



ILLINOIS
STATEWIDE
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PLAN

2024-2034
ILLINOIS STATEWIDE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PLAN



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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On cover page: center left, 1426 Henry Street in the Middletown National Register Historic District, Alton; center middle, downtown Bloomington; center right, Sunset Terrace neighborhood, Highland Park

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Disclaimer

This Illinois Statewide Historic Preservation Plan uses gender-neutral and gender-sensitive language to the fullest extent possible. As gender language continues to evolve in the historic preservation community, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and the Illinois SHPO will continually reassess this usage and will make appropriate adjustments as necessary going forward.

All photographs taken by The Lakota Group unless otherwise noted.



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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations frequently used in this Plan:

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AICP	American Institute of Certified Planners
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CLG	Certified Local Government
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HARGIS	Historic & Architectural Resources Geographic Information System
HPTC	Historic Preservation Tax Credit
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund
ISAS	Illinois State Archaeological Survey
IDNR	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
IDOT	Illinois Department of Transportation
IHDA	Illinois Housing Development Authority
IHPA	Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Illinois SHPO	Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
MOU	Memorandum of Agreement
MPL	Multiple Property Listings
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area

NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NHA	National Heritage Area
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHS	National Historic Site
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSB	National Scenic Byway
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
PA	Programmatic Agreement
Plan/SWP	Illinois Statewide Historic Preservation Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USHUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

KEY DEFINITIONS

Archaeology: The study of past peoples through their material remains.

Adaptive Use: The use of a building, structure, or site other than for its historic or original purpose, normally involving the rehabilitation and modification of the historic resource.

Certified Local Government: A municipality or county recognized by the Illinois SHPO and National Park Service as having established local historic preservation programs and meeting standards consistent with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Contributing Resource: Any building, structure, or object that adds to the historical, architectural, or cultural integrities and qualities within a historic district.

Cultural Landscape: A geographic area comprising historic, cultural, and natural resources and other features associated with an important historic event, activity, or person and people.

Cultural Resource: Remains or indicators of past human activities, including artifacts, sites, landscapes, and objects of importance to a culture or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons.

Eligible: A historic or cultural resource that meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or local designation.

Geographic Information Systems: A computer and software system for creating, managing, analyzing, and mapping data and information.

Historic Context: A framework for organizing historic properties and cultural resources that share a common history, geographical location, and time period.

Historic District: A significant concentration of buildings, structures, sites, or objects united together architecturally, historically, or culturally eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places or designated locally.

Historic Preservation Commission: A board established by a local legislative authority responsible for surveying and inventorying significant historic and cultural resources, designating local landmarks and historic districts, and conducting design reviews on designated buildings and places.

Historic Preservation Ordinance: A local law enacted under the Illinois Historic Areas Protection Act that permits a municipality or county to establish a historic preservation commission and to designate landmarks and historic districts.

Historic Resource: Any building, site, structure, object, district, place, or landscape considered to have historical, architectural, or cultural importance.

Intangible Cultural Resource: Traditions, knowledge sets and skills, expressions, objects, and cultural spaces associated with a particular racial or ethnic group or community.

Inventory: A catalog of buildings, structures, objects, and sites within a specified area usually identified through a formal survey and including those resources already listed or considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or designation locally.

Mitigation: An action to minimize or offset an adverse effect on a historic or cultural resource.

Multiple Property Documentation: A nomination to the National Register of Historic Places that records written statements of historic context and associated property types and provides a framework for evaluating the significance of a related group of historic properties.

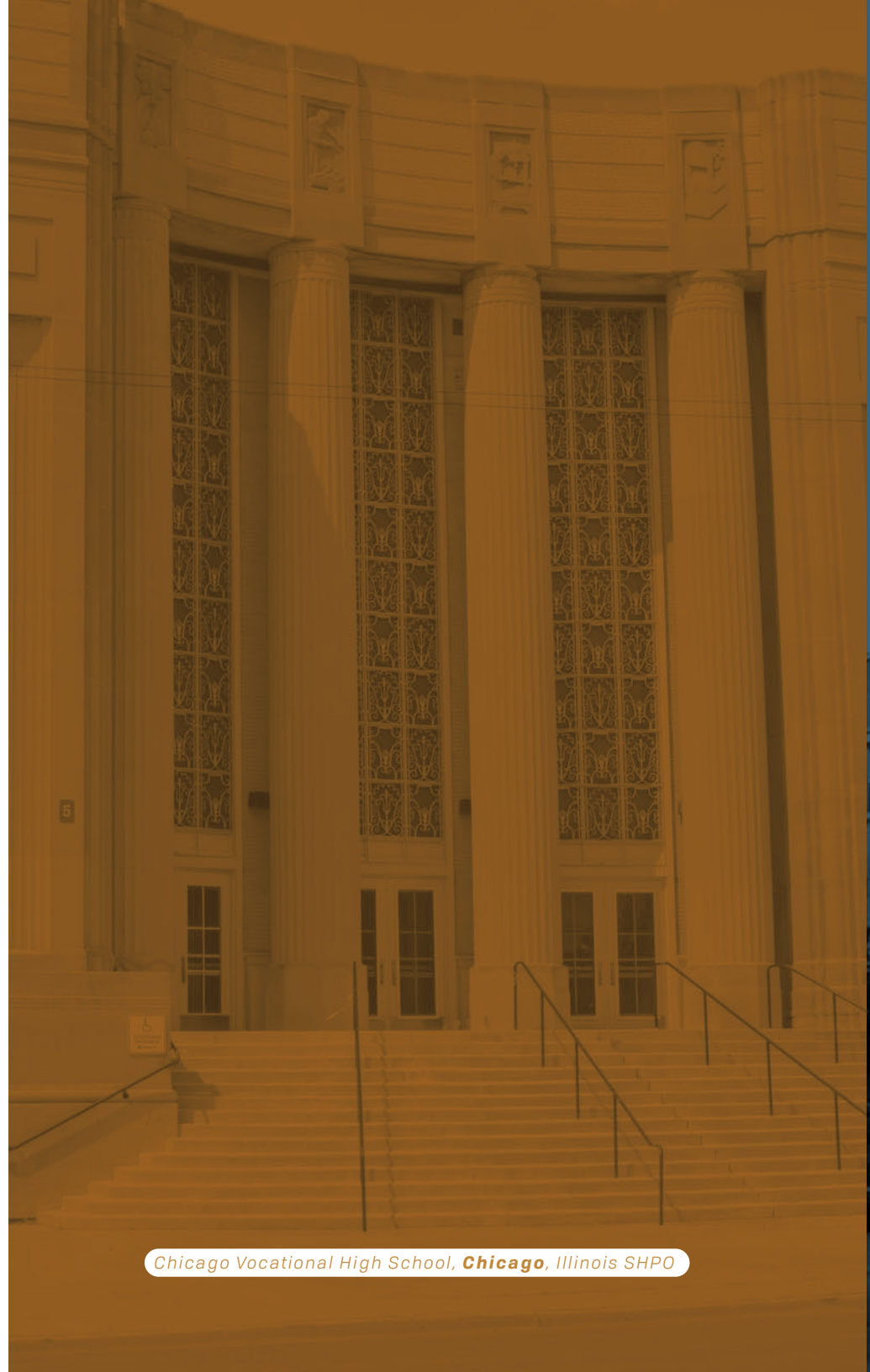
National Historic Landmark: A building, site, structure, object, or district significant to the history of the United States and designated by the United States Secretary of the Interior.

National Register of Historic Places: This nation's official inventory of buildings, sites, structures, and places worthy of preservation established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Non-Contributing Resource: A building, structure, or object that due to date of construction, reversible or irreversible alterations, or other factors do not contribute or add to the architectural, historical, and cultural significance of a historic district.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Refers to the Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties—Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction.

Survey: The documentation of the types, styles, and features of each historic resource present in a particular area or neighborhood.



Chicago Vocational High School, **Chicago**, Illinois SHPO

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INTRODUCTION

Every Illinois community encompasses buildings, sites, and landscapes that reflect our common heritage, places that shape our understanding and perception of history. Cahokia Mounds near Collinsville offers a view into the complex world of Indigenous American life in Illinois prior to European contact. In west central Illinois, Bishop Hill, and its surviving buildings tell the story of Swedish newcomers seeking religious freedom and new opportunities. Pullman in Chicago provides a captivating glimpse of a distinctively designed company town and the lives of its factory workers; African-American Pullman porters were instrumental in the development and function of this center for industry and transportation. These and many others are representative of Illinois' distinctive historic environments and the stories they tell of the diverse peoples who shaped and contributed to every community's quality of life and sense of place.



State Street, Alton



EVERY ILLINOIS
COMMUNITY
ENCOMPASSES
BUILDINGS, SITES,
AND LANDSCAPES
THAT REFLECT OUR
COMMON HERITAGE,
PLACES THAT SHAPE
OUR UNDERSTANDING
AND PERCEPTION OF
HISTORY.



Main Street, Galena



Belvidere

Our Preservation Past

The historic preservation movement in Illinois has had many pivotal moments involving the state's vast inventory of historic buildings, districts, archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes. An early-known preservation effort in the state was Robert Todd Lincoln's donation of his famous father's Springfield home in 1887 to the State of Illinois. In 1891, the Illinois General Assembly purchased new cemetery grounds for the remains of the early settlers of Kaskaskia, the site of the first state capital. Only four years later would the State acquire Lincoln's Tomb from the National Lincoln Monument Association, bolstering its role as an important steward of the legacy of one of the country's most compelling political figures.

In 1906, the purchase of the John Wood Mansion, home of the 12th Illinois Governor, by the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County, and the acquisition of Pierre Menard's House in Ellis Grove by the State of Illinois in 1928 both illustrated an increasingly active period of preservation endeavors on the part of both state government and local advocates. However, it would not be until the Great Depression that a more systematic and organized approach to preserving the state's heritage would take root. In 1930, the Illinois Department of Public Works commissioned a new plan for the preservation of the state's historic sites in its portfolio, among them New Salem, Fort Kaskaskia, the Vandalia Statehouse, and later, the Ulysses S. Grant Home, deeded to the State of Illinois by the City of Galena in 1931. Before the start of World War II, the University of Chicago would complete its archaeological investigations of the Kincaid Mounds, once a thriving Indigenous American settlement on the Ohio River. The Historic American Building Survey, initiated in 1933 as a New Deal jobs program, began its work to document buildings in Illinois counties and communities.

By the late 1940s and 1950s, preservationists in communities across Illinois began organizing coalitions to grapple with the challenges of neighborhood disinvestment and building neglect, changing economics, and the growing call for urban renewal. In 1948, the Old Town Triangle Association formed and allied itself with other neighborhood organizations to preserve this neighborhood's distinctive mix of worker cottages and Victorian homes. With interest in preservation on the rise, Chicago would end the 1950s with the creation of the Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks—the first in Illinois—with advisory powers on local preservation matters. By the 1960s, Galena would become the first municipality to adopt a local historic district, largely on the efforts of residents concerned with the protection of its priceless heritage.

The ratification of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) by the U.S. Congress in 1966 would further galvanize the preservation movement in Illinois. With the National Register of Historic Places as a new tool for identifying and evaluating places of interest for of preservation, communities from Canton and Old Shawneetown to Lockport, Rock Island, Rockford, and many others between, would spearhead efforts to nominate buildings and sites of iconic stature and importance, such as the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio in Oak Park, the McLean County Courthouse and Square in Bloomington, and Washington Park in Ottawa, the site of the first of the famous debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas.

Most markedly, however, the NHPA and the National Register program helped motivate a new generation of preservation enthusiasts eager to not only document important buildings and sites but also to promote the various ways preservation contributes to community identity and quality of life. This new enthusiasm sparked local efforts in surveying and inventorying properties, adopting landmark and historic district ordinances, and establishing historic district commissions. In 1975, the City of Evanston and its newly created commission would inventory 230 properties worthy of local protection. While the 1970s were a witness to many preservation successes and the burgeoning of a vibrant preservation scene in many cities and towns across the state, the demolition of the Chicago Stock Exchange building in 1972 served as a poignant reminder that energetic advocacy and outreach to decision-makers will always be a necessity.

Downtown Leroy



Evanston



Preservation Now

Today, even with decades of preservation milestones in Illinois, including the recent adoption of state-sponsored historic preservation tax credit programs, there remain challenges to sustaining preservation efforts and learning ways to represent all of Illinois' peoples. Small towns often lack incentive programs scaled to serve Main Street districts and traditional neighborhoods as well as the capacity and local knowledge sets to advance their preservation initiatives. In the Chicago metropolitan area, several suburban municipalities have weakened historic preservation ordinances and de-designated local landmark districts. Teardowns also remain a stubborn, ongoing threat to the historic housing stock in the Chicago region. Beyond these issues are the continued loss of historic and archaeological resources throughout the state due to neglect, development pressures, and changing economics. Farmsteads, industrial complexes, schools, religious buildings, historic theaters, and archaeological sites are among many types of resources at threat in the state.

While there are many participants, entities, and stakeholders in the Illinois preservation movement, the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (Illinois SHPO) administers critical federal and state preservation programs and offers information and technical assistance that enable and support preservation initiatives. Established in 1969, the SHPO follows the NHPA mandate, where each state appoints a state historic preservation officer. Reiteration of NHPA Notification Requirements.

Is this a pivotal moment in Illinois preservation? According to the many stakeholders who participated in creating the 2023-2032 Illinois Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, now is the time to explore new pathways to a future where historic preservation fosters vibrant towns and cities, communicates a message of relevancy, and preserves the historic and cultural resources important to our collective heritage and memory. Most importantly, given the deeply rooted Euro-centric perspectives on what resources and places merit preservation, going forward the Illinois historic preservation movement must embrace the buildings and places expressive of all peoples and cultures within the state. Illinois must work towards a more inclusive, equitable, and holistic view of our

past. A more dynamic presence and participation in these preservation efforts by the Illinois SHPO and other state agencies is also critical. Such a presence would go beyond the delivery of current programs—it must also encompass new initiatives, partnerships, and collaborations that achieve the aspirations of the Illinois preservation community.

The goals, strategies, and implementation actions presented in this new Statewide Historic Preservation Plan reflect the issues and priorities of preservationists throughout Illinois, garnered through a broad outreach and community engagement effort comprising regional workshops and meetings, online listening sessions, and a statewide survey. Stakeholder groups included archaeologists and cultural resource managers, non-profit advocacy organizations, Main Street revitalization programs, tourism, and economic development entities, museums and historical societies, historic preservation commission and municipal preservation planners, Tribal Nations, state agencies, colleges and universities, and other preservation and allied professionals. While this SWP focuses on the work of the Illinois SHPO, any preservation advocate, entity, or institution can use this document to advance their historic preservation initiatives. This in turn helps build a more vital and engaged preservation constituency in the state.

Upper Bluff National Register Historic District, **Joliet**



OUR PRESERVATION PRIORITIES

The preservation planning priorities identified by Illinois preservationists focus on seven key issues and challenges facing the state. These include in no particular order of precedence or priority:

PRIORITY

Enhancing Local Preservation.

In its essence, historic preservation is about maintaining and protecting the buildings, places, and traditions that matter most to communities—it is what helps us understand our histories and the value of our heritage. Providing education, guidance, and support to historic preservation commissions and local preservationists can help build expertise, proficiency, and motivation for preservation action.

PRIORITY

Spurring Economic Growth and Resiliency.

The recent adoption of state-administered historic preservation tax credits has demonstrated the power that such programs have in adapting old buildings to new uses and in revitalizing once-struggling downtowns and neighborhoods. However, Illinois SHPO and its preservation partners can do more to promote preservation-based revitalization and economic development across the state with carefully designed programs and services that meet the needs of the state's communities.

