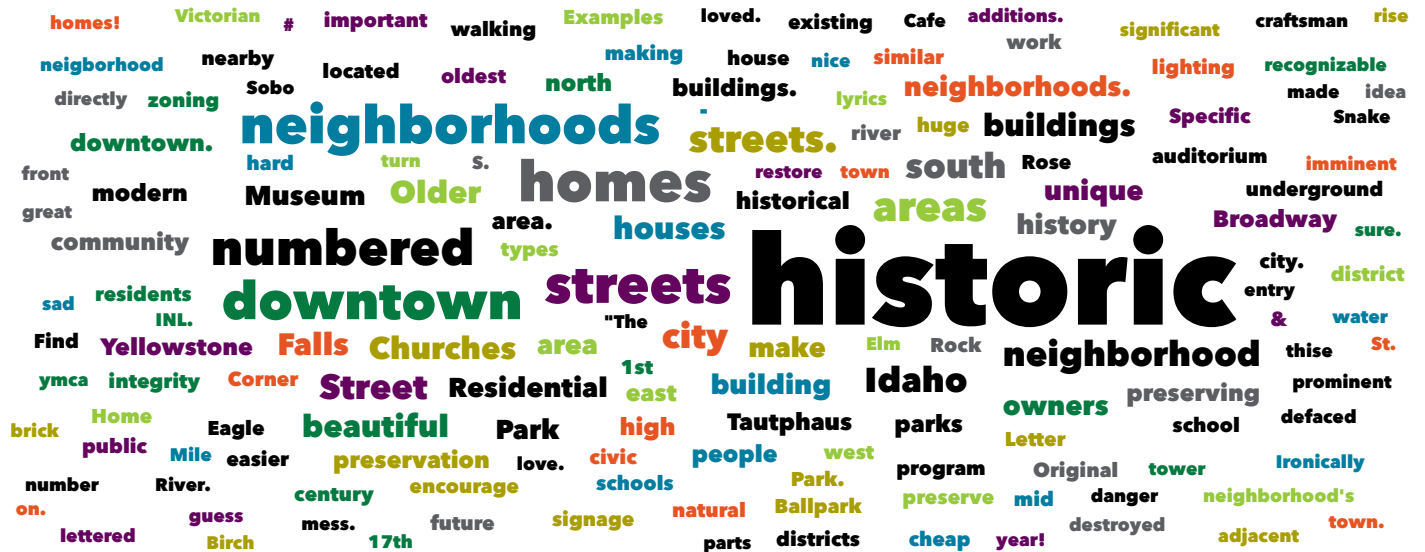
I grew up as a child going to Ferrell's, Chesbro's, & Idaho Mt. Trading. As a small town kid growing up in a rural community it was exciting to go into the "Big City" to see the signs lit up at nights with all buildings and to walk downtown and go to The Colonial Theater to watch "Hoosiers". Idaho Falls has always been a part of my life growing up and continues to play a significant role in my life today as I now take my family there to enjoy many of the wonderful places there. 1

I do not see much history being available to the public through signage and stop concerning Idaho falls being the crossing point of the snake river for miners heading to Montana from Salt Lake City. The railroad bridge over the snake river is such an important piece of our history and it needs to be highlighted as such. Idaho Falls has also been the gateway to millions of people visiting the local national Parks, Idaho falls should play more into that idea in a history perspective, and going into the future. 1

Haven't lived here long but some of the older homes in the numbered streets seem interesting. More info about the historic buildings would be nice. H	1
Grew up here, love it here.	1
Geology	1
Events, buildings, places, people representing the time between 50 and 100 years ago. Motels, gas stations, the Civic Auditorium, the Northgate Mile.	1
Currently little support to preserve historic neighborhoods and locations outside of downtown business incentives.	1
Community understanding of city history and why preserving our history matters.	1
Buildings in the county and outlying parts of Idaho Falls. barns, school houses, etc.	1
Anything of historical significance. Sign for Sears houses in area.	1
An easy, simple way to access, learn, see and understand the city's history. Something that's available to all residents, new and old, as well as tourists to Idaho falls. Maybe signage? Or plaques? A way to access more info if people are interested in learning more.	1
A variety of people who care what made the community it is today. Develop neighborhood organization for communication and education.	1
A lot of people don't understand the historic significance of most buildings and neighborhoods. I was fascinated when learning about where some of the significant people (developers, builders, business owners) lived 100+ years ago. It makes the history more real and gives us a chance to see how our city was developed and the inspiration these people had.	1

Answered: 45 Skipped: 66

The historic downtown has been the focus of work for the Idaho Falls Historic...



