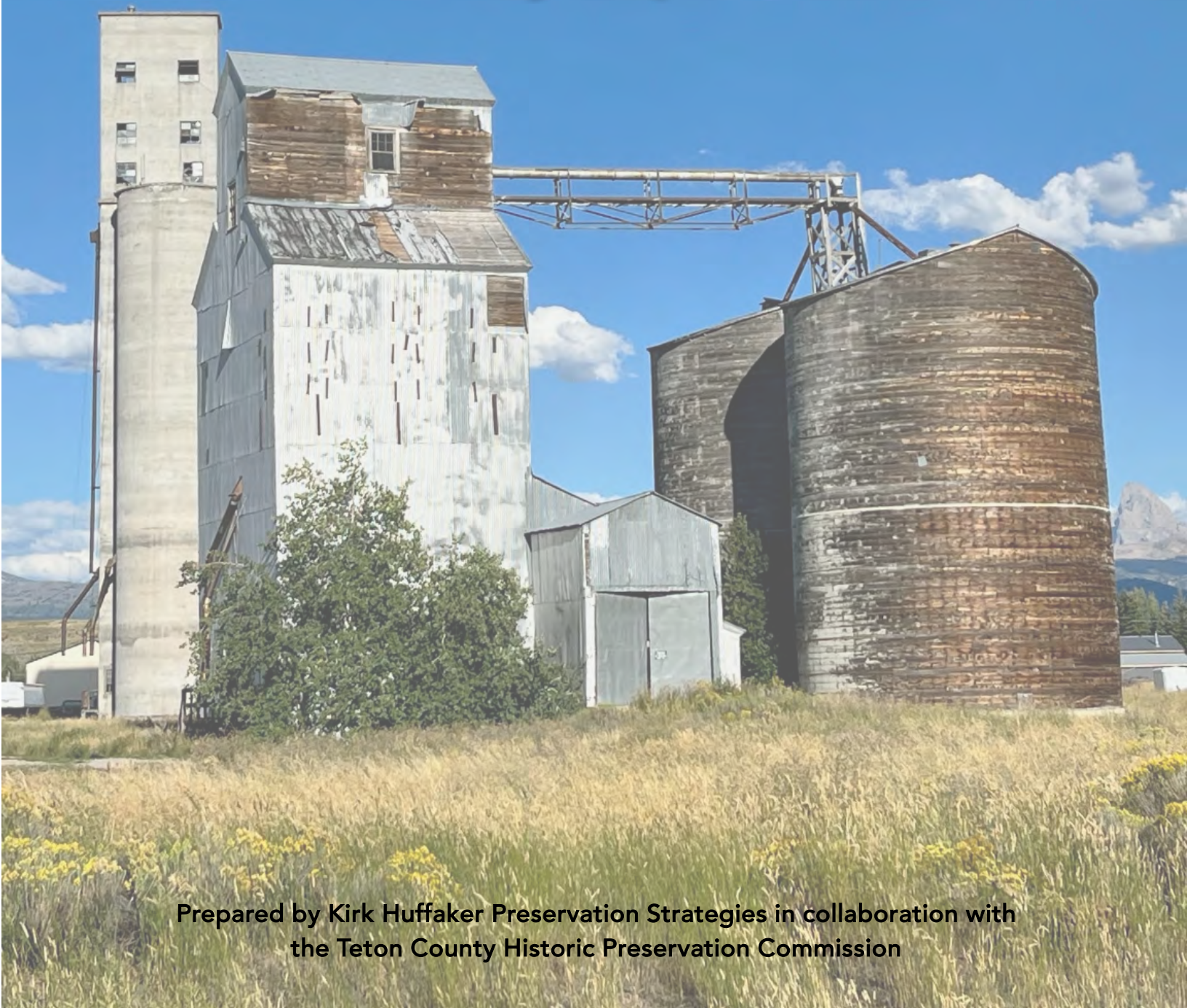


Teton County Historic Preservation Plan

July 2024



Prepared by Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies in collaboration with
the Teton County Historic Preservation Commission

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Plan Summary

Project Purpose

The TCHPC secured funding and consulting assistance to complete the Teton County Historic Preservation Plan. This 10-year plan will guide the year-to-year activities of the TCHPC 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 Teton County 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 (2029). It will be reviewed and utilized every year by the TCHPC to establish benchmarks toward meeting the goals and objectives within the plan.

Project Approach

Teton County and the Teton County Historic Preservation Commission hired Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies as their consultant for the planning process. Mr. Huffaker's approach to creating the plan was to serve as the coach, putting a game plan together that is guided by the experience, skills, and knowledge of the players, in this case the TCHPC. Given this approach, the TCHPC was integral from the beginning in guiding the process, doing public engagement, and determining goals. The initial meeting between the TCHPC and Huffaker included a tour of community landmarks throughout the county followed by a meeting to set a baseline of understanding and expectations for the planning process. The TCHPC and Huffaker met every other month to discuss the process for collecting community data through the survey and the commission's vision and goals. The TCHPC meetings were public meetings held in person and via Zoom, allowing the public to attend and provide comments. Mr. Huffaker made additional trips to Teton County for research, fieldwork, and photography.

A 15-question survey was distributed to the community beginning in June 2023 and survey results were collected through August 2023. The survey was distributed by QR code on a postcard by the TCHPC members through tabling at public events during this time. The survey link was posted on the county's social media and highlighted in an article in the Teton Valley News. To cover additional audiences with less reliance on electronic communications, the TCHPC also made hard copies of the survey available at the Teton County Courthouse and The Geo Tourism Center in Driggs.

The TCHPC reviewed outlines and drafts of the plan that Huffaker wrote. In order to meet the project deadline of September 1, 2024, the final draft was provided to the Idaho SHPO and TCHPC for concurrent review. It was subsequently edited and finalized by the consultant and submitted to Teton County and the TCHPC on July 12, 2024.



Figure 1. The original Valley of the Tetons Library in Victor in 1966. The building is extant in its original location behind the Victor Emporium. Source: Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O. McKay Library, Archive and Special Collection.

Background

Teton County is located in eastern Idaho and shares its eastern border with Wyoming. As of 2022, the county's population numbered 12,544, the majority of whom live in or near Driggs, Teton, and Victor, the three incorporated cities within the county.¹ Driggs serves as the county seat. Teton County ranks 28th in population and 43rd in size of land area out of Idaho's 44 counties. The diverse economy of Teton County includes leisure and hospitality (22%), construction (16%), transportation and utilities (14%), professional and business services (15%), education and health services (15%), public administration (4%), manufacturing (4%), financial activities (3%), natural resources and mining (3%), and information (1%).²

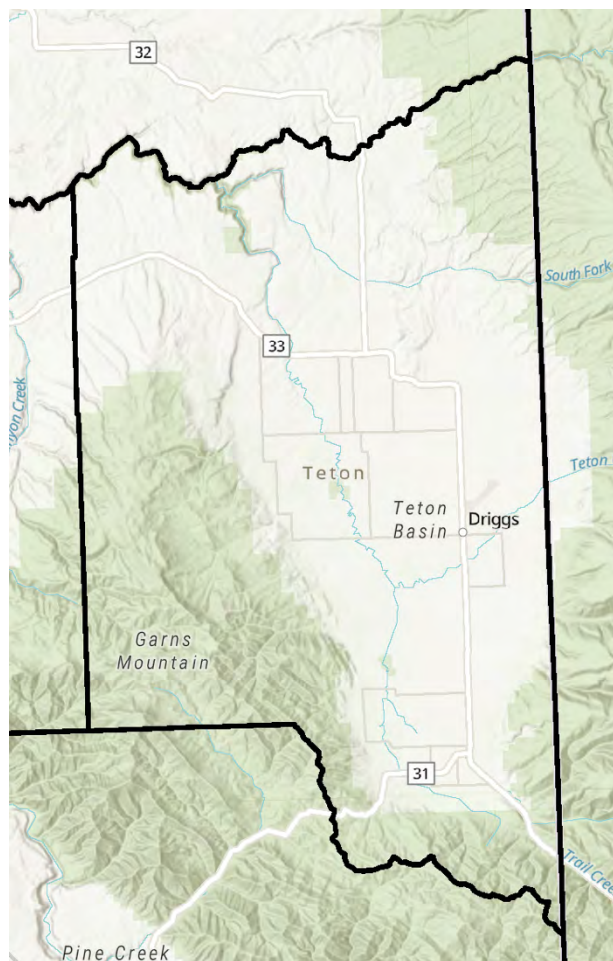


Figure 2. Teton County boundaries showing major highways, 31 and 33, and Driggs, the county seat.

¹ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/tetoncountyidaho,ID/PST045222>

² Teton County Labor Force and Economic Profile, January 2024, Idaho Department of Labor. Percent of the workforce engaged in agriculture is not available from Teton County, the State of Idaho, the USDA, or U.S. Census Bureau. However, the most recent data (2017) notes that there were 496 active farms in Teton County.

Historic Context

There are six temporal historic periods in the history of Teton County.

- ❖ Native Peoples and Early Contact, Pre-1808
- ❖ Fur-trapping Era, 1808-1840
- ❖ Interlude, 1840-1881
- ❖ Integration and First Settlement, 1882-1912
- ❖ Age of Industry, 1912-1940
- ❖ Contemporary Period, 1941-1974

Native Peoples and Early Contact, Pre-1869

Fur-trapping Era, 1808-1840

Interlude, 1840-1881

The Teton Basin is part of the greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, formed over six million years ago.³ Teton County is bordered on its east by the west slope of the Teton Range, with the Snake River Range to the south, and the Big Hole Range to the west.⁴ Archaeological excavations have found proof of human habitation as early as 11,000 years ago. The Indigenous peoples - Shoshone, Bannock, Crow, and Blackfoot - became adept horsemen as they vied for hunting and gathering territory and traveled seasonally to exploit the valley's natural resources.⁵ The area became increasingly contested between tribes as Europeans colonized the continent and displaced Native peoples from their homelands.⁶ In the 18th century, the formation of the United States and a rapidly expanding population increasingly forced the Tribes westward and onto reservations.⁷

³ The Teton Range as we see it now is relatively young (10 to 2 million years), but there was a range of mountains in the same place about 50 million years ago. There may not have been a basin to its west (as today), but there is not enough evidence to decide either way. The most accessible evidence for the age and probable uplift is the Hominy Peak formation that flowed along a strike valley in the ancestral Teton Range about 50 million years ago. See Love, Leopold and Love 1978 USGS Professional Paper 932-B.

⁴ Hiebert, Renee. "Hollingshead Homestead, Tetonia, Teton County, Idaho." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Teton Regional Land Trust, January 2005. Section 7 Page 1.

⁵ Teton County Idaho, Comprehensive Plan - A Vision and Framework. 2012 – 2030, 1-9. See also, Hibert, Section 8 Page 2.

⁶ National Park Service, "The Crow Nation," May 11, 2022.

⁷ William Brandon. 2003. *The rise and fall of North American Indians: from prehistory through Geronimo*. Lanham: Taylor Trade Pub. 462.



Figure 3. Shoshone Village 1870, William Henry Jackson. Digital Image © 2009 Utah State Historical Society.

The first European-American thought to explore the Teton Valley was John Colter. He traveled West as a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804–1806), remaining alone through 1808 in the Rocky Mountains to explore the Yellowstone region and Teton Range.⁸ William Clark later incorporated Colter's experiences into his official report of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, published in 1814.⁹ Soon afterward, fur trappers and traders flocked to the Teton Valley to capitalize on its abundant wildlife.

Pierre Tavanitagon, an Iroquois trader for the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived in southern Idaho in 1818, becoming the namesake for the Teton Valley's early moniker, Pierre's Hole. The western fur trade reached its peak from 1820-1832 when commerce in lucrative beaver pelts formed collaborations between Indigenous peoples, fur companies, and trappers such as Jedediah Smith and William Sublette.

These alliances for financial gain often became political, with traders supporting their Indigenous allies against rival groups in return for access to Native lands and protection.¹⁰

⁸ Op cit.

⁹ Burton Harris, John Colter, His Years in the Rockies, (New York: Scribner, 1952), 76.

¹⁰ Thomas Edward Cheney, Voices From the Bottom of the Bowl: A Folk History of Teton Valley, Idaho, From 1823-1952 (University of Utah Press, 1991), 4.

One such battle took place in Pierre's Hole in 1832 when Nez Perce, and Flathead warriors defended around 42 members of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company against members of the Blackfoot Tribe.¹¹ At least 20 Indigenous people and four trappers died in the skirmish.¹² Though the antagonists were not aligned in opposing camps of Indigenous Tribes and White settlers, government officials used such conflicts to depict tribes as violent and to justify expulsion from their homelands.¹³ In August 1848, Congress claimed Native lands without tribal consent by forming the Oregon Territory, which annexed the modern states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, some of Montana and Wyoming as property of the U.S. Government.¹⁴



Figure 4. Figure 2. Charles Kelly, undated photo of Battle of Pierre's Hole-Marker, Digital Image © 2008 Utah State Historical Society.

Only four months later, in December of 1848, President James K. Polk announced the discovery of gold in the new U.S. territory of California. America's attention turned

¹¹ More recent research by Jim Hardee and David Green indicate that this battle may have taken place further south near Cedron.

¹² Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, "Pierre's Hole Battle Area," Idaho Historic Sites Inventory Form, section 8, page 1.

¹³ Richard Lemmers. "Pierre's Hole 1832 Battle Area Site, Vicinity of Driggs, Teton County, Idaho." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. National Park Service, November 3, 1983. The site was listed in 1984.

¹⁴ National Park Service, "Formation of the Oregon Territory," August 6, 2022.

evermore toward the West as hopeful prospectors rushed to stake claims. Settlement in the Teton Valley was at first sporadic despite the discovery of gold in nearby Montana in 1860 and the later Caribou, Idaho, gold rush of 1870. Many traveled through southeastern Idaho on what became known as the Montana Trail, that ran from Salt Lake City to the Montana gold fields around Helena and Virginia City. Walter W. DeLacy, led a party of prospectors through the Yellowstone country along the North Fork of the Snake River in September 1863, but never found his bonanza.¹⁵ Trappers still trickled into the Valley despite the threatened extinction of beaver in the Rockies, but the area's remoteness and tribal conflicts made permanent settlement intimidating.¹⁶

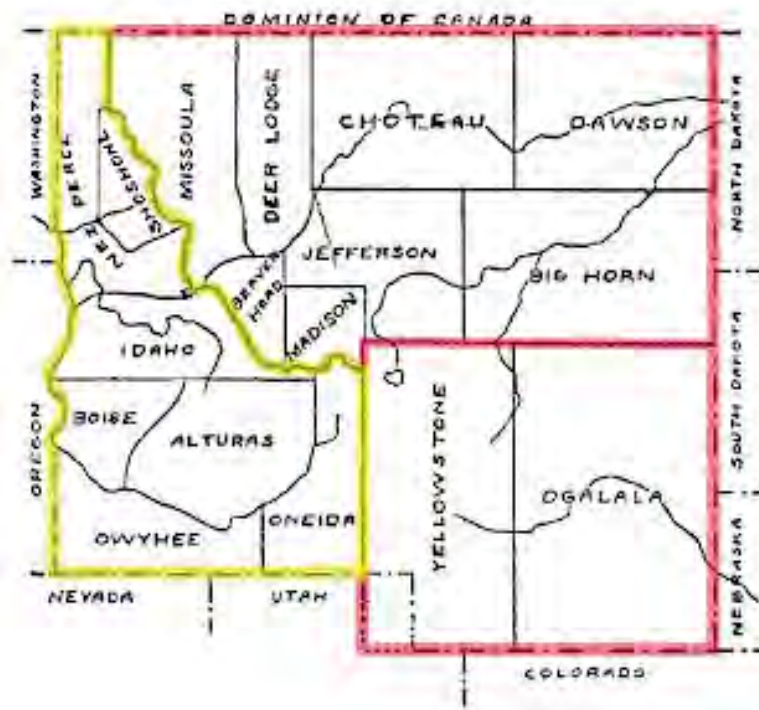


Figure 5. Idaho Territory of 1864 with original county boundaries. Adapted from J. H. Hawley with future state borders in color. (Filby 2011)

Meanwhile, new transcontinental connections affected the future development of Teton Valley. In 1862, President Abraham Lincoln had ordered Utah Territorial Governor Brigham Young to raise a cavalry and protect mail routes and newly wired telegraph lines in Wyoming from Native American attack. While it came more than a decade later, Young and his militia traveled over Teton Pass and into the Teton Valley. Mormon pioneers would return to settle the area in the late 1880s.¹⁷ The Homestead Act of 1862 entitled

¹⁵ Benjamin Woodbury Driggs, *History of Teton Valley, Idaho*, (Caxton Printers: Caldwell, ID, 1926), 110.

¹⁶ James L. Bradley, *History of the Latter-Day Saint Church in the Teton Valley, 1888-1956* (BYU Scholars Archive, 1956), 9. United States Forest Service. "Teton Pass History Trail," n.d. The pass served as another travel corridor between present day Wyoming and Idaho. Archaeologists estimate the trail has existed for at least 10,000 years, used by Indigenous peoples, then Mountain Men, and later settlers.

¹⁷ Driggs, 99. 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.

settlers to 160 acres of publicly owned land in return for five years of residency on that homestead. Idaho became a separate territory in 1863. The Teton Valley was originally included in Oneida County, the largest of nine original counties established by Idaho's first territorial legislature in 1864. It comprised most of southeastern Idaho.¹⁸ Despite continued negotiation and resistance by Indigenous peoples, the Treaty of Fort Bridger in 1868 relinquished all tribal claims outside of designated reservations in Oneida County and throughout Idaho Territory.¹⁹ The structure of a more locally controlled territory and county encouraged settlers to emigrate.



Figure 6. View of the Grand Teton from Hayden's camp in the Teton Valley c. 1871. Photograph by W.H. Jackson, Photographs of Yellowstone National Park and Views in Montana and Wyoming Territories, (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1873.)

In years following the Civil War, the U.S. organized campaigns to better document the potential of western territories for settlement and to catalog their natural resources. In 1872, Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden led a scientific team through the Teton Valley.²⁰ The

¹⁸ Oneida County was gradually subdivided as Idaho's population grew. Today's Teton County became part of Bingham County in 1893, after which it became part of Fremont County before becoming its own county.

¹⁹ Hibert, Section 8 Page 1.

²⁰ At the time, (pre-1879) the agency precursors were the separate surveys (Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories), named for the primary investigator (e.g., Wheeler, Hayden, King, Powell).

expedition included mapping and documentation of Teton Valley.^{21 22} In 1877, the U.S. Congress passed the Desert Land Act to further incentivize occupation and development of relatively arid landscapes in western territories. The act stipulated that applicants were eligible for up to 320 acres in return for cultivating the land within four years.²³

Integration and First Settlement 1882-1912

Beginning in 1882, homesteaders gradually took a chance on the Valley, arriving one family at a time to farm the land or herd cattle. The families of Hiram Lapham and his brother Lorrain were purportedly the first, settling in 1882. Followed later by their father Nelson and their family. They intended to grow hay, raise livestock, and Hiram could teach school in the winter if needed.²⁴ Edward B. Seymour staked his claim in 1883. His son spoke of the Valley's isolation, noting that in six months he saw only three people and received no mail.²⁵

More settlers arrived en masse in 1889 when Mormon pioneers migrated via wagon train from Salt Lake City to form several small enclaves of population. Many clustered in the town later known as Driggs, located at the Valley's center, which became its first permanent group settlement. There, families began to build homesteads along the marshlands of Teton Creek. Don Carlos Driggs partnered with fellow emigrants to open the Valley's first mercantile in the spring of 1889. Their Teton Valley Supply Company occupied a spare room of Driggs' homestead and offered staples such as coffee, sugar, tobacco, socks, and



Figure 7. Map of the Montana Trail, also known as the Gold Road. (Wikimedia Foundation, LLC)

²¹ U.S. Department of the Interior Geological Survey. "Ferdinand Vandiveer Hayden and the Founding of Yellowstone National Park, 1973.

²² The unifying concept at the time was territories. The Teton Valley was not mapped until 1872, along with many of the sources of the Snake River (Bechler and Bradley's map). Hayden himself never went into the Tetons, and was not at this camp. He passed through Teton Valley, along its west side, on the Survey's return to Fort Hall from Yellowstone NP. The Snake River Division of the Hayden Survey, led by James Stevenson, explored the Teton Range in 1872 and travelled along its east side in 1878.

²³ U.S. Department of the Interior, "Desert Land Entries," Bureau of Land Management, n.d.

²⁴ Driggs, 139.

²⁵ Ibid, 21.

flour.²⁶ In addition to Mormon settlers, trappers, herdsmen, and even outlaws frequented the little establishment. Driggs recorded the occasional burglary of his store by the same outlaws who were his customers during the day.

“Our store continued, however, to do business These same outlaws were our customers, and they brought in their trade and barter in exchange for merchandise. Strange to say some of them enjoyed excellent credit. It was their code to establish credit by always promptly paying their bills and thus, in spite of the fact that they were robbing us, we did business with them just the same. They would often leave their money with us, usually proceeds from the sale of a bunch of cattle, thus giving us the benefit in the store of a great deal of floating capital.”²⁷

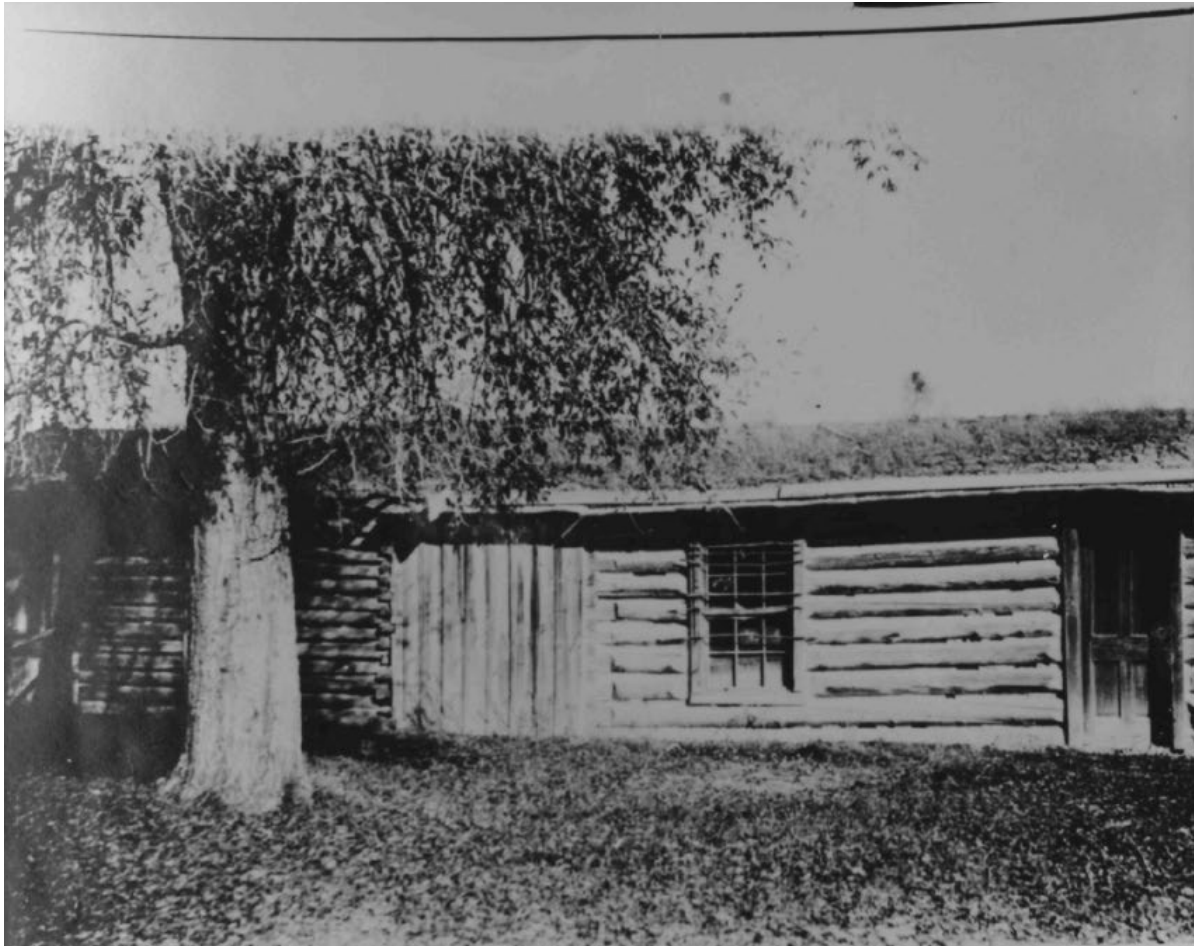


Figure 8. Homestead of Benjamin W. Driggs Jr. and his wife Annie Beers Driggs, c. 1889. Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O McKay Library, Archive and Special Collections.

²⁶ James L. Bradley, *History of the Latter-Day Saint Church in the Teton Valley, 1888-1956*, BYU Scholars Archive, 46

²⁷ *Personal Journal of Don Carlos Driggs as quoted in Bradley, 48.*

Driggs' style of frontier business illustrated the accommodations often required to survive in the remote Teton Valley. Isolation could make obtaining necessities such as food, medical care, and communication a daunting, even life-threatening, task. Another contingent of LDS pioneers from Utah's Cache Valley passed through Driggs to settle the southern end of Teton Valley in 1893. The town became known as Victor in honor of George Victor Sherwood, who accepted the post of mail-carrier, in the winter even traversing Teton Pass on skis to maintain correspondence.²⁸



Figure 9. Fred J. Drake homestead in Victor, ID. Fred Drake mounted on horse. Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O. McKay Library, Archive and Special Collections.