PRIORITY

Documenting Important Resources and Striving for Positive Preservation Outcome.

There is increasing interest across the state in identifying and documenting a variety of historic and cultural resources, including sites sacred to Tribal Nations, archaeological sites, industrial landscapes, farmsteads, Mid-Century resources, Route 66, and places of importance to the state's underrepresented populations. Active survey and documentation efforts can help discover these and other significant resources and lead to their effective preservation planning and protection against adverse actions.



Lake Street, **Oak Park**

PRIORITY

Engaging the Public and Shaping the Preservation Message.

Elevating the relevance and importance of historic preservation to community quality of life is a perennial issue for Illinois preservationists. Shaping a compelling narrative on the ways preservation benefits all generations as well as local decision-makers can ensure a greater understanding of the need to preserve places and support the entities and organizations that do the work of preservation.

PRIORITY

Forging Successful Partnerships.

Collaborations with traditional and non-traditional partners, with Tribal Nations, and networking in local communities can help to leverage resources, programming, and expertise to advance preservation initiatives of importance to all stakeholders. This is also critically important at the state level where, according to many stakeholder perspectives, there are many opportunities for intradepartmental, interagency, and outside organizational collaborations that can take place to provide new services, sources of information, and technical assistance to preservation partners across Illinois.

PRIORITY

Promoting Diverse History through Relevancy & Inclusiveness.

Preservationists throughout the state recognize there are many cultural, ethnic, racial, and social dimensions to Illinois' history yet discovered and illumined to broader audiences. At the same time, there are younger generations attracted to the stories and meanings of places rather than the mechanics of designating them as historic districts. Making diverse communities and younger generations active participants in preservation can build a cross-cultural and cross-generational appreciation of the state's heritage.

PRIORITY

Building Illinois SHPO Capacity.

To have a significant and vigorous statewide historic preservation movement, the Illinois SHPO needs to play a critical leadership role. Over the decades, the Illinois SHPO office has experienced various changes within the state government, including shifts in its organizational structure and fluctuations in staffing levels. These changes have impacted its ability to provide services and pursue new preservation initiatives. As a result, the capabilities of local preservation partners to realize preservation goals and benefits have also diminished. More of the state's valuable heritage will be preserved for future generations with Illinois SHPO and the broader Illinois preservation community joining forces to lead the way.



*Illinois Centennial Monument, **Logan Square, Chicago***

ILLINOIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION MOVEMENT TIMELINE

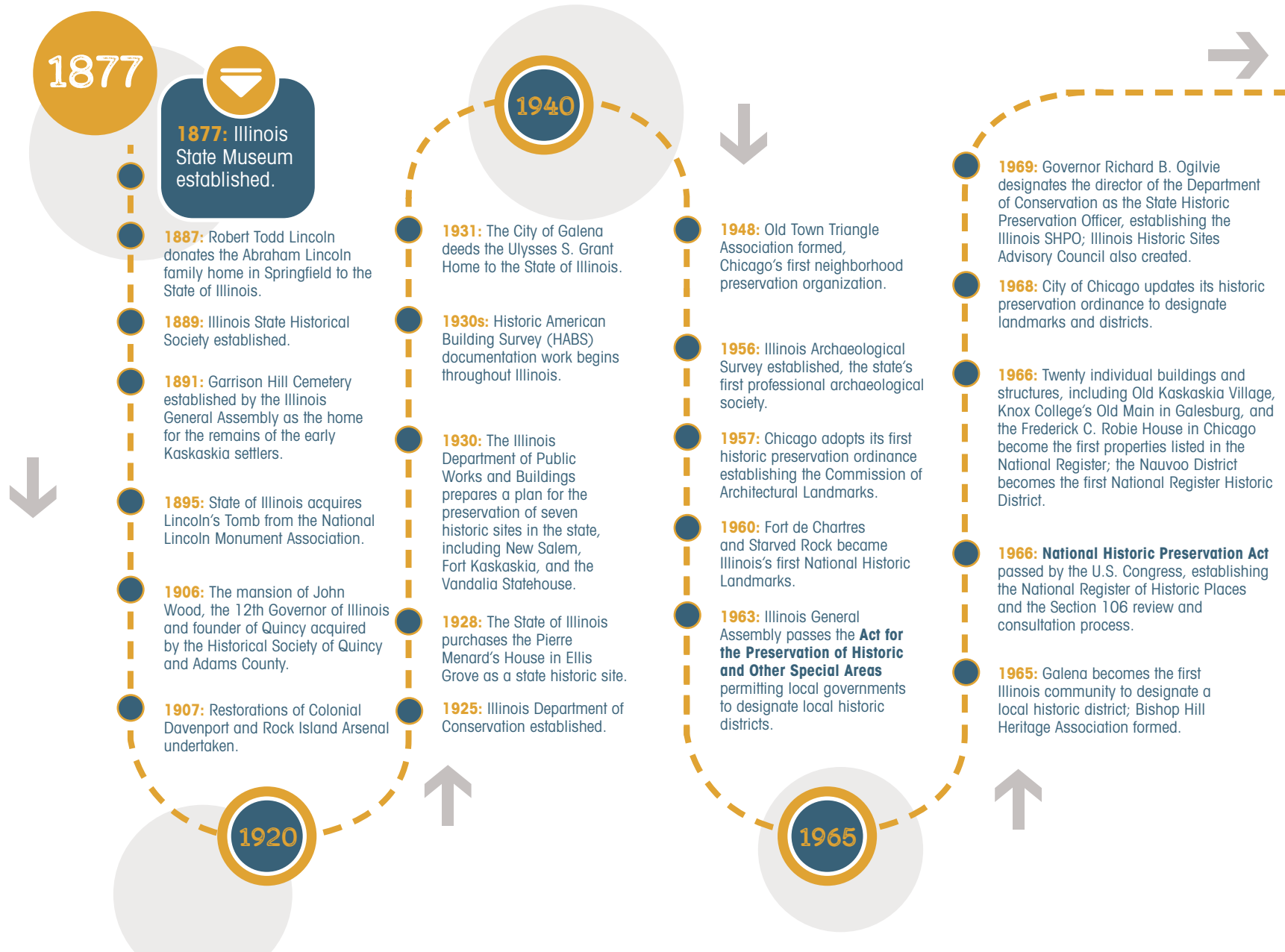
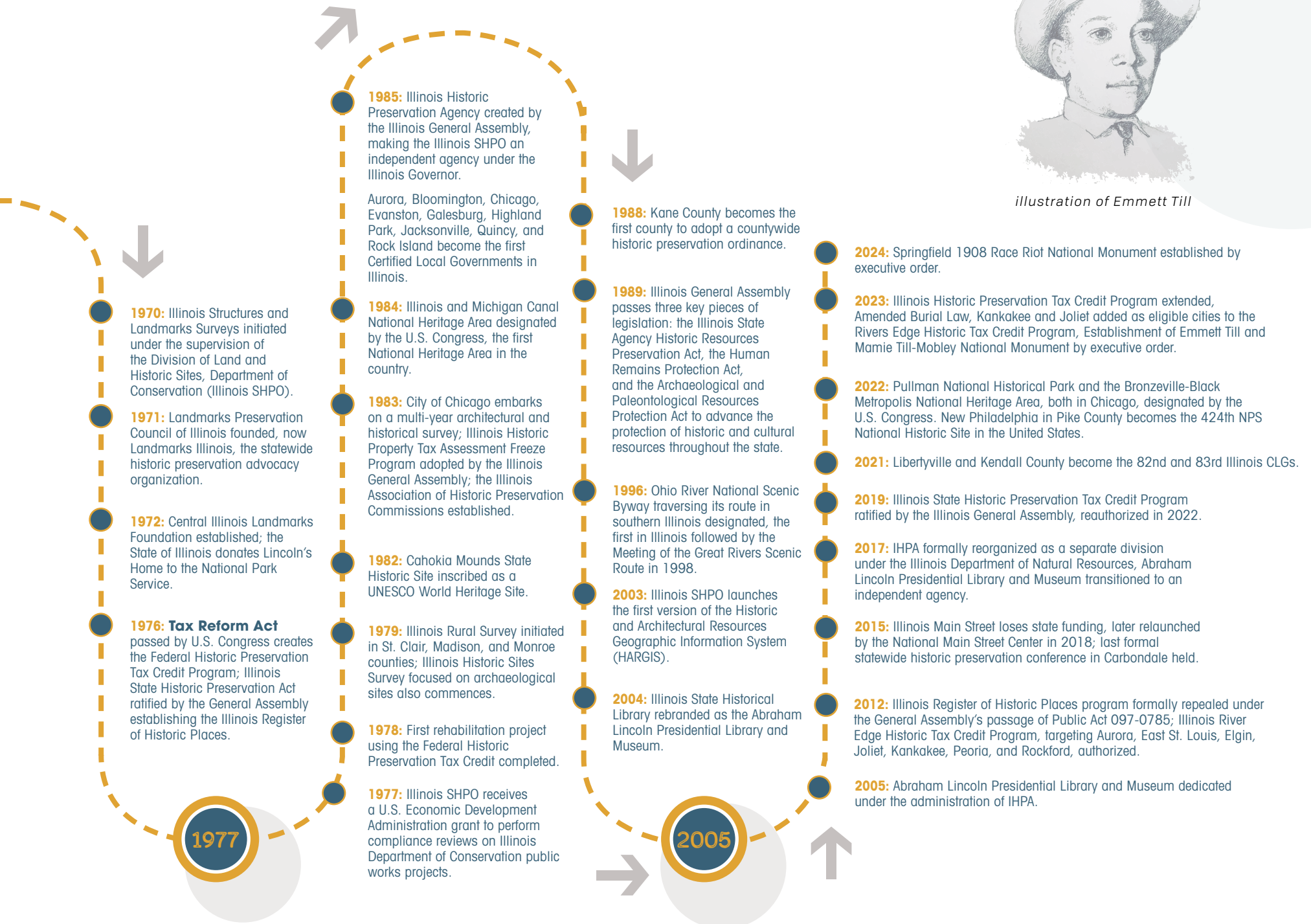




illustration of Emmett Till



SECTION 1

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE OVERVIEW

The State of Illinois established the Illinois SHPO in 1969 as part of a network of State Historic Preservation Offices created across the country to implement the preservation policies and programs of the National Park Service (NPS) as mandated under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and as amended in 1976, 1980, 1992, and 2016. These programs include the National Register of Historic Places, Certified Local Governments, and the Section 106 review process for federal actions impacting historic and cultural resources. Illinois SHPO operates within the Division of the Office of Realty and Capitol Planning, Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and governed under the provisions of the Illinois Historic Preservation Act (20 ILCS 340) and other preservation-related legislation.





THE ILLINOIS SHPO'S
VARIOUS PROGRAMS
AND INITIATIVES
SERVE TO FACILITATE
THE RECOGNITION OF
SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC
AND CULTURAL
RESOURCES AND
THE LONG-TERM
MANAGEMENT AND
STEWARDSHIP OF
THE STATE'S HISTORIC
PLACES AND BUILT
ENVIRONMENTS.



Previously, between 1985 and 2018, Illinois SHPO was constituted as the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, which also housed the state's historic sites and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield. Today, the IDNR maintains the state's collection of 56 historic sites and memorials, and associated archival documents, artworks, and artifacts, as part of the Division of Historic Sites.

The Illinois SHPO's various programs and initiatives serve to facilitate the recognition of significant historic and cultural resources and the long-term management and stewardship of the state's historic places and built environments. The SHPO administers several of these programs in partnership with the NPS, the U.S. Department of the Interior as well as those required under state legislation. These key programs include:



Alton Prison Ruins, Alton

Archaeology and Cultural Resources Review

Archaeology involves the identification, investigation, and management of resources such as mounds and Indigenous American burial sites, shipwrecks, ruins, and other sites and places likely to reveal the many histories of the state. Under the NHPA and the Illinois State Agency Historic Resource Preservation Act, Illinois SHPO reviews any federal or state funding or permitting actions for their effects on archaeological resources. In addition, the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act, adopted by the Illinois General Assembly in 1990, also requires the review of investigations or projects concerning archaeological resources located on all public lands, including those owned by counties, municipalities, park districts, and forest preserves. Apart from these key responsibilities, Illinois SHPO provides other forms of assistance and guidance regarding archaeological matters in the state, including working with the **Illinois State Archaeological Survey's Office of the State Archaeologist**, based at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and other state agencies on the administration and protection of the state's archaeological and cultural resources.

Certified Local Government

Established in 1980 under an amended National Historic Preservation Act, the Illinois **Certified Local Government (CLG)** program encourages counties and municipalities to establish local historic preservation programs and to participate as partners in state and federal historic preservation activities. Local governments can become CLGs by meeting three key requirements: adopting a historic preservation ordinance, establishing a historic preservation commission, and undertaking an ongoing program of survey and documentation that identifies and inventories historic and cultural resources. A community or county may also request Illinois SHPO review previously ratified preservation laws and commission procedures to determine if they meet CLG qualification standards.

Among the principal benefits of participating in the CLG program include eligibility for pass-through grants from the NPS to underwrite and conduct surveys, preservation planning, and other preservation-related activities as well as review and comment on National Register nominations for landmarks and districts prepared in their jurisdiction. Currently, there are 83 CLGs in the state including six counties: Kankakee, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, Sangamon, and Will. From 2016 to 2022, Illinois SHPO awarded more than 41 grants totaling more than \$879,000 to local CLG counties and communities.

Consultation and Compliance

The NHPA (Section 106) and Illinois State Agency Historic Resource Preservation Act (Section 707) require the review and assessment of federal or State of Illinois-funded or permitted actions on archaeological and cultural resources. This also extends to buildings, sites, structures, and objects currently listed, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. When Illinois SHPO determines an adverse effect, it consults with federal or state agencies and Tribal Nations to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts during the project planning process. Once Illinois SHPO and the sponsoring project agency reach an agreement on avoidance or mitigation measures, Illinois SHPO then prepares a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) binding parties to abide by the agreement's stipulations. Each year, Illinois SHPO reviews and evaluates hundreds of projects with potential impacts on historic properties and archaeological sites in the state.

In addition to project reviews, Illinois SHPO participates in Programmatic Agreements (PAs) with various federal and state agencies and local communities to help streamline compliance review processes. Many of these PAs involve federally-funded projects related to defense and transportation, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (USHUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs, and initiatives sponsored and undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Belvidere Funderburg House, **Belvidere**



House E, Race Riot Archaeological dig, **Springfield**, Illinois SHPO



National Register of Historic Places

The **National Register of Historic Places** is the country's official list of buildings, districts, places, structures, and objects worthy of recognition and preservation. National Register-listed places in Illinois may have significance for their distinctive architecture or design, association with an important person or historical event, or may comprise a site that has the potential to yield information about the state's pre-history. While there are no regulatory restrictions on the use and disposition of properties listed individually or as part of a district, National Register designation offers access to historic preservation tax credits and other financial incentives provided at the federal, state, and local levels. Beyond these benefits, listing helps raise awareness of heritage resources, boosting their profiles as part of heritage tourism efforts and community revitalization initiatives.

Listing properties and historic districts in the National Register requires the preparation of a formal nomination. The **Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council (IHSAC)**, mandated by the NHPA and established under the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council Act, is responsible for reviewing National Register nominations in the state. The Council makes recommendations for to the Illinois SHPO, who in turn nominates the property or district to the National Park Service for final review. The Advisory Council comprises 15 members appointed by the IDNR Director representing various areas of expertise including historians, architectural historians, architects, and archaeologists. Each year, the Advisory Council reviews 20 to 25 nominations to the National Register.