Response	Count
The West of town and the letter streets. They're a mess. Some of these houses are beautiful and would be great additions.	1
The water tower and civic auditorium are prominent historical lyrics significant buildings that are in imminent danger if being defaced and destroyed this year! Ironically recognizable and well loved.	1
The underground and the residential neighborhood's adjacent to down town.	1
The Snake River.	1
the river front areas	1
The oldest residential areas of the city, which, at a guess would be in the numbered streets.	1
The older neighborhood, churches and houses around the museum and ymca area.	1
The numbered streets. So many beautiful craftsman, Victorian, and brick homes!	1
The numbered streets	1
The number streets could use some love.	1

The neighborhoods directly next to Idaho Falls like the neighborhood near Museum of Idaho and the lettered streets. It's sad to see those historic homes falling into disrepair. I had a hard time choosing between preserving downtown and funding residential preservation. There's so much history in those homes that the residents don't know and can't afford to preserve.

The Letter Streets, for sure. The old Yellowstone strips - both up by North Hiway Cafe, and south with all the old motels. Unique house and building types such as the cellar houses, and the log buildings like in Tautphaus park. The older apartment buildings east of Yellowstone, both north of Elm Street and south of it, like the ones on Corner Street and along Birch St.

The historic downtown has underground infrastructure associated with the city. "The tunnels". Preservation of the unique parts of Eagle Rock history.

The areas that have otherwise been overlooked for their contributions.

Streets of older homes such as S. Boulevard. Other streets esp same of the numbered streets & streets nearby. Most of those homes are beautiful and owners are making an obvious effort to maintain the integrity of the house as they restore and modernize. It would be really nice to implement a program that incentivizes other owners to remodel with historical context in mind - not just remodeling the home into a typical "flip house" with vinyl flooring, ultra modern/cheap cabinets, etc. Other cities provide a pretty generous reimbursement system to encourage homeowners to change grass to desert landscape. Surely a similar program could be devised to encourage restoration with integrity & a respect for our town's history??

South Park, Bremer Homes, Rose Park, Keefers, Hughes Imperial Estates, Gustafson Park, Brodbeck's, and Home Ranch Additions, along with Tautphaus Park and Rose Hill Cemetery - all located north of Sunnyside, east of Rollandet, south of 17th St, and west of Holmes.

South of Downtown, original townsite neighborhood, numbered streets

some specific structures in neighborhoods, Specific valuable historic buildings, The Original Airport Hanger any need to be relocated and turned into a city museum and attraction?

Some of the schools and neighborhoods are also historic and I think could use highlighting.

Sobo

Residential neighborhood south of downtown to Pancheri. Rumors abound that city zoning wants to

o turn this area into some sort of mini-New York City based on a Compass Academy student's essay of a futuristic area of high rise apartments, destruction of homes, business, and historical buildings. When did the citizens ever vote in on this warped zoning plan?

Parks in historic areas and walking and biking paths. 1

Overall the entire region should preserve all historic buildings. 1

Outlying areas that are near city limits, but not really part of any other community that historians are focusing on. For example, no one seems to agree on the spelling of Beeches Corner (even I'm not sure) or the reason for its name. We're losing our identity with all of this growth and loss of older generations and their stories. New residents need to know what makes this place different. Not sure what history is being kept about Lincoln, but it seems like it's about to be swallowed up by Ammon as it keeps stretching north. Also, just different neighborhoods within city limits. 1

Older neighborhoods 1

Old Eagle Rock streets. Numbered streets. Tautphaus Park. Greenbelt. 1

Numbered Streets 1

Numbered street homes and the neighboring communities 1

Neighborhood between the temple and the Ballpark seems like a prime area for historic rehabilitation. But first, unfortunately, the drug dealers would need to be forcibly removed. 1

Natural sites 1

Idaho falls High School by updating and preserving and making useful again to a new generation, O E Bell JuniorHigh, very old homes, very old churches, very old downtown buildings. 1

Idaho falls high school and civic auditorium 1

I would like to see the entry into downtown from Yellowstone to Broadway made to look a little more inviting. I would also like to see some traffic on Broadway funneled away to facilitate more people walking across Broadway toward Cliff and at some point beyond that. I'd like to see more all day parking for employees to make it easier to work downtown and more street level building spots used for retail to basically get more people downtown. I think that would improve the idea of downtown and make it more desirable to the public and they may appreciate it more. I think more public apprec 1

iation would help shoppers, store owners, renters and building owners to do more to thrive, which would make it easier to keep the history alive.

I would also like to see some mid century modern homes or neighborhoods be added to the national historic registry with proper street signage. I would also like to see existing historic neighborhoods become more historic feeling. Examples would be better or updated signage, better historic lighting like the lighting we find downtown. Plaques or signage describing the history of historic neighborhoods at nearby parks or entrances to neighborhoods. We just need to create a better sense of "place" in our existing and potentially future historic neighborhoods.