From Victor at the base of Teton Pass, Mormon pioneers spread to outlying settlements such as Chapin and Cedron. These dwellings were a narrow community along the String Canal, which roughly paralleled Trail Creek and the north edge of the Snake River Range. They were referred to as "The String" for their consistent spread and location along the creek at the south end of the valley.²⁹ The Drake family was among the first to settle in the Cedron area around 1889 when Richard A. Drake scouted the Teton Valley for timber and

²⁸ Holly Kays, Teton Valley News, "Remembering Victor's History While We Celebrate," July 3, 2019. Victor is the southernmost town in Teton Valley, and sits at the base of Teton Pass. Today it is the largest town in Teton Valley with approximately 2,500 permanent residents. "Discover Teton Valley."

²⁹ David Brooks Green, "The Settlement of Teton Valley, Idaho-Wyoming" (1974). Theses and Dissertations. 4727. 86.

returned home to Parker, Idaho to tell his father of its abundant natural resources. Richard Sr., Richard Jr., and Fred J. Drake relocated with their families the following spring.³⁰ Four miles south of Driggs, Mormon settlers planted and irrigated the fertile soil of the Teton bench. They kept the name of Darby in acknowledgement of Jim Darby who had built a small encampment there in 1882. In 1889, families with names such as Todd, Hill, Davidson, and Gjetterup established an agricultural community replete with furrowed fields, orchards, and dairies. These early homesteaders sent word of their success to Utah and inspired new waves of emigration. Yet settlers just as often shared stories of hardship. To the north, LDS pioneers were among the first that settled in communities that were later named Cache, Felt, Clawson, Haden, Bates, and Tetonia, all between the years of 1889-1900. Thomas G. Bates, for whom the Bates community is named, described their early dwellings as being made from hand-split logs and wooden pins. Of a three-day rainstorm he wrote, "We bailed water out of the house with a bucket." They placed their baby in a rocking chair under an umbrella to stay dry.³¹ George Black, a settler in Clawson, attempted to measure snowfall in the Teton Valley during the winter of 1889-90. He gave up by February for the unbelievable quantity, saying, "Hell, it's no use; the snow will be 50 feet deep before spring." He moved as soon as winter thawed.³² In addition to the physical demands incumbent in frontier life, settlers often served in multiple community roles as they attempted to reproduce the conveniences of more established dwellings. In 1889, Joseph Gale settled in Haden where he farmed, built and operated a store, became the town carpenter, and served as a makeshift doctor.³³

The Felt Brothers emigrated from Salt Lake City in 1889 and made desert entries on the land near Badger Creek which eventually bore their name. This landscape at the northern end of the Valley was full of rolling hills and open plains. It was ideal for planting grain and became a supplier for the rest of the Teton Valley. Julian M. DeCoster settled near Dry Creek in 1900 on the Northern bench of the Valley. He constructed a large log home with an excellent view of the valley floor in hopes of attracting travelers interested in observing winter herds of elk.

Perhaps he was inspired by the popularity of nearby Yellowstone, established in 1872. America's first national park already attracted visitors who wanted to experience the wonders of the western landscape firsthand. This despite a complicated mix of travel by

³⁰ Bradley, 189.

³¹ Joyce Driggs Edlefsen, "Hard times in Bates," Teton Valley News, March 31, 2021.

³² Driggs, 142, 187. The Clawson townsite was named for Spencer Clawson and his desert entry of 1889. Clawson was a wholesale dry merchant in Salt Lake City who never relocated to the Valley.

³³ Bradley, 115-116.

rail, stagecoach, wagon, and horseback.³⁴ DeCoster's dream never materialized. While he was away on a hunting expedition, his home was dismantled. No one ever accepted blame, but theories ranged from trappers looking for a hidden cache of furs to cattle ranchers trying to discourage occupation of prime grazing land. Regardless, DeCoster's homestead attracted a small group of farmers, and the town was eventually known as Judkins.³⁵

On the western rim of the Valley, Cecil Clements began farming a flat near Canyon Creek, later known as Clementsville.³⁶ Despite long winters, early farming communities in the Teton Valley benefitted from its mild summers. Irrigated fields of wheat and barley began to checkerboard the landscape, and town centers formed to offer services closer to home.



Figure 10. Julian M. DeCoster poses near his log cabin. Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O McKay Library, Archive and Special Collections.

After Idaho became a state in July of 1890, the Valley's population continued to grow. Meanwhile, industry and technology further connected the Teton Valley with a nation which prided itself on progress through production. Sawmills went up around the Valley, in Teton Canyon, Biche (Bitch) Creek, Leigh Canyon, and Mahogany Canyon. In Felt, Ed Morris built a mill with money offered by his distant relation, Andrew Carnegie.³⁷ Homes and storefronts could now be more easily hewn from local spruce and fir trees. In the tradition of Mormon pioneer communities, development progressed in a grid pattern, with

³⁴ National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, "Early Visitors," June 22, 2016.e

³⁵ Driggs, 171, 197.

³⁶ Ibid, 200.

³⁷ Ibid, 154,198.

wide city streets and agricultural land detached from centrally located businesses and homesites.³⁸

An 1897 the town later known as Driggs had expanded to sixteen- blocks with Main, First, Second, and Third streets. In 1901, Henry and Elen Wallace donated 160 acres from their desert-land entry. Their gift expanded the settlement to twenty-five blocks. Wallace added family names to four new avenues: Harper, Howard, Ashley, and Wallace.³⁹

The year 1901 proved to be an important one in the Valley's growth. The first school in Driggs was built from cut stone at a cost of \$4,000.⁴⁰ That same year, residents petitioned the U.S. Government for a post-office. Among others, four brothers- Benjamin, Don Carlos, Parley, and Leland Driggs, signed. Bureaucrats in Washington noted the surname's frequency and decided to call the post office "Driggs." The name stuck. Don Carlos Driggs was appointed the town's first postmaster by President Grover Cleveland. In 1904 he also became the town's first mayor. Don Carlos Driggs later served as an Idaho state legislator and county commissioner.⁴¹ In 1906, the Driggs State Bank opened under his leadership, the Valley's first.



Figure 11. L. M. Driggs Hardware store in Driggs. Ox team in front, 1896. Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O McKay Library, Archive and Special Collections.

³⁸ Driggs Land Development Code. Appendix A: "City of Driggs Design Standards and Guidelines," August 10, 2017 (amended), A-13.

³⁹ Wayne F. Moss, "The Avenues of Driggs Tell A Story," Teton Valley Magazine, December 15, 2015.

⁴⁰ Driggs, 170.

⁴¹ Cheney, 5-6.

Don Carlos Driggs was also instrumental in securing a railroad spur into the Teton Valley, which he hoped would facilitate the exploitation of local coal deposits. Despite lucrative finds of gold and silver which attracted prospectors to southern Idaho in the late nineteenth-century, early excavations within the Teton Valley had identified deep, if scattered, veins of coal as its most promising source of revenue.⁴² Early extraction efforts of this



Figure 12. Trestle in Sam, Idaho, used for mining carts ca. 1920. Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O. McKay Library, Archive and Special Collections.

era included the Horseshoe Mine opened by William Hiram in 1901 after digging a 500 ft. long “Mormon Tunnel” into the coal bed.⁴³ Charles Rammell opened the Packsaddle Mine in 1903, and the Brown Bear Mine opened in 1904. As momentum grew for coal mining in the Teton Valley, the mining town of Sam gathered residents in the Big Hole Mountains to the west. Formed in 1906, the community grew to include a mercantile, post office, school, and movie theater. Unlike many early mining communities, Sam was a town of families, because most of the mines in Teton Valley relied on farmers looking for supplemental income. Mormon homesteaders provided the bulk of labor.⁴⁴ The miners in Sam built their children a one-room log schoolhouse nestled in a grove of quaking aspen. Edna Mikesell was their teacher and the town postmaster.⁴⁵ In 1909, the Teton Valley News was founded in Driggs and published its first issue. The paper reported 3,500 citizens in the Valley.

⁴² For an overview of gold and silver mines in southern Idaho, see Merle W. Wells, *Gold Camps and Silver Cities* (Idaho Department of Lands Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1983). Teton Valley Magazine, “A Good Prospect,” 9/24/2015. <https://www.tetonvalleymagazine.com/history-stories/a-good-prospect/> Also, Mining in the Craters of the Moon Region, 1882-1928: Overview of Mining in Southern Idaho and the Snake River Plain, https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/crmo/hcs/chap7.htm and Mining Towns of in the Western United States, <https://westernmininghistory.com/map/>.

⁴³ Driggs, 156.

⁴⁴ Hibert, Section 8, page 3.

⁴⁵ Patty Pickett, “Coal Mining in Horseshoe Canyon-Sam, Idaho,” Idaho History 1800 to Present (Facebook).

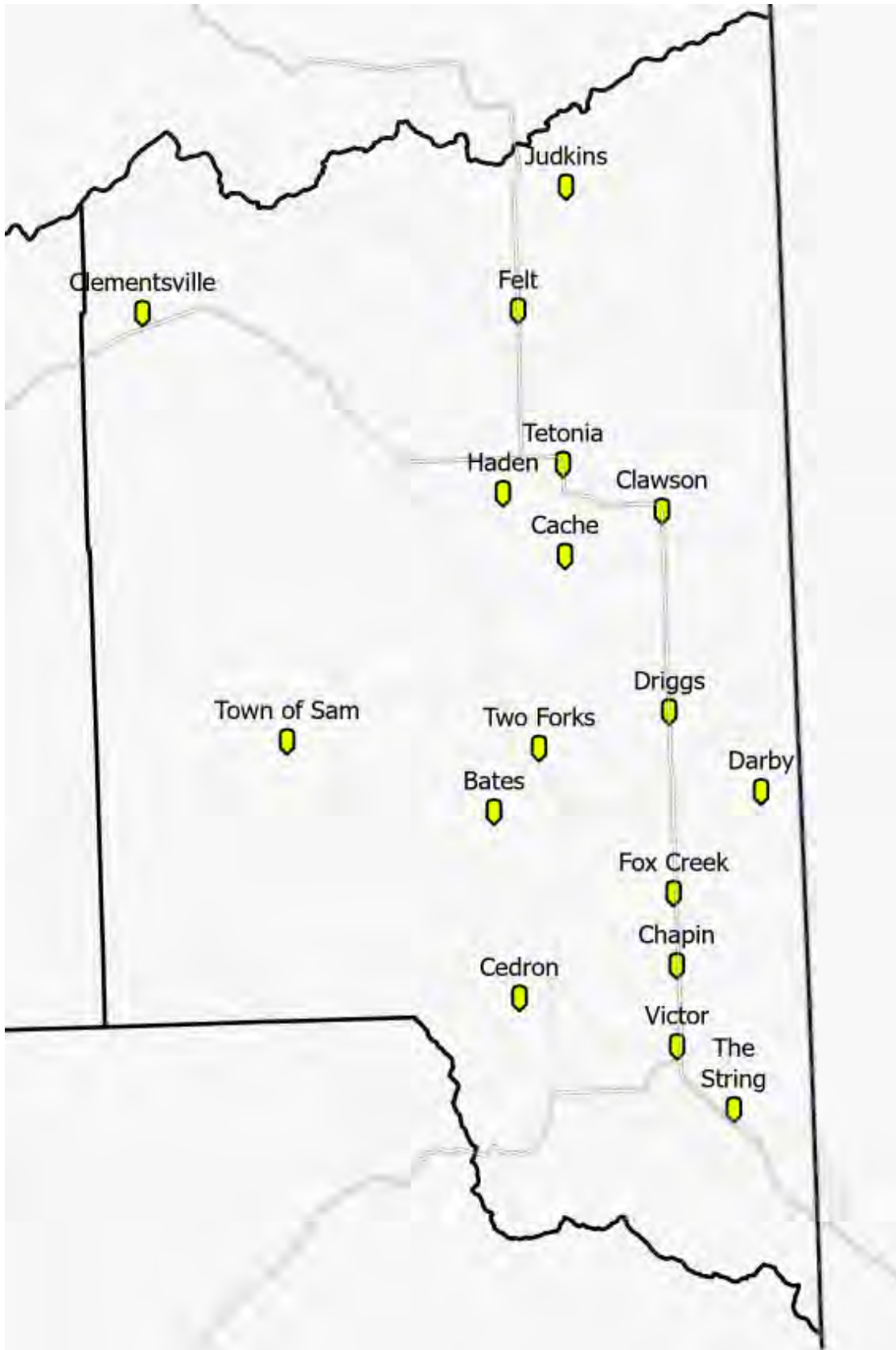


Figure 13. Communities of Teton County that have been named since founding.

Age of Industry, 1912-1940

By 1912, the Teton Valley Power and Milling Company generated electricity from Teton Canyon and its water was piped to Driggs, with only a year earlier having the communities connected by the Teton Valley Telephone Company.⁴⁶ But the most significant development was the entry of the railroad into Teton County in June 1912. Residents gathered in Driggs on September 30, 1912 to cheer the arrival of the first locomotive to the Valley's center. The rails connected Driggs to St. Anthony in western Idaho via Tetonia and Felt. From St. Anthony, the rails branched in all directions, connecting the Teton Valley for the first time to a nationwide marketplace. Victor, at the southern end of the Valley, argued for an extension of the tracks. In 1913, the two-story Victor Depot became the end of the line for the Teton Valley Branch of the Oregon Short Line.⁴⁷ The depot agent and his family lived on the top floor. Today the depot is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)(NR#95000508). It is one of only 20,000 remaining of more than 140,000 constructed in the U.S.⁴⁸



Figure 14. Maiden voyage to Driggs, 1912. Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O. McKay Library, Archive and Special Collections.

The railroad significantly altered the Valley's way of life in both anticipated and unexpected ways. Business and population shifted to towns along the line. Haden, an early center of

⁴⁶ Diane Verna, "Teton Valley's Checkered Past," Teton Valley Magazine, October 22, 2015.

⁴⁷ Deb Barracato, "Train Tracks Carry Teton Valley into Twentieth Century," Teton Valley Magazine, November 10, 2015.

⁴⁸ Dan Buchan, "Victor Railroad Depot Provides an Important Connection to Earlier Times," Teton Valley Magazine, November 5, 2015.

settlement for its proximity to the stagecoach road, languished as momentum gathered around nearby Teton with its railway. Despite access to rail transport, the Valley's coal industry faltered. The veins were difficult to trace and therefore supply was unpredictable. Within a few years, many of the local mines closed and residents were forced to import fuel. By the mid-1930's, the mining town of Sam had nearly disappeared save a few remaining farmers.⁴⁹

Between 1910-1930, Teton boasted more than a dozen thriving businesses that supplied the town with nearly everything they needed. From two general stores, to a hardware store and lumber yard, to the drug store, two barber shops, cream station, cheese factory, bank, millinery, and two pool halls.

This was the time that the automobile was rising to its early popularity and Teton helped it thrive by providing services including Pete Christensen's Car Garage, Alderman's Garage, and two service stations. An equal number served those using horses, such as Hank's Livery Stable, a blacksmith shop, and a second unnamed livery stable. Several industries were also supplied by the train including Midland Elevator, Farmers Grain Elevator, and the Train Depot. Civic and institutional buildings during this period included the LDS Church, Protestant Church, the post office, and a three-room school. Hibbert's Hotel and Mrs. Hoopes' Bed & Breakfast provided hospitality for travelers and short term residents.⁵⁰

Teton County was established 1915, with Driggs as the county seat. The city grew as a hub for local government, business, and tourism. The train tracks reached the western end of its commercial center and goods percolated Main Street. Businesses offering hospitality and entertainment filled remaining lots, appealing to residents and travelers alike.⁵¹ In the 1920's the railroad began to promote the Teton Valley as a destination for those interested in adventure travel. Yellowstone continued to be a draw, and the creation of Grand Teton National Park in 1929, served as further incentive to visit.

⁴⁹ Kristine Kopperud Jepsen, "A Good Prospect," Teton Valley Magazine, September 24, 2015.

⁵⁰ Michael B. Whitfield, *Spindrift: Stories of Teton Basin*. Edited by Jeanne Anderson and Marilyn E. Meyer. Driggs, Idaho: Teton Arts Council, 2000.

⁵¹ Teton County, Comprehensive Plan - A Vision and Framework, 2012 – 2030, August 24, 2012.



Figure 15. Theater in Driggs, Idaho. 1914. Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O McKay Library, Archive and Special Collections.

Promotions included the “Snow Train,” which brought visitors to experience winter in the mountains.⁵² Residents of Victor sought to capitalize on rail tourism by building a local ski hill. The Works Progress Administration donated \$5,000 in funds to help develop a slope during the winter of 1936-37. When they finished in 1938, the run was three-quarters of a mile long and 300 feet wide. Trains were greeted by local bobsleds to whisk travelers from the station to the “Victor Ski Slide,” where they were treated to skiing exhibitions of jumping and downhill racing. In addition to more established tourist draws, the railroad encouraged and capitalized special events to draw tourists. Seasonal dogsledding between the Teton Valley and Yellowstone became anticipated events that brought travelers and contestants from around the country.⁵³ Railroad tourism connected the Teton Valley culturally and economically with the national parks and communities in neighboring Wyoming and Montana. A growing network of U.S. highways in the 1940’s would further link the Teton Valley to a broader tourism within the Yellowstone basin.

⁵² Buchan.

⁵³ Karen Russell, Teton Valley Magazine, “A Skiing Heritage,” November 18, 2015.

Contemporary Period, 1941-1974

As communities in the valley moved into the contemporary era, they were all interconnected in two ways: transportation and utilities. All of the valley was wired for electricity by the Fall River Rural Electric Cooperative by 1941.

The popularity of automobiles had percolated the Teton Valley slowly over the opening decades of the twentieth century. Harvey L. Crandall, who had arrived in Driggs as a homesteader, first forayed into the car business in 1912. His dealership and garage in Driggs specialized in Ford and Studebaker vehicles. By his death in 1940, the business had reached "most gratifying proportions."⁵⁴ Similar businesses emerged throughout the Valley, especially in Victor where rail passengers exited trains and loaded into automobiles which would transport them over the Teton Pass toward the national parks. Idaho State Highway 33 led across the border from Victor and connected with Wyoming Highway 22 to Jackson Hole.⁵⁵



Figure 16. Victor Garage as seen ca. 1920. Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O. McKay Library, Archive and Special Collection.

By 1941 U.S. Highway 20 expanded west of Yellowstone and further connected Teton County, Idaho to its counterpart, Teton County, Wyoming. More auto-related businesses along the highway catered to the nation's growing dependence on the family car. One of them was the Spud Drive-in Theater located along the highway just south of Driggs. The screen, ticket booth, and snack bar were built between 1953 and 1955 by A.C. "Ace"

⁵⁴ "Harvey Leslie Crandall," Find a Grave Index, n.d.

⁵⁵ Wikipedia, "Idaho State Highway 33." Last updated September 23, 2023.

Wood. The outdoor theater sought to provide entertainment during summer months when skiing wasn't a draw for travelers. The structure is listed on the NRHP (NR# 99001475).⁵⁶ While the county generally benefitted from increased tourism, the transition to automotive culture again required adjustments. Trains were most affected by the change. By the 1950s, not only had people shifted to auto travel, but large trucks became the preferred method of shipping goods. In addition, Driggs had acquired federal funding in 1949 to clear and level the county's first runway.⁵⁷ The Teton and Driggs train depots closed around 1960. The station in Victor was used sporadically until 1971, when the last train left the station.⁵⁸ While local businesses captured the interest of tourists often in transit to Yellowstone and Teton National Parks, locals determined to capture a larger share of travel commerce by making the Teton Valley its own destination.



Figure 17. Spud Drive-In as it appeared in July 2009. Credit: Jimmy Emerson on Flickr, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/auvet/3773041165/in/photostream/>.

In 1966 over 900 residents of Teton Valley created the Grand Targhee Corporation. In 1969, the Grand Targhee Resort opened to its first skiers on the western slopes of the Teton Range. The Sioux Lodge opened in 1971 for overnight stays. The name recalled Chief Targhee of the Bannock Tribe and evoked the majesty of the Grand Teton in

⁵⁶ Bert Bedeau and Tricia Canaday, "Spud Drive-In Theater, Driggs, Teton County, Idaho." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Idaho State Historical Society, January 31, 2003. Section 8, page 3-4.

⁵⁷ "The History of Driggs-Reed Memorial Airport," n.d.

⁵⁸ Hibert, Section 7, page 1.

association with the Teton Valley. The resort continues to be a major economic boon to the Valley as one of its largest employers.⁵⁹ In 1974, Driggs lobbied for additional federal funding to expand its airport for more travel directly to the Teton Valley. The airport was later renamed in honor Fred Reed, a local pilot and Vietnam veteran who spearheaded aviation in the Valley. He was the city's first airport manager and later pioneered the use of airplane on-board computers to track wildlife in Yellowstone National Park, a practice which was soon adopted nationwide.⁶⁰

Teton County has continued to grow in popularity as both a tourist destination and as a desirable place to live. Today, Driggs continues as the county seat and Victor is the county's most populated municipality. While Teton County continues to rely heavily upon revenue generated by tourism, agriculture remains an important industry. These competing uses of the land have generated a debate about the Valley's growth.⁶¹



Figure 18. Teton Valley Potato Field, ca. 1900. Brigham Young University-Idaho, David O McKay Library, Archive and Special Collections.

In response, the County drafted an economic development plan in 2013. It was subsequently revised in 2019, 2023, and May 2024. The plan's focus is to create "value and well-paid jobs for Teton Valley citizens rather than profits for outside interests that offer little value to the citizens."⁶²

⁵⁹ "Driggs Public Workshop: a vision for sustainable growth downtown, 2005, page 9.

⁶⁰ "The History of Driggs-Reed Memorial Airport."

⁶¹ Nancy Keates, "This Idaho Town Could Become the Next Jackson Hole—but Don't Tell Locals That," *The Wall Street Journal*, September 21, 2023.

⁶² Teton County, Idaho, *Teton County Economic Plan 2023—2024*, October 2, 2023.

Historic Architecture & Sites

The following are key buildings and sites by historical period.

Native Peoples and Early Contact, Pre-1869/ Fur-trapping Era, 1808-1840/Interlude, 1840-1881

Pierre's Hole 1832 Battle Area Site, 1832 (NRHP 1984)

Integration and First Settlement, 1882-1912

Residence at 10537 N. Highway 32, Felt, ca. 1900 (below left)

Hollingshead Homestead, 1906 (NRHP 2006)

Driggs State Bank, Driggs, 1906 (below center)

Teton Valley Supply Building, Driggs, 1906 (below right)

Cache LDS Church, Cache, ca. 1910 (bottom left 1910; bottom right 2023)



Age of Industry, 1912-1940

Victor Railroad Depot, Victor, 1913 (NRHP 1995)

Victor Theater, Victor, ca. 1915

Victor State Bank, Victor, ca. 1920

Teton County Courthouse, Driggs, 1924 (NRHP 1987)

Bunk House Café and Motel, Driggs, 1925

Residence at 390 N. First St., Driggs, ca. 1925 (below left)

Brigg's Granary and Elevator, Judkins, ca. 1930 (below center)

General Mills Granary (Building #1), Tetonia, ca. 1940

Lindeman Teton Ranch Granary (Building #2), Tetonia, ca. 1940

Farmers Co-op Granary (Building #3), Tetonia, ca. 1940

American Legion Hall, Driggs, 1940 (below right)



Contemporary Period, 1941-1974

Spud Drive-In Theater, Driggs, 1953 (NRHP 2003) (below left)

Knotty Pine Supper Club, Victor, ca. 1955 (below right)



Analysis of Current Tools and Conditions

Teton County Historic Preservation Ordinance

This TCHPC was formed in 2021 under Ordinance No. 2021-0322A and pursuant to Idaho Code Title 46, Chapter 67. By state enabling legislation, the duties of the commission are as follows:

- ❖ Establishes and maintains a survey of cultural or historic resources;
- ❖ Participates in the nomination of properties to the NRHP;
- ❖ Acts as a liaison on behalf of the local government to individuals and organizations within its jurisdiction for historic preservation and related matters; and,
- ❖ Acts in an advisory role to other officials and departments of local government regarding the protection of local cultural resources, and when appropriate, participate in local planning and decision-making.

The purpose of the ordinance “is to promote the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the public of Teton County, Idaho, through identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of those 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.”

Select authorized powers, duties, and responsibilities of the TCHPC include the following:

- ❖ Conduct surveys of historic properties;
- ❖ Recommend the acquisition of fee and lesser interests in historic properties, including adjacent or associated lands, by purchase, bequest, or donation;
- ❖ Recommend methods and procedures necessary to preserve, restore, maintain and operate historic properties under the ownership or control of the County;
- ❖ Recommend the lease, sale, or 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;
- ❖ Cooperate with the federal, state, and local governments in the pursuance of the objectives of historic preservation;
- ❖ Make recommendations in the planning processes undertaken by the county, the cities, the state, or the federal government and the agencies of these entities;
- ❖ Promote and conduct an educational and interpretive program on historic preservation and historic properties in the County; and,

- ❖ Commission members, employees or agents of the Commission may enter private property, buildings, or structures in the performance of its official duties only with the express consent of the owner of occupant thereof.