In 1976, the Illinois General Assembly passed the Illinois State Historic Preservation Act establishing the Illinois Register of Historic Places, which recognized places of historical and cultural importance to the people of Illinois. Listing in the Illinois Register did not require previous or concurrent listing in the National Register of Historic Places, although it provided some protections to listed properties, including a review period for proposed alterations to critical historic features and for any state-sponsored actions that impact or threaten a historic property. The General Assembly later amended the Act to require owner consent for Illinois Register listing. In 2012, the General Assembly repealed the program.

Tax Incentives

Illinois SHPO currently administers four tax incentive programs for historic preservation in the state. Established by the U.S. Congress under the Tax Reform Act of 1980, the **Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program (Federal HPTC)** program, offers historic property owners a 20 percent tax credit for qualified rehabilitation expenses. National Register properties listed either individually or as part of a National Register historic district or certified as contributing to the significance of a local historic district, are eligible to participate in the program. The Federal HPTC is jointly administered by Illinois SHPO and the NPS. In addition to the Federal HPTC program, Illinois SHPO manages both the State of Illinois and River Edge HPTC as well as the Illinois Property Tax Assessment Freeze programs to help spur adaptive use and historic building investment activities in Illinois communities.

Started in 2012, the **River Edge HPTC** provides a 25 percent state income tax credit on approved rehabilitation projects for income-producing properties located in a River Edge Redevelopment Zone in the river cities of Elgin, East St. Louis, Aurora, Rockford, and Peoria. The **State of Illinois HPTC Program**, initiated in 2019, also offers a 25 percent income tax credit on approved rehabilitation projects. Both programs have leveraged \$569 million in private investment in completed rehabilitation projects across the state (The Impact of Historic Tax Credit Investment in Illinois, p. 5).

Created in 1983, the **Illinois Property Tax Assessment Freeze Program** provides a 12-year freeze on property tax assessments for approved rehabilitation projects of owner-occupied single-family homes. The home must be a certified historic property listed in the National Register, a local landmark in communities with approved preservation ordinances, or considered contributing to a National Register or certain locally designated historic districts. Since 2016, 198 historic homes in Illinois participated in the program. Illinois SHPO reviews all rehabilitation projects seeking access to tax credit programs to ensure conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.



*Isabel Roberts House, Frank Lloyd Wright, **River Forest***

SECTION 2

ILLINOIS HERITAGE RESOURCES

Illinois' heritage encompasses a diverse range of historic and cultural resources, including places of archaeological importance, residential dwellings and neighborhoods, traditional commercial buildings, parks, industrial complexes, religious buildings and cemeteries, farmsteads and agricultural landscapes, schools, and educational institutions, courthouses and other civic buildings, railroad depots and engineering structures, and many others. These resources are key to understanding the diverse architecture and cultural tapestry of the state.

This chapter summarizes the existing Illinois heritage inventory. It also provides a description of threatened historic and cultural resources and those that are of emerging importance for future documentation and preservation efforts.



Central Berwyn Bungalow Historic District, **Berwyn**



THE INVENTORY OF
ILLINOIS' HERITAGE
RESOURCES DERIVES
PRINCIPALLY FROM
FORMAL DOCUMENTATION
EFFORTS, SUCH AS
FIELD SURVEYS AND
HISTORIC CONTEXT
RESEARCH, COMPLIANCE
REVIEWS, AND THROUGH
NOMINATIONS AS LOCAL
LANDMARKS OR IN THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES



DESIGNATED HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The inventory of Illinois' heritage resources derives principally from formal documentation efforts, such as field surveys and historic context research, compliance reviews, and through nominations as local landmarks or in the National Register of Historic Places. The NPS and Illinois SHPO use several preservation programs to identify and document historic and cultural resources throughout the state, among the most important is the National Register of Historic Places. Below is a brief inventory of the state's historic and cultural resources:

Belvidere High School Auditorium and Gym, Belvidere



World Heritage Sites

Illinois has two World Heritage Sites: Cahokia Mounds, the largest pre-Columbian archaeological site north of Mexico, and Unity Temple and the Frederick C. Robie House in Oak Park and Chicago respectively, both representing two of the eight individual sites constituting the 20th Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright UNESCO nomination. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designates World Heritage Sites as places or sites worthy of preservation due to their universal cultural value and as a significant accomplishment of humanity.

National Historic Landmarks

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with Illinois SHPO, designates National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) in the state. National Historic Landmarks are properties, sites, districts, structures, and places significant to illustrating and understanding an aspect of this nation's historical and cultural development. There are currently 89 NHLs in Illinois, including such resources as the Bishop Hill Colony in Bishop Hill, the Hegeler-Carus Mansion in La Salle, the Lyman Trumbull House in Alton, and Wrigley Field in Chicago. As with the National Register, NHL designation is honorary.

National Register of Historic Places

Administered in partnerships between the NPS and Illinois SHPO, the National Register of Historic Places recognizes places significant to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and cultural development of communities, the State of Illinois, and the nation. As of 2022, there are 370 National Register Historic Districts, which include thousands of contributing resources, as well as 1,586 individually listed buildings, sites, structures, and objects throughout the state. Apart from formally listed properties and sites, Illinois SHPO maintains an inventory of historic and cultural resources considered National Register eligible as determined through environmental reviews and requests made by property owners and the general public.

Another tool of the National Register are Multiple Property Designations (MPDs). While not nominations in and of themselves, MPDs include detailed information on particular historical themes and associated property types that can pave the way for future individual and district listings. An MPD includes a comprehensive historic context narrative that serves as a framework for evaluating the significance of specific property types across the state that share a common design, cultural, or historical characteristic, such as Civil War Era National Cemeteries and Native American Rock Art sites. Other MPDs focus on particular property types within a given community, such as apartment hotels in Chicago's Hyde Park neighborhood. Appendix A lists all current MPDs in the state.

Local Landmarks and Districts

Under the Illinois Historic Areas Protection Act (65 ILCS 5/11-48.2) and the Illinois Zoning Enabling Act (65 ILCS 5/11-13), the State of Illinois permits counties and municipalities to locally designate and protect landmark buildings, structures, and districts. Article VII of the Illinois Constitution also permits home-rule communities to exercise powers and functions that promote the public welfare. The Illinois CLG program also encourages local governments to adopt preservation ordinances and implement survey and designation efforts. Many CLGs and cities across the state maintain their inventories of heritage resources that incorporate National Register-listed and eligible historic buildings and structures as well as resources important locally but not necessarily eligible for the National Register.



North Main Street, **Bloomington**

OTHER HERITAGE ASSETS

The following includes a listing of other Illinois heritage assets comprising historic sites under direct ownership and management of IDNR and the NPS, and other resources comprising cohesive geographic areas and landscapes of cultural and historical importance and the subject of recognition and interpretation as part of honorary and commemorative designations, such as National Heritage Areas (NHAs) or National Scenic Byways (NSBs). Such landscapes may incorporate individual NHLs and National Register-listed resources. National Historic Sites, National Historical Parks, National Heritage Areas, and National Historic Trails involving U.S. Congressional authorization.

National Historic Sites

Different from NHLs, National Historic Sites (NHS) are single places of national significance in the United States designated, and usually owned and managed by the National Park Service. Other NHSs may be in the ownership of state and local governmental entities. The Lincoln Home in Springfield, acquired by the NPS in 1972; the Chicago Portage National Historic Site, located in Lyons in suburban Chicago, designated in 1952 and owned and maintained by the Forest Preserves of Cook County; and New Philadelphia near Barry in Pike County, newly designated in 2022 and telling the story of a vanished pre-Civil War African-American community, are the only three NHSs in Illinois.

National Historical Parks

National Historical Parks (NHP) are designations encompassing sites and landscapes with more than one property that has special significance to the history and development of the United States. The NPS may own and manage at least one or several properties or buildings within the park boundaries. The Pullman National Historical Park in Chicago, recognizing the famous company town laid out in 1880 by railcar baron George Pullman, is the only NHP in Illinois. Pullman is also an NHL, a State

Historic Site, a City of Chicago Landmark District, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. For both the NHSs and NHPs, the National Park Service may engage with non-profit partners to raise funds and undertake interpretive and educational programming initiatives.

National Monuments

National Monuments are significant sites or historic areas set aside for permanent protection because they contain objects or structures of historic, prehistoric, or scientific interest. The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorizes the President to establish National Monuments via executive order. Congress can also create NMs via legislation. Regardless, National Monuments can only be created from land owned or controlled by the Federal government. NMs may be managed by the NPS or by other agencies like the Bureau of Land Management, the US Fish and Wildlife Service. There are currently two NM in Illinois: Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley National Monument in 2023 and the Springfield 1908 Race Riot in 2024.

National Heritage Areas

National Heritage Areas (NHAs) incorporate larger landscapes of significant historic, cultural, and natural resources but are not units of the NPS as are National Historic Sites and National Historical Parks. National Heritage Areas promote and coordinate the stewardship of heritage resources through technical assistance and funding programs that support preservation, interpretation, tourism, education, and revitalization initiatives within the NHA. The NPS usually requires and underwrites the preparation of an NHA management plan that guides long-range planning, preservation, and implementation efforts by local partners and communities.

Illinois currently has three NHAs, including the nation's first, the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, established in 1984 and extending from Chicago to La Salle-Peru. With its coordinating entity, the Canal Corridor Association, the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor seeks to preserve and interpret a historically important waterway that connected the Illinois River to Lake Michigan, enabling

a new era of growth in Chicago and development of the upper Illinois River Valley. The state's two other NHAs include the Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area comprising 43 counties in central Illinois and the Bronzeville-Black Metropolis National Heritage Area located in the south side Bronzeville neighborhood in Chicago. The Looking for Lincoln Heritage Coalition and the Black Metropolis National Heritage Area Commission are the respective coordinating partners.

National Historic Trails

Illinois has three National Historic Trails that traverse the state: the Trail of Tears, passing through southern Illinois and commemorating the journey of the Cherokee people forcefully removed from their eastern state homelands to Oklahoma; the Lewis and Clark Trail, encompassing the Ohio and Mississippi River routes of the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark expedition; and the Mormon Pioneer Trail, which starts in the historic city of Nauvoo, the home of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and Brigham Young, his successor. Managed by the NPS, National Historic Trails recognize original routes or trails that have national significance related to themes such as exploration, trade, military action, and migration.

National Scenic Byways

National Scenic Byways, administered by the Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) are roadways considered significant for their intrinsic historical, scenic, cultural, archaeological, environmental, or recreational qualities. In Illinois, there are seven National Scenic Byways, including the Great River Road, Historic National Road, Illinois River Road, Lincoln Highway, Meeting of the Great Rivers, and the Route 66 National Scenic Byway. National Scenic By-Ways must have a management plan in place to guide long-term activities and funding priorities related to wayfinding signage, tourism and marketing programs, roadway maintenance, and historic and environmental resource preservation. Local and regional non-profit organizations and state tourism and transportation agencies often serve as coordinating partners with USDOT.

State Historic Sites and Memorials

The Historic Sites Division of IDNR currently oversees and manages 56 State Historic Sites and Memorials, each illustrating a different dimension of Illinois history, from its early Mississippian period as represented in the Kincaid Mounds archaeological site to the state's 20th-century urban development as represented in Chicago's Pullman neighborhood. Other State Historic Sites and Memorials preserve, interpret, and commemorate the places associated with past Illinois governors and political leaders, early settlers, and the citizens who served the state during World War II and the Korean and Vietnam Wars. The Crenshaw House State Historic Site in Junction tells the narrative of an Illinois businessman who exploited enslaved African-Americans during the early 1800s while the Dana-Thomas House in Springfield showcases the work of one of Illinois' most illustrious architects, Frank Lloyd Wright. In recent years, budget constraints and the Covid pandemic have affected State Historic Site maintenance and operations.

State Historic Sites and Memorials include:

- Albany Mounds State Historic Site, Albany
- Apple River Fort State Historic Site, Elizabeth
- Bishop Hill State Historic Site, Bishop Hill
- Black Hawk State Historic Site, Rock Island
- Bryant Cottage State Historic Site, Bement
- Buel House State Historic Site, Golconda
- Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Site, Cahokia
- Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, Collinsville
- Campbell's Island State Historic Site, East Moline
- Carl Sandburg State Historic Site, Galesburg
- Crenshaw House State Historic Site, Junction
- Dana-Thomas House State Historic Site, Springfield
- David Davis Mansion State Historic Site, Bloomington
- Douglas Tomb State Historic Site, Chicago
- Elihu Washburne House State Historic Site, Galena
- Fort de Chartres State Historic Site, Prairie du Rocher
- Fort Kaskaskia State Historic Site, Ellis Grove
- Governor Bond State Memorial, Chester



*David Davis Mansion State Historic Sites, **Bloomington***

- Governor Coles State Memorial, Edwardsville
- Governor Horner State Memorial, Chicago
- Governor Small State Memorial and Park, Kankakee
- Grand Village of the Illinois State Historic Site, near North Utica
- Halfway Tavern State Historic Site, Iuka
- Hofmann Tower State Historic Site, Riverside
- Hotel Florence State Historic Site, Chicago
- Jarrot Mansion State Historic Site, Cahokia
- Jubilee College State Historic Site, Brimfield
- Kaskaskia Bell State Memorial, Kaskaskia
- Kincaid Mounds State Historic Site, Brookport
- Korean War State Memorial, Springfield
- Lewis and Clark State Historic Site, Hartford
- Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices State Historic Site, Springfield
- Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, Lerna
- Lincoln Monument State Historic Site, Dixon
- Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site, Petersburg
- Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site, Springfield
- Lincoln Trail State Memorial, Lawrenceville
- Lovejoy State Memorial, Alton
- Martin-Boismenu House State Historic Site, East Carondelet
- Moore Home State Historic Site, Lerna
- Mount Pulaski Courthouse, Mount Pulaski
- Norwegian Settlers State Memorial, Norway
- Old Market House State Historic Site, Galena
- Old State Capitol State Historic Site, Springfield
- Pierre Menard Home State Historic Site, Ellis Grove
- Postville Courthouse State Historic Site, Lincoln
- Pullman Factory State Historic Site, Chicago
- Purple Heart State Memorial, Springfield
- Rose Hotel State Historic Site, Elizabethtown
- Shawneetown Bank State Historic Site, Shawneetown
- U. S. Grant Home State Historic Site, Galena
- Vachel Lindsay Home State Historic Site, Springfield
- Vandalia State House State Historic Site, Vandalia
- Wild Bill Hickok State Historic Site, Troy Grove
- World War II Illinois Veterans State Memorial, Springfield

THE CONTEXT FOR PRESERVATION IN ILLINOIS

Properties, districts, and archaeological sites nominated to the NRHP must relate to a relevant historic context to understand their significance and worthiness for listing. A historic context may represent a period in which social, political, economic, and cultural forces shape events and the built environments in communities. Historic contexts also have specific property types, architectural styles, and archaeological and cultural resources associated with each context period. The following summarizes the key historic contexts and associated property types found in Illinois (adapted, Illinois Heritage: Past, Present, Future, A State Historic Preservation Plan, 2012-2016, p 50).

Archaeological Contexts

Illinois archeological contexts describe the history of Native American settlements going back more than 12,000 years before European contact in the 1670s. The study of archeological contexts can help provide a greater understanding of the impact this land has had on those who have resided in the state. Furthermore, there is a wide diversity of archeological sites located within Illinois that each contain information regarding the relationships prior residents maintained with their surroundings.