I think it's important to continue to preserve the natural resources that make Idaho Falls unique, like the Falls, the river, nearby pathways and bridges. Historic buildings and signs. The unique Melaleuca Ballpark and Wooden Indian Totem located near the golf course.

Homes and churches on or near # streets. 1

Historic residences 1

Historic neighborhoods. It is so hard to see beautiful historic homes having cheap work done that ruins the historic significance. Regulating the types of new builds on extra lots in the historic neighborhoods. There have been some terrible cheap looking houses built among the beautiful historic homes and there should be better regulation in we

Historic neighborhoods, the numbered streets 1

Historic neighborhoods 1

Historic neighborhood preservation and rehabilitation, especially area east of the railroad tracks. Support, incentivize, and promote multi-use, walkable areas. 1

Historic houses in the oldest neighborhoods 1

Geological landmarks 1

Focus on identifying, preserving and guiding redevelopment in areas of mid-century commercial corridors. Northgate Mile, 1st Street. These are areas that align with the City's long term master planning. 1

First neighborhoods and schools, parks, churches, theaters, community halls, etc that were historic 1

ally important to the people of Idaho Falls. And the surrounding area.

Downtown is the center always. 1

Crow Creek 1

Churches 1

Cemeteries and old headstones 1

Capture of mid century modern architecture (gas station on Holmes, Scotty's Drive In, lounge in Bowlero) and preservation of local legacy businesses such as Farr's. Find a future for Red Baron Hamburger. 1

Additional emphasis on the historic districts near historic downtown. Examples are the Ridge Historic District and the numbered streets (11th street) historic district. Let's get these historic districts back to historic and leverage these areas along with the historic Downtown area. These together could be huge for the city. 1

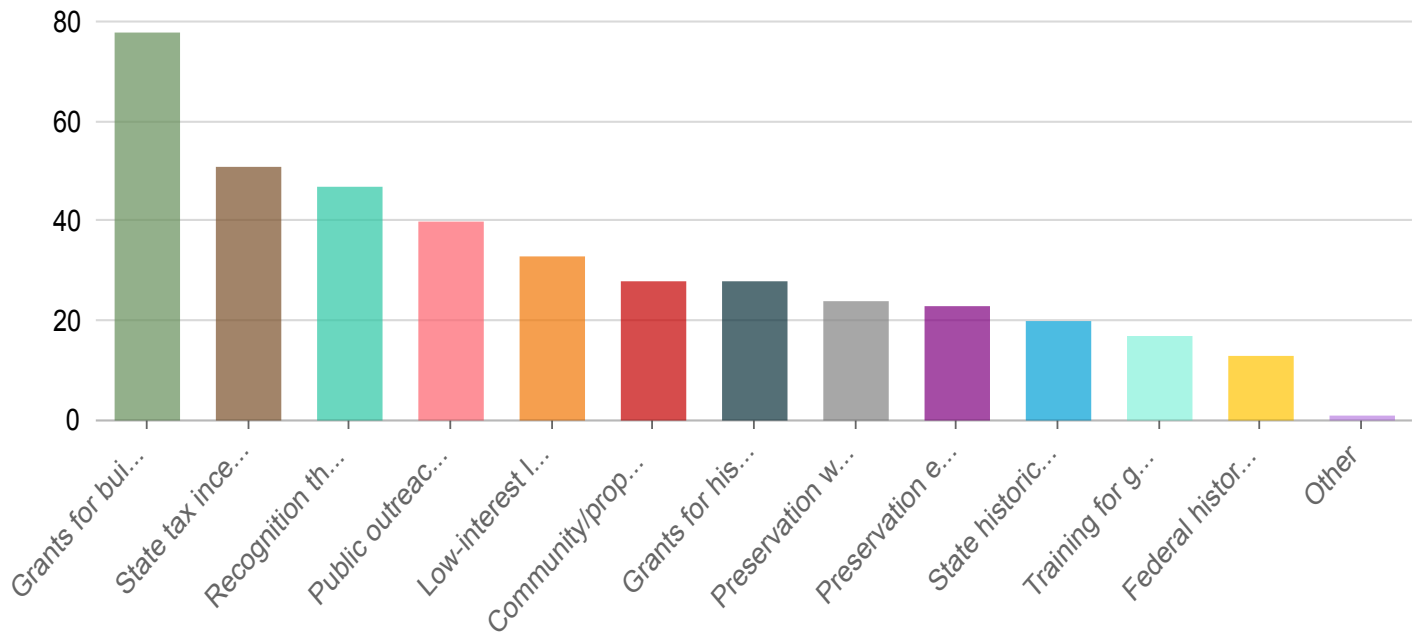
Across the tracks from downtown (near Museum, Wood Funeral, Alturas, etc) 1

A huge building boom occurred with the opening of the INL. Would recognition of Bellaire or Cloverdale or similar neighborhoods help build community pride? I don't know. There are more upscale mid-century modern homes. An historic district in such a neighborhood might be warranted. 1

1st Street 1

Answered: 54 Skipped: 57

Which of the following tools do you believe would most effectively and realistically...