Recommendations for utilization of the ordinance are included in the section Vision, Goals & Objectives. See Appendix V for the complete ordinance.

Survey & Designation

Formal historic preservation activities in Teton County began in 1984. In that year, the first property was listed on the NRHP, followed by four additional sites:

- ❖ Pierre's Hole 1832 Battle Area Site, 1984 (NRIS #84001197);
- ❖ Teton County Courthouse, Driggs, 1987 (NRIS #87001589);
- ❖ Victor Railroad Depot, Victor, 1995 (NRIS #95000508);
- ❖ Spud Drive-In Theater, 2003 (NRIS #99001475); and,
- ❖ Hollingshead Homestead, 2006 (NRIS #06000002).⁶³

The Idaho Cultural Resource Inventory System (ICRIS), the state's database of historic resources, contains information about resources that have been surveyed but not listed in the NRHP. The list of Teton County contains 231 historic resources including 53 eligible resources, 130 ineligible resources, 43 undetermined resources, four NRHP listed resources, and one demolished resource that was eligible. Many of these properties were likely identified by public agencies during their due diligence for projects that required compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Dates show that these properties were identified between 1984-2022. The list of eligible properties provides the TCHPC with new information to consider when prioritizing future survey and designation.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, has established the criteria for eligibility to be listed on the NRHP. A site, building, object, or structure must meet the following requirements:

- 1) 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;

⁶³ Wikipedia, National Register of Historic Places listings in Teton County, Idaho. Last updated May 3, 2024.

- 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.

There have been no formal historic surveys of Teton County or its three major municipalities: Driggs, Teton, and Victor. A reconnaissance level survey (RLS) is the most basic approach for systematically documenting and evaluating historic buildings. Most reconnaissance surveys include all or a large number of the buildings in a community. The primary purpose is to provide baseline documentation of buildings in a given area that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. An RLS involves a visual evaluation of properties that may be eligible under Criterion A or C and for broad patterns in history or that are architecturally significant, not an intensive assessment of associated historical events or individuals. This documentation is compiled into an ICRIS Resource Record per Idaho SHPO guidelines.

The next level or depth of survey is the Intensive Level Survey (ILS). An ILS involves three separate tasks: (A) research on the property and its owners, (B) documentation of the property's physical appearance, and (C) completion of the Resource Record for ILS per Idaho SHPO guidelines. If it's unclear whether a site may meet criterion for NRHP designation, undertaking an ILS can help determine eligibility and, if a site is found eligible, provide a significant amount of information that can reduce the work needed to produce the NRHP nomination.

Since there's no baseline of information for historic preservation in Teton County, it is unknown how many historic structures have disappeared from the landscape. To set a baseline, fieldwork and research through these surveys are required to document what still exists.

The Idaho Century Farm and Ranch program (CFRP), a partnership of the Department of Agriculture and the ISHS, was created to recognize the importance and extraordinary contribution of Idaho's farming and ranching pioneers by honoring those families who have farmed or ranched the same land their ancestors did 100 years ago, and at least forty acres of the original parcel of land is still maintained as part of the present holding. There are currently nine properties in Teton County listed on the CFRP including the following:⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Idaho Century Farm and Ranches, Idaho State Historical Society, n.d.

Name	Year Established
Breckenridge Ranch	1885
Don L. & Madge H. Boyle Farm	1889
Farrell & Jeanne Buxton Farm	1889
Robert & Afton Blanchard Farm	1889
Steven L. Bates Farms	1889
Hansen's N5 Ranch	1897
Kearsley Aspen Grove Ranch	1897
Mickelsen Ranch	1918
Penfold Farms	1921

Figure 19. Century Farms in Teton County.

See Appendix III for lists of NRHP-listed properties and IHSI database properties.⁶⁵ See Appendix VII for more information about the CFRP.

State and Local Policies

The following are summaries of state policies related to historic sites and historic preservation that are relevant to the TCHPC and Teton County:

- ❖ [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.

As discussed in the Survey and Designation section, Teton County does not currently require property owners to apply for a demolition permit. However, information about potential demolition of historic buildings within the county would provide valuable data to the TCHPC as well as opportunities to document properties before they are gone or to organize to save them.

⁶⁵ The IHSI list does not provide information about NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible archaeological sites to the general public. Due to the security precautions for archaeological information, it must be obtained by a state-approved principal investigator with archaeological certification.

Community Survey

A 15-question survey was distributed to the community beginning in June 2023 and survey results were collected through August 2023. The survey was distributed by QR code on a postcard by the TCHPC members through tabling at public events during this time. The survey link was posted on the county's social media and highlighted in an article in the Teton Valley News. To cover additional audiences with less reliance on electronic communications, the TCHPC also made hard copies of the survey available at the Teton County Courthouse and The Geo Tourism Center in Driggs.

Draft questions were generated by the Consultant and refined by the TCHPC. The platform utilized to create and electronically distribute the survey was SurveyMonkey, a common user-friendly, web-based survey platform. The total number of responses received was 120, with only a few of those being hard copies. According to the voluntary responses for demographic information about the audience, 90% live year-round in Teton County 12% live part-time in Teton County, and 17% believed that they owned a historic building. Over half of respondents requested to be kept apprised of the activities of the TCHPC.

Key Findings

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

- ❖ High response rate among those that have interest and desire knowledge about the county's history;
- ❖ 83% of respondents think historic preservation is a worthwhile goal for Teton County;
- ❖ Respondents desire for the TCHPC to work with the oldest buildings in the county;
- ❖ Key activities are survey, designation, and interpretation with markers;
- ❖ The biggest obstacle to preservation currently is cost;
- ❖ Respondents are interested in electronic communication rather than print; and,
- ❖ 90% of respondents live year-round in Teton County though only 17% believe they own a historic building.

Analysis

The following is full analysis of the responses to the community survey.

Q1. How would you rate your interest in the history and pre-history of Teton County? (Rank 1-5 with 5 being the highest)

	LOW INTEREST	(NO LABEL)	NEUTRAL	(NO LABEL)	HIGH INTEREST	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
☆	2% 2	4% 5	8% 9	36% 43	51% 61	120	4.30

Figure 20.

Interest in the history and pre-history of Teton County is very high with over 86% responding with high interest or some interest. This response also communicates that the right audience is responding to the survey.

Q2. How would you rate your general knowledge of the history and pre-history of Teton County? (Rank 1-5 with 5 being the highest)

	LOW KNOWLEDGE	(NO LABEL)	MEDIUM KNOWLEDGE	(NO LABEL)	HIGH KNOWLEDGE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
☆	13% 16	17% 20	48% 58	16% 19	6% 7	120	2.84

Figure 21.

Though interest is high, knowledge is not as strong among respondents, with 48% responding to have a medium amount of knowledge. Over 21% of respondents felt that they had a higher level of knowledge while over 30% felt they were on the lower end. This response communicates that there is a role for the TCHPC to play in educating the public about history through historic preservation.

Q3. Historic preservation is a worthwhile goal with and for Teton County.

	HIGHLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	NEUTRAL	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	68% 81	15% 18	6% 7	6% 7	6% 7	120	1.68

Figure 22.

Agreement was rated highly with 82% of respondents agreeing that historic preservation is a worthwhile goal. Over 16% of responses were either neutral or disagreed.

Q4. Teton County needs more historic sites identified and marked.

	HIGHLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	56% 67	33% 40	6% 7	4% 5	1% 1	120	1.61

Figure 23.

Over 89% of respondents agreed that more historic sites need to be identified and marked. The remaining 11% were neutral or disagreed. There is strong support for this type of work by the TCHPC.

Q5. What direction do you think Teton County should take in the future on the following topics related to historic preservation? (Increase, Neutral, Don't know)

	INCREASE	LEAVE AS IS	NEUTRAL	DECREASE	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Designation of historic sites to the National Register of Historic Places.	74% 89	0% 0	20% 24	0% 0	6% 7	120
Development of regulations related to historic preservation.	56% 67	0% 0	35% 42	0% 0	8% 10	119
Awarding of financial incentives to those who preserve historic sites.	70% 84	0% 0	24% 29	0% 0	6% 7	120
Organizing of education programs for the community about historic preservation.	78% 93	0% 0	22% 26	0% 0	1% 1	120
Organizing of education programs for schools about and at historic places.	86% 103	0% 0	13% 16	0% 0	1% 1	120

Figure 24.

Being a new public body, the TCHPC does not have a track record to build upon or change. In every area asked about in this question, the majority of respondents asked them to increase their work. The least enthusiastic response came to the question about developing regulations, though still a majority responded affirmatively.

Q6. The Teton County Historic Preservation Commission is a relatively new entity. Among their responsibilities and programs, the Commission can do the following. Rank the following as to what you believe their priorities should be. (Top choice is the highest priority while your bottom choice is the lowest priority)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	SCORE
Identifying historic sites.	71% 85	17% 20	8% 9	4% 5	1% 1	0% 0	120	5.53
Interpretation of historic sites such as markers or panels.	7% 8	42% 50	20% 24	15% 18	7% 8	10% 12	120	3.97
Conducting surveys of historic structures.	3% 4	23% 27	26% 31	16% 19	22% 26	11% 13	120	3.38
Connecting historic property owners with financial incentives.	3% 4	7% 8	23% 27	27% 32	20% 24	21% 25	120	2.84
Obtaining community input by involving the public in the process.	7% 8	5% 6	10% 12	27% 32	31% 37	21% 25	120	2.67
Balancing historic preservation with other property development goals.	9% 11	8% 9	14% 17	12% 14	20% 24	38% 45	120	2.62

Figure 25.

Most clearly, respondents are looking for the TCHPC to survey, identify, document, and interpret historic places. The majority of respondents did not believe the commission's role should be to help the county in balancing historic preservation with other property development goals.

Q7. Is there another priority you believe the Commission should consider? Please tell us about it.

While there were 41 responses to this question, only two topics had similar themes. Two responses specifically mentioned the preservation of Victor Elementary School, which at the time of the survey was slated for demolition for a new grocery store. The second theme was that of engaging the Native Tribes in the process and their heritage, which was included in six responses.

Q8. Tell us what types of building you believe to be historic in Teton County. (Mark as many as apply)

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Pioneer era buildings and structures from between 1888-1900	73% 87
Early 20th century buildings and structures from between 1900-1945	61% 73
Buildings and structures from between 1945-1975	18% 21
Agricultural buildings and structures (barns, grain elevators, other outbuildings)	43% 51
Commercial buildings in towns	25% 30
All of the above	34% 41
Other (please specify)	12% 14
Total Respondents: 120	

Figure 26.

There appears to be strongest support from respondents to the TCHPC working with pioneer era buildings and structures (1888-1900) and early 20th century buildings and structures (1900-1945). However, over one-third of respondents said that all types of buildings called out were important to them.

Q9. Which of the following are your personal reasons for Teton County to have a historic preservation plan?

	YES	NO	NEUTRAL	TOTAL
Preservation of historic buildings.	86% 102	3% 4	10% 12	118
Preservation of Teton County's unique pioneer history.	76% 90	5% 6	19% 22	118
Prevent demolition of historic sites / buildings.	78% 93	8% 9	14% 17	119
Encourage development that preserves Teton County history.	87% 103	3% 4	10% 12	119
Increase tourism.	15% 17	62% 73	23% 27	117
Benefit the local economy.	44% 52	19% 22	37% 44	118
Encourage environmental stewardship.	77% 92	6% 7	18% 21	120

Figure 27.

Unequivocally, respondents are looking to the historic preservation plan and the work of TCHPC to result in preservation of more historic buildings and sites. Similarly, respondents are not looking for historic preservation to increase tourism, with a majority (62%) stating that they do not want tourism to be a direct outcome and another 23% remaining neutral about it. Of interest, nearly 56% of respondents were either neutral or against historic preservation benefitting the local economy as an outcome.

Q10. Rank the following as to what you believe to be the biggest obstacles to preserving historic buildings in Teton County.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL	SCORE
Cost	56%	16%	8%	11%	7%	3%	0%	0%		
	67	19	9	13	8	4	0	0	120	6.93
Size	2%	15%	15%	8%	15%	21%	15%	10%		
	2	18	18	9	18	25	18	12	120	4.08
Time	6%	14%	18%	20%	12%	14%	12%	4%		
	7	17	22	24	14	17	14	5	120	4.72
Complexity of development vs. building new	6%	26%	18%	20%	16%	9%	3%	3%		
	7	31	22	24	19	11	3	3	120	5.36
Estate issues	1%	5%	6%	9%	23%	23%	26%	8%		
	1	6	7	11	27	27	31	10	120	3.40
Private owner desire or perception of government interference	20%	11%	18%	12%	12%	16%	9%	3%		
	24	13	21	14	14	19	11	4	120	5.15
Misunderstanding of the financial value of historic buildings	8%	8%	13%	15%	8%	10%	27%	11%		
	10	9	16	18	10	12	32	13	120	4.02
Safety and/or accessibility	2%	6%	4%	6%	8%	4%	9%	61%		
	2	7	5	7	10	5	11	73	120	2.33

Figure 28.

The majority of respondents believe that the single biggest obstacle to preservation is cost. The second biggest obstacle was complexity of rehabilitation versus scraping and building new. Time was rated as the third biggest obstacle. These are common challenges in most every community but not completely outside the purview of the TCHPC. Given the challenges of construction in Teton Valley – limited capacity, craftsmanship skillset, and construction season – the TCHPC should consider how they and potential partners could address these obstacles.

Q11. Tell us if there is another obstacle to preservation that was not listed.

There were 27 additional responses provided. Six of them were within the category of lack of appreciation, interest, or awareness. Four responses specifically mentioned the complexities and challenges of the current development process and working with developers.

Q12. Which of the following do you believe would encourage historic preservation in Teton County?

	YES	NO	NEUTRAL	TOTAL
Tax benefits.	83% 100	4% 5	13% 15	120
Low-interest loans.	75% 88	8% 9	18% 21	118
Zoning flexibility.	67% 78	8% 9	26% 30	117
Having the site in a tourism brochure.	31% 37	33% 39	36% 42	118
Recognition of historic importance of site through marker, plaque, etc.	74% 89	3% 4	23% 27	120

Figure 29.

Repeating the theme in question 9, respondents did not see historic preservation and tourism as a way to encourage a building’s preservation. Most directly, respondents believed that money through tax benefits or low-interest loans and historic markers would encourage preservation.

Q13. In what ways should Teton County inform and educate the public about historic preservation in the county?

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Website(s).	96% 113	4% 5	118
Social media.	86% 102	14% 17	119
Print newsletter.	45% 45	55% 56	101
Newspaper.	76% 84	24% 26	110
Electronic newsletter.	83% 90	17% 18	108
Tours of historic sites.	80% 88	20% 22	110
Exhibits about historic sites.	86% 94	14% 15	109
Educational meetings / presentations.	81% 90	19% 21	111
Historic markers and plaques.	97% 111	3% 3	114
Awards.	44% 46	56% 58	104

Figure 30.

Q14. Please provide any additional comments or information about historic preservation you'd like to share with the Teton County Historic Preservation Commission.

In the 25 responses to this question, there were no consistent threads or themes. Responses ranged from "good ideas" to "we don't want this if it promotes tourism" and "history is important" to "the history of Teton Valley isn't that interesting."

Q15. OPTIONAL Tell us about yourself.

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Do you live year round in Teton County?	90% 107	10% 12	119
Do you live part time in Teton County?	12% 13	88% 92	105
Are you a property owner of a building or structure in Teton County that you believe or know is historic?	17% 20	83% 98	118
Are you interested in receiving updates about the Teton County Historic Preservation Plan from the Teton County Historic Preservation Commission? (if yes, please leave your email address below in the OTHER box)	55% 62	45% 50	112

Figure 31.

See Appendix VI for complete survey results including additional/open responses.

Vision, Goals & Objectives

Through the historic preservation planning process, the TCHPC had several discussions about the priorities of the commission and for preservation in the county. Their discussions were informed by results of the community engagement and survey as well as presentations from the Consultant.

Vision

After several discussions, the TCHPC approved the following Vision to guide historic preservation activities in Teton County.

Place, history, and culture form the nexus of historic preservation in Teton County. The county's historic preservation program views historic resources as tangible reminders that preserve and enhance the heritage of Teton Valley amid growth and evolution. The Teton County Historic Preservation Commission embraces telling the stories of the broader community, making information more accessible to all, increasing collaborations, and expanding interpretation to connect history to the land and to each other.

Goals, Objectives & Implementation

In addition to the following narrative, refer to Appendix for complete spreadsheets of the Goals, Objectives & Implementation by goal and by timeline.

Goal 1: Survey & Designate Historic Buildings and Sites

Objective 1: Conduct Reconnaissance Level Surveys

Teton County has never been formally surveyed so this is a priority for the TCHPC in order to get a baseline of information and better understanding of the historic resources that exist. This should be done through a series of phased reconnaissance level surveys (RLS). Through discussions, the commission decided that the priorities would be to survey for the outlying unincorporated areas of the county. Rather than addressing the surveys in geographical fashion, another option would be to group resources thematically for survey. For example, a survey of substantial agricultural buildings may include barns, elevators, and granaries.

Implementation

An RLS is a CLG-grant eligible activity and the TCHPC is strongly encouraged to apply for a CLG grant from the Idaho SHPO to support this work. Another way to fund surveys is through mitigation funds that stem from Section 106 review and negative impacts of using federal funds (such as a highway widening project). Mitigation funding is not regularly available so opportunities to participate in the Section 106 review process should be capitalized on by the TCHPC.

Objective 2: Nominate to the National Register of Historic Places

Listing in the NRHP 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 NRHP. These will most likely be identified through the RLS process in Objective 1. In addition, information about sites that are currently listed in the NRHP in Teton County is unknown publicly.

Implementation

Similar to Objective 1, an NRHP nomination is a CLG-grant eligible activity and the TCHPC is strongly encouraged to apply for a CLG grant from the Idaho SHPO to support this work. Nominations can also be funded through Section 106 mitigation. The TCHPC would like to publish links to or the documentation that exists on sites currently listed on the NRHP on the county's website.

Objective 3: Create Historic Contexts

The theme of agriculture and the important landmarks of agrarian society became a focus of many discussions of the TCHPC. To provide a better baseline of information, the commission is interested in having a historic context created that will integrate historic buildings into the historical timeline of agricultural development within the county. This is also a primary method to ensure that all communities across the county are considered in historic preservation activities.

Implementation

Similar to Objectives 1 and 2, an historic context is a CLG-grant eligible activity and the TCHPC is strongly encouraged to apply for a CLG grant from the Idaho SHPO to support this work. Nominations can also be funded through Section 106 mitigation.



Figure 32. Elevator at Clementsville, now utilized by University of Idaho as the Teton Research and Extension Station.

As development increases in Teton County, the TCHPC is interested in gaining a better understanding of how to define, identify, document, and preserve cultural landscapes. Some of this work is currently happening through conservation easements, but the commission believes that some of the NPS programs could also assist in preservation and conservation efforts.

Implementation

Appoint a commissioner and/or subcommittee to research how cultural landscapes are currently being addressed in Teton County through organizations with allied missions.

Objective 4: Create and Steward a Local Landmark Register

There are many sites of local significance that may not meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP but are important to the TCHPC to recognize, elevate in their importance, and educate the public about. Therefore, the creation of a local landmark register became a priority for the commission to establish and implement as early as possible following the first RLS. Groundwork will be required to gain internal political support and establish clear criteria, and sufficient time should be planned for the commission's strategic work in this area. Implementation is detailed below in Goal 3, Objective 1.

Objective 5: Research How to Protect Cultural Landscapes

Deliver that information to the TCHPC. Research the current framework of NPS programs that address cultural landscapes – from NRHP nominations to Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs) – and deliver that information to the TCHPC. With all the information in hand, begin making decisions about if to proceed and how.

Goal 2: Educate the Public & Build Long-term Partnerships

Objective 1: Communications

A key to success is effective communication. The county's website page for the TCHPC could be a place for much of the information including the following:

- ❖ Historic preservation and the intersection with environmental sustainability and stewardship;
- ❖ NRHP-designated sites;
- ❖ Locally-designated sites;
- ❖ General information for property owners of older and historic buildings;
- ❖ HPC members, meeting agendas, meeting minutes; and,
- ❖ GIS-based map of survey data and information.

Implementation

Regularly informing interested members of the public – including the 34 that provided us their email address in the survey – through an email list and occasional newsletter will keep the work of the TCHPC in front of their primary audience. Building and fostering relationships with allied organizations such as the Teton Valley Museum, BOCC, Teton Council of Governments, city councils, Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, and Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners will help keep the goals and work of the TCHPC in front of possible partners and their constituents. Regular meetings with these groups – whether by attending their meetings or inviting them to present at HPC meetings – should be slotted into the calendar annually.

Objective 2: Interpretation & Exhibits

As respondents to the survey indicated, there is strong interest in having more opportunities to learn about Teton County's history through site interpretation and exhibits. The TCHPC is also interested in doing this type of work. Both fall clearly under the heading of public education and

could be collaborative efforts with other organizations such as trails groups, Chambers of Commerce, and efforts to provide more comprehensive wayfinding.

Implementation

This objective includes the recommendation to form subcommittees for both interpretation and exhibits to work on these goals outside of regular commission meetings. While the subcommittees can be composed of many different types of membership, it should be required that a member of the TCHPC should serve on the subcommittee. The TCHPC subcommittee member can then make regular reports to the full commission and any policy or funds request would come before the TCHPC for discussion and possible request.



Figure 33. Historic hall-and-parlor house in the Haden area.

Objective 3: Establish & Build Collaborative Partnerships

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

Potential collaborators for the TCHPC include the Teton Regional Land Trust, Idaho Heritage Trust, Teton Valley Museum, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribe. [Teton Regional Land Trust](#) received the 2005 grant from the Idaho Heritage Trust for an easement to protect the land and historic buildings on the Hollingshead Homestead. The [Shoshone-Bannock Tribe's Language and Cultural Preservation Department's](#) mission is to provide an environment for the cultural enrichment and preservation of our Shoshone and Bannock languages and traditions; to preserve the ways of ancestors; and to promote our identity for future generations.

Objective 4: 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 federal or federally-assisted project has the potential to affect historic properties, 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 (ACHP), 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 ACHP on their [website](#).

Implementation

The TCHPC will participate in the Section 106 process whenever the opportunity is given in order to provide an opinion about the effects to historic properties. If mitigation is required, the TCHPC will continue to participate in Section 106 discussions about mitigation options and implementation.

Objective 5: Update the Historic Preservation Plan in 10 Years

This plan is has a ten-year time frame of application and therefore should be renewed by 2034. 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 TCHPC should apply for a CLG grant in 2032 or 2033 in order to create a new historic preservation plan.

Goal 3: Develop the Program to Uniquely Support Local Historic Preservation

Objective 1: Establish a Local Landmark Register

As stated above, there are many sites of local significance that will not meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP but are important to the TCHPC to recognize, elevate in their importance, and educate the public about. This objective is as much about policy as it is about documentation and therefore it appears in two separate goals. The creation of a local landmark register was identified as a priority for the TCHPC to establish and implement as early as possible.

There are two different types of local registers that could be established. The first option is the type of local landmark register that is outlined in state statute 67-4614. The statute requires that if a property is locally designated and included within the ordinance as a designated landmark, the building must:

Adopt an ordinance that designates one or more historic properties based on the following criteria: historical, architectural, archeological and cultural significance; suitability for preservation or restoration; educational value; cost of acquisition, restoration, maintenance, operation or repair; possibilities for adaptive or alternative use of the property; appraised value; and the administrative and financial responsibility of any person or organization willing to underwrite all or a portion of such costs.

It must also meet additional criteria, including:

- ❖ Meeting the criteria established for inclusion of the property in the NRHP;
- ❖ Require that the waiting period set forth in state statute section 67-4615 prior to its demolition, material alteration, remodeling or removal; and,
- ❖ Provide for a suitable sign or marker on or near the property indicating that the property has been so designated.

The second type of local landmark register is of the type that is *not* attached to or included within the ordinance. The TCHPC could identify and honor places of local importance by maintaining their own publicly-available list and adding to it as they see the need to.

Implementation

In either case, groundwork will be required to gain internal political support and establish clear criteria, and sufficient time should be planned for the commission's strategic work in this area. The TCHPC should seek clarification from the county's administration as to whether a local landmark register could be implemented as envisioned under the current ordinance or if the ordinance would need to be amended, and make a decision that works best for the community.



Figure 34. Historic barn in The String Area.

Objective 2: Develop Additional Preservation Planning Tools for Use on the Local Level

There are several other tools available to local historic preservation commissions for preservation. One that the TCHPC was particularly interested in was exploring the possibility of a countywide demolition delay provision. Within the historic preservation ordinance, the provision would outline the process of how a delay of demolition is initiated when a demolition permit is filed for a significant historic property or a building permit that includes demolition of an older building as part of the site plan is filed. The length of the delay is up to the community and what is considered “reasonable.” Delays commonly fall somewhere between 30-180 days. Demolition delays have been considered as a reasonable legal tool for communities that would like to preserve historic properties as a benefit to the entire community while balancing the full rights of the property owner to freely use their property to its fullest potential. The delay provides a definitive period of time when those concerned about a demolition proposal could potentially save the property through quickly organizing, strategizing, fundraising, and then negotiating.