More specific Illinois pre-history context periods include:

- Paleoindian to 10,000 BCE
- Early Archaic (8000 - 6000 BCE)
- Middle Archaic (6000 - 3000 BCE)
- Late Archaic (3000 - 800 BCE)
- Early Woodland (800 - 100 BCE)
- Middle Woodland (100 BCE - 300 CE)
- Late Woodland (300 - 1100 CE)
- Mississippian-Upper Mississippian (900 - 1700 CE)
- Colonial (1673 - 1780 CE)
- Pioneer (1761 - 1840 CE)
- Frontier Antebellum (1841 - 1861 AD)
- Civil War (1861 - 1865 AD)
- Frontier Post-Civil War (1865 - 1870 AD)
- Civil War (1861 - 1865 AD)
- Early Industrial (1871 - 1900 AD)
- Urban Industrial (1901 - 1945 AD)
- Post-War (1946 - present AD)



NHPA Notification Requirement

Federal regulations under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) require notification and consultation on undertakings for both the Illinois SHPO and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), not one or the other. This dual notification is essential not only for compliance but also for fostering a collaborative framework.

Architectural Contexts

Historic contexts for architecture pertain to periods and movements of common vernacular forms and prevalent architectural styles found in the state.

- **Colonial Period (1780 - 1870).** Houses and buildings dating from Illinois' early colonial and European settlement periods constitute the earliest and rarest architectural styles found in the state. French and Spanish Colonial homes represent distinct examples of colonial architecture emanating from the styles and building techniques of England and Europe. The Federal or Adamesque style, as represented in the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion State Historic Site, was a common style for both residences and commercial buildings.
- **Romantic Period (1855 - 1880).** Romantic Period architecture in Illinois includes Gothic and Greek Revival houses and commercial buildings that strove to represent a new American design expression inspired by ancient Greece and European cathedrals and castles, rather than from models in England. The Italianate also became popular across the state, influenced by the Renaissance farmhouses and villas found in Italy.
- **Victorian Period (1860 - 1900).** The Victorian Period of American architecture refers to the more ornamented architectural styles popular during the reign of Queen Victoria in the second half of the 19th century. Examples include Victorian Gothic, Romanesque Revival, Shingle, and Queen Anne. These styles were developed in the United States and Illinois as a reaction to the more simple and symmetrical designs of earlier colonial period architecture. The Second Empire emanated from a more eclectic architectural design expression made popular in France during the period.

- **Period Revivals (1895 - 1940).** Typically found in residential neighborhood development during the first half of the 20th century, Revival styles identify with a particular architectural style of an earlier time and place, including both European and American precedents. Servicemen returning from World War I and American architectural style guides of the period both acted to popularize Tudor, Renaissance, and Spanish Revival homes and buildings in many Illinois communities.
- **Modern Movement (1900 - Present).** The various phases of the Modern Movement in Illinois, from early Prairie and Craftsman homes to the ubiquitous Ranch home prevalent in suburban Chicago and elsewhere, represents a dramatic shift away from traditional building forms and construction techniques and a transition to sparer, streamlined design expression employing new materials. The Chicago School, Art Deco, Moderne, and International styles, the latter three originating from Europe, were the preferred architecture for commercial and institutional buildings.
- **Post-Modernism (1975 - Present).** Post-Modernism emerged during the 1980s as a rejection of the minimal ornamentation and straight edges and planes exhibited in buildings of the Modernist period. Post-Modern buildings feature classical design motifs, a variety of materials and shapes, and the more extensive use of color.

Historic Contexts

In addition to archaeological and architectural contexts, historic contexts refer to the forces of history that help shape and influence Illinois' cultural, economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Several key historic contexts in Illinois related to the state's Tribal Nations; its commercial, residential, and industrial development; its importance as a railroad and transportation center; its social and religious institutions; schools and educational systems; and its settlement and population by different ethnic and racial groups.

Property and Resource Types

Property types are the resources present in the built environment associated with major archaeological, architectural, and historic contexts commonly found in Illinois.

- **Agriculture and Subsistence.** Agriculture describes the practice of farming for the growing and production of crops and the rearing of animals and livestock for food and other products. Associated property types include animal shelters, barns, corn cribs, farmstead dwellings, grain elevators and silos, irrigation and drainage systems, metal bins, milking houses, pastures, processing plants, sheds and stock tanks, and storage facilities.
- **Civic and Social.** Buildings and places linked to the civic and social well-being of Illinois communities include grange, union, lodge or fraternal halls; literary, social, or other clubhouses; and the headquarters or facilities of civic or charitable organizations.
- **Commercial or Trade.** Commercial property types describe buildings and places associated with the exchange of products, commodities, merchandise, and services. Relevant property types include banks, brokerage houses, dry goods and specialty retail stores, office buildings and complexes, public markets, shipping facilities, shopping centers, stock exchanges, wholesale establishments, and warehouses, as well as the dwellings and residences of prominent merchants and businessmen.
- **Defense.** Defense and military-related property types include airfields, armories, barracks, forts and bases, institute and academy buildings, missile silos, monuments, residential dwellings within military complexes, and storage facilities.
- **Domestic.** Residential property types relate to single-family dwellings, mansions, duplexes, apartments, institutional housing, camps, military quarters, orphanages, rowhouses, and homesteads. These resources also include worker cottages and vernacular housing types, high-style, and architect-designed single-family residences, and planned residential subdivisions and their associated boulevards, roadways, parks, and landscapes.
- **Education.** Property types related to education encompass local schools, colleges, trade schools, and universities and their related administrative buildings, campus housing, classroom and laboratory buildings, and libraries, as well as the homes of well-known and prominent educators and academics.
- **Engineering.** Engineering-related property types are historic resources that involve the use of new or emerging technologies to construct buildings and structures to serve the commercial, industrial, or residential needs of local communities. Such resources include aqueducts, bridges, canals, dams and locks, power plants, reservoirs, seawalls and levees, tunnels, and waterworks.
- **Funerary.** Funerary resources include marked and unmarked burial grounds, ossuaries, burial mounds, funeral homes, mortuaries, crematoria, crypts, and burial chambers.
- **Government.** Historic resources associated with county and municipal governments in Illinois encompass county courthouses and jails, city halls, public works facilities, related administrative buildings, county and locally-owned streets and transportation facilities, treatment plants, and water towers. Property types previously and currently owned and operated by units of the federal government include administrative buildings, archival facilities, correctional centers, courthouses, customs houses, highways, military installations, and post offices.
- **Health Care.** Representative health care-related resources include doctor and dentist offices, dispensaries, hospitals, medical centers, nursing facilities, pharmacies, resorts, sanitariums, and veteran homes.

- **Industry, Processing and Extraction.** Industrial resources are buildings and complexes used for the manufacturing of goods and products including assembly plants and factories, brickyards, concrete plants, dockyards, gristmills, lumber and mining operations, printing plants, refineries, research-related facilities, reservoirs, steel and smelting furnaces, textile mills, and warehousing.
- **Landscapes.** Landscape resources encompass conservation areas, gardens, forests and natural features, islands, municipal and county parks, plazas, public squares, retaining walls and shelters, and state parks.
- **Maritime.** Historic maritime resources relate to the history of exploration, navigation, trade, and fishing along Illinois waterways. Representative resources include historic ships and water vessels, lighthouses and other navigational aids, harbors and wharves, shipwrecks and underwater archeological sites, lighthouses and navigational aids, and submerged docks.
- **Public Art and Objects.** Public art is a visual object designed and installed as a permanent fixture in a building, plaza space, park, landscape, or site, coming in the form of sculptures, statues, murals, rock art, and monuments.
- **Recreation and Culture.** Historic recreational resources host leisure and sports activities encompassing arenas and stadiums, beaches, campgrounds, gardens, golf courses, scenic byways, state parks, public parks, pools, and trails. Cultural and entertainment property types describe the places and establishments providing amusement and cultural enrichment including amusement parks, concert halls, cultural and performing arts centers, fairgrounds, museums, nightclubs, opera houses, and theaters.
- **Religion.** Property types associated with religion and religious practices include ceremonial and Native American sacred sites, churches, convents and rectories, temples, synagogues, meeting houses, monasteries, mosques, shrines, and religious schools.
- **Transportation.** Transportation-related property types that involve the transporting of people and goods between places via airports, roadways, railroads, waterways, bus, and ferry terminals. Other related resources include airstrips, bridges and trestles, control towers, docks and piers, fords and ferry sites, freight and switching yards, gas stations, hangars, mechanic shops, motels and diners, related office and administrative buildings, rest stops, roadway boulevards, roundhouses, storage facilities, trails, train depots, warehouses, and wharves.



SURVEYS AND DOCUMENTATION

Architectural, historical, and archaeological surveys provide information on identifying and managing historic and cultural resources. State and regional agencies, local governments, and private sector entities perform them as an important function of established historic preservation programs or as mandated federal and state regulatory compliance reviews. Survey efforts help lead to an understanding of what historic and cultural resources are eligible for National Register listing or other designations that advance their stewardship and long-term preservation. Surveys also have other benefits, including providing background data for Section 106 and other compliance reviews, guiding local revitalization efforts, aiding in heritage tourism activities, and stimulating general community interest in local history.

During the early 1970s, the Illinois Department of Conservation sponsored three statewide survey initiatives as directed by an NHPA mandate to maintain a comprehensive survey and inventory of the state's heritage resources. These surveys included the the Illinois Historic Structures Survey focused on places of architectural interest; the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey focused on places of historic significance; and the Illinois Archaeological Survey, focused on pre-historic and historic archaeological sites. In 1979, Illinois SHPO embarked on the Illinois Rural Survey, which documented 4,619 farmsteads and other rural-related resources across the state constructed before 1945.

Apart from statewide surveys, Illinois counties and municipalities undertake survey projects as required to participate in the Illinois CLG program to document and maintain an inventory of resources eligible for the National Register or for local designation and design review purposes. Communities may survey new areas and neighborhoods as needed or update older surveys and inventories as change and development occur over time. Notable local survey efforts include the City of Chicago's building-by-building Historic Resources Survey initiated in 1983 and completed in

1995, the Will County Rural Historic Structures Survey first started in 1988 and updated in 2019, and the ongoing survey and inventory of Recent Past resources in suburban Cook County sponsored by Landmarks Illinois and the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Several other cities and counties, including Coles County, Moline, Rock Island, Highland Park, Nauvoo, Carbondale, and Aurora, among others, have completed comprehensive survey projects.

In addition, non-CLG-designated communities may fund and pursue survey programs, such as the Village of River Forest, which in 2013 conducted a village-wide building-by-building survey to gain a baseline understanding of its significant heritage resources. Other communities may undertake a survey and inventory as part of a National Register nomination for a downtown district, neighborhood, corridor, park, or other defined area.

While survey and documentation work occurs mainly at the local level, the only federally-sponsored survey effort in Illinois consists of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS). First established in 1933 as a New Deal jobs program during the Great Depression and later formalized as part of the federal Historic Sites Act of 1935, HABS documents the nation's important examples of historic architecture across the country through measured drawings and photography. The NPS, along with other partners, created companion programs to HABS, including the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) in 1969, and the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) in 2000 to document resources important to the country's engineering and landscape design history. The Library of Congress serves as the archival repository for documentation generated by these programs.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

While the State of Illinois and the Illinois SHPO do not administer a formal historical marker program, the Illinois State Historical Society based in Springfield manages a marker program first initiated in 1934. The marker program recognizes and commemorates more than 400 sites throughout the state associated with notable people, events, and significant places important to the cultural heritage of the state. In addition to the Illinois State Historical Society marker program, other communities and organizations in Illinois have established initiatives to interpret local and regional history, such as Elgin's Heritage Plaque Program or the Looking for Lincoln Story Trial sponsored and managed by the Looking for Lincoln Heritage Coalition. The City of Chicago is embarking on a heritage marker program to elevate the untold stories of the city's cultural history.

THE JOHN PATTON CABIN BUILT 1829

THE JOHN PATTON CABIN, ORIGINALLY SITUATED 3½ MILES SOUTHEAST OF THIS SITE, IS A STRUCTURE INTIMATELY LINKED WITH THE RELATIONS OF WHITES AND INDIANS ON THE ILLINOIS FRONTIER. BUILT WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF KICKAPOO INDIANS FROM A NEARBY VILLAGE, IT WAS HOME TO JOHN AND MARGARET WILEY PATTON AND THEIR 12 CHILDREN.

THREE YEARS LATER THESE PEOPLE'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS WERE COMPLETELY DISRUPTED BY THE PANIC ASSOCIATED WITH THE BLACK HAWK WAR OF 1832. AN ADDITION ON PATTON'S CABIN WAS LEFT WINDOWLESS AND DUBBED "FORT PATTON" BY THE WHITE SETTLERS. IN 1984 THE CABIN WAS RESTORED TO ITS 1829 APPEARANCE.

ERECTED BY THE ILLINOIS HISTORY CLUB OF LCHS AND
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1987

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES DOCUMENTATION INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Historic and Architectural Resources Information System (HARGIS) is the Illinois SHPO's primary publicly accessible online database of information related to documented historic resources in the state. First launched in 2003 and updated in 2012 and 2021, HARGIS uses ArcGIS, a cloud-based mapping platform administered by Illinois SHPO. The principal sources of data maintained in HARGIS include information from the Illinois Historic Structures, Landmarks, and Rural Surveys; resources individually listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; designated National Register Historic Districts; and other documented resources for which Illinois SHPO has yet to determine eligibility. The database also includes downloadable versions of National Register nominations. Currently, there is a backlog in entering architectural surveys and National Register properties into the system. In addition, the HARGIS does not permit access by outside preservation professionals, local preservation planners, or the general public for the submission of new information related to historic properties, including survey data generated by CLG-supported survey projects.

Illinois SHPO and the Illinois State Museum jointly manage a separate online database for cultural resources, the Illinois Inventory of Archaeological Sites (IIAS), accessible only to qualified and credentialed archaeologists and cultural resource management professionals.

Several Illinois communities maintain accessible and searchable digital versions of their historic and architectural inventories, among them the City of Chicago, which made its Chicago Historic Resources Survey available online in 2003. Landmarks Illinois sponsors and manages a web-based inventory of Recent Past resources of suburban Cook County undertaken in partnership with the School of the Art Institute Graduate Program in Historic Preservation.

HERITAGE RESOURCE PRESERVATION ISSUES AND PRIORITIES

Several demographic and economic trends and issues impact the preservation of historic and cultural resources in different ways in different parts of the state. Preservation stakeholders identified ongoing population loss, shrinking municipal budgets, and the absence of technical and financial resources as significant impediments to local historic preservation. Development pressures in Chicago and suburban cities and communities continue to spur the demolition and loss of traditional commercial buildings and the housing stock in older neighborhoods. Stakeholders also believe that ongoing education, outreach, and messaging efforts on preservation's benefits in promoting community quality of life are critical to gaining the support of decision-makers and maintaining effective local preservation programs.

During the stakeholder and community engagement process, preservationists considered the following heritage resources as high priorities for future preservation:

- State Historic Sites
- Main Street Commercial Buildings
- Historic Schools and Public Buildings
- Historic Housing and Traditional Neighborhoods
- Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites
- Cemeteries, Parks, and Landscapes

Regional workshop participants and survey respondents identified the State Historic Sites as a high preservation priority given State budget constraints, the reduction of the time these sites are open to the public, and a backlog of maintenance projects. The lack of maintenance leads to further deterioration of these significant state-owned and local community heritage assets.