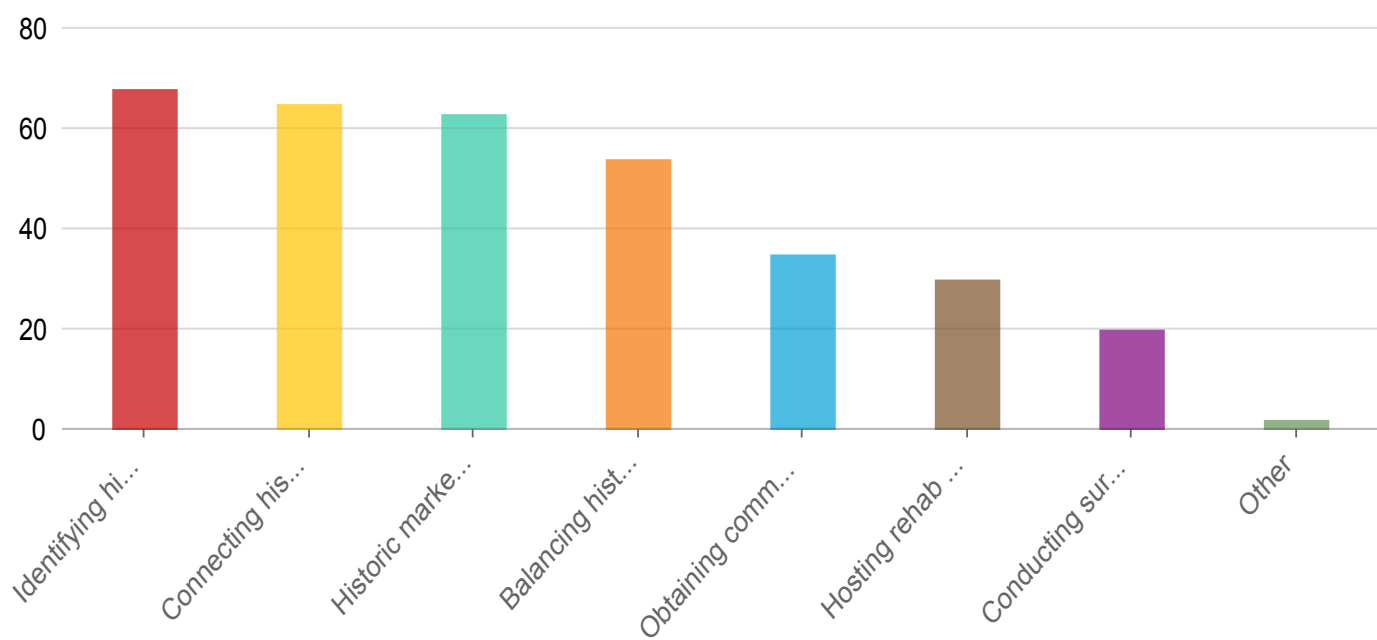
**Answers****Count****Percentage**

Grants for building rehabilitation/restoration	78	70.27%
State tax incentives for owners of historic properties	51	45.95%
Recognition through a historic marker or plaque	47	42.34%
Public outreach and education	40	36.04%
Low-interest loans	33	29.73%
Community/property surveys and National Register nominations	28	25.23%
Grants for historic resource planning	28	25.23%
Preservation workshops	24	21.62%
Preservation easements	23	20.72%
State historic preservation regulations	20	18.02%
Training for government decision makers	17	15.32%

Federal historic preservation regulations	13	11.71%
Other	1	0.9%

Answered: 110 Skipped: 1

Among their responsibilities and programs, the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation...