Another possibility was instituting a program of required documentation if a historic building was planned for demolition. The TCHPC felt that this minimum level of mitigation for losing a place of significance would be worthwhile for the record. Currently when a historic building is demolished, nothing is required and all record is lost.

Implementation

Conduct a deep and full analysis of how the current demolition delay is working or is not. Discuss how the current version could be improved and determine the best approach to begin conversations with elected officials about the feasibility of making ordinance changes.

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 NPS and the Internal Revenue Service, and facilitated in Idaho by the SHPO, the program allows for a 20% tax credit for qualifying rehabilitation expenditures on a property that is listed in the NRHP 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.

Unfortunately, there are no historic preservation incentives available at the state and local levels at this time. Given responses to the survey, the public believes that cost is the biggest obstacle to preservation and therefore should rank as a high priority for the TCHPC to consider addressing. The public ranked tax benefits as the first method to fill the void, followed by low-interest loans.

Implementation

The TCHPC should advertise the availability of the federal historic tax credit to owners of historic buildings that may be able to take advantage of this incentive. This could be done through distributing a fact sheet by mail, or personally if owners are known well by members of the TCHPC. According to the survey, development of a local preservation incentive would make a big difference to local efforts. The TCHPC could lead in the effort to

established something through the county or one or more of the cities to incentivize accurate rehabilitation.

Objective 4: Provide Regular Training for Historic Preservation Commissioners

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

Determine and discuss how often training should occur for the TCHPC and set those dates in the TCHPC's calendar. Look far ahead in the calendar at possible state, regional, and national opportunities. Determine if there is sufficient budget that could be obtained to support travel and registration. For local trainings, two months ahead of the meeting, discuss relevant possible topics for training and who should present the information. Commissioner training is a CLG grant eligible activity and the TCHPC is strongly encouraged to regularly apply for CLG funding to support training.

Objective 5: Raise Funds to Support Work of the TCHPC

Currently the TCHPC does not have any budget of its own allocated by Teton County. The county is strongly encouraged to provide the TCHPC with a modest budget for minor events, staff and commissioner training, and public education. In the absence of an allocation of funds from the county's budget, the TCHPC may need to raise funds to support their work.

Implementation

For the purposes of the plan and given the relative newness of the TCHPC in the community, the fundraising opportunities have been divided into two categories, Basic and Advanced. Basic Category fundraising is more easily accessible if sufficient scheduling, project planning, and responsibilities are shared among the leadership with high accountability. Advanced Category fundraising includes opportunities that will take more work to identify sources, build relationships, match funding with projects, and secure. While any fundraising could start immediately, its benefits may not be seen for several years and

is likely not the best investment of the commission's time in the first few years as its work gets rolling. It should be noted that all grant programs are competitive and have limited funds. The goal would be to reach a level of sustained funding that will nearly guarantee that the TCHPC will be able to consistently plan programs and activities that otherwise are not being done.

Basic Fundraising

Idaho State Historical Society Grants

Teton County secured its first (CLG) grant from the Idaho SHPO (a division of the Idaho State Historical Society, or ISHS) for this plan and should seek to secure future funding in this same way for future projects at every opportunity. [CLG grants](#) require a local match of funds and/or contributions of time and expertise and can be put toward project planning, hiring professionals such as architects and engineers, making repairs or doing rehabilitation on publicly-owned historic structures, conducting reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, and producing nominations to the NRHP

The ISHS also provides [Community Enhancement Grants](#) to communities across the state to support Idaho's historical organizations in preserving and interpreting community history. The CEG program awards funds annually for exhibitions, collections management, educational programming, public access, interpretive enhancements, or heritage tourism.

Idaho Heritage Trust

The Idaho Heritage Trust (IHT) is a grassroots organization founded during the state's Centennial to support local history. It provides funding and technical expertise to help others preserve what is important to them. The IHT's mission is to serve all Idahoans by preserving and maintaining the state's collective culture and history. The IHT has shown its commitment to this mission by helping with projects in every county, and more than half of its grants have been awarded to communities of fewer than 5,000 people. Teton County properties have received three grants from the Idaho Heritage Trust:

- ❖ Oregon Short Line & Union Pacific Depot, Victor (2012);
- ❖ Hollingshead Homestead, Tetonina (2005); and,
- ❖ Teton County Courthouse, Driggs, (1992).

Building an ongoing relationship that allows for at least annual open dialogue about local history needs and an application every 2-3 years is highly recommended.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) is the leading national nonprofit organization dedicated to historic preservation in the U.S. It has a 70-year history of saving places, advocating for national preservation policy, and assisting communities at the local level. The NTHP has financial resources available for project planning in the Preservation Fund. Applications are accepted three times per year on February 1, June 1, and October 1. Grants require a committed match and competitive bids/quotes for the proposed scope of work. The grant maximum is \$10,000. There are [other grants](#) available from the NTHP, including the Hart Small Town Fund. However, they are more highly competitive. More information is available about the Preservation Fund [here](#).

Special Events

The TCHPC should consider future programs that could raise funds. This could be a single annual event that is a ticketed event of minimal cost. Or it could be a regularly scheduled event such as a downtown or neighborhood walking tour that is timed for a regular day of the week or month and ticketed. Optionally, instead of charging for tickets, donations could be solicited. Success of a requested donation system is largely dependent on the pitch and the ability of the docent to persuasively deliver the pitch. The financial net of public events can be bolstered by including corporate sponsorship, which serves as attractive and relatively low-cost goodwill marketing for businesses to be seen as supporting community events and the TCHPC. There are many flexible and effective options with events that can easily be implemented to be considered.

Advanced Fundraising

Forming a Friends Group

There are several allied nonprofit partners that the TCHPC could partner with to raise awareness for historic preservation and gain funds toward its work. Of primary interest would be working collaboratively with the Teton Valley Museum, which serves as a defacto local historical society. The goal would be to align closely with one organization as the fiscal agent, spelled out in an MOU or other agreement, rather than starting a new nonprofit such as a "Friends of" group for the TCHPC. However, if that cannot be achieved, forming a new nonprofit Friends group would be more desirable than a limited partnership.

In addition, the TCHPC should reach out to the two local community foundations - Community Foundation of Teton Valley and the Teton Valley Foundation - to inform them of the commission's roles, responsibilities, and goals in order to position itself for future contributions that come through the community foundations when a donor match is identified. Any funds raised from partners can also be used as match towards a CLG Grant, as long as the partner funds are not federally-sourced funds.

Individual Donors

It's no secret that most financial contributions to nonprofit organizations come from individuals. As seen from the response to the community survey, the TCHPC already has a network of interested local interest and support. They are likely to be the most receptive audience to favorably respond to a donation request. Building a relationship and rapport with the engaged constituency will build early success in building a donor program. This is where the fiscal agent – such as a Friends group – will be required to handle incoming gifts and keep them in a restricted account.

Extending beyond this initial donor group will be necessary to continue to grow the ability of the TCHPC to take on new projects outside their primary responsibilities. With a bit of training and leadership, a grassroots local fundraising effort could be sustained for many years. Adding corporate and small business giving to individual donors will help diversify funding streams. A good place to start may be to look at the donor lists of other successful local nonprofit organizations, such as Friends of the Valley of the Tetons Library, Education Foundation of Teton Valley, and Teton Valley Health Care Foundation, to see who is giving to them and at what levels. This could help identify individuals who are financially positioned to contribute and what types of programs they may be interested in supporting.

Appropriations

Historic preservation can be positioned to be an attractive investment of public funds that come through state or federal appropriations. Appropriations are typically sought when there is a need for a large contribution that could be justified by equal or greater local investment, the need for a large match, and quantitative data about economic development potential. Successful appropriations often come when given long lead times to build credible information and key relationships with elected officials and administrators. Regardless of whether an appropriation will eventually be sought, it is worthwhile for the TCHPC to begin building relationships with its state and federal elected officials. A brief community tour of successes and challenges is always a great

visual way to engage them! If they cannot attend a tour, send them visually-engaging but brief-and-to-the-point information and follow up with a phone call.

Other Grants

The National Park Service has a grants program to which communities can directly apply. These programs, like Save America's Treasures, and Underrepresented Communities, are always very competitive nationally, may require a site of statewide or national significance, and do require substantial support from staff as well as the Idaho SHPO.

[Community Development Block Grants](#) (CDBG) have been utilized in historic preservation projects for several decades to address blight, remove hazardous building materials, and make buildings accessible to everyone. Teton County's allocation of CDBG funds could be utilized directly for these purposes in buildings with a community purpose or be re-granted to an organization that would administer a low-interest loan revolving fund for historic preservation.

The [Idaho Gem Grant](#) (IGG) Program provides assistance to rural communities for the planning and implementation of economic development projects. Given the benefits of job creation and retention, higher pay, and greater local tax return on each dollar of incentive, historic preservation is often viewed as economic development. Specific projects or programs could be considered for application to the IGG Program.

Integration with Current Plans

Teton County Comprehensive Plan

The current comprehensive plan for Teton County was adopted in 2012. Despite being over 10 years old, there are some on-point, relevant statements and guiding principles/benefits/opportunities that intersect with the work of the TCHPC. Many of these relate to the preservation of the rural community character of the small towns and open spaces within Teton Valley.

“Almost everybody in the community agrees that additional, poorly-planned subdividing of land will not help the Valley’s economy or character. Poorly planned growth is contributing to falling housing prices, the continuation of high foreclosure rates and unsustainable costs to taxpayers to maintain infrastructure.” (2-5)

“Many oppose regulations or zone changes that could reduce the development potential of their property due to a perceived decrease in property value. However, the value of real property is largely due to factors external to the property lines. In fact, the popular cliché that the “three most important things in real estate are location, location and location” speaks to the fact that the context within which a piece of land exists is the most important aspect of value. From this perspective, regulations that maintain view corridors, protect natural resources, preserve rural character or prohibit incompatible development protect property values.” (2-8)

Plan sections on economic development, natural resources and outdoor recreation, community events and facilities, and agricultural and rural heritage all give specific guiding principles, benefits, and/or opportunities that are parallel with those of historic preservation in general and discussed by the TCHPC. Guidance to foster community identity and character are enmeshed with sustainability, cultural diversity, heritage, and sense of place. Appendix VI notes these specifically. This historic preservation plan builds on those general statements and guidance with more specific actions that support the comprehensive plan.

One section where the comprehensive plan deviates from current preservation philosophy is in the table on page 2-9. Historic preservation is listed as a right that is held by a third party rather than the property owner or the government. However, it is commonly held that historic preservation is a responsibility that requires balanced collaboration between several parties including government

entities at all levels (federal, state, local), property owners, and third parties with special interest in accomplishing historic preservation such as Preservation Idaho and the NTHP.

Idaho Rural Partnership Community Review

The Idaho Rural Partnership (IRP) conducted one of their [signature community reviews](#) in Driggs in 2012. Doug Self, current staff to the TCHPC courtesy of the city of Driggs, served as Home Team Coordinator on this planning effort. Though it has been 11 years since the report was published, many of the identified needs are still present and solutions are still relevant.

What don't you want to see in your community over the coming 5-10 years? Loss of heritage. Some feared a shift in focus to tourism and development threatened the history and heritage of the valley's farming and ranching traditions. (p. 17)

Downtown Driggs is a source of pride and appreciation among residents. The visiting team heard people describe their support for both the private (new and reused buildings) and public (e.g. Main Street, City Center Building and Plaza) improvements that have been accomplished in recent years. We also heard favorable comments about extending the streetscape project. There is also considerable interest in making better use of the downtown area for community events, particularly now that Music on Main is in Victor. "Lots of people walking around" is one way to express the vision many residents have for downtown. (p. 27)

The two following opportunities were identified in the review and have the most relevance to the historic preservation plan and work of the TCHPC.

Arts, Historic, and Recreation Opportunity Area 2: Integrating the arts, history, and recreation into all aspects of community and economic development.

The visiting team encourages the community to explore and develop the relationship between the economic development and civic life and community involvement focus areas. There is a clear recognition that recreation is a major part of the community identity and economy. We see relatively untapped potential, however, to elevate the role of arts and history as part of the valley's overall economic development strategy. For example, art and history could and should be integrated into the valleywide wayfinding system described under the economic development focus area. It should also be part of the ongoing City Center Building and Plaza capital project.

In addition, all three areas – arts, history, and recreation – can help heal the social divisions and bring the community together as described under the civic life and community involvement focus area. For example, the arts and historical interpretation can be used to both celebrate your diversity and the values, qualities, and love of place people in the Teton Valley share.

Arts, Historic, and Receptions Resources Recommendations

- ❖ Ensure artists, historians, and leaders from related organizations participate in capital improvement and community design projects.
- ❖ Engage local artists and writers in a project to develop a community encyclopedia. See Appendix H for more information.
- ❖ Involve artists and historians in a community dialogue project and in other events.

Economic Opportunity Area 3: Continue investing in the downtown central business district.

The visiting team applauds Driggs leaders and residents for your efforts to increase the vibrancy and walkability of the downtown area. The accomplishments to date and future efforts will continue to encourage private investment in the re-use and construction of commercial buildings. We also appreciate the value of the City Center Building and Plaza and encourage you to continue the strategic development of this important public asset.

Our recommendations encourage the community to think of the downtown as an experience as opposed to a group of miscellaneous businesses. Create the kind of downtown that gives visitors a reason to say, “Let’s stop for the day” when they are passing through. Just as importantly, we hope residents in the future will say, “Let’s see what’s happening downtown” more often.

Economic Development Recommendations

- ❖ Use the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Main Street program framework to evaluate the community’s downtown revitalization efforts and to help prioritize next steps.
- ❖ Apply to Idaho’s Main Street program. <https://commerce.idaho.gov/communities/main-street/>⁶⁶

There are additional sections in the [full document](#) that are tangentially related to the work of the TCHPC and would be worth the time of the commissioners to review.

⁶⁶ This recommendation was implemented in 2012.

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. To date, roughly 100 archaeological sites have been documented in Teton County. Most of these sites were 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 though, 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 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 Teton County 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 NRHP. 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. 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 TCHPC. The TCHPC 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 TCHPC may also choose to contact allied organizations such as the Idaho SHPO, Teton Regional Land Trust, and/or 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.

Appendix I.

Acronyms

APE - Area of potential effects

ARPA - Archaeological Resources Protection Act

CFRP – Century Farms and Ranch Program

CLG – Certified Local Government

ILS – Intensive Level Survey

ISHS – Idaho State Historical Society (state agency)

NAGPRA - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NPS – National Park Service (federal agency)

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

NTHP – National Trust of Historic Preservation (nonprofit)

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office (state agency)

TCHPC – Teton County Historic Preservation Commission

Appendix II.

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Appendix III.

Teton County Historic Resources List

Provided by ISHS State Historic Preservation Office, April 2023

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-169	12	485538	4857807	Felt Store		Felt				
81-170	12	491043	4827666	Victor Theater	11 South Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-171	12	491034	4841142	Mike's Diner	North Main	Driggs			Eligible	10/20/2014
81-173	12	491034	4841104	Drugstore / Wells Fargo	22 South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	10/20/2014
81-174	12	491082	4841247	Teton County Courthouse	Main St. & Wallace Ave.	Driggs	87001589		Eligible	3/11/2008
81-332	12	489938	4835607	Pierre's Hole 1832 Battle Area Site	S of Driggs, Teton Valley	Driggs	84001197		NR Listed	9/7/1984
81-1997	12	490987	4827702	Victor State Bank	5 South Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-1998	12	490860	4827863	Victor Railroad Depot	70 Depot St.	Victor	95000508		Eligible	1/8/2013
81-1999	12	487102	4851293	Marty's Place	N. Main St.	Tetonia				
81-2017	12	490914	4841300	Driggs Railroad Depot	Wallace Ave	Driggs				
81-2260	12	491046	4850409	Brick Bungalow	SH 33 at MP 135.6	Tetonia				
81-2262	12	477715	4855987	University of Idaho Experimental Station	SH 33 at MP 125.2	Tetonia				
81-8667	12	490238	4827507	Log Building	SH 31 at MP 20.8	Victor				
81-8668	12	490298	4827747	Unknown	SH 31 at Trail Cr.	Victor			Eligible	8/29/1995
81-8669	12	485488	4857247	Log Barn	SH 32, 3 mi. N of Jct. W of SH 33	Tetonia				
81-8670	12	485738	4860807	Log Outbuilding	SH 32, 2.2 mi. N of Felt	Felt				
81-8671	12	485738	4862507	Log Barn	SH 32, 2.8 mi. N of Felt	Felt				
81-8672	12	485738	4862407	Log Lean-to	SH 32, 2.8 mi. N of Felt	Felt				
81-8673	12	485738	4862207	Log Building	SH 32, 2.9 mi. N of Felt	Felt				
81-8674	12	491138	4828607	Log Outbuilding	SH 33, 0.5 mi. N of Victor	Victor				
81-8675	12	493488	4831707	Log House #1	SH 33, 2.5 mi. N of Victor	Victor				

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-8676	12	493488	4831707	Log House #2	SH 33, 2.5 mi. N of Victor	Victor				
81-8677	12	493488	4831707	Log Barn	SH 33, 2.5 mi. N of Victor	Victor				
81-8678	12	493538	4833007	Log Building	SH 33, 3.3 mi. N of Victor	Victor				
81-8679	12	493538	4834607	Log Barn	SH 33, 4.2 mi. N of Victor	Victor				
81-8680	12	493538	4835807	Log House	SH 33, 5 mi. N of Victor	Victor				
81-8681	12	493638	4840607	Log Barn	SH 33, 7.8 mi. N of Victor	Victor				
81-8682	12	491188	4842037	Log Lean-to	SH 33, 0.4 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8683	12	491138	4846007	Log House	ID 33, 2.9 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8684	12	491148	4846577	Log Outbuilding	ID 33, 3.1 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8685	12	491238	4846017	Log Structure	ID 33, 3.4 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8686	12	491038	4848307	Log Barn	ID 33, 4.2 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8687	12	491138	4848597	Log House	ID 33, 4.5 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8688	12	490998	4849077	Log Barn	ID 33, 4.6 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8689	12	490998	4848907	Log House #1	ID 33, 4.6 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8690	12	490998	4848907	Log House #2	ID 33, 4.6 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8691	12	490998	4848907	Log Outbuilding #1	ID 33, 4.6 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8692	12	490998	4848907	Log Outbuilding #2	ID 33, 4.6 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8693	12	490998	4848907	Log Outbuilding #3	ID 33, 4.6 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8694	12	490998	4848907	Log Outbuilding #4	ID 33, 4.6 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8695	12	490998	4848907	Log Outbuilding #5	ID 33, 4.6 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8696	12	491128	4850297	Log Building	SH 33, 5.4 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-8697	12	491178	4851517	Log Outbuilding	SH 33, 6.2 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8698	12	491148	4851657	Log Barn	SH 33, 6.3 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8699	12	491148	4851657	Log Outbuilding	SH 33, 6.3 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8700	12	491178	4852847	Log Structure	SH 33, 6.9 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8701	12	491148	4853027	Log Outbuilding	SH 33, 7.1 mi. N of Driggs	Driggs				
81-8702	12	487228	4853187	Log Barn	SH 33, 1.3 mi. N of Tetonia	Tetonia				
81-8708	12	485588	4857687	Log House		Felt				
81-8709	12	485608	4857657	Log House		Felt				
81-17876	12	491201	4840991	Scott Bone House	70 S 1st E	Driggs			Eligible	3/20/1992
81-17877	12	491114	4841142	Ford Garage (non-extant)	Little Ave.	Driggs			Ineligible	8/24/1994
81-17880	12	487418	4825057	Fall River Project #345 farm buildings	N side of Aspen Ln., approx. 3 mi. S of Victor	Victor			Ineligible	1/6/1995
81-17881	12	491133	4841099	O'Rourke's Fine Foods Restaurant	40 E Little Ave.	Driggs			Ineligible	3/3/1995
81-17882	12	490990	4827685	Paul Petzoldt Property	17 South Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17883	12	490878	4827767	Afton Nethercott Property	Depot St.	Victor			Ineligible	8/29/1995
81-17884	12	490938	4827907	Teton Peat Moss Factory	Depot St.	Victor			Ineligible	8/29/1995
81-17885	12	487376	4851207	Tetonia Ward Chapel	115 S. 6th St.	Tetonia				
81-17886	12	491262	4841556	Teton Valley Hospital	283 N 1st E	Driggs			Ineligible	5/23/1996
81-17887	12	491158	4837400	Spud Drive-In Theater	231 S. ID 33	Driggs	99001475		Eligible	8/12/2009
81-17888	12	491750	4825704	Curtis/Rammell barn	S side of 950 South and Baseline Rd.	Victor			Eligible	9/12/2001
81-17889	12	491022	4840890	U.S.F.S. Administrative Site	140 Main St.	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17889A	12	491027	4840880	U.S.F.S. Bunk House	140 South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/5/2008

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-17890	12	491129	4842018	Driggs Armory	N. Idaho Street - Hwy. 33	Driggs			Ineligible	11/2/2017
81-17891	12	494449	4823315	Moose Creek Bridge	State Highway 33, 3.6 mi. E of Victor	Victor			Ineligible	5/21/2008
81-17892	12	494398	4823539	Trail Creek Bridge - 13975	State Highway 33, 3.5 mi. E of Victor	Victor			Ineligible	5/21/2008
81-17893	12	492250	4825927	Trail Creek Bridge - 13970	State Highway 33, 1.5 mi. E of Victor	Victor			Ineligible	5/21/2008
81-17894	12	485517	4856899	Badger Creek Bridge	State Highway 32, 0.5 mi. S of Felt	Felt			Ineligible	11/13/2014
81-17895	12	490345	4860249	Hollingshead Homestead	107 W. 1200 N. Teton County Rd.	Tetonia	06000002		NR Listed	2/9/2006
81-17896	12	486797	4850974	General Mills Granary - Building #1	situated between 1st St. and the UPRR bed	Tetonia			Eligible	2/25/2005
81-17897	12	486741	4851103	Lindeman Teton Ranch Granary - Building #2	situated between 1st St. and the UPRR bed	Tetonia			Eligible	6/25/2008
81-17898	12	486745	4851191	Farmers Co-op Granary - Building #3	situated between 1st St. and the UPRR bed	Tetonia			Eligible	6/25/2008
81-17899	12	486677	4850972	Tetonia Corrals - Structure #1	situated on the W side of the rail bed	Tetonia			Eligible	6/25/2008
81-17900	12	486717	4851262	Blue House in Tetonia	1st St.	Tetonia			Ineligible	6/25/2008
81-17901	12	485786	4857608	Rusted Grain Elevator at Felt	W side of UPRR bed, S of Pinochle Rd.	Felt			Eligible	2/25/2005
81-17902	12	486973	4859960	Schultz and Reece place	approx. 2 mi. NE of Felt on N side of UPRR bed and Bull Elk Creek	Felt			Ineligible	2/25/2005
81-17903	12	487560	4861878	George Banks place	approx. 3 mi. NE of Felt on W side of UPRR bed	Felt			Ineligible	2/25/2005
81-17904	12	487848	4862845	Brigg's Granary at Swanner Creek	W side of UPRR bed, just S of Swanner Creek	Judkins			Eligible	2/25/2005
81-17905	12	487885	4863298	Brigg's Granary and Elevator at Judkins	W side of UPRR bed	Judkins			Eligible	2/25/2005
81-17909	12	488796	4847634	W. 400 N. Rd. house - 190	190 W. 400 N. Road	Tetonia			Ineligible	6/6/2007
81-17910	12	488633	4847612	N. 200 W. Rd. Abandoned House - 404	404 N. 200 W. Road	Tetonia			Ineligible	6/6/2007
81-17911	12	487179	4847703	Cache Church	290 W. 400 N. Road	Tetonia			Eligible	6/6/2007