Historic schools throughout the state, including both publicly owned and those maintained and operated by private or religiously affiliated entities, continue to be a particular concern to many stakeholders as enrollment increases in some communities drive the need for new and larger facilities and demographic shifts and population decline in others lead to school building closures and demolitions. Stakeholders also identified the reuse and rehabilitation of historic downtown commercial buildings as particularly challenging as existing historic preservation tax credit programs are not feasible and easily scalable to smaller projects and some local communities may lack the resources to underwrite property rehabilitation financing programs. Maintaining and preserving historic parks, cemeteries, farmsteads, and other cultural landscapes are also other highly important preservation priorities.

Preservation advocates also considered the heritage resources of underrepresented communities in Illinois, including African-American, Asian-American, Hispanic and Native Americans, Women, LGBTQ+, and other ethnic and cultural groups as high priorities worthy of new surveys, context studies, and other documentation efforts of underrepresented.

Greektown Cultural District, Chicago



Harlan Hall, Marshall



SECTION 3

ILLINOIS PRESERVATION PLANNING CONTEXT

The preservation and collaborative stewardship of landmarks and historic places occurs with the concerted involvement of government agencies and elected decision-makers, property owners, investors and developers, and other preservation partners and advocates. The public and private sectors also work within a framework of adopted legislation and policies that guide state and local-level preservation actions.





City hall, **Highland Park**



DESPITE THESE BROAD
TRENDS, THERE ARE
OPPORTUNITIES FOR
ILLINOIS COMMUNITIES
TO PURSUE
APPROACHES THAT
INTEGRATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
AS A MEANS FOR
SUPPORTING VIBRANT
PLACES AND QUALITY
OF LIFE



Changes in land use, economic, and political trends also affect and influence preservation practices in different ways in Illinois' diverse regions. The state's urban areas have a unique set of land use and economic factors impacting historic preservation, although land use trends and preservation issues also vary significantly within different suburban areas and Chicago neighborhoods. Development pressures and teardowns continue to be the main factors behind the demolition of historic resources. Cities and communities outside the Chicago region also face their own distinct demographic and economic challenges, including declining industrial, employment, and stagnating population growth.

Despite these broad trends, there are opportunities for Illinois communities to pursue approaches that integrate historic preservation as a means for supporting vibrant places and quality of life. This section summarizes key legislation, policy practices, and socioeconomic forces that shape the work of historic preservation around the state.



FEDERAL PRESERVATION POLICIES

The Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution delegates the oversight and control of local land use to state and local governments, largely limiting the federal role in historic preservation. The principal federal role focuses on maintaining the federal-state-Tribal Nation partnership established through the NHPA of 1966, minimizing federally sponsored effects on historic and cultural resources, and maintaining in good faith the heritage resources owned and managed by the NPS and other federal agencies. Therefore, preserving and protecting landmarks and historic districts is essentially a land use decision made within communities but enabled through state legislation and adopted policies. This section provides an overview of related federal-level legislation and policies that guide federal agency preservation activities.

The **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966**, establishing the National Register of Historic Places and the Section 106 compliance review process, is the principal federal-level policy concerned with local preservation efforts. The NHPA mandates the appointment of State Historic Preservation Officers as part of an ongoing partnership to administer the National Register and other NPS-sponsored preservation programs within a given state or territory. Section 110 of the NHPA also requires that all federal agencies assume responsibility for the stewardship of historic properties in their jurisdiction or portfolio. The **NHPA Amendments of 1980** authorized the creation of the Certified Local Government program.

Before the NHPA, the U.S. Congress ratified the **Antiquities Act of 1906** enabling the President of the United States to declare National Monuments and Landmarks of prehistoric and historic importance located on federally owned lands. The Antiquities Act led later to the adoption of the **Historic Sites Act of 1935**, which formalized the HABS documentation program and the U.S. Historic Sites Survey as part of a broader, more energetic effort to inventory nationally significant historic, cultural, and architectural resources worthy of preservation, located on both federally

and privately-owned land. Several sites identified through this effort would later become National Historic Sites administered by the NPS while the NPS would designate others as NHLs under a more formalized program enabled under the NHPA of 1966. The NHPA Amendments of 1980 later required the owner's consent for NHL designation for properties under private ownership.

In addition to the NHPA, the U.S. Congress passed several other pieces of legislation during the late 1960s and 70s that introduced additional consultation processes for federal actions on historic and cultural resources. Section 4(F) of the **U.S. Department of Transportation Act**, ratified in 1966, mandates the USDOT consult with the USDOl and other federal and state agencies on potential effects on historic and cultural resources due to proposed federally funded or permitted transportation projects. The USDOT must avoid all impacts and effects unless there is no feasible alternative. The NEPA of 1969 outlines federal policy and review procedures regarding the protection of the natural environment, including historic and cultural resources, during the planning of federally supported and assisted actions. Under NEPA's environmental reviews, a federal agency proposing the action must undertake and integrate a review of potential impacts on heritage resources under Section 106 of the NHPA. An agency must complete the Section 106 review process before the issuance of any federal agency decision under NEPA.

In addition to these, there are several other federal legislative acts focused on the protection of archaeological materials, cultural resources, and Native American sacred sites from federal actions. The **Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974** seeks to preserve historic, prehistoric, and archaeological sites and artifacts potentially destroyed or lost from federally-funded activities related to dam or reservoir construction. The **American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978** protects the inherent right of Native Americans to exercise their traditional religious and ceremonial practices, including access to sacred sites and possession of associated artifacts and objects used in those practices.

The **Archaeological and Resources Protection Act** of 1979, as amended, requires federal permits for the excavation and removal of archaeological resources located on both federal and Tribal Nation land, and imposing significant penalties for those who violate the Act's permitting provisions. The Act defines archaeological resources as any material remains of past human life or activity more than 100 years old. Taking the Archaeological and Resources Protection Act one step further, in 1990, Congress ratified the **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act**, as amended, to now mandate the repatriation of Native American human remains, artifacts and other objects to Tribal Nations excavated or discovered on federal land. The Act also requires federal agencies, museums and institutions receiving federal funding to inventory remains or items in their possession for return to their rightful Native American descendants.

Although not a regulatory policy, the **Tax Reform Act of 1976** as amended establishes the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit (HPTC) program providing a 20 percent federal income tax credit used to rehabilitate certified historic commercial, industrial, and other income-producing properties. The HPTC program remains the principal federal-level incentive tool for encouraging investment and adaptive use in historic properties.

In addition to these policies and legislative acts, there are several Executive Orders issued by the President of the United States related to federal-level preservation activities. In 1996, under the Clinton Administration, **Executive Order #13007: Indian Sacred Sites**, requires all federal land management agencies to accommodate access and use of sacred sites located on federally-managed land by Tribal Nations. Also in 1996, **Executive Order #13006: Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities**, encourages the location of federal offices and facilities in historic properties, preferably in central downtown locations wherever practical and feasible. In 2000, **Executive Order #13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments**, obliges all federal agencies and departments to consult with Tribal Nations when considering new agency programs and initiatives.

ILLINOIS PRESERVATION STATUTORY POLICIES

The Illinois SHPO's primary statutory responsibilities emanating under the NHPA include the appointment of a State Historic Preservation Officer and the administration of the National Register of Historic Places, CLG, and Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit programs as well as the Section 106 consultation process with various federal agencies and Tribal Nations. Other state-level legislation requires the SHPO's participation in other review and compliance processes related to state agency actions on historic and cultural resources. The Illinois SHPO, operating under the provisions of the **Illinois Historic Preservation Act**, as amended, currently administers both mandated NHPA and other state-authorized preservation programs for the benefit of Illinois residents. As part of IDNR, it has a mission to *"manage, conserve, and protect Illinois' natural, recreational, and cultural resources, further the public's understanding and appreciation of those resources, and promote the education, science, and public safety of Illinois' natural resources for present and future generations."*

Similar to the Section 106 provisions of the NHPA, the **Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Act** (20 ILCS 3420 or Section 707) requires the review of all state-funded, licensed, or permitted projects for their potential effects on resources already listed or deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as well as the identification of any historic or archaeological resources present within a specified project area. If the investigation and review determine an adverse effect on resources will occur in the project area, Illinois SHPO will enter into a consultation process with the sponsoring state agency to consider a feasible alternative. Both the state agency and Illinois SHPO may agree on a feasible alternative through the execution of an MOU. Illinois SHPO may also enter into PAs with state agencies on more routine and repetitive state undertaking where adverse effects on resources are more predictable and known.

In terms of cultural and archaeological resources, the **Illinois Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act** seeks to protect archaeological and paleontological sites located on state, county, and municipally-owned property. The Act requires permits for all archaeological investigations unless already undertaken as part of Section 106 or Section 707 compliance reviews. Any unauthorized disturbance of archaeological resources or human remains may result in penalties and the imposition of civil damages. The **Human Remains Protection Act** also imposes penalties for the unlawful disturbance of human remains, grave markers, or mounds located within unregistered cemeteries over 100 years old on both public and private lands and mandates consultation with descendant communities regarding disposition of human remains when encountered

Illinois counties and communities have different pathways in which to designate local landmarks and historic districts: through the use of local zoning authority, the adoption of a historic preservation ordinance, or the exercise of home rule powers. Zoning ordinances are the primary means by which counties and municipalities regulate local land use. The **Illinois Zoning Enabling Act** (65 ILCS 5/11-13 and Section 11-13-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code) authorizes the use of zoning *"to ensure and facilitate the preservation of sites, areas, and structures of historical, architectural, and aesthetic importance."* To this day, many cities and towns across the state designate local landmarks and districts as an overlay to existing zoning districts. The **Illinois Historic Areas Protection Act** (65 ILCS 5 and Section 11-48 of the Illinois Municipal Code) allows communities to prepare and enact local historic preservation ordinances to designate and protect areas, places, buildings, structures, works of art, and other objects having a special historical value." Local historic preservation ordinances are a valid constitutional exercise of the municipal police power as granted under the 10th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Under Article VII, Section 6(A) of the Illinois State Constitution, Illinois communities over 25,000 in population automatically receive "home rule" status, providing them with the power to perform any function pertaining to local affairs including enacting *"... zoning and historic preservation ordinances."* Communities under 25,000 in population may elect to become home rule by referendum.

Parallel to municipalities, the **Illinois County Historic Preservation Law** (55 ILCS 5) empowers county governments to undertake surveys and establish historic preservation commissions with the express purpose of identifying landmarks and districts of countywide significance.

Other state legislation concerns state preservation incentives and other history-related educational aims. The **Historic Residence Assessment Freeze Law** (35 ILCS 200) created the Illinois Property Tax Assessment Freeze Program intended to spur investments and rehabilitation activity for historic single-family homes. In addition, the **Historic Preservation Tax Credit Act** (35 ILCS 5/228) and the **Illinois Income Tax Act** (35 ILCS 5/201), as amended, authorizes the state's two HPTC programs, the Illinois HPTC, and the River Edge HPTC, respectively. Two additional legislative acts, the **County Historical Research Act** (55 ILCS 95), which enables county boards to appropriate funds for historical research, and the **Local Historian Act** (50 ILCS 130), permitting local governments to appoint a local historian, both serve to advance efforts in documenting local history and in preserving important records and artifacts.

Trends and Conditions

Illinois contains many contrasts. By land use, it is predominantly a rural and agricultural state, with about 30 million acres devoted to cropland, grassland pasture, or forests, and approximately 2.6 million acres of urban areas (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2012). Juxtaposed with Chicagoland, the third-largest metropolitan area in the United States, the rest of the state retains much of its rural character. While issues affecting historic preservation do not pertain only to cities, the density of Illinois cities means more buildings face a more diverse set of pressures and threats than in rural places.

A second contrast affecting preservation in Illinois is population and its relationship to Illinois' urban—rural dichotomy. The issues of population growth and decline often have opposite impacts on historic preservation. Illinois, like most of the country, continues to see population losses from its rural areas and smaller cities. Population loss means there is less demand for buildings such as existing homes. Conversely,

rapid population growth in some urban neighborhoods and suburban communities creates development pressures that can adversely impact historic neighborhoods.

For the first time in its history, Illinois saw a very slight population decline of -0.9 percent from 2010 to 2023, but the losses were greater in rural Illinois and smaller metro areas. During the 2010 to 2023 period, the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (excluding counties in Indiana or Wisconsin that are part of the MSA) grew +1.2 percent, although the U.S. Census forecasts Chicagoland population will have a gradual population decline of -1.3 percent by 2028. The Champaign-Urbana MSA has been the fastest-growing metro of the state, with a +2.9 percent population increase from 2010 to 2023.

Population	Change, 2010 to 2023
Illinois (State)	-0.9%
Burlington-Normal MSA	-1.1%
Champaign-Urbana MSA	2.9%
Chicago MSA (IL only)	1.2%
Peoria MSA	-4.7%
Quad Cities MSA (IL only)	-3.5%
Rockford MSA	-4.5%
Springfield MSA	-1.4%
St. Louis MSA (IL only)	-4.3%
All other counties	-7.7%

ESRI, The Lakota Group

Rural Illinois counties saw substantial population losses during this period. In aggregate, the 68 counties that are not part of the above MSAs ("All other counties") saw losses of -7.7 percent of the population. A few small metros also saw substantial population losses: Peoria (-4.7 percent), Rockford (-4.5 percent), and the St. Louis East metro at -4.3 percent (excluding Missouri counties).

These population declines will continue to pose several economic

challenges to small communities in the state, including a decline in the demand for local goods and services. Employment in these sectors also begins to fall and there will be less in the tax base to support local infrastructure. In turn, there will be a lessening demand for existing housing and commercial buildings.

However, with lower demand, there are several positives. One, housing in much of the state is affordable, when analyzed as a ratio of local housing prices and local median incomes. And older homes in particular often provide a substantial inventory of naturally occurring affordable housing (NOAH) in many Illinois communities. There may also be affordable spaces for small businesses to start up in traditional downtowns.

Generational Impacts on Preservation

Generational interests, attitudes, and lifestyles impact preservation, but little research focuses on the relationship between generational experiences and historic preservation. However, one can infer certain aspects of generational influence, even if such influences have not been subject to direct study and analysis. This is particularly relevant to housing needs. For instance, Baby Boomers born between 1946 to 1964 are now mostly retired or nearing retirement. They led the Post-War expansion of the suburbs but today, as empty-nesters, many have already downsized and moved out of larger homes to apartments, condominiums, or care facilities. Generation X born between 1965 to 1980, often called “the forgotten generation,” was the first generation to experience television from birth with the Internet arriving while entering adulthood. Given their age range from 43 to 58 in 2023 and life stage, many Generation Xers are now empty-nesters and their housing needs will change accordingly.

The Millennial generation consists of those born in the early 1980s to the late 1990s, although the bracket has no fixed definition. Today, in 2023, they are about 27 to 42 years old. The 83 million Millennials comprise the largest living generation and, it follows, the largest adult population. Most now are the children of Baby Boomers. Among their notable characteristics, Millennials are the first generation to grow up with the Internet and they tend to take a “slow Life” strategy with later interest in some of the goals of previous generations, like marrying, having children,

buying a house, or owning a car (Twenge, pp 231-285). It is not surprising that the Chicago MSA has the largest percentage of Millennials (15.5 percent) across the state and non-metros—otherwise known as all other counties—have the lowest percentage, at 13.4 percent. (ESRI, 2023)

In 2017, Millennials were the subject of an unusual study by the National Trust for Historic Preservation examining generational attitudes toward historic preservation (National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2017). According to this research, Millennials:

- Highly value historic preservation and living in older neighborhoods.
- Highly value authentic experiences and places
- Prefer historic downtowns to malls and shopping centers.
- Want to support businesses in historic buildings and places.