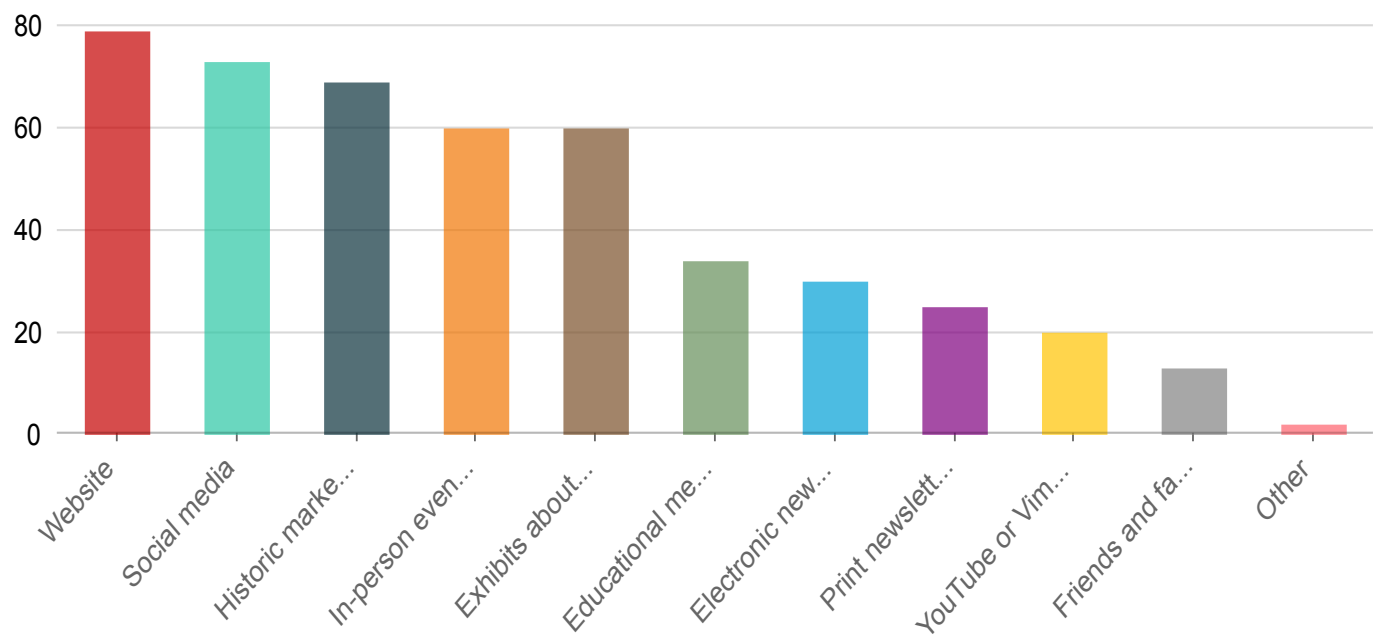


Answers	Count	Percentage
Identifying historic sites	68	61.26%
Connecting historic property owners with financial incentives	65	58.56%
Historic markers, panels, or signs	63	56.76%
Balancing historic preservation with other property development goals	54	48.65%
Obtaining community input by involving the public in the process	35	31.53%

Hosting rehab workshops to teach DIY skills	30	27.03%
Conducting surveys of historic structures	20	18.02%
Other	2	1.8%

Answered: 106 Skipped: 5

How do you prefer to access information about the history and historic preservation...

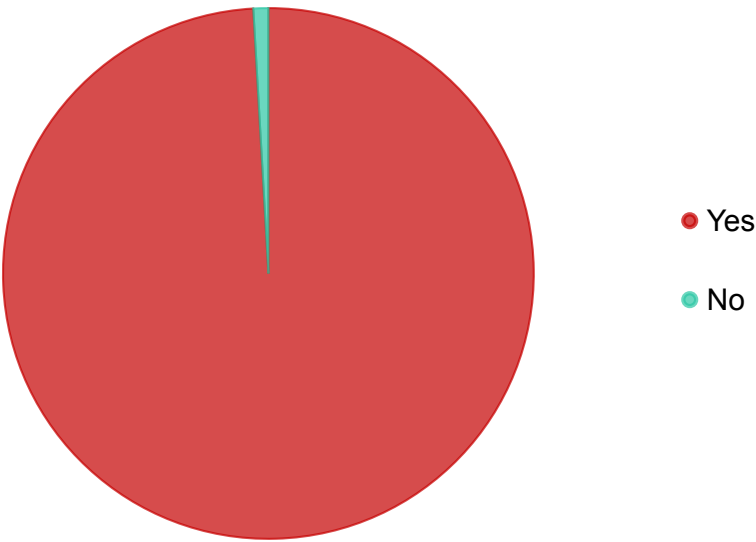


Answers	Count	Percentage
Website	79	71.17%
Social media	73	65.77%
Historic markers and plaques	69	62.16%
In-person events and tours	60	54.05%
Exhibits about historic sites	60	54.05%

Educational meetings / presentations	34	30.63%
Electronic newsletter	30	27.03%
Print newsletter or brochure	25	22.52%
YouTube or Vimeo	20	18.02%
Friends and family	13	11.71%
Other	2	1.8%