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-17912	12	487095	4847685	Cache Schoolhouse	409 N. 300 W. Road	Tetonia			Ineligible	6/6/2007
81-17913	12	486626	4847523	W. 400 N. Rd. Outbuildings	S side of W. 400 N. Road	Tetonia			Ineligible	6/6/2007
81-17914	12	487268	4847542	W. 400 N. Road house - 289	289 W. 400 N. Road	Tetonia			Ineligible	6/6/2007
81-17915	12	487793	4847520	W. 400 N. Road Farm - 255	255 W. 400 N. Road	Tetonia			Ineligible	6/6/2007
81-17917	12	493582	4841906	Unknown Irrigation Head Gate	Teton Creek, approx. 1.0 E of Driggs	Driggs			Undetermined	2/18/2009
81-17918	12	491860	4826718	Baseline Road house - 8935	8935 Baseline Road	Victor			Ineligible	8/27/2009
81-17919	12	491082	4828233	Quilt House	North Main and Aspen	Victor			Ineligible	2/9/2021
81-17920	12	491087	4828383	N. Main house - 789	789 North Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17921	12	491092	4829629	Paulson Cabin	Highway 33	Victor			Ineligible	2/9/2021
81-17922	12	491123	4829838	Hay Barn	700 South Highway 33	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17923	12	491080	4839366	Pierre's Hole Monument	Highway 33	Driggs			Ineligible	3/5/2008
81-17924	12	491098	4840068	Log Cabin	65 South Highway 33	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17925	12	491079	4840430	Madsen Grande Rental	475 South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/8/2022
81-17926	12	491043	4842581	Nicholson Cottage	1345 N 275 W Highway 33	Driggs			Ineligible	12/21/2020
81-17927	12	491025	4843533	Burnside Cottage	Highway 33	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17928	12	491116	4844752	Bergmeyer Complex	227 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17929	12	491046	4845966	Cabin	304 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17930	12	491124	4846559	Dairy	337 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17931	12	491036	4845901	Kyte Farm Complex	296 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17932	12	491118	4846849	Butler Trust	359 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17933	12	491035	4846827	Egbert House	356 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-17934	12	491051	4847322	Knight Cottage	384 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17935	12	491038	4848570	Fullmer Farm House	462 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17936	12	491023	4848964	Moulton Complex	490 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17937	12	491101	4849538	O. L. Laren Cabin	Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17938	12	491033	4849941	Marcum House	550 North Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17939	12	489560	4850353	Lynch Cottage	145 West Highway 33	Tetonia			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17940	12	489295	4850356	Hopkins Cottage	161 West Highway 33	Tetonia			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17941	12	489245	4850419	Kaufman House	164 West Highway 33	Tetonia			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17942	12	488503	4850485	Atchley House	211 West Highway 33	Tetonia			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17943	12	487846	4850824	Hibbert House	258 West Highway 33	Tetonia			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17944	12	487604	4850864	W. Hwy. 33 house - 821	821 West Highway 33	Tetonia			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17945	12	487529	4850872	Tetonia cabin	Highway 33	Tetonia			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17946	12	487388	4850879	Main and 7th house	Main and 7th	Tetonia			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17947	12	490969	4850298	Hayshed and Dairy Barn	Highway 33	Clawson			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17948	12	491085	4841678	Wilson House	355 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17949	12	491093	4841496	Driggs Cabin	225 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17950	12	491084	4841567	Bunk House Cafe and Motel	285 North Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17951	12	491086	4841468	Driggs Tire	North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17952	12	491084	4841357	Bauer Cottage	147 North Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17953	12	491084	4841344	Hoffmaster Cottage	123 North Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17954	12	491086	4841331	Huff Cottage	North Main S. of 123 N. Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/5/2008

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-17955	12	491082	4841395	Pinvelas Cottage	167 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17956	12	491081	4841380	MiSo Hungry Caf,	165 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17957	12	491073	4841222	Cooke Commercial Building	77 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17958	12	491074	4841191	Anchor Mortgage	53/55 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17959	12	491073	4841178	Block Building	37 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17960	12	491072	4841168	Farm Bureau Building	29 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17961	12	491027	4841973	Davis Cottage	530 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17962	12	491029	4841658	Neild House	320 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17963	12	491028	4841549	Jorgensen House	264 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17964	12	491025	4841527	Hillman House	260 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17965	12	491030	4841234	Driggs City Hall	North Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17966	12	491032	4841207	Fremont Building	North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17967	12	491033	4841195	Teton Valley Enterprises	74 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17968	12	491034	4841183	Main Street Grill (non-extant)	68 North Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17969	12	491036	4841176	Mountaineering Outfitters (non-extant)	62 North Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17970	12	491024	4841619	Papa G's Pizza	North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17971	12	491025	4841682	Nield Cottage	340 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17972	12	491034	4841087	Kirkham Auto Parts	South Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17973	12	491029	4841295	Driggs Garage	North Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17974	12	491028	4841323	Continental Real Estate	130 North Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17975	12	491022	4841369	N. Main house - 150	150 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-17976	12	491020	4841425	Basin Auto	160/180 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17977	12	491034	4841152	Town & Country (non-extant)	North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17978	12	491029	4840852	Paris House	South Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17979	12	491019	4840752	Turner Bungalow	235 South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17980	12	491011	4840722	Butler House	240 South Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17981	12	491015	4840617	Cabin	South Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17982	12	491085	4840824	Harrop Cabin	200 South Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17983	12	491093	4840721	Seymour House	215 South Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17984	12	491073	4841142	Key Bank	15 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17985	12	491080	4841107	Jackson Hole Realty	1 South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17986	12	491082	4841089	Ward Robe	35 South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17987	12	491082	4841071	Chambers Building	South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17988	12	491085	4841019	Big Hole Sports	99 South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17989	12	491090	4841006	Small Mall	South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17990	12	491074	4840983	The Grand Restaurant	95 South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17991	12	491093	4840958	Copy Cabin	South Main	Driggs			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17992	12	491094	4840885	The Pines Motel	105 South Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17993	12	491076	4841205	Valley News	75 North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17994	12	491035	4841221	Alliance Title	North Main	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-17995	12	490993	4827843	Emporium	45 North Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17996	12	490993	4827832	Pierre's Playhouse	North Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-17997	12	491048	4828116	Wilcox Duplex	164 North Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17998	12	490991	4827817	White Horse Caf,	27 North Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-17999	12	490977	4827657	Dewey House	25 South Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-18000	12	490974	4827416	Cottage	200 South Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18001	12	490977	4827359	Kearsley House	217 South Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-18002	12	491050	4827316	Thompson Cottage	234 South Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18003	12	491059	4827238	McCormick House	276 South Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18004	12	491041	4827426	Woostenhulme House	140 South Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18005	12	491044	4827471	Thompson House	116 South Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18006	12	491044	4827564	Thompson Bungalow	82 South Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-18007	12	491043	4827606	Knotty Pine Supper Club	58 S. Main St.	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18008	12	491037	4827632	Flores House	72 South Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-18009	12	491039	4827766	Royal Floor Coverings	4 North Main	Victor			Ineligible	8/5/2013
81-18010	12	490991	4827898	Hora House	73 North Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18011	12	490987	4827919	McKellar House	81 North Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18012	12	490988	4827954	Grabow House	97 North Main	Victor			Eligible	3/11/2008
81-18013	12	490988	4828090	Old Cheese Factory (non-extant)	143 North Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18014	12	491043	4828059	Sagaskey House	134 North Main	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18015	12	491251	4826992	Highway 33 cabin	Highway 33	Victor			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18016	12	491176	4835721	Heuser Homestead foundation	Highway 33	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008
81-18017	12	491121	4842864	Foundation	Highway 33	Driggs			Ineligible	3/11/2008

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-18018	12	486811	4851194	Tetonia City Hall	3192 Perry Ave.	Tetonia			Ineligible	4/12/2010
81-18019	12	491303	4841560	Teton Valley Hospital	120 E. Howard Ave.	Driggs			Ineligible	4/9/2010
81-18020	12	491381	4841670	Driggs Elementary School	211 Howard Ave.	Driggs			Eligible	4/15/2011
81-18021	12	491124	4841909	Kindergarten Center	481 N. Main	Driggs			Ineligible	4/14/2011
81-18022	12	491117	4827785	Victor Elementary School	43 E. Center St.	Victor			Eligible	7/25/2016
81-18023	12	487256	4851087	Tetonia Elementary School	215 S. 5th St.	Tetonia			Eligible	4/14/2011
81-18024	12	487139	4851297	Hastings Store	405 Central Ave.	Tetonia			Ineligible	10/23/2008
81-18025	12	491222	4842004	Lance Farm	95 East Ross Avenue	Driggs			Ineligible	8/3/2010
81-18026	12	491259	4841940	Quinn House	105 East Ross Avenue	Driggs			Ineligible	8/3/2010
81-18027	12	491263	4841885	LDS Seminary	495 N. 1st Street	Driggs			Eligible	8/3/2010
81-18028	12	491048	4827804	Victor Outdoor Seconds	8 N. Main St.	Victor			Ineligible	8/5/2013
81-18029	12	491047	4827786	N. Main St. building - 20	20 N. Main St.	Victor			Ineligible	8/5/2013
81-18030	12	490929	4841174	Gem State Park Lumber Company	75 W. Little Ave.	Driggs			Ineligible	11/13/2020
81-18031	12	490926	4841095	Driggs OK Tire Shop	80 W. Little Ave.	Driggs			Ineligible	10/20/2014
81-18032	12	491011	4841101	Driggs Post Office	20 W. Little Ave.	Driggs			Ineligible	10/20/2014
81-18033	12	485023	4841216	Bates Rd residence - 4246	4246 Bates Rd	Driggs			Ineligible	9/19/2017
81-18034	12	494400	4822624	Mike Harris Campground	ID HWY 33	Victor			Ineligible	11/3/2017
81-18035	12	490412	4823031	Ben Jones Lime Kiln	S 1000 W	Victor			Ineligible	8/4/2020
81-18036	12	483127	4847629	Cache Bridge (ITD Bridge No. 33055)	At the Crossing of the Teton River on Packsaddle Road	Driggs			Ineligible	2/7/2018
81-18037	12	469026	4863901	Linderman Dam	Confluence of Milk Creek and Teton River	Clements ville vicinity			Ineligible	2/6/2019

Historic Sites (IHSI)

04/21/2023

IHSI #	Zone	EAST	NORTH	PROPERTY NAME	STREET	CITY	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Eligibility	Finding Date
81-18040	12	491011	4842315	720 N. Highway 33 Property	720 N. Highway 33	Driggs			Ineligible	2/9/2021
81-18042	12	490960	4828238	21 Cedron Road Property	21 Cedron Road	Victor			Ineligible	2/9/2021
81-18043	12	492567	4825574	966 S. Highway 33 Property	966 S. Highway 33	Victor vicinity			Ineligible	2/9/2021
81-18046	12	491190	4842598	Driggs-Reed Memorial Airport	253 Warbird Lane	Driggs			Ineligible	12/22/2020
									Total Count	211

Linear Sites Inventory

4/21/2023

SMITHSONIAN	IHSI	SITE NAME	TYPE	COMMENTS	ELIGIBILITY	Elig DATE
	81-17907	Badger Creek Irrigation Ditch	ditch		Ineligible	1/23/2006
	81-17916	Hog Canal primary lateral	lateral		Eligible	6/6/2007
10TN67		Grand Teton Canal	canal		Eligible	12/22/2020
	81-18041	Cherry Grove Canal	canal		Ineligible	2/9/2021

Agricultural Waterways Count 4

New Roads

	19-18226	State Highway 31	highway	see 81-17908	Ineligible	3/12/2009
	81-17908	State Highway 31	highway	see 19-18226	Ineligible	8/4/2020
	81-18039	State Highway 33	highway	Teton County	Eligible	2/9/2021

New Roads Count 3

Old Roads

	81-18038	Old Jackson Highway	abandoned highway	southern segment width truncated by new Hwy 33 construction	Ineligible	2/13/2020
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Old Roads Count 1

Other

10TN66		Driggs Idaho Water Pipeline	domestic water		Eligible	9/25/2002
	19-18443	Swan Valley-Teton No. 1	transmission line		Eligible	9/15/2020
	81-18044	Swan Valley-Teton No. 1	transmission line		Eligible	9/15/2020
	19-18444	Swan Valley-Teton No. 2	transmission line		Eligible	9/15/2020
	81-18045	Swan Valley-Teton No. 2	transmission line		Eligible	9/15/2020
	81-18047	Driggs-Reed Memorial Airport Runway	runway		Ineligible	12/22/2020

Linear Sites Inventory

4/21/2023

SMITHSONIAN	IHSI	SITE NAME	TYPE	COMMENTS	ELIGIBILITY	Elig DATE
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Other Count 6

Railroads

10TN48	81-17906	Teton Valley Branch - UPRR	railroad		Ineligible	4/20/2021
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Railroads Count 1

Trails

10TN76		PattersonCreek Trail, Forest Service Trail 237			Ineligible	8/8/2003
10TN77		Trail 030			Ineligible	8/8/2003
10TN79		Grove Creek Trail, Trail 072			Ineligible	8/4/2020
10BV348		Fleming Canyon Trail	FS trail		Ineligible	3/18/2020
10TN97		Fleming Canyon Trail	FS trail		Ineligible	3/18/2020
10TN98			pack trail	TG-1666	Ineligible	8/4/2020
10TN100		Pole Canyon to Hunts Corral Trail	TwoTrack		Ineligible	8/4/2020

Trails Count 7

Grand Total 22

National Register Districts

4/21/2023

District Name	NR Ref #	Date Listed	Comments
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Pierre's Hole 1832 Battle Area Site	84001197	9/7/1984	
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IHSI #	Property Name	Street	City	Zone	East	North
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Spud Drive-In Theater	99001475	6/5/2003	
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IHSI #	Property Name	Street	City	Zone	East	North
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Appendix IV.

Teton County Historic Resources Map

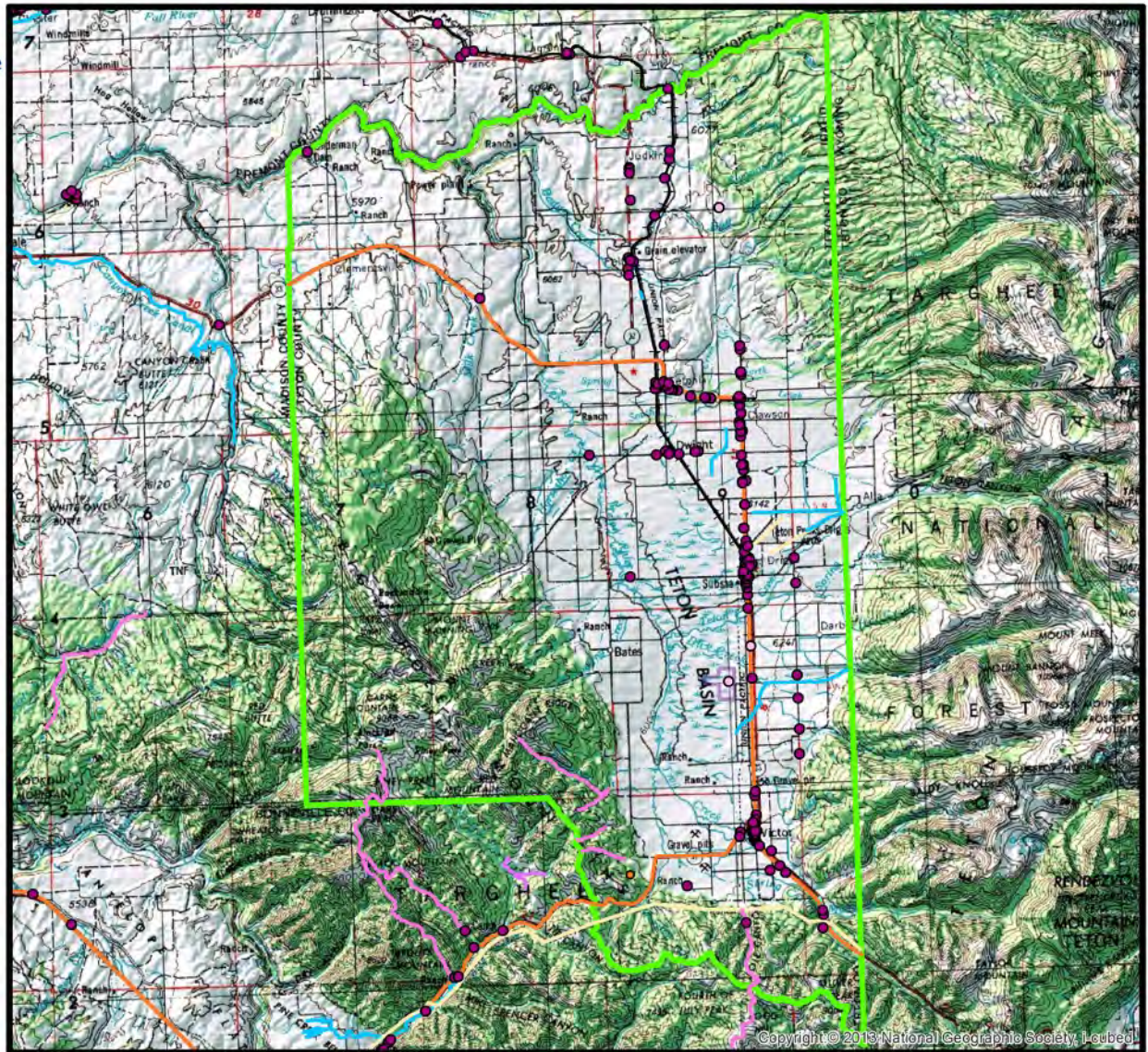
Provided by ISHS State Historic Preservation Office, April 2023

Legend

- Historic (IHSI) NR Listed
- Historic (IHSI)
- Isolates_lyr
- Agricultural Waterways
- Livestock Driveway
- New Roads
- Old Roads
- Other
- Railroads
- Trails
- ▭ National Register District

PROJECT

23256



The information contained in this database is confidential and may not be released to unauthorized individuals or organizations. There are no guarantees as to the data's accuracy or completeness, and changes will occur frequently. The absence of information concerning cultural resources in a particular location does not necessarily indicate that none exist in the area. The absence of information concerning cultural resources in a particular location may be due to a lack of survey investigations in that area.

Appendix V.

Teton County Historic Preservation Ordinance

Instrument # 267354

TETON COUNTY, IDAHO

3-30-2021 11:31:00 AM No. of Pages: 4

Recorded for : TETON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

KIM KEELEY

Fee: 0.00

Ex-Officio Recorder Deputy

Index to: COUNTY ORDINANCE

TETON COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

ORDINANCE NO. 2021-0322A

AN ORDINANCE OF TETON COUNTY, IDAHO, ESTABLISHING A HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION; PROVIDING FOR THE PROCESS OF APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION MEMBERS; PROVIDING FOR THE POWERS, DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND GENERAL OPERATION OF THE COMMISSION; AND PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS PASSAGE, APPROVAL, AND PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LAW.

WHEREAS, Chapter 46 of Title 67 of the Idaho Code empowers counties to make provisions for the identification and preservation of historic sites; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Teton County, Idaho, deems it in the best interest of the community to establish a historic preservation ordinance;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TETON COUNTY, STATE OF IDAHO, THAT THE FOLLOWING BE ENACTED AS THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION ORDINANCE:

SECTION I PURPOSE:

The purpose of this ordinance is to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public of Teton County, Idaho, through identification, evaluation, designation, and protection of those 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.

SECTION II DEFINITIONS:

The following words and phrases when used in this Ordinance shall have, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following meanings:

County. Teton County, Idaho

Commission. The Historic Preservation Commission of Teton County, Idaho.

Historic Property. Any building, structure, district, area or site that is significant in the history, architecture, archaeology or culture of this community, the State or the Nation.

Designated Historic Property. In order for any historic property to be designated in the ordinance, it must, in addition, meet the criteria established for inclusion of the property in the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Preservation. The identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation,

curation, acquisition, management, protection, restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization, maintenance, interpretation, conservation, and education of buildings, structures, objects, districts, areas, and sites significant in the history, architecture, archaeology or culture of this State, its communities or the Nation.

SECTION III HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION:

- (1) There is hereby created a Historic Preservation Commission which shall consist of between five (5) and nine (9) members who shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners.
- (2) All members of the Commission shall have a demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in history or historic preservation. The Board of County Commissioners shall endeavor to appoint at least two (2) members with professional training or experience in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, urban planning, archaeology, engineering, conservation, landscape architecture, law, or other historic preservation-related disciplines. The Board of County Commissioners shall also endeavor to appoint members with broad geographic representation of Teton County including the incorporated cities.
- (3) Initial appointments to the Commission shall be made as follows: two (2) one-year terms; three (3) two-year terms, two to four (2-4) three-year terms. All subsequent appointments shall be made for three-year terms. Commission members may be reappointed to serve additional terms. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments and the appointee shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.
- (4) The members of the Commission may be reimbursed by the County for expenses previously authorized by the Board of County Commissioners that are incurred in connection with their duties.

SECTION IV POWERS, DUTIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The Commission shall be advisory to the Board of County Commissioners and shall be authorized to:

- (1) Conduct surveys of local historic properties.
- (2) Recommend the acquisition of fee and lesser interests in historic properties, including adjacent or associated lands, by purchase, bequest, or donation.
- (3) Recommend methods and procedures necessary to preserve, restore, maintain and operate historic properties under the ownership or control of the County.
- (4) Recommend the lease, sale, or 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.

- (5) Contract, with the approval of the Board of County Commissioners, with the state or federal government, or any agency of either, or with any other organization.
- (6) Cooperate with the federal, state, and local governments in the pursuance of the objectives of historic preservation.
- (7) Make recommendations in the planning processes undertaken by the county, the cities, the state, or the federal government and the agencies of these entities.
- (8) Recommend ordinances and otherwise provide information for the purposes of historic preservation in the County.
- (9) Promote and conduct an educational and interpretive program on historic preservation and historic properties in the County.
- (10) Commission members, employees or agents of the Commission may enter private property, buildings, or structures in the performance of its official duties only with the express consent of the owner or occupant thereof.
- (11) Review nominations of properties to the National Register of Historic Places for properties within the County's jurisdiction.

SECTION V ORGANIZATION, OFFICERS, RULES, MEETINGS:

- (1) The Commission shall have the power to make whatever organization rules are necessary for the execution of its duties as set forth in this Ordinance. Rules of procedure and bylaws adopted by the Commission shall be available for public inspection.
- (2) The commission shall elect officers from among the Commission members. The chairperson shall preside at meetings of the Commission. The vice-chairperson shall, lacking the chairperson, perform the duties of the chairperson.
- (3) All meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public, and follow the requirements of Idaho Open Public Meeting laws. The Commission shall keep minutes and other appropriate written records of its resolutions, proceedings, and actions.
- (4) The Commission may recommend to the Board of County Commissioners, within the limits of its funding, the employment of or the contracting with other parties for the services of technical experts or other persons as it deems necessary to carry on the functions of the Commission.

SECTION VI

SEPARABILITY:

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

SECTION VII

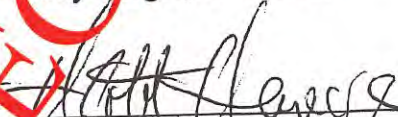
EFFECTIVE DATE:

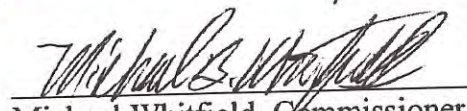
This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication according to law.

PASSED THIS 22 day of March, 2021.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
TETON COUNTY, IDAHO


Cindy Riegel, Chairman


Bob Heneage, Commissioner


Michael Whitfield, Commissioner

ATTEST:


Kim Keeley, County Clerk



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Appendix VI.

Relevant Goals from the 2012 Teton County Comprehensive Plan

Economic Development

Guiding Principles

- ❖ Preserve our rural character and heritage and help local agricultural industries flourish
- ❖ Encourage stewardship and accountability

Benefits

- ❖ Develop community identity
- ❖ Preserve valley aesthetics

Opportunities

- ❖ Promote smart growth strategies and our lifestyle community
- ❖ Improve infrastructure
- ❖ Embrace our cultural diversity and heritage

Natural Resources + Outdoor Recreation

Guiding Principles

- ❖ Respect cultural heritage sites
- ❖ Recognize that tourism is a fundamental component of our economy and is dependent on healthy natural resources

Benefits

- ❖ Provide sustainable opportunities for generations of families to remain and make a living here through all stages of life

Opportunities

- ❖ Create developmental regulations that are consistent with diverse community values, balance natural resources and growth, are predictable and preserve the economic value of the land
- ❖ Make this a place where people want to live while remaining affordable, preserving heritage and protecting resources for all users

Community Events + Facilities

Guiding Principles

- ❖ Encourage diverse and affordable activities for all ages

Benefits

- ❖ Bridge cultural differences to create a strong sense of community
- ❖ Increase community interaction and sense of place

Opportunities

- ❖ Encourage partnerships and working relationships with non-profit groups in order to expand services and facilities

Agricultural + Rural Heritage

Guiding Principles

- ❖ Maintain our small town feel and rural heritage
- ❖ Ensure that planned growth maintains our rural character

Benefits

- ❖ Preserve open space and rural character
- ❖ Preserve our small town, agricultural heritage
- ❖ Promote Teton County's distinctive identity

Appendix VII.

Historic Preservation Plan Survey Results

Q1 How would you rate your interest in the history and pre-history of Teton County? (5)

Answered: 120 Skipped: 0

4.3 
average rating



	LOW INTEREST	(NO LABEL)	NEUTRAL	(NO LABEL)	HIGH INTEREST	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
☆	1.67%	4.17%	7.50%	35.83%	50.83%		
	2	5	9	43	61	120	4.30

Q2 How would you rate your general knowledge of the history and pre-history of Teton County?

Answered: 120 Skipped: 0

2.8★

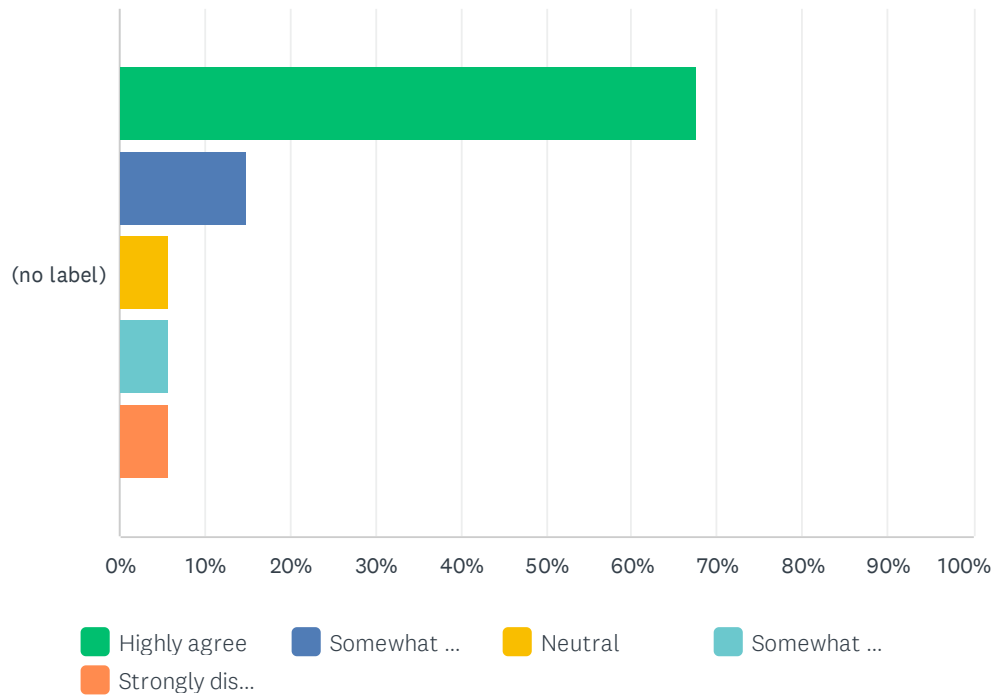
average rating



	LOW KNOWLEDGE	(NO LABEL)	MEDIUM KNOWLEGE	(NO LABEL)	HIGH KNOWLEDGE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
☆	13.33% 16	16.67% 20	48.33% 58	15.83% 19	5.83% 7	120	2.84

Q3 Historic preservation is a worthwhile goal within and for Teton County.