	% Millennials	Median Age
Illinois (State)	14.9%	38.8
Burlington-Normal MSA	14.1%	36.8
Champaign-Urbana MSA	13.8%	32.1
Chicago MSA (IL only)	15.5%	37.9
Peoria MSA	14.0%	41.1
Quad Cities MSA (IL only)	13.4%	42.9
Rockford MSA	13.9%	40.5
Springfield MSA	14.0%	41.7
St. Louis MSA (IL only)	14.6%	40.4
All other counties	13.4%	42.3

ESRI, The Lakota Group

Housing Attainability

As described above, older neighborhoods are often a ready supply of affordable housing in most communities. To gain an understanding of housing affordability across Illinois, the ESRI Housing Affordability Index, shown in the table below, uses a baseline of 100. An index of 100 indicates that the median income in a given geography is sufficient to qualify for a loan on a home at the median price point. The index is scaled such that, under these conditions, the homeowner will not be cost-burdened. Index numbers greater than 100 indicate increasing affordability (i.e., lower cost burden by income). Across the state, only the Chicago MSA poses housing affordability challenges. The Quad Cities, Springfield, and rural counties in the aggregate are highly affordable, with indexes at 140 or higher (ESRI, 2023).

The affordability of Illinois' smaller metro areas could be attractive to new residents as jobs have become more portable for knowledge workers. For example, someone who needs to travel to Chicago for work every week or so could improve their economic position by moving to the Quad Cities and making occasional commutes. This long-term shift in the nature of office work will present particular challenges for places like the Loop in Chicago but may be a benefit to smaller, more affordable Illinois cities. Repopulating these smaller cities would have the ancillary benefit of increasing demand for existing homes and commercial buildings: Increased demand leads to increased home values, which makes investment in their rehabilitation more attractive.

	Median Home Value	Housing Affordability Index	% of Income for Mortgage
Illinois (State)	\$249,507	104	20.0%
Burlington-Normal MSA	\$185,324	123	16.4%
Champaign-Urbana MSA	\$197,447	102	20.0%
Chicago MSA (IL only)	\$304,860	91	22.4%
Peoria MSA	\$152,474	134	15.1%
Quad Cities MSA (IL only)	\$141,416	140	14.4%
Rockford MSA	\$164,452	115	16.6%
Springfield MSA	\$174,000	140	14.9%
St. Louis MSA (IL only)	\$171,151	137	15.2%
All other counties	\$134,310	147	14.1%

ESRI, The Lakota Group

Incentive Programs

Local preservation incentives in the state primarily take the form of tax relief, rather than outright grants. The State offers a multi-year property tax assessment freeze for owner-occupants of historic homes who undertake substantial rehabilitation. For some qualified properties, an owner may donate a preservation easement to an eligible nonprofit and thereby receive a tax deduction.

Many local communities offer other small incentives for owners of historic homes such as waiving permit fees or local property tax abatements for eligible properties. A few Illinois communities offer cash grant incentives for historic preservation, including Bloomington and Elgin.

In 2022, the Office of the Illinois Governor announced \$106 million in grants for capital improvements in Main Streets and downtown districts, with funding from Rebuild Illinois Downtowns and the American Rescue Plan Act. This is a central piece of the state's pandemic recovery strategy for downtowns where declining foot traffic and tourism adversely affected local economies. Also in 2022, the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (Illinois DCEO) offered \$976,000 in grants to 26 small businesses around the state, along with \$7.4 million in capital improvement grants, to commercial corridors affected by the civil unrest of 2021. On a smaller scale, many communities (designated Main Streets and others) offer small grants for downtown façade and other commercial building improvements.

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources administers a Museum Capital Grant Program designed to assist publicly owned museums in upgrading exhibits and enhancing facilities. To be eligible, local museums must have professional staff, be located on land owned by a municipality or a county, and meet the professional standards of an appropriate museum accreditation program. In 2022, IDNR awarded \$19.7 million in grants to 36 Illinois public museums ("Gov. Pritzker announces \$19.7 million in grants for 36 Illinois public museum projects," 2023).

Tax Credits

Three preservation incentive programs in Illinois focus on income-producing properties: the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit (Federal HPTC), Illinois Historic Preservation Tax Credit (IL HPTC), and the River Edge Historic Preservation Tax Credit (RE HPTC). The Federal HPTC provides a 20 percent credit for qualified rehabilitation expenditures to an eligible historic property. The River Edge and Illinois HPTC programs provide 25 percent each. A developer, investor, or property owner may use both of the state tax credit programs in tandem with the Federal HPTCs where feasible. There is currently an annual cap of \$15 million for the IL HPTC, which limits the number of projects it can fund and the program's overall impact.

PlaceEconomics, a consulting firm focused on the economics of historic preservation, recently examined the efficacy and impact of the Federal and Illinois HPTCs on stimulating investment in historic properties in Illinois. Findings include: Since 2000, 309 projects have received the Federal HPTC resulting in \$5.2 billion in qualified rehabilitation expenses and tax credits of just over \$1 billion. The Illinois HPTC has generated 26 rehabilitation projects since its inception in 2019. Together, both HPTC programs leveraged \$677 million in private investment. PlaceEconomics also found that 99 percent of housing projects stimulated by Illinois HPTCs were affordable units, representing a net gain of 244 new housing units (The Impact of Historic Tax Credit Investment in Illinois, 2023).

PlaceEconomics also found that the River Edge Historic Tax Credit has been particularly effective in the qualified River Edge Redevelopment Zones communities of Aurora, East St. Louis, Elgin, Peoria, and Rockford. It is a by-right credit for certified historic income-producing properties in eligible communities. The River Edge HPTC has funded 30 completed projects with 30 more in review at the time of the statewide preservation planning process. The completed projects account for \$325 million in private investment and 510 net new housing units, of which 110 are attainable units (The Impact of Historic Tax Credit Investment in Illinois, 2023).

Retail and Downtowns

The same micro and macroeconomic pressures that affect traditional business districts elsewhere in the country also impact Illinois' historic downtown districts. These include a dramatic shift to online sales and big box commercial development. In 2020, as a direct result of the pandemic, e-commerce sales saw a large spike which then eased slightly before continuing their upward trend. For the first quarter of 2023, e-commerce accounted for 15.1 percent of all retail sales in the United States. Adjacent to pure online sales, most chain businesses have adapted to a multi-channel sales environment where customers can choose in-store or online shopping or a blend of the two. Mom-and-pop Main Street businesses have been less equipped to make investments in multi-channel marketing. They also lack the network platforms that have become regular online destinations for most shoppers. For example, more than 60 percent of Americans looking to buy something online begin their search on Amazon, rather than a search engine (Wunderman Thompson Commerce's The Future Shopper Report, 2020). This indicates that the single platform controls much of the online sales network.

Amazon alone now accounts for 38 percent of all e-commerce sales in the United States, and 10 percent of all retail sales (Amazing Amazon Statistics You Need to Know to Amplify Growth in 2023, 2023). About half of Amazon's sales are through its Marketplace, where independent retailers can sell alongside Amazon's direct sales. However, Amazon receives a fee of 34 percent for this service, which cuts deeply into the economic viability of this sales channel for Main Street-type retailers wishing to take advantage of Amazon's reach. The migration of sales to e-commerce has also changed traditional measures of sales leakage or the amount of potential spending not captured locally in a community.

Illinois has relatively high sales tax in many local jurisdictions with Chicago, at 10.25 percent, among the highest rates in the country. As a result of state tax policy changes, all states that have a sales tax now collect it for most e-commerce sales, modestly leveling the playing field for Illinois-based brick-and-mortar stores.

Spurred by the growth of e-commerce, Main Streets are making their second major economic adaptation, after the development of malls and shopping centers altered their business model beginning in the late 1960s. Historic business districts now more than ever are leveraging their value as unique places and historic environments, many of them orienting their economies toward dining, entertainment, and the art—experiences not easily replicated online.

Based on recent data reported by the Illinois Main Street Program, Illinois' 21 designated Main Street downtowns and districts have accounted for \$1.2 billion reinvested in public and private improvements, 24,000 businesses started, 11,000 jobs created, and 1,220 buildings rehabilitated since 1992 (Our Impact, 2023).

Office Uses

Illinois cities and their central business districts, like others across the country, have suffered from a slow return-to-office rate since the pandemic and a trend toward higher office vacancies. Chicago, one of the 10 large cities tracked and reported by Kastle Systems, a commercial security company, has seen a higher return-to-office rate than most cities in its cohort, with a July 2023 report showing Chicago's rate topping 50 percent every week. Still, the number is far short of pre-pandemic levels as most workers do not come into the office five days a week, with Fridays being the slowest (Getting America Back to Work, 2023). This may remain a long-term and perhaps permanent trend.

Given these high rates of commercial vacancy, there is now increased interest in adapting vacant and underutilized office buildings to residential uses. The City of Chicago recently allocated \$150M in subsidies to support the redevelopment of four Loop office towers into over 1,000 apartments. Historic office buildings typically have an advantage for adaptive use as they tend to have smaller floor plates than modern buildings, allowing easier reconfiguration and access to windows for interior spaces. In other cases, developers and investors have converted historic office buildings to hotel use.



First National Bank Building, **Peoria**

SECTION 4


STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH— THE STATE SPEAKS

This Statewide Historic Preservation Plan represents the hopes and aspirations of many preservation stakeholders throughout Illinois, reflecting their perspectives and commitment to strengthening the preservation movement across all regions in the state. To garner stakeholder participation and feedback, Illinois SHPO conducted an energetic outreach program throughout the planning process involving online listening sessions and workshops, regional in-person open houses, one-on-one conversations, discussion meetings with Illinois Tribal Nations, and a statewide survey of preservation issues and priorities. These formats made it possible for a cross-section of the Illinois preservation community—from preservation advocates and allied professionals to decision-makers and policy-makers, residents, owners of historic properties, and many more—to participate in the planning process and offer thoughts and ideas on the state’s future preservation direction. This section summarizes the results of this Plan’s stakeholder engagement program.



Denkmann- hauberg House, **Rock Island**



 WE NEED A
STRONGER
PRESERVATION
NETWORK
IN ILLINOIS,
ESPECIALLY
FOR SMALLER
COMMUNITIES.



STAKEHOLDER COMMENT

PLANNING PROCESS SCHEDULE

The 2023-2032 Illinois Statewide Historic Preservation Plan was a 16-month-long planning effort that started in August 2022 and concluded in December 2023. The planning process involved a two-phase approach of stakeholder outreach and engagement, a review and analysis of key preservation planning issues, goals, and objectives development, and drafting the SWP with detailed implementation actions.

Phase 1: Stakeholder Outreach

Phase 2: Statewide Plan

2022

2023

August 2023: **Project Kick-Off**
Illinois SHPO SWP Committee

August - September: **Stakeholder Engagement Planning and Information Collection**

November: **Online Listening Session**
Preservation Chicago

December: **Online Listening Sessions**
Landmarks Illinois, Illinois SHPO Staff Session

January: **Online Listening Sessions**
State and Federal Agencies, Main Street Programs and Economic Development Entities, Archaeology Groups, CLGs, Alton (St. Louis Metro East Region) and Carbondale (Southern Illinois Region) Workshops

February: **Online Listening Sessions**
Historical Societies and Museums
Online Plan Workshop
Bloomington (Central Illinois Region) and Marshall (Southeastern Illinois Region) Workshops

March: **Rock Island (Quad Cities Region) and Rockford (Northern Illinois Region) Workshops**
Tribal Nations Discussion Session #1 and #2

April: **Second Online Listening Session**
State and Federal Agencies Chicago (Chicago Region) Workshop

May: **Tribal Nations Discussion Sessions #3 and #4**

July: **First Draft Statewide Plan** Review by Illinois SHPO

August: **Illinois SHPO SWP Commenting Session**

November: **Second Draft Statewide Plan**

2024 **Illinois Statewide Plan**

Project Website

Illinois SHPO and its planning team developed a dedicated project website providing the public and preservation stakeholders with information on the planning process, notices on workshop and listening session participation opportunities, meeting summaries, and access to the statewide historic preservation survey and draft planning documents. The website also provided an intake form for comments from web viewers.

Online Stakeholder Listening Sessions

Illinois SHPO organized and facilitated nine online stakeholder focus group sessions to gain a comprehensive understanding of the central historic preservation issues facing the state at this moment in time. The sessions, conducted over the Zoom communications platform, included relevant state and federal agencies involved with preservation efforts within Illinois, Main Street revitalization programs, tourism, and economic development entities, archaeology professionals and related affinity groups, historical societies, and museums, CLGs, and two of the state's non-profit advocacy organizations, Landmarks Illinois, and Preservation Chicago. Illinois SHPO repeated sessions for both state and federal agencies and the state's Main Street programs to gather additional feedback from others who could not participate in the earlier meetings.

Common themes and concerns expressed during these sessions encompass the need for more technical and financial assistance to rural areas and downstate communities where capacity needs are the most significant; spurring increased interest in archaeology throughout the state including Chicago and other urban areas; reinvigorating the work of various non-profits in supporting historic preservation commissions, museums, and other preservation partners; and reducing the backlog of maintenance and repairs to State Historic Sites. Re-energizing Illinois SHPO outreach and education programs and efforts were also a high priority for listening session participants.



“

“There is a need to integrate identification, management, and care of archaeological resources with natural resource preservation efforts and funding. Climate change impacts archaeological sites through erosion, flooding, etc.”

—Listening Session Participant

”

“

“There is no longer a Historic Illinois magazine, the Illinois Association of Historic Preservation Commissions (IAHPC), and the IAHPC newsletter to help provide us important information.”

— Listening Session Participant

”

“

“The preservation field is not always welcoming and is dealing with issues of diversity as we try to recognize a broader scope of history. Networking among historical societies and museums around education would be helpful.”

—Listening Session Participant

”

REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

From January to April 2023, Illinois SHPO organized seven regional in-person workshops across the state in locations including Alton (St. Louis Metro East Region), Bloomington (Central Illinois Region), Carbondale (Southern Illinois Region) Chicago (Chicago Region), Marshall (Southeastern Illinois Region) Rock Island (Quad Cities Region), and Rockford (Northern Illinois Region). The workshop presented a series of information exhibits summarizing Illinois SHPO's existing work, the state's various heritage assets, and the economic impacts of the state's historic preservation incentive programs. Other workshop exhibits included a series of voting and mapping exercises aimed at understanding key preservation priorities for the new Statewide Historic Preservation Plan as well as important resources and places around Illinois that are worthy of preservation. The main objective of the workshops was to provide relevant background information to assist attendees in thinking more broadly and systematically about the future of preservation in the state. Two other exercises asked attendees to write and post thoughts on an ideal future for preservation in the state and recent preservation success stories in their local communities.

The results of the regional workshops point to four preservation planning priorities: expanding existing revenue streams and creating new financial incentives to fund and support the rehabilitation and adaptive use of historic resources as the top priority followed by revitalizing traditional commercial districts and promoting a greater statewide awareness of heritage resources associated with underrepresented communities. Promoting preservation as a tool for retaining affordable housing in Illinois communities was a distant fourth priority identified by workshop attendees.

Workshop participants also ranked specific historic and cultural resources in terms of preservation importance. Attendees ranked maintaining State Historic Sites as the top preservation priority by far, followed by Main Street commercial buildings, historic schools, and heritage resources impacted by flooding, tornadoes, and other climate change-induced weather events.

Top Historic Preservation Planning Priorities



**Creating New
Financial Incentives**



**Revitalizing Main Street
Commercial Districts**



**Identifying & Preserving
Places Associated with
Underrepresented
Communities**



**Preserving Historic
Residential Dwellings as a
Form of Affordable Housing**

Top Historic Resource Priorities



State Historic Sites



Main Street
Commercial Buildings



Historic Schools



Historic Resources
Impacted by Disaster Events
& Climate Change



“

“Provide education for cities confronting climate change challenges like flooding, drought, and human challenges of losing population.”