Answered: 109 Skipped: 2

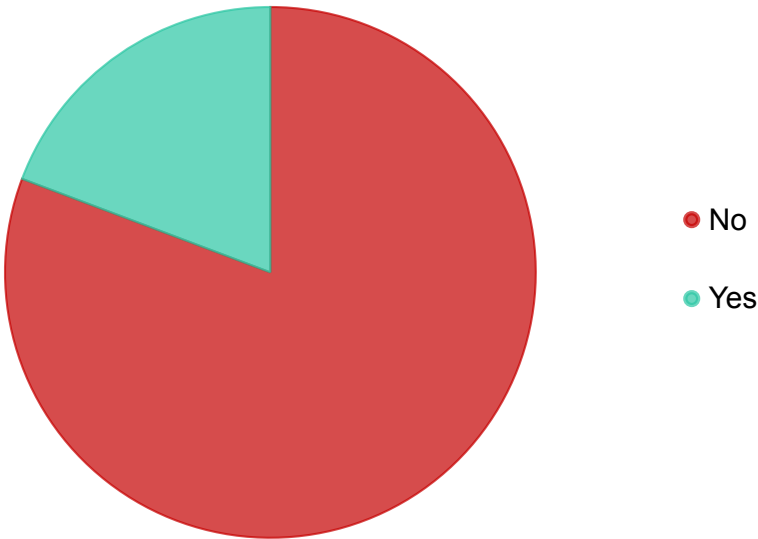
Do you live in the Idaho Falls region?



Answers	Count	Percentage
Yes	109	98.2%
No	1	0.9%

Answered: 110 Skipped: 1

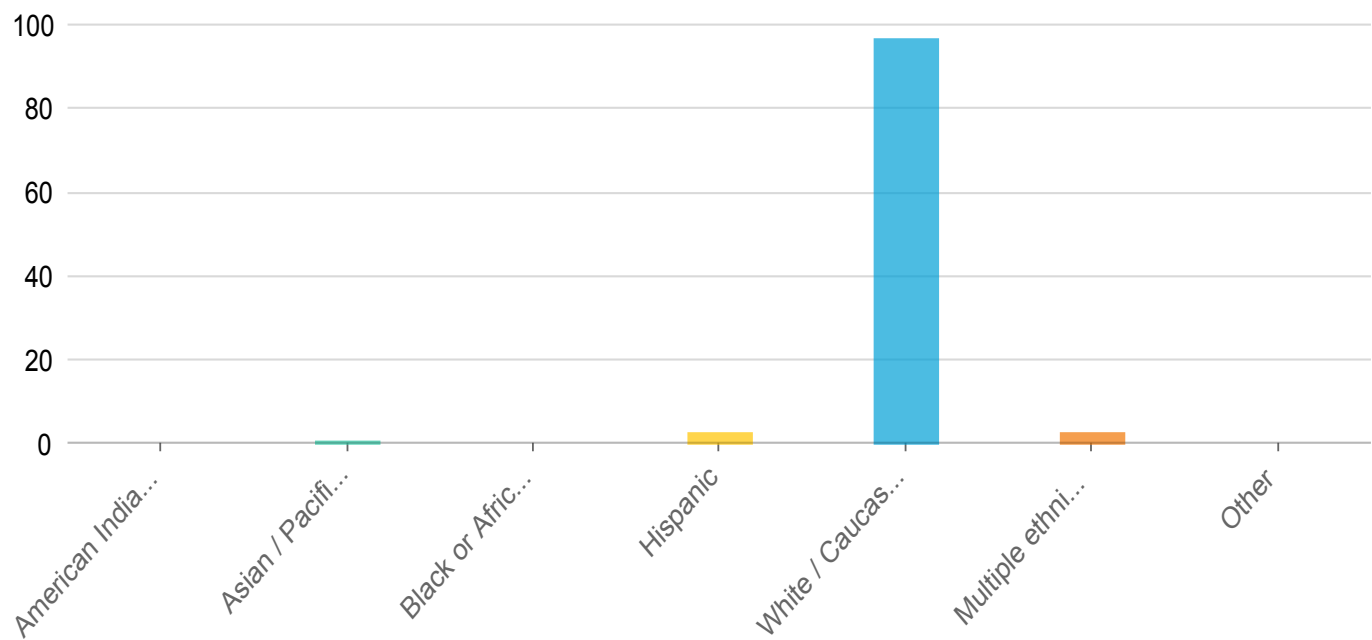
Are you a property owner of a building or structure in Idaho Falls that you...