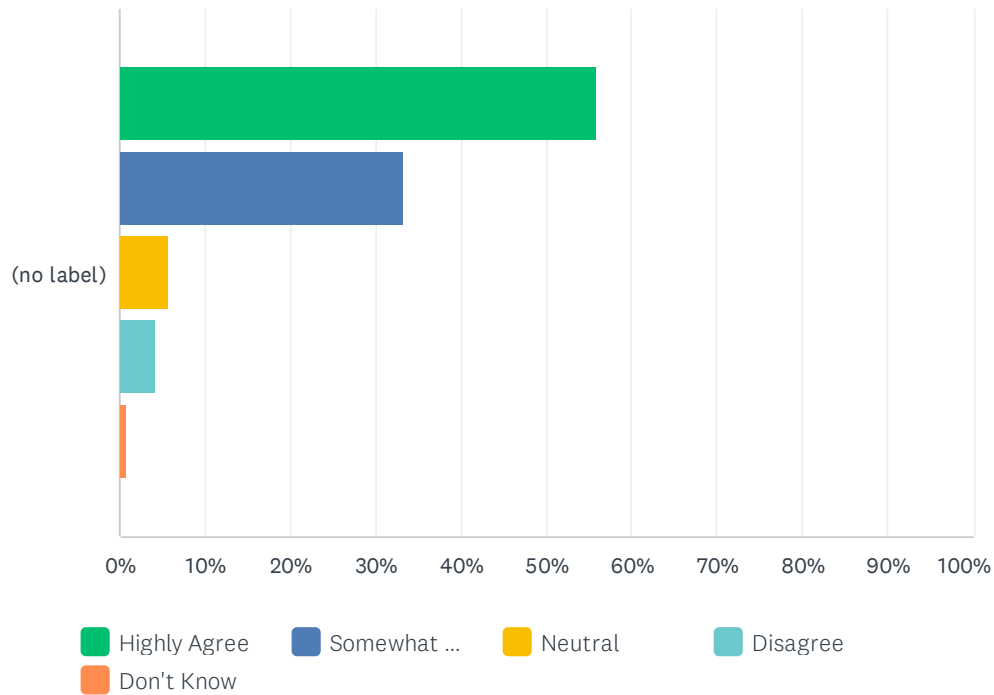
Answered: 120 Skipped: 0



	HIGHLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	NEUTRAL	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	67.50% 81	15.00% 18	5.83% 7	5.83% 7	5.83% 7	120	1.68

Q4 Teton County needs more historic sites identified and marked.

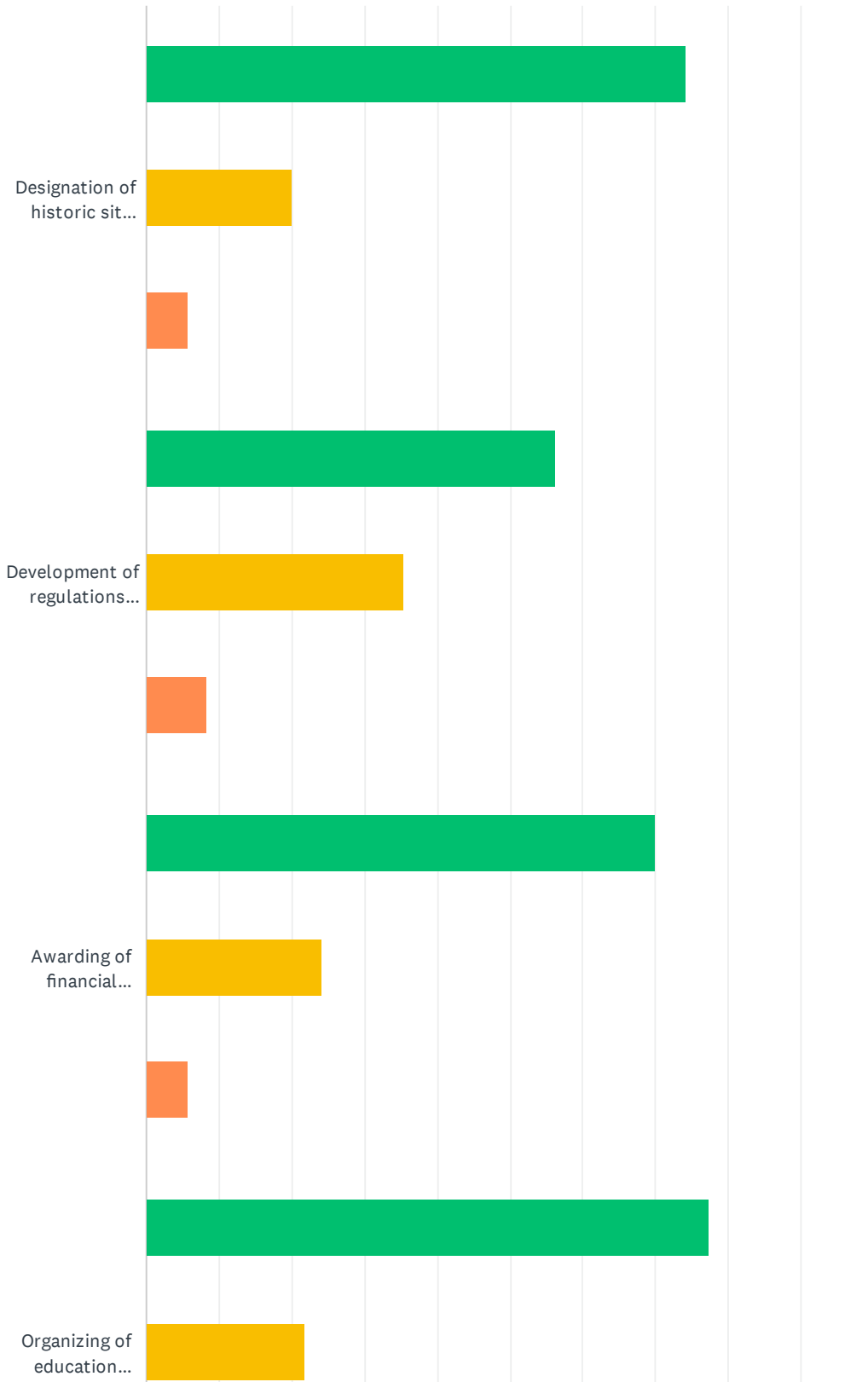
Answered: 120 Skipped: 0



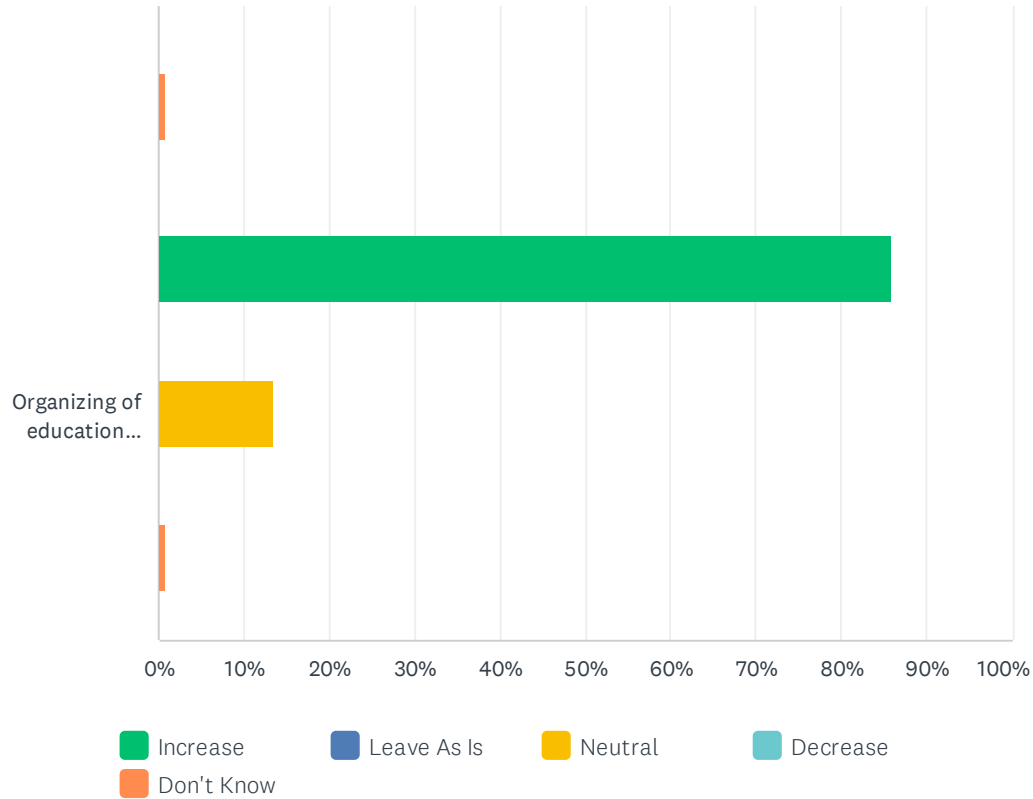
	HIGHLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	55.83% 67	33.33% 40	5.83% 7	4.17% 5	0.83% 1	120	1.61

Q5 What direction do you think Teton County should take in the future on the following topics as related to historic preservation?

Answered: 120 Skipped: 0



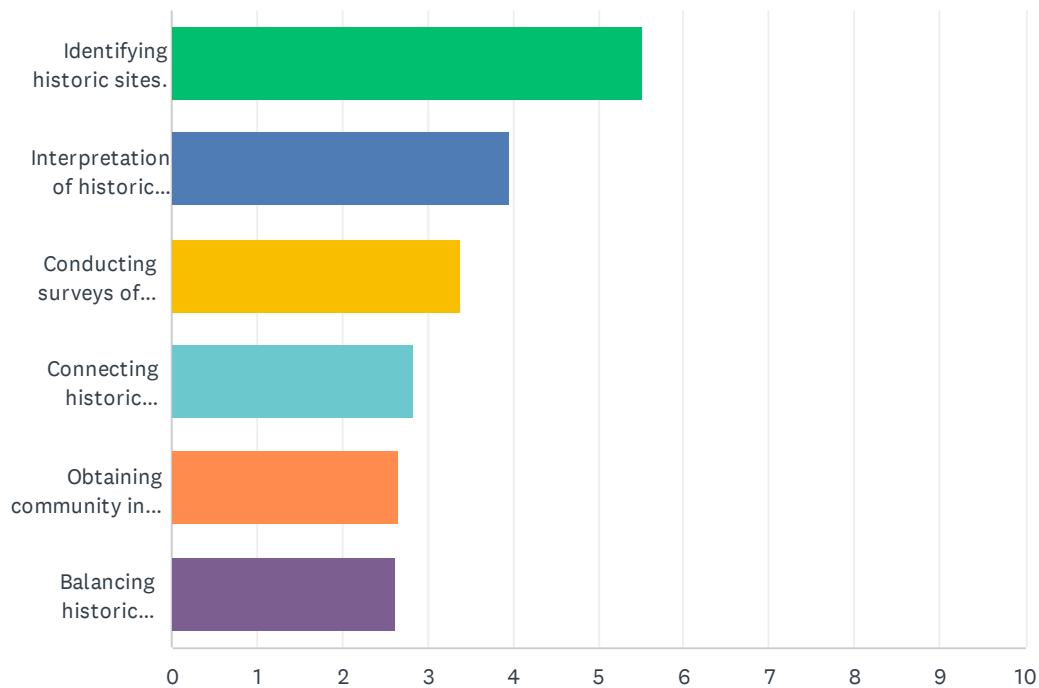
Saving Teton County's Historic Places



	INCREASE	LEAVE AS IS	NEUTRAL	DECREASE	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Designation of historic sites to the National Register of Historic Places.	74.17% 89	0.00% 0	20.00% 24	0.00% 0	5.83% 7	120
Development of regulations related to historic preservation.	56.30% 67	0.00% 0	35.29% 42	0.00% 0	8.40% 10	119
Awarding of financial incentives to those who preserve historic sites.	70.00% 84	0.00% 0	24.17% 29	0.00% 0	5.83% 7	120
Organizing of education programs for the community about historic preservation.	77.50% 93	0.00% 0	21.67% 26	0.00% 0	0.83% 1	120
Organizing of education programs for schools about and at historic places.	85.83% 103	0.00% 0	13.33% 16	0.00% 0	0.83% 1	120

Q6 The Teton County Historic Preservation Commission is a relatively new entity. Among their responsibilities and programs, the Commission can do the following. Rank the following as to what you believe their priorities should be. (Your top choice is the highest priority, while your bottom choice is the lowest priority.)

Answered: 120 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	SCORE
Identifying historic sites.	70.83% 85	16.67% 20	7.50% 9	4.17% 5	0.83% 1	0.00% 0	120	5.53
Interpretation of historic sites such as markers or panels.	6.67% 8	41.67% 50	20.00% 24	15.00% 18	6.67% 8	10.00% 12	120	3.97
Conducting surveys of historic structures.	3.33% 4	22.50% 27	25.83% 31	15.83% 19	21.67% 26	10.83% 13	120	3.38
Connecting historic property owners with financial incentives.	3.33% 4	6.67% 8	22.50% 27	26.67% 32	20.00% 24	20.83% 25	120	2.84
Obtaining community input by involving the public in the process.	6.67% 8	5.00% 6	10.00% 12	26.67% 32	30.83% 37	20.83% 25	120	2.67
Balancing historic preservation with other property development goals.	9.17% 11	7.50% 9	14.17% 17	11.67% 14	20.00% 24	37.50% 45	120	2.62

Q7 Is there another priority you believe the Commission should consider? Please tell us about it.

Answered: 50 Skipped: 70

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	As a taxpayer I am NOT interested in spending on historic buildings in order to provide housing. (Ie Victor depot)	8/24/2023 5:47 PM
2	Why is there not a "disagree" only a "don't know" option? Poorly designed survey	8/24/2023 12:25 PM
3	Priorities look good	8/23/2023 5:50 PM
4	No	8/23/2023 11:43 AM
5	This survey doesn't offer a "disagree" just a don't know. Poorly designed survey- it is skewed.	8/22/2023 9:22 PM
6	Restoration of historic sites, once marked needs to be a priority or non of this matters.	8/22/2023 6:46 PM
7	no	8/22/2023 6:02 PM
8	A lot of Tetonia, buildings like the Tetonia Club and Dave's Pubb, and Badger creek Cafe. I also like to look at the old farm buildings that sit about in county land, they represent the beauty of the area in a unique way and give a glimpse into the past. A more seasoned resident than I would have more specific input. Also, the American Legion building in Driggs should be a high priority.	8/20/2023 10:11 PM
9	1. Emphasizing Native American input. 2. Non traditional historic sites like historic migration corridors, waterways, etc. 3. Leveraging the end product for tourism, continuing education opportunities in the Valley (i.e. workshops on historic preservation/restoration--there's a tremendous resource with the NPS in Teton. Ways to bring people to the Valley outside of the traditional tourism)	8/20/2023 1:04 PM
10	Ensure the history involves more than european inhabitants.	8/20/2023 7:23 AM
11	Provide resources to restore and protect historic or architecturally significant structures in Teton County.	8/19/2023 5:57 PM
12	no	8/19/2023 3:51 PM
13	No; I am just grateful and excited to know you are beginning this process! I am sure there are many of us in the community that would be willing to volunteer and help the processes move along!	8/19/2023 1:05 PM
14	Incorporate historical storytelling as part of a commemoration when historical sites are identified. Involve as many folks with long-time Valley connections in this process.	8/18/2023 10:03 PM
15	Native American history and natural history (i.e. unique geologic, vegetative, or wildlife history as connected to human history)	8/17/2023 11:29 AM
16	Collecting and preserving information on what Teton Valley was like prior to agricultural settlements.	8/2/2023 1:42 PM
17	Natural history pre European settlement.	8/1/2023 7:38 PM
18	Improve downtown victor	7/31/2023 11:11 AM
19	..	7/30/2023 9:57 PM
20	Victor Elementary - please contact me sue Muncaster on the Victor City Council. I have been in touch with the state historic society and also Broulims who is not really interested but I think they could be convinced if we could figure out a way to preserve at least parts of this building. Smuncaster@gmail.com	7/28/2023 7:06 PM
21	Historic tours?	7/28/2023 5:37 PM

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22	Question 5's "Increase" "Neutral" and "Dont know" options are not reasonable survey responses, I used "Dont know" as "Decrease" or "Disagree"	7/28/2023 10:29 AM
23	While we should be preserving historical sites/buildings, we shouldn't be registering things just to avoide costs of demolishing. Such as the Victor building on this flier just North of the Knotty Pine. That is a dangerous building to keep up. Possibly save the facade but teenagers do go in there regardless of the signs and someone will be injured. Our focus should have been on the old Victor elementary school, which has so much more potential than being ripped down for a grocery store monopoly, and other sound structures and sites of historical importance. Please check out the Clio history app/website.	7/28/2023 9:33 AM
24	Refurbish historic sites	7/27/2023 11:53 PM
25	History related to pre-pioneer people in regards to financial incentives for property owners to allow excavation of native sites.	7/27/2023 10:59 PM
26	Carving out buildings from large farms and properties so they can be preserved separately!	7/27/2023 8:52 PM
27	Make sure the Teton County board coordinates standards & requirements with the National Historic Society.	7/27/2023 8:48 PM
28	More media coverage on this goal. Please make stopping destruction of old Victor Elementary a top priority. And I am so grateful that there was conversation about this at Victor City Meeting. Thank you to Sue Muncaster...thank you so very much.	7/27/2023 8:15 PM
29	This is a start	7/27/2023 7:23 PM
30	Not at this time	7/27/2023 1:34 PM
31	N/A	7/27/2023 10:19 AM
32	General education, please go further than Euro-explorers and the Mormon settlers. Please ask the Sho-Ban tribes as well.	7/27/2023 9:29 AM
33	Yes!! Preserve ALL HISTORIC SITES and DO NOT LET ANYONE ELSE build on them, even if MONEY talks!	7/26/2023 3:40 PM
34	.	7/26/2023 11:33 AM
35	Please, maintain building standards/appearance so as to preserve the unique character of the Valley. Victor's looking pretty haphazard & unplanned these days. That monstrosity of a hotel has ruined the night skies in town completely. Tacky. Out of place. They SUCK.	7/26/2023 3:11 AM
36	Work with the cities to help with downtown historic development. There are plenty of buildings (in Victor to the south of work farm) and driggs (behind Alta realty and by the gas station) that are definitely historic and definitely abandoned. Just because it's rotting and old, doesn't mean it's worth saving. Working with the cities to redevelop those properties would be good. Either buy them outright or reimburse willing landowners. It's a tough road ahead, good luck.	7/25/2023 9:35 PM
37	Safer access to historic road markers on the side of the highway.	7/25/2023 7:04 PM
38	It is important to identify historic areas within the county and historic houses and businesses that were there	7/25/2023 6:46 PM
39	Developing an official Native American Land Acknowledgement for county-wide use, and markers and education to indicate the contributions and struggles of the original owners/inhabitants.	7/25/2023 5:13 PM
40	.	7/25/2023 3:31 PM
41	Once sites are identified create a product such as the Mountain Academy tour of the Valley to call attention to accessible sites and their history and importance. https://www.tetonscience.org/students-create-travelstorysgpsa%c2%84%c2%a2-tour/	7/25/2023 3:05 PM
42	Careful not to let the historical sites be demolished and replaced with new homes, businesses, etc.	7/25/2023 3:04 PM
43	Agricultural history and heritage over buildings. Maintain large lots and agricultural activities instead of subdivisions everywhere in the county	7/24/2023 2:41 PM
44	Yes, closing the airport. It has become a nuisance that is run by the board which is mostly WY	7/20/2023 9:09 AM

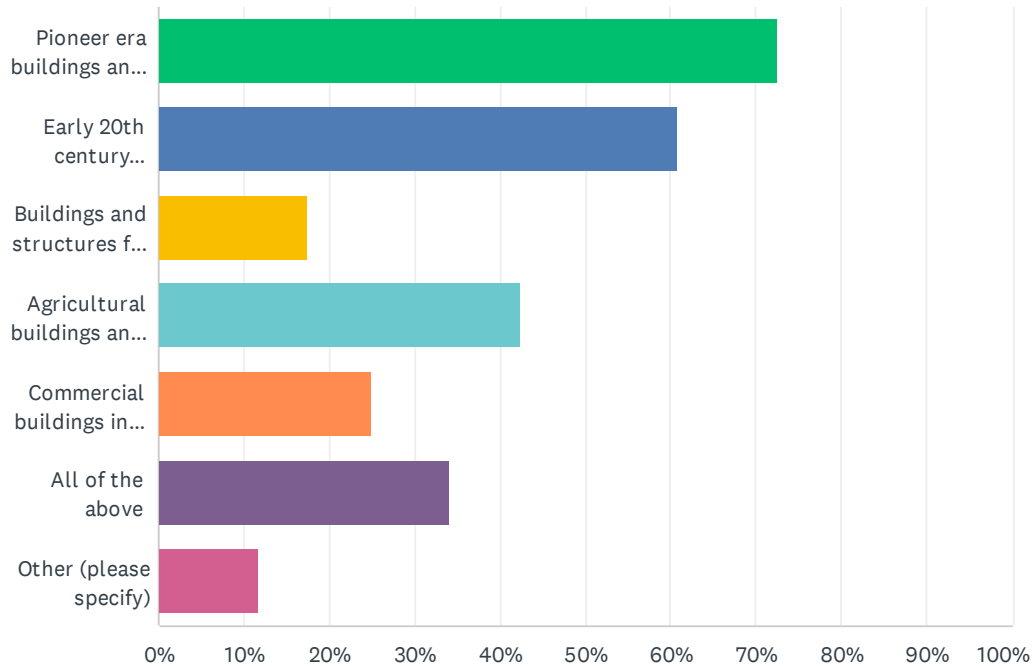
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residents are making decisions that affect the county and that only a small group of city of Driggs citizens can try to overturn. The mayor is being run by the airport board. It is the #1 issue facing this mayor.

45	Events with old timers telling stories	7/20/2023 8:18 AM
46	The importance of the landscape to the tribes needs to be a priority. The history and interpretation of the communities should acknowledge the evolution of agricultural practices and the impact that had on the communities. This would include an acknowledgement of the history of the migrant worker communities, as well as the story of settlement, development of irrigation infrastructure, and the industrialization of farm practices.	7/13/2023 11:46 AM
47	n/a	7/11/2023 3:27 PM
48	Open lands bond to help fund preservation of land	7/11/2023 2:39 PM
49	Early history narratives should be included. Toom uch emphasis on buildings.	7/7/2023 1:10 PM
50	Teton Valley has unique geological, ecological and wildlife characteristics that should be included in everything the Commission does. An appreciation of the land and the history of the land, including the pre-history, should be at the base of everything that is done .	7/3/2023 12:30 PM

Q8 Tell us what types of buildings you believe to be historic in Teton County. Mark as many as apply.