—Regional Workshop Participant

”

“

“Get more counties to be CLGs so they can partner with smaller towns on preservation initiatives.”

— Regional Workshop Participant

”

“

“More education and awareness on the community level – the more people are aware, the more they’ll see the importance of local preservation.”

—Listening Session Participant

”

STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION SURVEY

In addition to the listening sessions and regional workshops, Illinois SHPO developed and disseminated a statewide historic preservation survey during March and April 2023. The survey, organized around questions similar to those posed in the regional workshops regarding preservation priorities, sought to gather experiences and opinions from a broad cross-section of Illinois preservation stakeholders ranging from professionals in the preservation and allied fields to residents and owners of historic properties. A significant number of respondents were members of local historic preservation commissions. The survey garnered 322 responses.

Several important findings of the survey include:

- **Heritage Resources Priorities.** Survey respondents considered archaeological resources, older neighborhoods, Main Street commercial buildings, parks, cemeteries, and public buildings from schools and universities to city halls and libraries as high priorities for preservation, stewardship, and protection.
- **Preservation Planning Priorities.** Preservation planning priorities for the state should focus on assisting local communities and preservation partners to expand the sources of funding for preservation and creating new incentives that support historic property rehabilitation where existing HPTC programs are not easily achievable. Other priorities include revitalizing Main Street districts across the state, preserving archaeological sites, expanding public education programs regarding Illinois' history and historic preservation benefits, and developing the next generation of preservation leaders and advocates.

- **Preservation Training and Education.** One consistent concern raised by survey respondents was the decline in available preservation training and technical assistance programs for CLGs and local communities. Respondents view this as especially pressing given the number of current and emerging preservation issues in the state—such as the decline of local political support for historic preservation, climate change-related impacts on historic resources, and housing teardowns. Without local knowledge sets in preservation, communities will not have the capacity to address preservation challenges and achieve the preservation goals that are of most importance to them.
- **National Register Program.** Scheduling additional IHSAC meetings during the year and providing educational resources for both the professional and layperson in preparing National Register nominations can also help increase the number of properties and places listed in the National Register.
- **SHPO Staffing Levels.** Staffing levels in the Illinois SHPO is a top issue for survey respondents. The lack of adequate staffing levels prevents the agency from undertaking proactive outreach and education, from assisting communities with their preservation needs and challenges and serving as a central source of information, guidance, and leadership in the Illinois historic preservation movement.



Heritage Resources

What historic and cultural resources are most important to preserve?



Public Buildings
(Courthouses, Schools,
Universities, Libraries,
City Halls, etc.)



Historic Housing &
Neighborhoods



Historic Parks, Cemeteries, &
Other Designed
Landscapes



Archaeological
Resources &
Traditional Cultural Properties
Associated with Illinois
Tribal Nations



Intangible Cultural
Resources
(Oral Traditions,
Folklore, Traditional Skill
Sets, Performing Arts,
Cultural Spaces, etc.)



Traditional Downtown
Commercial Buildings



Archival Collections
& Artifacts



Monuments, Public
Sculptures, and Objects

Issues and Trends Impacting Historic Preservation

What issues or trends impact Illinois preservation practices, programs, and efforts?



Declining Local
Level Political
Support



Lack of Local
Incentive
Programs



Need for Diverse Funding to
Support Advocacy Groups,
Museums, and Historical
Societies



Lack of Updated Surveys, Design
Guidelines, Preservation Plans,
and Preservation Ordinances

Illinois SHPO Programs

What is Which of the following Illinois SHPO programs are most important to you?



Historic
Tax Incentives



National Register of
Historic Places



Historic Resources
Surveys



Section 106 and 707
Regulatory Reviews

DISCUSSIONS WITH ILLINOIS TRIBAL NATIONS

As an important element of the statewide preservation planning process, the Illinois SHPO initiated a series of conversations with Illinois Tribal Nations that have historic and cultural resources affiliated with ancestral lands in the state. Ancestral lands in this context are areas that have cultural, historical, spiritual, subsistence, or ceremonial significance to one or several Native American Tribes. A Tribal Nation's physical connections to these areas or sites may or may not persist today. However, a site's spiritual and cultural significance to Native American Tribes does not require a physical link or ownership. Tribal Nations, therefore, define ancestral lands by their knowledge of history and their ongoing cultural and historical connections with those lands.

In Illinois, 59 Native American Tribes have a current or historic affiliation with the state. Forty-six of these Tribal Nations are federally recognized, establishing a one-to-one relationship with the United States. This includes the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, which in 2024 became the the only federally recognized tribal nation with sovereign lands in Illinois when the U.S. Department of Interior Shab-en-nay Reservation land in what is Dekalb County. Appendix A provides a listing of the 59 Tribal Nations with ancestral claims to Illinois lands.

As Native American Tribes are important stakeholders in the statewide preservation planning process as sovereign nations and preservation partners, Illinois SHPO requested a dialogue with Illinois Tribes regarding preservation issues of importance to them. Illinois SHPO initiated the dialogue with tribal representatives in March 2023 by introducing the statewide preservation planning process and initiating discussion on Tribal Nation relationships to the Illinois SHPO and other important preservation issues. Illinois SHPO then prepared summaries of successive meetings occurring between March and May 2023. The main objective of this dialogue is to incorporate Native American concerns, knowledge, and viewpoints into the goals and objectives of the new Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.

Appendix B includes the names of all Tribal Nations contacted and consulted with during this statewide preservation planning process.

Several preservation planning issues and priorities emerged as part of these conversations:

- **Improving communications and collaborations.** Tribal Nations expressed strong interest in working with Illinois SHPO on enhancing communication, especially regarding receiving new and timely information on preservation matters of special interest to the Tribes, and in understanding the roles of various state agencies in Tribal Nation preservation concerns. For example, clarifying the roles of Illinois SHPO and the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) and the responsibilities of their respective staff concerning archaeology

and cultural resource matters would be helpful. Tribal Nations are also looking for opportunities to collaborate with various state agencies in resolving issues and overcoming the barriers that come with limited communications.

- **Compliance Review Workload between Illinois SHPO and Tribal Nations.** Tribal Nation representatives acknowledged that compliance reviews and other regulatory mandates often result in a significant workload for Tribal Nations. Tribal representatives proposed the implementation of new protocols with Illinois SHPO that notify Tribal Nations of projects with specific interest to Tribal Nations as soon as possible as part of the outreach phase for compliance reviews. In addition, Tribal Nations are receptive to using PAs as a means to increase productivity and efficiency in managing their compliance review workloads. Identifying funding opportunities to increase staff capacity is also a significant priority.
- **Preservation Approaches.** Native American Tribes desire more meaningful involvement in the implementation of the SWP, in particular the preservation practices related to archaeological sites and cultural resource management. For example, rephrasing the terms and descriptions of archaeological sites in Illinois to incorporate and reflect Native American views should be a high priority as well as addressing generational differences between past and present archaeologists and their acceptance and empathy for Tribal Nation truth-telling and histories. Collaborative co-stewardship of Indigenous sites with Tribal Nations rather than a narrow, exclusive “resource management” methodology would be a far more appropriate approach to the preservation of sites important to Native Americans.



Baltic Mill, Belvidere

*Circa Dinner #1 Playhouse, **Rock Island***



SECTION 5

CHARTING THE FUTURE: PLANNING GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIONS

The new Statewide Historic Preservation Plan captures a new vision and direction for the future of historic preservation in Illinois, helping to guide the decisions and actions of the Illinois SHPO as well as a broad range of preservation partners, decision-makers, and advocates. While the Illinois SHPO serves as an essential leader for preservation efforts across the state, other sectors of the preservation community, acting independently or in partnership with one another, will also have critical roles to play in realizing this vision. For the Illinois SHPO, the SWP provides an action agenda for enhancing existing programs and agency capacities, strengthening the state's preservation network, and engaging new audiences and communities in preservation's benefits. For preservation partners, the SWP should inspire new possibilities and motivate initiatives and collaborations that achieve both statewide and local preservation successes.





Newberry library, Chicago

FOR PRESERVATION PARTNERS, THE SWP SHOULD INSPIRE NEW POSSIBILITIES AND MOTIVATE INITIATIVES AND COLLABORATIONS THAT ACHIEVE BOTH STATEWIDE AND LOCAL PRESERVATION SUCCESSES. PROMOTE GREATER OUTREACH, EDUCATION, AND FUNDING TO MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES.



This section outlines key goals, objectives, and implementation measures that define the specifics of the vision—a compelling framework for action that shapes, enriches, and advances the preservation movement in Illinois. While the framework addresses Illinois SHPO’s ongoing mission and responsibilities under the NHPA and related state legislation, it also incorporates implementation roles for various preservation partners, both traditional and non-traditional. The traditional preservation constituency includes federal and state agencies, local governments, historical societies and museums, colleges and universities, preservation professionals, advocacy organizations, downtown and neighborhood development entities, Tribal Nations, and other individuals involved in the curation and management of landmarks and special places. Non-traditional partners, such as groups associated with African-American, Hispanic, Asian-American, and other communities, arts agencies, land trusts, environmental groups, and community development entities can help expand historic preservation’s horizons and potential in Illinois.

The Illinois Statewide Historic Preservation Plan focuses on eight preservation planning priorities as identified by Illinois preservation stakeholders during the public engagement process. Through these conversations with Illinois preservationists, the planning framework focuses on what an enhanced capacity to facilitate preservation activity across the state would require from the Illinois SHPO and its partners. This resulted in the creation of a set of ten priority actions to achieve sustainable, visible change. From there, each planning priority includes a narrative overview of the key issues related to that priority along with a broad goal statement that interprets the desired future outcome. The following narrative does not present the priorities in any particular order of importance — each has equal weight and when undertaken together represents a comprehensive preservation action agenda for Illinois. Following each goal statement is a series of planning objectives and strategies as well as implementation actions that chart a roadmap for meeting the desired outcome. Each planning priority also summarizes related accomplishments from the previous 2012-2016 SWP that serve as a foundation for ongoing preservation efforts.

Section 6 includes a more complete description of preservation partner roles and responsibilities in SWP implementation. This SWP is not just for the Illinois SHPO, it is a shared planning document between the Illinois SHPO, state agencies, local governments, and preservation partners designed to guide and coordinate preservation efforts across the state. The SWP not only informs the work of the Illinois SHPO in administering its mandated programs under the National Historic Preservation Act and other state legislation, but also a wide variety of preservation partners involved in formal and informal preservation activities.

This SWP looks ahead on a ten-year time horizon. Therefore, successful statewide preservation planning will also require sustained efforts toward meeting long-term goals. Periodic review and refreshment by Illinois SHPO of the SWP in response to continuing change and challenges will help make the SWP a more dynamic and relevant document for the agency and its partners.

Bloomington High School, Bloomington



OUR VISION FOR ILLINOIS PRESERVATION

By 2033, Illinois will have a dynamic historic preservation movement enhanced and sustained by the leadership of the Illinois SHPO and a broad base of stakeholder partners drawn from preservation advocates and professionals, local governments, investors, non-profit organizations, businesses, major civic and cultural institutions, residents, and a range of other regional, statewide, and national entities. The Illinois SHPO exercises its leadership through new capabilities and capacities and from various preservation programs and learning initiatives that create partnerships and build local support and proficiency for preservation. These endeavors also inspire preservation stakeholders to recognize and protect buildings and places integral to local identity and vitality as well as the broad range of historic and cultural resources important to all Illinois communities and its diverse peoples. Historic preservation, therefore, is an accepted means and pathway to making places more livable, inclusive, and resilient to changing economies and challenges. By 2033, with the dedicated leadership of the Illinois SHPO and the ongoing commitment of preservation stakeholders, Illinois will witness the success of its preservation movement in the rejuvenation of buildings, places, and landscapes that resonate with both its residents and those with ancestral ties to the state.

Village Hall, Elsau



Cox House, Bloomington



PRIORITY PLANNING ACTIONS

The following preservation planning priorities were identified during the collaborative dialogue between the Illinois preservation community and the Illinois SHPO. They also serve as focal points for collective action across the state.

1

We must reinvigorate the Illinois historic preservation movement across the state in ways that contribute to community quality of life and vitality while preserving the places that matter to Illinois citizens.

2

We must recognize places and resources that illustrate the full dimensions of Illinois' history, including those associated with the state's various underrepresented communities.

3

We must use new and innovative approaches to facilitating building reuse across the state that advance the economic, social, and environmental well-being of communities.

4

We must partner with people, organizations, and entities that have not traditionally participated in the preservation movement to achieve positive preservation-facilitated change in communities.



4

We must conduct active outreach with traditional and non-traditional partners to gain new allies and collaborators.

8

We must provide all Illinoisans and those with ancestral connections with meaningful ways to participate in the historic preservation movement.

5

We must make information about the state's historic and cultural resources widely available and easily accessible for a variety of preservation planning needs.

9

We must build state-level capacity, funding, and commitment to historic preservation.

6

We must encourage and facilitate the stewardship of all historic places in Illinois by fostering strong partnerships and ensuring long-term investments that support preservation efforts.

10

We must dedicate ourselves as Illinois SHPO as historic preservation stakeholders to implement this planning framework critical to our future of historic preservation in the state.

7

We must promote a culture of preservation across Illinois by creating innovative programs and initiatives that inspire communities to protect and celebrate their unique heritage.

ENHANCING LOCAL PRESERVATION

While there are many communities undertaking noteworthy preservation initiatives across Illinois, a cornerstone of local historic preservation efforts in the state are the Certified Local Governments—the counties and municipalities that take a more active role in protecting their historic and cultural resources through adopted preservation ordinances, established historic preservation commissions, and ongoing programs of survey and documentation. They also have important roles in outreach and education to promote the stewardship of local heritage.

However, local CLGs, as well as other villages and cities throughout the state, often face competing planning and community development priorities. This is most apparent in the Chicago metropolitan area where the drive for transit-oriented, mixed-use developments has led to significant pressures on historic resources in suburban downtowns while two-flat conversions into single family residences and the demolition of worker cottages in Chicago neighborhoods has led to the loss of both character-rich environments and attainable housing units. In addition, the amending and weakening of historic preservation ordinances in some communities and the de-designation of local historic districts in others point to diminishing support for historic preservation by elected officials and policymakers. For many downstate cities, a lack of funding and access to people skilled in preservation-minded community and economic development is an acute and challenging issue. Illinois communities often fail to plan for historic preservation and allocate the necessary time and resources for facilitating preservation-based revitalization efforts for their traditional downtowns and neighborhoods.

Given these issues, building support for historic preservation among local decision-makers remains a critical need. In addition, CLGs and all Illinois communities will need to focus more efforts on raising the awareness of preservation's benefits and reducing the barriers to information for unrepresented communities and those previously excluded from local preservation activities.

Preservationists across Illinois believe elevating a narrative of preservation's usefulness and effectiveness in meeting the economic, social, and environmental needs of Illinois communities is highly important, if not imperative to preserving and protecting valuable heritage resources. This is highly important as Illinois communities face continued budgetary constraints in providing adequate roadways, infrastructure, and social services, while pursuing other equally important community and economic development efforts. However, part of this new narrative must convey the different ways in which historic preservation meets local housing goals and contributes to visually appealing and economically vital places. In another sense, preservation advocates must make the case that historic preservation is a valid element of local land use policy embedded in community planning goals and objectives, funding mechanisms, and zoning and regulatory tools. Advocates can do this by organizing for action, by being inclusive to all people who may benefit from preservation, by participating in local planning processes, and by communicating to the broader public preservation's catalyzing power for positive economic and community change. Such an approach can ensure that Illinois communities consider and employ historic preservation as an integral planning priority among others that aim for sustainable, dynamic places. Protecting historic and cultural resources and preserving distinctive local character achieve those aims.