Answers	Count	Percentage
No	88	79.28%
Yes	21	18.92%

Answered: 109 Skipped: 2

Which race / ethnicity best describes you? (Please choose only one)



Answers

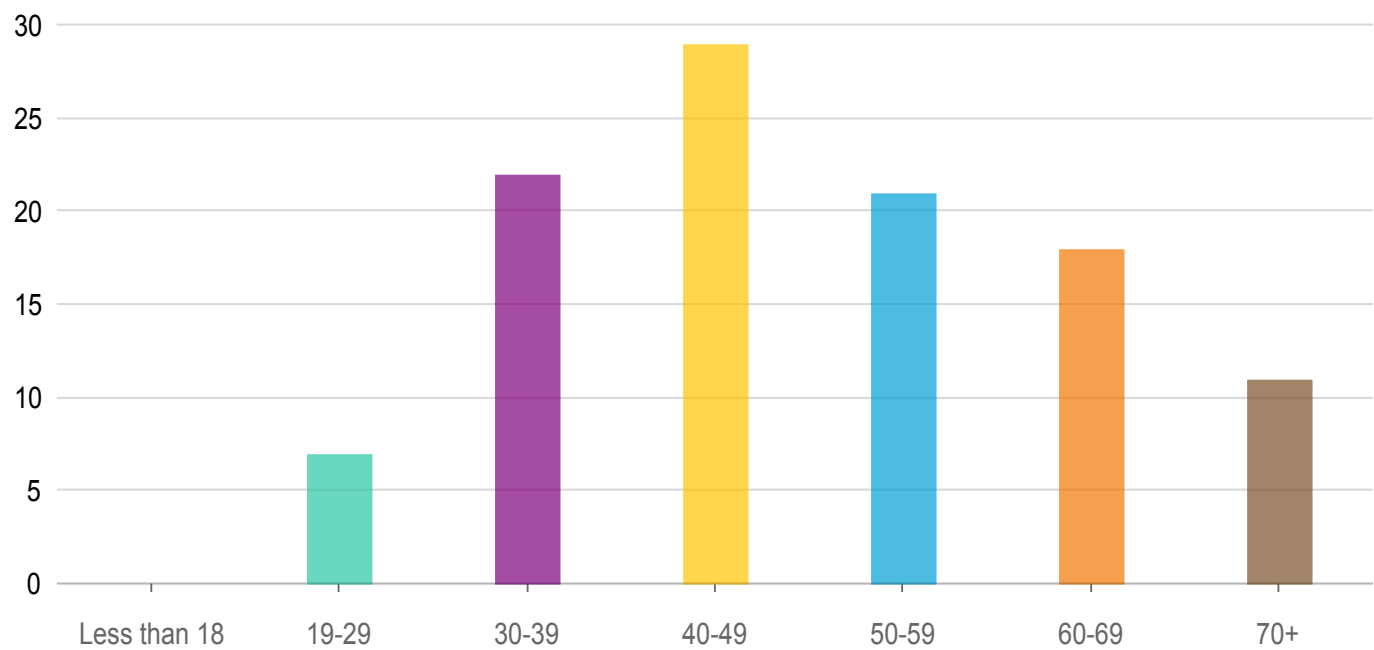
Count

Percentage

American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0%
Asian / Pacific Islander	1	0.9%
Black or African American	0	0%
Hispanic	3	2.7%
White / Caucasian	97	87.39%
Multiple ethnicities	3	2.7%
Other	0	0%

Answered: 104 Skipped: 7

What is your age group?



Answers

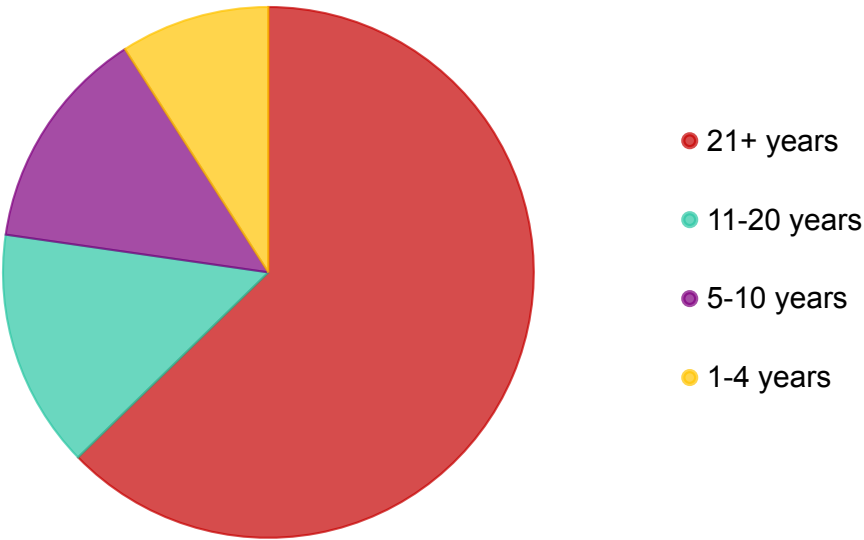
Count

Percentage

Less than 18	0	0%
19-29	7	6.31%
30-39	22	19.82%
40-49	29	26.13%
50-59	21	18.92%
60-69	18	16.22%
70+	11	9.91%

Answered: 108 Skipped: 3

How long have you lived in the Idaho Falls region?