Answered: 120 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Pioneer era buildings and structures from between 1888-1900	72.50% 87
Early 20th century buildings and structures from between 1900-1945	60.83% 73
Buildings and structures from between 1945-1975	17.50% 21
Agricultural buildings and structures (barns, grain elevators, other outbuildings)	42.50% 51
Commercial buildings in towns	25.00% 30
All of the above	34.17% 41
Other (please specify)	11.67% 14
Total Respondents: 120	

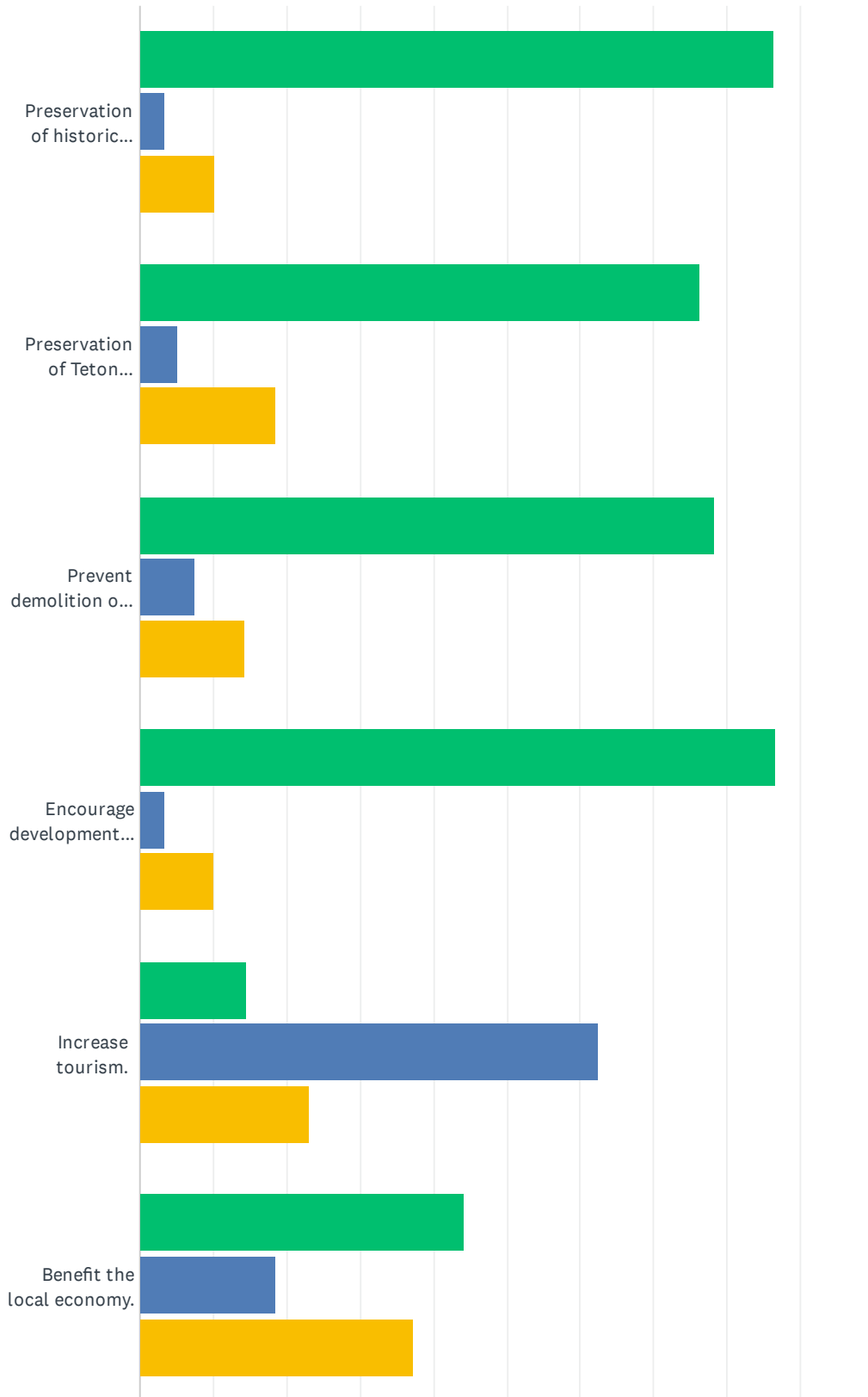
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	historic migration corridors, waterways, plant or animal resources that are historic	8/20/2023 1:04 PM
2	Cemetery and historic sites.	8/17/2023 11:29 AM
3	Sam area, pea sheds, railroad bridges & depots, old tie hack camps, old USFS ranger stations (DeCosta, Grandview, etc)	8/7/2023 2:49 PM
4	train stations, really old style barns	8/2/2023 1:42 PM
5	"Buildings and structures" includes agricultural buildings and structures.	7/31/2023 9:15 AM

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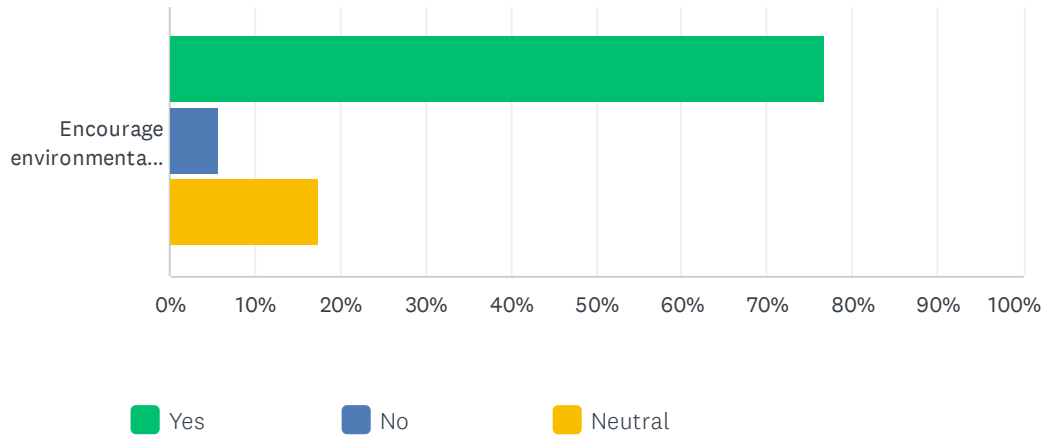
6	The old courthouse building in Driggs is the only thing that I can think of that ought to be considered historic. I'm sure there's more but I'm not sure preserving a 150 year old barn is important	7/28/2023 10:29 AM
7	Anything that has "significant" historic value. All of it is part of history but focus on things that had a significant event, home of influential/important people, etc. Not just every home/structure built prior to 1975 adds value.	7/28/2023 9:33 AM
8	Any building that are older than 50 years, though historic significance and integrity would need to be considered to prioritize	7/27/2023 10:59 PM
9	Cabins	7/27/2023 8:52 PM
10	Battlegrounds? Native American sites?	7/25/2023 9:08 PM
11	Native American sacred and important sites	7/25/2023 5:13 PM
12	Ranch farming sites w existing homes still in place	7/13/2023 3:47 PM
13	Any structures meeting the criteria for NRHP listing should be considered historic in Teton County	7/13/2023 10:29 AM
14	I would include commercial buildings depending on age.	6/30/2023 3:37 PM

Q9 Which of the following are your personal reasons for Teton County to have a historic preservation plan?

Answered: 120 Skipped: 0



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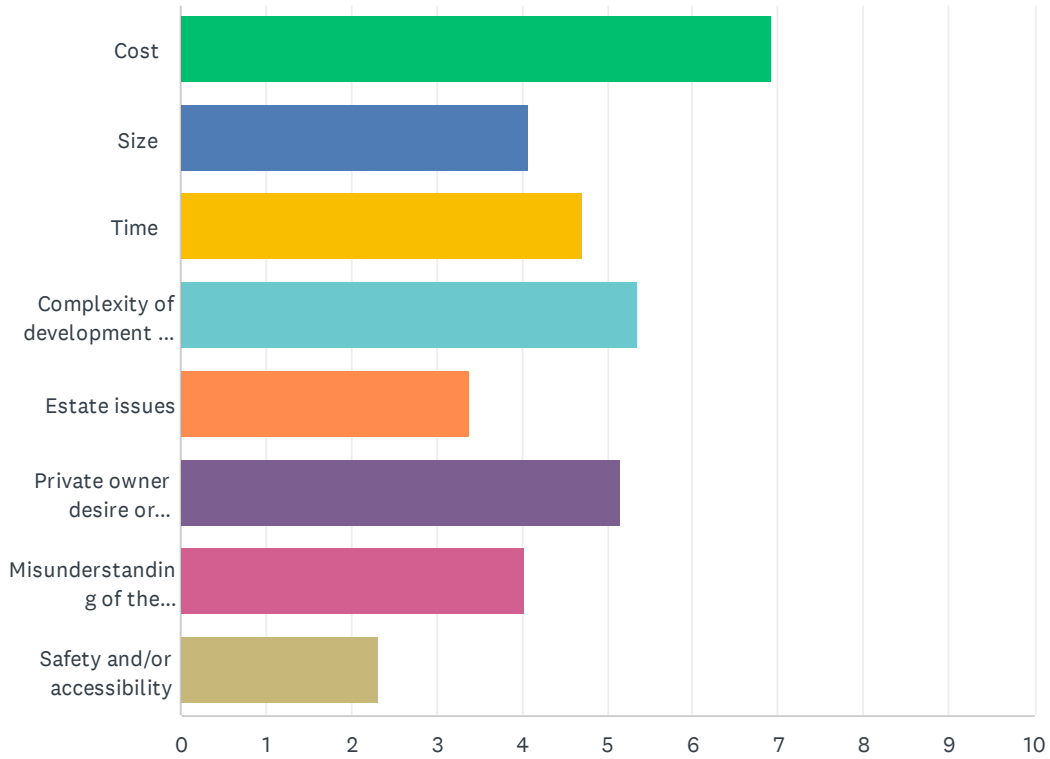


	YES	NO	NEUTRAL	TOTAL
Preservation of historic buildings.	86.44% 102	3.39% 4	10.17% 12	118
Preservation of Teton County's unique pioneer history.	76.27% 90	5.08% 6	18.64% 22	118
Prevent demolition of historic sites / buildings.	78.15% 93	7.56% 9	14.29% 17	119
Encourage development that preserves Teton County history.	86.55% 103	3.36% 4	10.08% 12	119
Increase tourism.	14.53% 17	62.39% 73	23.08% 27	117
Benefit the local economy.	44.07% 52	18.64% 22	37.29% 44	118
Encourage environmental stewardship.	76.67% 92	5.83% 7	17.50% 21	120

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	You can benefit a local economy WITHOUT using tourism as an excuse.	8/22/2023 9:22 PM
2	Pride in our county and introducing students to a potential career path. (MSU has a museum studies program that might be able to help)	8/20/2023 1:04 PM
3	Preserve Agricultural heritage	8/17/2023 11:29 AM
4	preservation of old stories and histories. Memories of the past.	8/2/2023 1:42 PM
5	Love to hear the stories of home steading	7/27/2023 8:48 PM
6	It's a balance between preservation of historic structures that are worth keeping and taking extensive photographic evidence of buildings that are not affordable or worth keeping.	7/25/2023 9:08 PM
7	Increase awareness of heritage	7/25/2023 3:05 PM
8	preserving the old hay barns around the valley would be a great way to preserve the pastoral character of the valley in a way that is important for residents and tourists alike	7/24/2023 2:29 PM
9	Make people realize that the airport is going to run this town into the ground. It is ugly, noisy, effects wildlife and serves only a few — including net jets non-commercial yet commercial enterprise.	7/20/2023 9:09 AM
10	to tell the history of the tribes on the landscape. the history of this valley did not just begin with fur traders and pioneers.	7/13/2023 11:46 AM
11	Native American history...not pioneer history	6/30/2023 11:21 AM

Q10 Rank the following as to what do you believe to be the biggest obstacles to preserving historic buildings in Teton County? (Your top selection will be the biggest obstacle, while your last selection will be the smallest obstacle in your opinion)

Answered: 120 Skipped: 0



Saving Teton County's Historic Places

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL	SCORE
Cost	55.83% 67	15.83% 19	7.50% 9	10.83% 13	6.67% 8	3.33% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	120	6.93
Size	1.67% 2	15.00% 18	15.00% 18	7.50% 9	15.00% 18	20.83% 25	15.00% 18	10.00% 12	120	4.08
Time	5.83% 7	14.17% 17	18.33% 22	20.00% 24	11.67% 14	14.17% 17	11.67% 14	4.17% 5	120	4.72
Complexity of development vs. building new	5.83% 7	25.83% 31	18.33% 22	20.00% 24	15.83% 19	9.17% 11	2.50% 3	2.50% 3	120	5.36
Estate issues	0.83% 1	5.00% 6	5.83% 7	9.17% 11	22.50% 27	22.50% 27	25.83% 31	8.33% 10	120	3.40
Private owner desire or perception of government interference	20.00% 24	10.83% 13	17.50% 21	11.67% 14	11.67% 14	15.83% 19	9.17% 11	3.33% 4	120	5.15
Misunderstanding of the financial value of historic buildings	8.33% 10	7.50% 9	13.33% 16	15.00% 18	8.33% 10	10.00% 12	26.67% 32	10.83% 13	120	4.02
Safety and/or accessibility	1.67% 2	5.83% 7	4.17% 5	5.83% 7	8.33% 10	4.17% 5	9.17% 11	60.83% 73	120	2.33

Q11 Tell us if there is another obstacle to preservation that was not listed.

Answered: 34 Skipped: 86

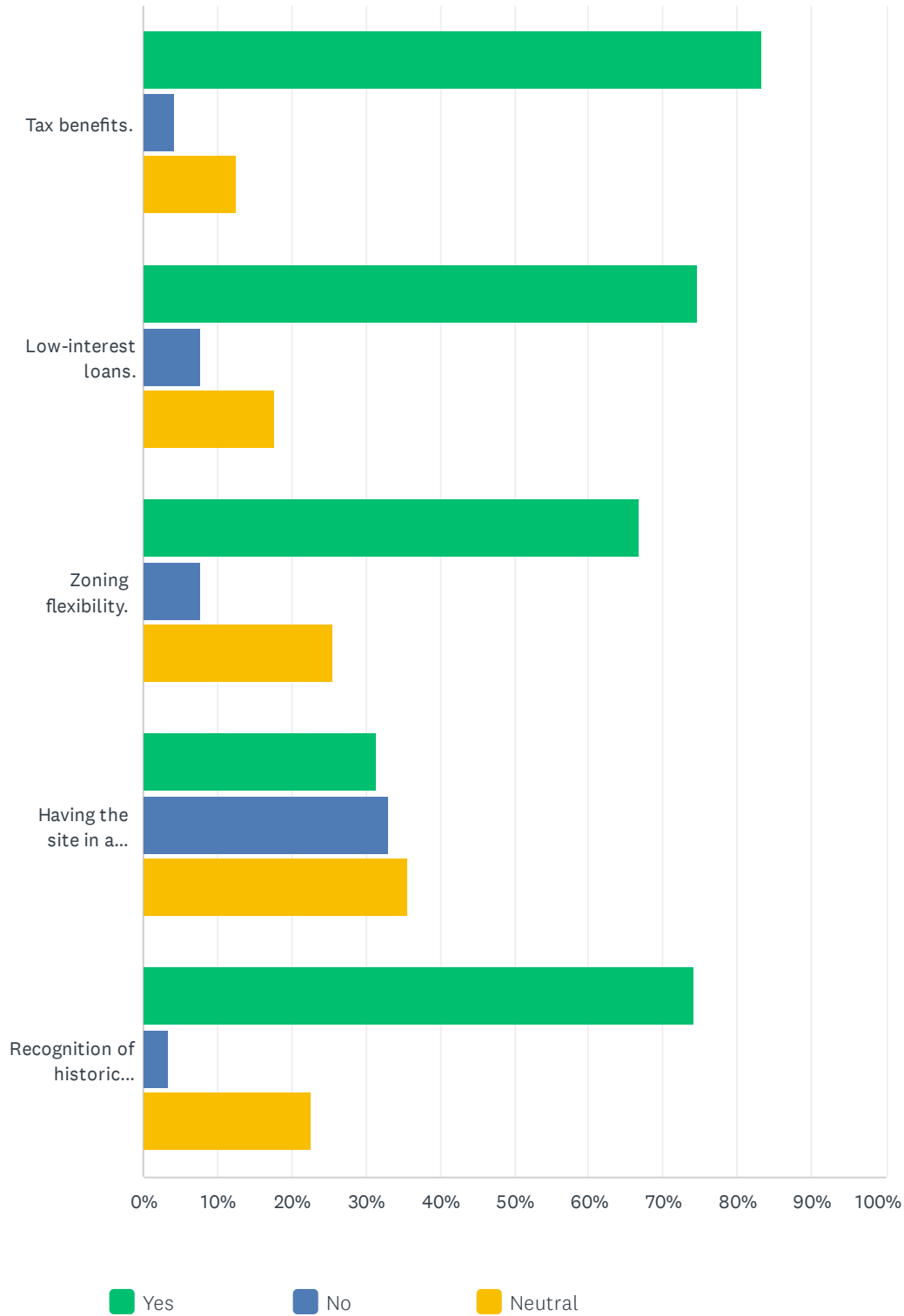
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Limits on future development after designation	8/24/2023 12:25 PM
2	None	8/23/2023 5:50 PM
3	None	8/23/2023 11:43 AM
4	I didn't rank the obstacles. I'm not sure.	8/23/2023 7:28 AM
5	\$\$	8/22/2023 6:46 PM
6	attitude "I need new"	8/22/2023 6:02 PM
7	Not appreciating the feeling that can come from a place having a strong tie to their past	8/20/2023 1:04 PM
8	Few such buildings are available.	8/20/2023 7:23 AM
9	lack of interest?	8/19/2023 3:51 PM
10	N/A	8/19/2023 1:05 PM
11	Maintaining and sustaining the interest and commitment to this project over time.	8/18/2023 10:03 PM
12	Lack of knowledge	8/17/2023 11:29 AM
13	The current pace of development in Teton Valley is sweeping up everything in its path.	8/2/2023 1:42 PM
14	Native habitat around preserved buildings.	8/1/2023 7:38 PM
15	..	7/30/2023 9:57 PM
16	Govt officials and developers who just care about \$	7/28/2023 7:06 PM
17	Relocation	7/28/2023 5:37 PM
18	No	7/27/2023 11:53 PM
19	Awareness	7/27/2023 8:52 PM
20	Coordinating with National Registry	7/27/2023 8:48 PM
21	The history and role each site or building played in our past...should be lots of storytelling. Also continues to be subtly devalued when we have to "update" the names of historical parks and sites. The word "Pioneer" seems to be given a nasty connotation. Teton Valley is being destroyed by attempts to degrade its history. This is NOT a religious issue, it is a respect for the history. That has to be separated out.	7/27/2023 8:15 PM
22	Long view value of history is hard to sell.	7/27/2023 2:51 PM
23	N/a	7/27/2023 1:34 PM
24	N/A	7/27/2023 10:19 AM
25	Interest within the community	7/27/2023 9:29 AM
26	People MOVING INTO TETON Valley and wanting to build, which FORCES people to sell lands or buildings that have been history!! ALSO there are many people having to leave the valley because of the MOVE In people forcing them OUT!!	7/26/2023 3:40 PM
27	.	7/26/2023 11:33 AM
28	I think the biggest obstacle is old-timers, understandably, selling out to developers.	7/25/2023 9:08 PM
29	Lack of awareness that historic properties exist and could be preserved.	7/25/2023 3:05 PM

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30	No	7/25/2023 3:04 PM
31	Yes, asbestos.	7/20/2023 9:09 AM
32	n/a	7/11/2023 3:27 PM
33	Code that prohibits demolition of historically significant buildings	7/11/2023 2:39 PM
34	Long term viability of structure vs. starting over and building from scratch	6/30/2023 3:37 PM

Q12 Which of the following do you believe would encourage historic preservation in Teton County?

Answered: 120 Skipped: 0



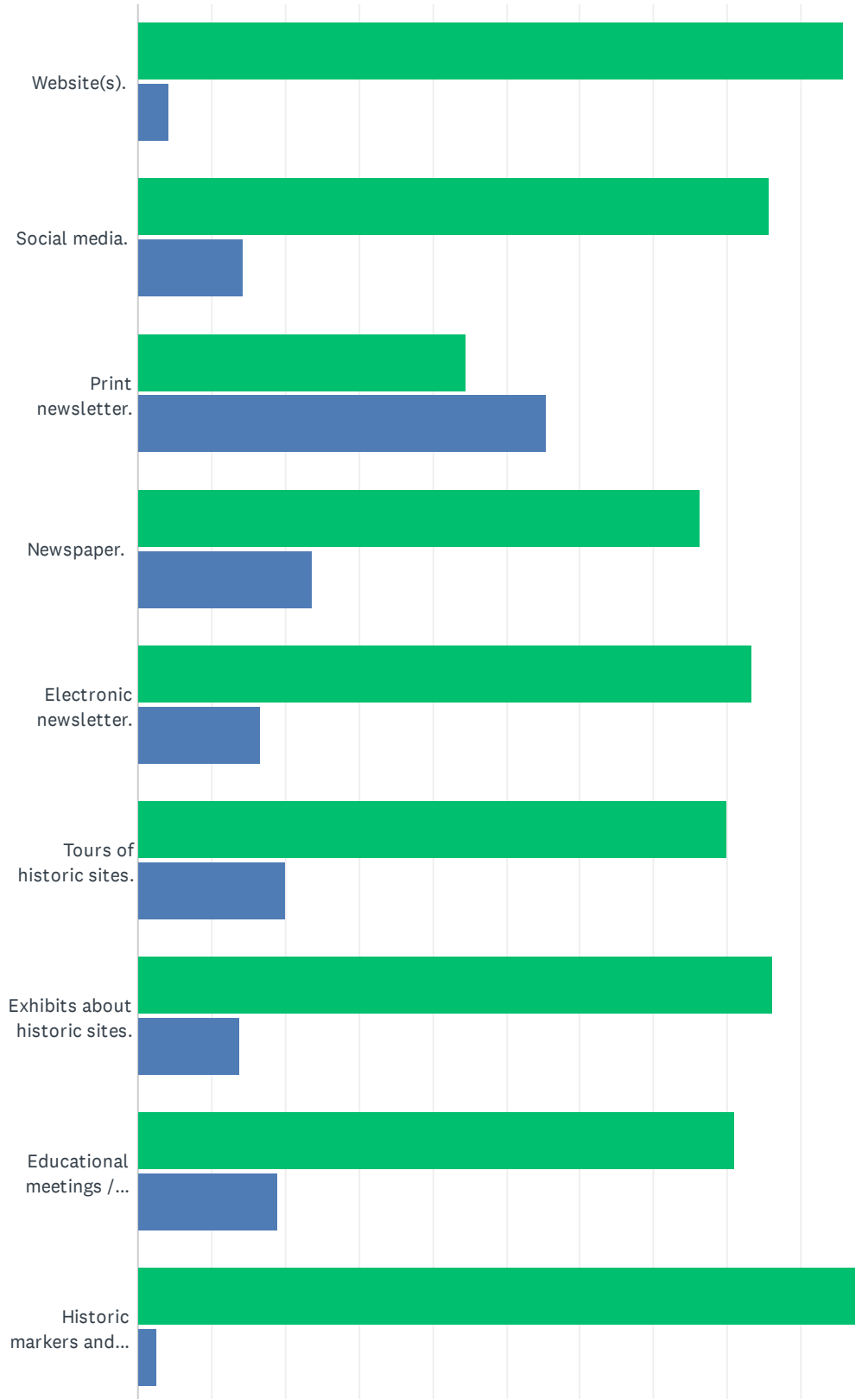
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	YES	NO	NEUTRAL	TOTAL
Tax benefits.	83.33% 100	4.17% 5	12.50% 15	120
Low-interest loans.	74.58% 88	7.63% 9	17.80% 21	118
Zoning flexibility.	66.67% 78	7.69% 9	25.64% 30	117
Having the site in a tourism brochure.	31.36% 37	33.05% 39	35.59% 42	118
Recognition of historic importance of site through marker, plaque, etc.	74.17% 89	3.33% 4	22.50% 27	120

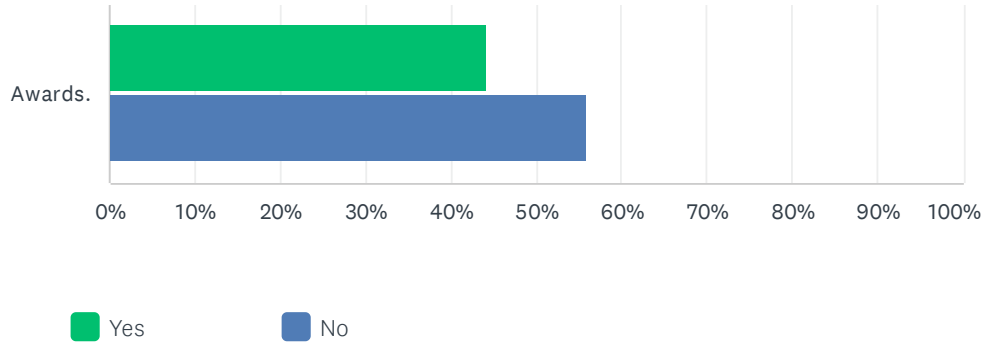
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Social media marketing to reach people	8/23/2023 7:28 AM
2	The need fit more "tourism" justification is a joke..	8/21/2023 7:54 PM
3	Better education/enhancing a culture of historic appreciation to motivate people in the first place	8/20/2023 1:04 PM
4	First, the potential preservation sites need to be identified and surveyed to learn the scope of the project. Then appropriate actions can be determined.	7/31/2023 9:15 AM
5	Reduced connection/building fees.	7/25/2023 9:35 PM
6	Closing the airport would greatly benefit the city	7/20/2023 9:09 AM
7	an annual gathering or speaker series where historians can give talks, tribal members can tell the history of their people on the landscape, and other cultural demonstrations can happen. Engagement should be a big part of preservation.	7/13/2023 11:46 AM
8	Access to restoration + preservation resources, and/or consultation with a designer/architect to preserve history but increase functionality for modern era	7/11/2023 3:17 PM

Q13 In what ways should Teton County inform and educate the public about historic preservation in the county?

Answered: 120 Skipped: 0



Saving Teton County's Historic Places



	YES	NO	TOTAL
Website(s).	95.76% 113	4.24% 5	118
Social media.	85.71% 102	14.29% 17	119
Print newsletter.	44.55% 45	55.45% 56	101
Newspaper.	76.36% 84	23.64% 26	110
Electronic newsletter.	83.33% 90	16.67% 18	108
Tours of historic sites.	80.00% 88	20.00% 22	110
Exhibits about historic sites.	86.24% 94	13.76% 15	109
Educational meetings / presentations.	81.08% 90	18.92% 21	111
Historic markers and plaques.	97.37% 111	2.63% 3	114
Awards.	44.23% 46	55.77% 58	104

Q14 Please provide any additional comments or information about historic preservation you'd like to share with the Teton County Historic Preservation Commission.

Answered: 36 Skipped: 84

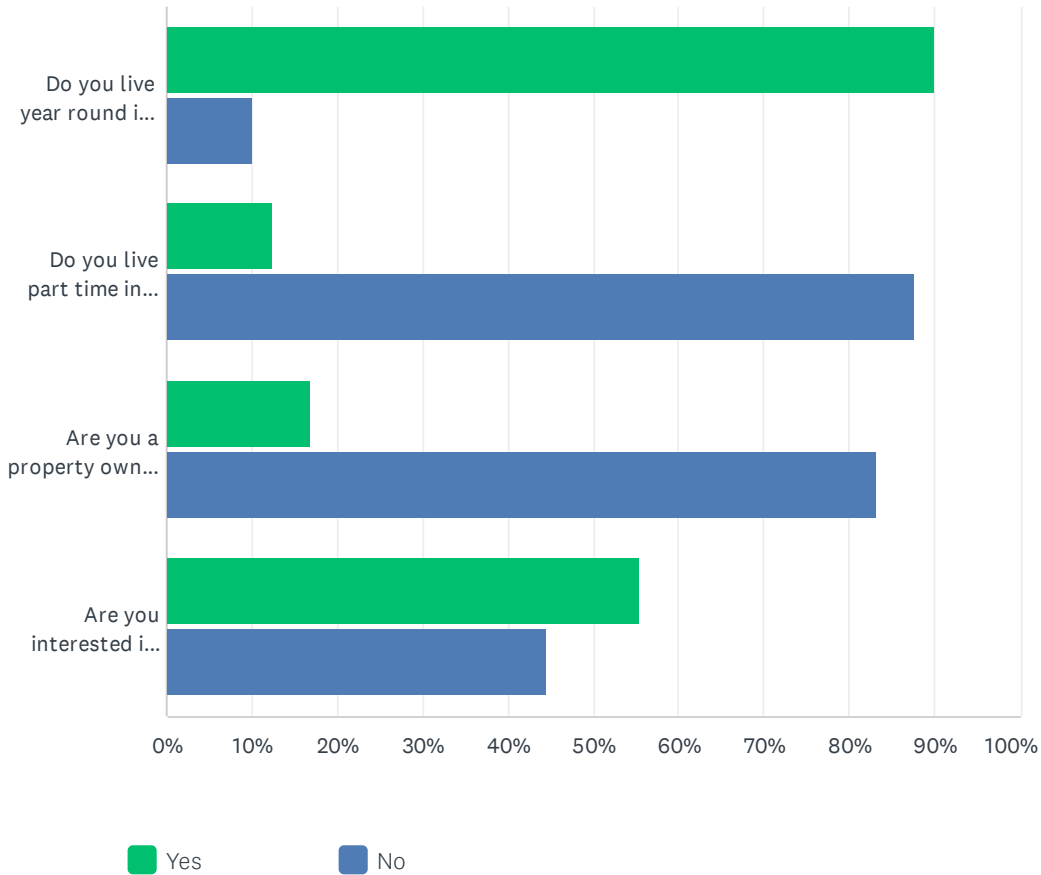
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Create a non profit- that's where the real money is in these days in Teton valley!	8/24/2023 12:25 PM
2	N/a	8/23/2023 5:50 PM
3	None	8/23/2023 11:43 AM
4	This is a good endeavor, however, it is a low priority as there are so many other issues the County needs to focus on for the betterment of the Valley.	8/23/2023 8:13 AM
5	Víctor school house Train stations	8/22/2023 6:46 PM
6	If your motivation is for additional tourism... then we disagree	8/21/2023 7:54 PM
7	So glad you're doing this. I'm sorry I can't be a part of it.	8/20/2023 1:04 PM
8	Request guidance from the US and Idaho Historic Preservation Commissions.	8/20/2023 9:21 AM
9	I believe we do a very poor job of presenting history. It tends to be so simplified and watered down that we never even try to come to terms with actual societal behaviors.	8/20/2023 7:23 AM
10	I don't think the history of Teton Valley is all that interesting.	8/19/2023 3:51 PM
11	Wonderful ideas!! THANK YOU!!!	8/19/2023 1:05 PM
12	It will probably take a lot of money and expertise to repair and maintain the historical buildings/barns/town buildings, etc.	8/18/2023 10:03 PM
13	Thank you	8/17/2023 11:29 AM
14	I think if you focus on preserving a few examples of how people lived in the past, this would be effective. Find a few willing landowners to work with who share the goal of preserving history for the future.	8/2/2023 1:42 PM
15	Please include Native American input. Thank you.	8/1/2023 7:38 PM
16	Again, before appropriate plans can be considered, the potential scope of the project needs to be identified.	7/31/2023 9:15 AM
17	Why is the County spending money on this when they have difficulty hiring and giving staff raises? Also, the money could spent on the County covering more of the health insurance cost instead of passing it along to the employees.	7/31/2023 8:56 AM
18	.,	7/30/2023 9:57 PM
19	Consider me an ally!	7/28/2023 7:06 PM
20	History is important to learn and keep around. I would like to see older buildings that get purchased have regulations on how they are redeveloped and making sure they use similar materials and keep original styles and looks alive to keep the character of the county and not totally lose it to modern building	7/28/2023 5:37 PM
21	Check out the Clio app/website. How much of our history is on there? Is it accurate? Very cool, interactive app. Great for locals and tourists.	7/28/2023 9:33 AM
22	No	7/27/2023 11:53 PM
23	It was invaluable that Sue Muncaster brought this subject up at City Council.kudos to her! Now we need an interview in TVN and Jackson papers. And the local theatre needs to be	7/27/2023 8:15 PM

Saving Teton County's Historic Places

	memorialized not marketed.	
24	N/a	7/27/2023 1:34 PM
25	Five generation family farm on old Jackson highway Is extremely dilapidated. My family does not have the resources financially to update in todays market. Any incentive to update would be extremely helpful. 9260 old Jackson highway. Seth Woolstenhulme	7/27/2023 10:33 AM
26	N/A	7/27/2023 10:19 AM
27	none	7/27/2023 9:29 AM
28	.	7/26/2023 11:33 AM
29	Let's save what we can before it's lost forever!	7/26/2023 3:11 AM
30	If the goal is connected tourism.. Then it's mis guided.	7/25/2023 4:21 PM
31	Talks at meetings of EXISTING organizations, library programs, school talks in cooperation with map reading as well as social studies.	7/25/2023 3:05 PM
32	None	7/25/2023 3:04 PM
33	We say we care about preservation, natural landscapes and wildlife, but we our actions do not align with those values. The airport is the number 1 cause of concern. It's time for the mayor to start asking questions instead of being misled by threats there would be lawsuits. How much? When has the FAA ever sued. Why did Santa Monica close their airport? How did they close the airport? We're they sued. Why does half the board members live in WYOMING?	7/20/2023 9:09 AM
34	Historic preservation is so important in this time of change. The pace of development will continue to reshape our community. We must be thoughtful in our approach to preservation so that we are not stifling needed development and improvements, and at the same time are building a social understanding of our community's origins.	7/13/2023 11:46 AM
35	n/a	7/11/2023 3:27 PM
36	Establishing a historic district in Victor and Driggs would be a great way to get ahead of development and identify historic areas now!	7/11/2023 3:17 PM

Q15 OPTIONAL: Tell us about yourself.

Answered: 119 Skipped: 1



	YES	NO	TOTAL
Do you live year round in Teton County?	89.92% 107	10.08% 12	119
Do you live part time in Teton County?	12.38% 13	87.62% 92	105
Are you a property owner of a building or structure in Teton County that you believe or know is historic?	16.95% 20	83.05% 98	118
Are you interested in receiving updates about the Teton County Historic Preservation Plan from the Teton County Historic Preservation Commission? (If yes, please leave your email address below in the OTHER box)	55.36% 62	44.64% 50	112

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	If you think we need more tourism based ideas you are wrong	8/24/2023 12:25 PM
2	laurel@laureleastman.com	8/23/2023 7:28 AM
3	cappelhans@hotmail.com	8/22/2023 1:39 PM
4	smikemarco@yahoo.com	8/22/2023 1:36 PM
5	tyson.molly@gmail.com	8/20/2023 1:04 PM

Saving Teton County's Historic Places

6	gordianknotbrowne@gmail.com	8/20/2023 9:21 AM
7	beautifulhope30@gmail.com	8/19/2023 1:05 PM
8	haddoxj@silverstar.com	8/7/2023 2:49 PM
9	susan_patla@hotmail.com	8/2/2023 1:42 PM
10	Scsewing@gmail.com	8/1/2023 7:38 PM
11	BEmason@aol.com	7/31/2023 9:15 AM
12	grifmarl23@gmail.com	7/30/2023 4:14 PM
13	Metobia22@gmail.com	7/28/2023 5:37 PM
14	I was involved in an historic preservation commission. We plan to build in our lot in Driggs and would love to see historic preservation occur in the place I care the most about.	7/28/2023 4:59 PM
15	Tess.poirier.id@gmail.com	7/28/2023 9:33 AM
16	Sktipler@gmail.com	7/27/2023 11:53 PM
17	Marian@silverstar.com	7/27/2023 8:15 PM
18	Lolliedannigirl@yahoo.com	7/27/2023 2:22 PM
19	sethtdub@hotmail.com	7/27/2023 10:33 AM
20	skippylingo@hotmail.com	7/27/2023 10:23 AM
21	teton.spark@gmail.com	7/27/2023 9:29 AM
22	jenbiz@mac.com	7/26/2023 3:23 PM
23	BevinT@trec-biz.org	7/26/2023 11:33 AM
24	Tandrews41@sbcglobal.net	7/26/2023 9:38 AM
25	mrschrispennick@gmail.com	7/26/2023 3:11 AM
26	CoreyImcgrath@gmail.com	7/25/2023 9:35 PM
27	dusty.hardman@silverstar.com	7/25/2023 9:08 PM
28	marnie.oakes@gmail.com	7/25/2023 3:05 PM
29	jeremyb@victoridaho.gov	7/24/2023 2:29 PM
30	Stella@MiniManyMemories.com	7/17/2023 1:42 PM
31	ted_kunz@yahoo.com	7/13/2023 1:09 PM
32	holmes.driggs@gmail.com (I am also interested in participating however I can. I have a graduate degree in american history and have been involved in the protection of historic places.	7/13/2023 11:46 AM
33	danielleh1122@gmail.com	7/13/2023 10:29 AM
34	katie.s.cooney@gmail.com	7/11/2023 3:17 PM
35	Dawnsmithmt@gmail.com	7/11/2023 2:39 PM
36	brianmcdermott.ski@gmail.com	7/11/2023 1:25 PM
37	vancieturner@gmail.com	6/30/2023 3:37 PM

Appendix VIII.

Historic Preservation Plan Goals (by Goal)

GOALS & OBJECTIVES	
FINAL	
Organized by Goal and Objective	
<u>Goal</u>	<u>Objective</u>
Survey & Designate Historic Buildings and Sites	
1	<i>Conduct A Reconnaissance Level Survey</i>
	Survey the three major towns of Driggs, Tetonia, and Victor, plus resources along major roadways
	Survey the unincorporated county areas not included in the first phase
2	<i>National Register of Historic Places</i>
	Compile a list of current National Register designated sites and all associated information
	Submit one NRHP nomination every-other year
3	<i>Historic Contexts</i>
	Develop a context statement under the theme of agriculture
4	<i>Local Landmark Register</i>
	Build a list of potential local landmark register sites based on approved criteria
	Begin designating sites to the local landmark register
	Designate at least two sites to the local landmark register annually
5	<i>Cultural Landscapes</i>
	Determine how to define, identify, document, and address historic cultural landscapes
Public Education & Partnerships	
1	<i>Communications</i>
	Website: Develop a framework to build out the HPC page of the Teton County website
	- Information on the intersection of historic preservation and environmental sustainability and stewardship
	- Information on NRHP-designated sites (PDFs of all the nominations)
	- Information on locally-designated sites (when and if that happens)
	- General information for property owners of historic / older buildings
	Website: Regularly update HPC website
	Website: Provide a GIS-based map of survey data
	Email List: Develop and build an email list
	Email List: Communicate with the email list at least two times per year
	Develop a positive working relationship with Teton Valley Museum
	Present annually to the BOCC, Teton Council of Governments, and city councils
	Continue our efforts to develop a working relationship with the Sho-Ban Tribes at Fort Hall
	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
2	<i>Interpretation and Exhibits</i>
	Form a subcommittee to specifically work on interpretation as public education
	Identify all partners that are interested in the development of interpretive panels
	Form a subcommittee to specifically work on exhibits as public education
	Identify a partner that can allocate space to and lead in development of a local history exhibit (determine if this is an opportunity to partner with Teton Valley Museum)

3	<i>Establish & Build Collaborative Partnerships</i>
	good
4	<i>Participate in Section 106 Reviews</i>
	Engage in the Section 106 process when the opportunity arises to provide opinions and guidance
5	<i>Update the Historic Preservation Plan</i>
	Apply for and receive a CLG grant from the Idaho SHPO to update the Teton County Historic Preservation Plan
	Conduct the update to the Teton County Historic Preservation Plan
Develop the Program to Uniquely Support Local Preservation	
1	<i>Local Landmark Register</i>
	Discuss criteria for a local landmark register to set the course for drafting a program and, if needed, ordinance
	Finalize a local landmark register program and, if needed, ordinance and begin approval process
2	<i>Develop Additional Preservation Planning Tools for Use on the Local Level</i>
	Research demolition delay ordinances and best practices; produce summary
	Research required mitigation (documentation) for demolition and best practices; produce summary
	Utilizing summaries, work through the Teton Council of Governments to develop these policies that can be integrated into local planning, zoning, and building permitting
3	<i>Utilize Existing Historic Preservation Incentives</i>
	Promote the federal rehabilitation historic tax credit to property owners of potentially eligible buildings
4	<i>Provide Regular Training for Historic Preservation Commissioners</i>
	Set aside time annually for local training to the HPC by staff or guests as well as attending state, regional or national opportunities
	Apply for CLG grants to support training and professional development opportunities for HPC and staff
5	<i>Raise Funds to Support the work of the TCHPC</i>
	Apply for CLG grants to support survey, designation, public education, and training
	As special projects arise, determine how to raise additional funds to support those projects
	Request a modest annual appropriation from the county to support basic promotion of preservation

Appendix IX.

Historic Preservation Plan Goals (by Timeline)

GOALS & OBJECTIVES				
FINAL				
Organized by Timeline				
Year	Timeline	Goal	Objective	Task
2024	2024	Survey & Designate	National Register of Historic Places	Compile a list of current National Register designated sites and all associated information
	2024	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Website: Develop a framework to build out the HPC page of the Teton County website - Information on the intersection of historic preservation and environmental sustainability and stewardship - Information on NRHP-designated sites (PDFs of all the nominations) - Information on locally-designated sites (when and if that happens) - General information for property owners of historic / older buildings
	2024	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Email List: Develop and build an email list
	2024	Develop a Local Program	Local Landmark Register	Discuss criteria for a local landmark register to set the course for drafting a program and, if needed, ordinance
	2024-2033	Develop a Local Program	Raise funds to support the work of the TCHPC	Raise public and/or private funds to support the work in general and special projects of the TCHPC
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Build collaborative partnerships	Identify organizations and meet regularly to discuss goals, objectives, and working together for the greater good
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Email List: Communicate with the email list at least two times per year
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Develop a positive working relationship with Teton Valley Museum
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Present annually to the BOCC, Teton Council of Governments, and city councils
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Continue our efforts to develop a working relationship with the Sho-Ban Tribes at Fort Hall
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Participate in Section 106 Reviews	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts
2025	2025	Survey & Designate	Conduct a Reconnaissance Level Survey	Survey the three major towns of Driggs, Teton, and Victor, plus resources along major roadways
	2025	Survey & Designate	Local Landmark Register	Build a list of potential local landmark register sites based on approved criteria
	2025	Develop a Local Program	Local Landmark Register	Finalize a local landmark register program and, if needed, ordinance and begin approval process
	2025	Develop a Local Program	Develop Preservation Planning Tools for Use on the Local Level	Research demolition delay ordinances and best practices; produce summary
	2025-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Website: Regularly update HPC website
	2024-2033	Develop a Local Program	Raise funds to support the work of the TCHPC	Raise public and/or private funds to support the work in general and special projects of the TCHPC
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Build collaborative partnerships	Identify organizations and meet regularly to discuss goals, objectives, and working together for the greater good
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Email List: Communicate with the email list at least two times per year
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Develop a positive working relationship with Teton Valley Museum
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Present annually to the BOCC, Teton Council of Governments, and city councils
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Continue our efforts to develop a working relationship with the Sho-Ban Tribes at Fort Hall
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	Participate in Section 106 Reviews	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts	
6	2026	Survey & Designate	Conduct a Reconnaissance Level Survey	Option A - Survey the unincorporated county areas not included in the towns
	2026	Survey & Designate	Conduct a Reconnaissance Level Survey	Option B - Survey the unincorporated county areas not included in the first phase
	2026	Survey & Designate	Conduct a Reconnaissance Level Survey	Option C - Survey the north county (4000 N and north)
	2026	Survey & Designate	Local Landmark Register	Begin designating sites to the local landmark register
	2026	Develop a Local Program	Develop Preservation Planning Tools for Use on the Local Level	Research required mitigation (documentation) for demolition and best practices; produce summary
	2026-2027	Educate & Build Partnerships	Communications	Website: Provide a GIS-based map of survey data
	2026-2028	Develop a Local Program	Develop Preservation Planning Tools for Use on the Local Level	integrated into local planning, zoning, and building permitting
	2026-2033	Survey & Designate	National Register of Historic Places	Submit one NRHP nomination every other year

202	2024-2033	Develop a Local Program	<i>Raise funds to support the work of the TCHPC</i>	Raise public and/or private funds to support the work in general and special projects of the TCHPC
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Build collaborative partnerships</i>	Identify organizations and meet regularly to discuss goals, objectives, and working together for the greater good
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Email List: Communicate with the email list at least two times per year
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with Teton Valley Museum
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Present annually to the BOCC, Teton Council of Governments, and city councils
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Continue our efforts to develop a working relationship with the Sho-Ban Tribes at Fort Hall
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Participate in Section 106 Reviews</i>	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts
	2025-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Website: Regularly update HPC website
2027	2027	Survey & Designate	<i>Historic Contexts</i>	Develop a context statement under the theme of agriculture
	2027	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Interpretation and Exhibits</i>	Form a subcommittee to specifically work on interpretation as public education
	2027-2028	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Interpretation and Exhibits</i>	Identify all partners that are interested in the development of interpretive panels
	2027-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>Local Landmark Register</i>	Designate at least two sites to the local landmark register annually
	2026-2027	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Website: Provide a GIS-based map of survey data
	2026-2028	Develop a Local Program	<i>Develop Preservation Planning Tools for Use on the Local Level</i>	integrated into local planning, zoning, and building permitting
	2024-2033	Develop a Local Program	<i>Raise funds to support the work of the TCHPC</i>	Raise public and/or private funds to support the work in general and special projects of the TCHPC
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	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with Teton Valley Museum
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	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Continue our efforts to develop a working relationship with the Sho-Ban Tribes at Fort Hall
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Participate in Section 106 Reviews</i>	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts
	2025-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Website: Regularly update HPC website
2028	2028	Survey & Designate	<i>Cultural Landscapes</i>	Determine how to define, identify, document, and address historic cultural landscapes
	2028	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Interpretation and Exhibits</i>	Form a subcommittee to specifically work on exhibits as public education
	2026-2028	Develop a Local Program	<i>Develop Preservation Planning Tools for Use on the Local Level</i>	integrated into local planning, zoning, and building permitting
	2027-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>Local Landmark Register</i>	Designate at least two sites to the local landmark register annually
	2026-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>National Register of Historic Places</i>	Submit one NRHP nomination every other year
	2024-2033	Develop a Local Program	<i>Raise funds to support the work of the TCHPC</i>	Raise public and/or private funds to support the work in general and special projects of the TCHPC
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	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Participate in Section 106 Reviews</i>	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts
	2025-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Website: Regularly update HPC website
2029	2028-2029	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Interpretation and Exhibits</i>	Identify all partners that are interested in the development of interpretive panels
	2027-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>Local Landmark Register</i>	Designate at least two sites to the local landmark register annually
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	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Email List: Communicate with the email list at least two times per year

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	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Present annually to the BOCC, Teton Council of Governments, and city councils
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Continue our efforts to develop a working relationship with the Sho-Ban Tribes at Fort Hall
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Participate in Section 106 Reviews</i>	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts
	2025-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Website: Regularly update HPC website
2030	2027-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>Local Landmark Register</i>	Designate at least two sites to the local landmark register annually
	2026-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>National Register of Historic Places</i>	Submit one NRHP nomination every other year
	2024-2033	Develop a Local Program	<i>Raise funds to support the work of the TCHPC</i>	Raise public and/or private funds to support the work in general and special projects of the TCHPC
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Build collaborative partnerships</i>	Identify organizations and meet regularly to discuss goals, objectives, and working together for the greater good
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	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Participate in Section 106 Reviews</i>	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts
2025-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Website: Regularly update HPC website	
2031	2027-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>Local Landmark Register</i>	Designate at least two sites to the local landmark register annually
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	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Present annually to the BOCC, Teton Council of Governments, and city councils
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Continue our efforts to develop a working relationship with the Sho-Ban Tribes at Fort Hall
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Participate in Section 106 Reviews</i>	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts
	2025-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Website: Regularly update HPC website
2032	2032	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Update the Historic Preservation Plan</i>	Apply for and receive a CLG grant from the Idaho SHPO to update the Teton County Historic Preservation Plan
	2027-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>Local Landmark Register</i>	Designate at least two sites to the local landmark register annually
	2026-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>National Register of Historic Places</i>	Submit one NRHP nomination every other year
	2024-2033	Develop a Local Program	<i>Raise funds to support the work of the TCHPC</i>	Raise public and/or private funds to support the work in general and special projects of the TCHPC
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Build collaborative partnerships</i>	Identify organizations and meet regularly to discuss goals, objectives, and working together for the greater good
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Email List: Communicate with the email list at least two times per year
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with Teton Valley Museum
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Present annually to the BOCC, Teton Council of Governments, and city councils
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Continue our efforts to develop a working relationship with the Sho-Ban Tribes at Fort Hall
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Participate in Section 106 Reviews</i>	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts
2025-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Website: Regularly update HPC website	
2033	2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Update the Historic Preservation Plan</i>	Conduct the update to the Teton County Historic Preservation Plan
	2027-2033	Survey & Designate	<i>Local Landmark Register</i>	Designate at least two sites to the local landmark register annually
	2024-2033	Develop a Local Program	<i>Raise funds to support the work of the TCHPC</i>	Raise public and/or private funds to support the work in general and special projects of the TCHPC
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Build collaborative partnerships</i>	Identify organizations and meet regularly to discuss goals, objectives, and working together for the greater good
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Email List: Communicate with the email list at least two times per year

203	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with Teton Valley Museum
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Present annually to the BOCC, Teton Council of Governments, and city councils
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Continue our efforts to develop a working relationship with the Sho-Ban Tribes at Fort Hall
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Develop a positive working relationship with the Teton Creek Corridor Collaborative Partners
	2024-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Participate in Section 106 Reviews</i>	Work with SHPO and federal agencies to provide an opinion on project impacts
	2025-2033	Educate & Build Partnerships	<i>Communications</i>	Website: Regularly update HPC website

Appendix X.

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 three grants in Teton County:

- ❖ Oregon Short Line & Union Pacific Depot, Victor (2012);
- ❖ Hollingshead Homestead, Tetonina (2005); and,
- ❖ Teton County Courthouse, Driggs, (1992).

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 ongoing 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.

Idaho State Historical Society, Century Farm and Ranch Program

<https://history.idaho.gov/century-farm/>

The Idaho Century Farm and Ranch program (CFRP), a partnership of the Department of Agriculture and the ISHS, was created to recognize the importance and extraordinary contribution of Idaho's farming and ranching pioneers by honoring those families who have farmed or ranched the same land their ancestors did 100 years ago, and at least forty acres of the original parcel of land is still maintained as part of the present holding. Since the program began (1990), over 450 farms and ranches statewide have been designated Idaho Century Farms or Ranches by the Idaho Department of Agriculture and the ISHS.

Every Idaho farm and ranch has a history and family story. Through the stories of families and communities people discover their place in time. These stories of achievement (setting up homesteads), courage (enduring forces of mother nature) and passion (pursuing the love of the land) have shaped people's personal values, identities, and their sense of place that guides them through life. The CFRP encourages families to share their stories of their century-long connections to farming, ranching and Idaho's land. Idaho agriculture remains a fundamentally important part of Idaho's economy, communities and way of life.

There are currently nine properties in Teton County on the CFRP list.

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 XI.

Consultant Information

Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies

<https://www.kirkhuffaker.com>

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