Answers	Count	Percentage
21+ years	69	62.16%
11-20 years	16	14.41%
5-10 years	15	13.51%
1-4 years	10	9.01%

Answered: 110 Skipped: 1

If you are interested in receiving updates about the Idaho Falls Historic Preservation...

Appendix VI. Additional Resources

Idaho Heritage Trust

<https://www.idahoheritagetrust.org>

The Centennial Commission and the 100th Idaho legislature created the Trust to help preserve Idaho's heritage for the next 100 years in advance of our bicentennial. Hiding in this seemingly simple statement of purpose are a few aspects that require further exploration and lead us to our organizational vision and mission. At our heart, we are a supportive grass-roots organization, meaning we provide funding and technical expertise to help others preserve what is important to them. In this way, our mission is to serve all Idahoans to preserve and maintain our collective culture and history. We have shown our commitment to this mission by helping with projects in every county, and more than half of our grants have been awarded to communities of fewer than 5,000 people. We strive to provide the resources and practical knowledge necessary so anyone who believes in our mission can contribute to ensuring what we love about Idaho continues to exist for at least the next 100 years.

To date the Idaho Heritage Trust has provided 18 grants in Idaho Falls between 1995-2021:

- ❖ Trinity United Methodist Church (2015, 2018, 2019);
- ❖ Idaho Falls Rescue Mission, Ruth House (2012);
- ❖ The Wasden Side (2007);
- ❖ Museum of Idaho (2001, 2007, 2017);
- ❖ The Red Baron Hangar, Idaho Falls Airport (1999, 2000, 2003, 2021);
- ❖ The Idaho Falls Oddfellows (1996, 1997); and,
- ❖ The Colonial Theater (1995, 1996, 1997, 1998).

Idaho Main Street Program

<https://commerce.idaho.gov/communities/main-street/>

Idaho has adopted a statewide Main Street program, which means we serve as the bridge between your community and the national program. We can help pool resources statewide and provide Main Street designation and accreditation. The Idaho Main Street program was launched in June 2012. The State of Idaho, through the Department of Commerce, serves as the primary link to the National Main Street Center by providing access to their resources; networking, advocacy, information and hands-on technical assistance and training on Main Street strategies. A statewide program means communities will have better access to local, state and federal agencies and organizations and programs that interface with the Main Street program. Idaho Commerce, the

state program manager, also assists rural communities that don't have the resources to implement a program on their own, and we track program successes, so we can celebrate our communities' achievements.

Idaho State Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office

<https://history.idaho.gov/shpo/>

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division within the Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS), encourages the preservation, documentation, and use of cultural resources. Idaho SHPO educates the public about the importance of Idaho's cultural heritage. Idaho's historic, archaeological, and cultural resources represent the physical and tangible manifestations of our history; they reflect who we were, where we came from, where we are now, and help shape our outlook for the future. By protecting, preserving, and understanding these important resources, we span the past, the present, and the future, not as separate events or periods, but as an on-going narrative. These resources provide economic, educational, and intrinsic value today and for future generations. The Idaho SHPO works to ensure the state's historic and archaeological properties are preserved, interpreted, and reused.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

<https://savingplaces.org>

Old places are where our lives, memories, and stories began. They connect us to the past, anchor us to the present, and lead us into the future. These places inspire us to create a stronger nation, because they belong to all of us. For seventy years, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has led the movement to save America's historic places. A privately funded nonprofit organization, we work to [save America's historic sites](#); [tell the full American story](#); [build stronger communities](#); and [invest in preservation's future](#). Thanks to the passion and dedication of our advocates and supporters, we're able to protect hundreds of places every year.

Preservation Idaho

<https://www.preservationidaho.org>

For over 50 years, Preservation Idaho has worked to protect historic places of significance to Idahoans. Preservation Idaho has worked across the state to preserve those places that make Idaho unique. We rely on collaboration with public and private property owners to ensure they understand and appreciate the architectural and historic value of their property. Our education and advocacy work are the means by which we affect change and we welcome all who would join us in

our mission. We are an all-volunteer board with various committee and volunteer opportunities over the course of the year. We work to preserve the craftsmanship and the stories of people and events that are told through our built environment and that have brought us to where we are today.

Appendix VII. Consultant Information

Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies

<https://www.kirkhuffaker.com>

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