Going forward, preservation stakeholders, including the Illinois SHPO, have important roles to play in elevating the preservation narrative. One task is to pursue renewed efforts in providing and sharing information, technical assistance, training, and support to both CLG and non-CLG communities. Topics for future information gathering, training, and educational forums should not just focus on the perennial issues, such as local commission operations, surveying, and documentation, and using and interpreting design guidelines, but also on preservation's relationship with community planning, affordable housing, placemaking, and downtown and neighborhood revitalization. Such efforts can extend the agency's reach and message beyond the usual preservation audience but also to policymakers who desire different perspectives and approaches to promoting local vitality and quality of life.

Furthermore, key preservation partners and stakeholders can collaborate to conduct outreach to towns and cities that do not have formal historic preservation programs but are places of opportunities where preservation can lead to success and positive social and economic change. In these instances, collaborations with other state and regional agencies, and preservation advocacy and other allied organizations can help leverage resources and capacities for outreach and education. Reactivating the Illinois Association of Historic Preservation Commissions and re-inaugurating an annual statewide historic preservation conference can help CLGs and all Illinois communities learn best practices and provide networking opportunities for preservation advocates, preservation partners, and decision-makers.

GOAL: STRENGTHEN LOCAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS THROUGH RENEWED EFFORTS IN EDUCATION, NETWORKING, AND OUTREACH.

OBJECTIVE #1: Strengthen relevant and timely information and education services for both CLG and non-CLG communities.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Prepare and distribute an annual survey to Illinois CLG communities on preferred topics for future training and educational initiatives.
- b. Organize and conduct annual or biannual training and informational workshops exclusively for CLG communities offered in a combination of in-person and digital formats.
- c. Reinaugurate an annual statewide historic preservation conference open to all Illinois communities, preservation professionals and advocates, and elected officials and policymakers.

- d. Develop a social media presence to promote training workshops and Illinois SHPO resources.
- e. Prepare and disseminate best practice guides such as an updated model historic preservation ordinance, commission rules of procedures, and other information pieces related to enhancing the management and operations of local historic preservation programs.
- f. Continue to expand the capacity of the Illinois SHPO and those of Illinois CLGs to incorporate newly-developed preservation information, studies, and publications.

OBJECTIVE #2: Collaborate with relevant state and regional agencies, allied organizations, and other preservation partners to strengthen local preservation programs and processes.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Promote participation in the educational, training, and outreach activities of other related preservation and planning organizations, such as the Illinois chapters of the American Planning Association, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the American Institute of Architects, Landmarks Illinois, the Illinois Municipal League, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, regional planning agencies and councils of governments, among others.
- b. Collaborate with traditional and non-traditional preservation partners, educational institutions, and other entities on research initiatives that document the sustainability, economic, social, and quality of life benefits of historic preservation.
- c. Organize and facilitate regular and ongoing networking sessions with preservation partners and local decision-makers on the benefits and positive impacts of historic preservation.

OBJECTIVE #3: Use methods and available technologies to reduce barriers to accessing information on heritage resources and preservation's benefits.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Using available formats and technologies, translate information pierces and resources in different languages to the fullest extent possible.
- b. Provide preservation education and training opportunities with neighborhood groups and non-profits representing underrepresented and underserved communities.
- c. Strive to make historic resource information and inventories easily accessible through GIS and other digital technologies.

OBJECTIVE #4: Work with key preservation partners to reactivate the Illinois Association of Historic Preservation Commissions (IAHPC) as a key provider of preservation education and networking to local communities.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Convene partners to discuss and determine the IAHPC's relationship with the Illinois SHPO and other preservation and planning entities, as well as realistic pathways for funding and operating the organization.
- b. Implement ongoing communication and outreach efforts that promote the IAHPC's position as a support network for Illinois CLGs and other communities pursuing local preservation initiatives.



Washington Elementary School, **Evanston**

FORGING PARTNERSHIPS AND STRENGTHENING THE MOVEMENT

Successful preservation efforts across Illinois often require the involvement of many different stakeholders and partners—historical societies, museums, non-profit advocacy organizations, Main Street revitalization programs, neighborhood associations, elected officials, preservation professionals, Tribal Nations, and interested and committed preservation advocates. Undoubtedly, the milestones in the state’s historic preservation movement reflect the effective collaboration and diligent work between many different partners over the decades.

Yet still, the Illinois preservation movement needs new partners that can help expand the movement’s reach and relevance—partners who may not ordinarily see preservation as a primary mission but understand and value it in achieving other aims. For instance, regional planning agencies and councils of government, arts and culture organizations, land trusts and affordable housing groups, environmental and sustainability advocates, and economic development entities are examples of non-traditional preservation partners that can serve as ready collaborators. For instance, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, serving as the regional planning agency for the seven counties in northeastern Illinois, helped underwrite and support the feasibility study of establishing the Black Metropolis National Heritage Area in Chicago’s Bronzeville neighborhood. The Great Rivers Land Trust, located in Alton, helped secure two NPS grants to preserve and interpret the Rocky Forks area, a National Network to Freedom Underground Railroad site in Godfrey. Such partnerships can result in substantial contributions and advancements to Illinois preservation while taking advantage

of preservation’s built-in interdisciplinary sectors and networks. At the least, new collaborations can open doors and pathways to engaging a diversity of people and organizations in preservation.

Going forward, partnership-building needs to occur at all levels, jurisdictions, and sectors, including underrepresented communities and Tribal Nations. This can help build the long-term support needed for protecting the historic and cultural resources important to communities and the state. At the heart of such collaborations is leveraging financial resources, talents, and experience to accomplish mutual aims and in adapting arrangements and protocols when barriers appear, and circumstances change. Using this approach, preservation advocates can work with state agencies, local governments, Tribal Nations, and the for-profit and non-profit sectors to pursue new preservation initiatives that meet the needs of local partners and constituents. In this scenario, Illinois SHPO does not have to assume and fulfill every role and responsibility for the preservation mission—it can share the preservation agenda with other agencies, organizations, and institutions. For local communities, devoting time to creating new relationships and strengthening existing ones should be a top priority.

Star Manufacturing Complex, Carpentersville



GOAL A: FOSTER PARTNERSHIPS THAT ENHANCE THE WORK AND CAPACITIES OF PRESERVATION ENTITIES ACROSS ILLINOIS.

OBJECTIVE #1: Establish and leverage relationships with preservation partners that advance statewide and local preservation efforts.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Employ preservation partners in the delivery and production of Illinois SHPO-produced and sponsored educational sessions, workshops, and trainings.
- b. Convene key statewide preservation partners to collaborate on special and ongoing preservation initiatives of both statewide and regional importance.

Understanding NHPA Consultation

The NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their projects on historic properties. A critical part of this process is Section 106, which mandates that federal agencies consult with appropriate State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), and other stakeholders to assess impacts on historic and cultural resources. IL-SHPO acts as a consulting party under Section 106, providing guidance, evaluating impacts, and helping to identify mitigation measures for historic properties that may be affected by federal projects. The Illinois State Historic Preservation Office can enhance its role as a guiding entity and as an ally to Illinois Tribal Nations.

OBJECTIVE #2: Seek opportunities to collaborate with groups and organizations with allied interests and missions.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Explore potential collaborations with state agencies on strengthening heritage tourism, historic building investment, and other preservation-based economic development efforts regionally and locally.
- b. Partner with allied and cross-disciplinary entities, such as the Illinois Chapter of the American Planning Association, the American Institute of Architects-Illinois, and the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning on the delivery of technical training and assistance to historic preservation commissions and other preservation groups.
- c. Encourage historic preservation commissions, historical societies, Main Street programs, and other preservation-related entities to partner with area arts agencies, economic development groups, housing organizations, environmental advocates, and Tribal Nations on advancing the community preservation aims.
- d. Continue and strengthen SHPO community engagement efforts as part of review and compliance responsibilities.

OBJECTIVE #3: Offer support to build the capacity and effectiveness of preservation partners and partnerships.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Consider and create an institutional grant program that supports capacity-building efforts for Illinois non-profit preservation organizations.
- b. Partner with key statewide agencies, foundations, and other private-sector organizations in delivering capacity-building technical and funding assistance that focuses on obtaining, enhancing, and retaining skills and knowledge sets needed to build greater preservation capacity regionally and locally.

OBJECTIVE #4: Implement initiatives at the state and local levels that engage new audiences by communicating inclusiveness and relevance.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Develop and provide training sessions to local communities on facilitating more diverse community participation in historic preservation.
- b. Use different formats, such as webinars and videos to communicate a message of inclusiveness in preservation efforts.
- c. Collaborate locally with organizations and entities on co-creating tools and methods for inclusion initiatives that build trust with communities that have not ordinarily participated in local preservation activities.
- d. Leverage newly created partnerships locally with diverse communities and their representative entities to effect preservation-based positive change.
- e. Work with key preservation partners statewide, regionally, and locally on disseminating best practices on messaging and forging partnerships with diverse communities.
- f. Advocate for increased IL SHPO and preservation partner funding and resources to provide training and educational programs focused on local partnership and organizational capacity building.

OBJECTIVE #5: Support networking and information-sharing opportunities that lead to new partnerships between state agencies, communities, and preservation advocates.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Organize and undertake regular listening sessions with key statewide and regional entities to understand opportunities for greater partnerships between traditional and non-traditional preservation partners.

- b. Use an annual statewide historic preservation conference and other partner-sponsored meetings as forums to explore potential partnership opportunities.

GOAL B: STRENGTHEN STATE, REGIONAL, AND TRIBAL PARTNERSHIPS THAT PROMOTE BEST PRACTICES AND SUPPORT THE WORK OF PRESERVATION ACROSS THE STATE.

OBJECTIVE #1: Enhance relationships between Tribal Nations and other state agencies and entities to address the preservation needs of Native Americans.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Establish in partnership with Tribal Nations a regular communications protocol with other key state agencies to discuss preservation, archaeological, and cultural resource management issues of importance.
- b. Establish and implement new consultation processes and outreach procedures that enhance compliance reviews between Tribal Nations and the Illinois SHPO.
- c. Communicate with various preservation partners throughout Illinois the importance of integrating Tribal Nation preservation concerns and communications in local preservation efforts.
- d. Provide education at the regional and local levels on implementing co-stewardship arrangements with Tribal Nations for important Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites in the state.

SPURRING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND RESILIENCY

In the last decade, Illinois has witnessed new milestones in the use of historic preservation tax credit programs (HPTC) to spur investments in adaptive use and building rehabilitations throughout the state. In particular, the introduction of the Illinois and River Edge HPTC programs over the past decade has had a demonstrable impact in communities, helping to convert historic warehouses, factories, hospitals, commercial buildings, hotels, and schools into productive economic uses as well as new housing units. The impact of the IL HPTC program on state communities could be even greater if there was a higher cap on yearly tax credit allocations — for instance, if the cap was \$75 million, Illinois would see \$122 million more in private rehabilitation expenditure per year (The Impact of Historic Tax Credit Investment in Illinois, p 34). The Federal HPTC has also had significant on Illinois' historic buildings, generating some \$6 billion in rehabilitation investment since 2000 (The Impact of Historic Tax Credit Investment in Illinois, p 58). Despite these recent achievements, very little tax credit project activity takes place in the state's southeastern counties. The tax credits are also not as feasible and useful for smaller projects and Main Street commercial buildings, highlighting the lack of local financial assistance programs for such purposes. Landmarks Illinois, the statewide nonprofit, maintains a Reinvestment Program offering loans to preservation initiatives in Chicago and Illinois, where traditional financing is either difficult to obtain or unavailable but there is also need for a "small deal fund" in Illinois that can leverage the use of HPTCs for smaller projects.

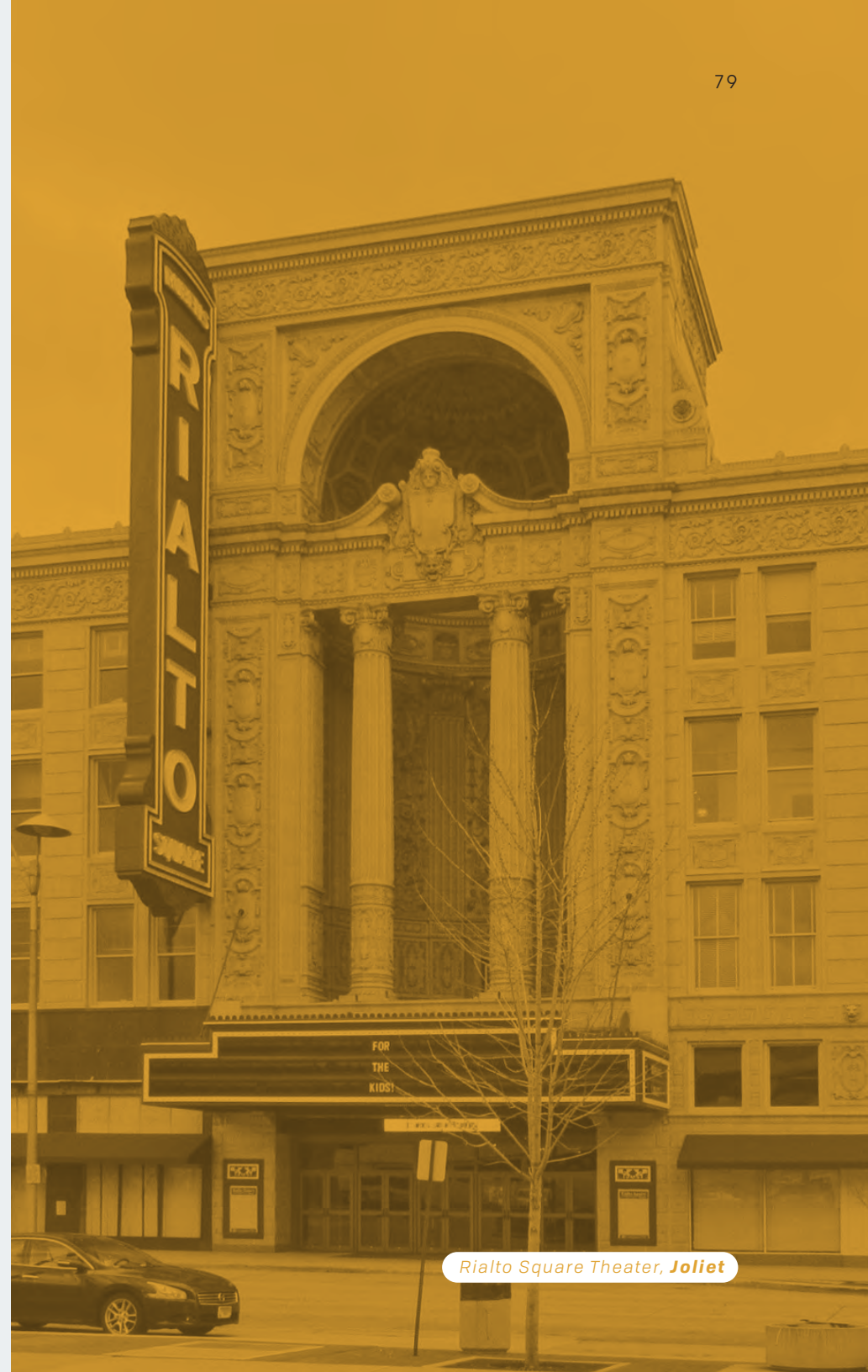
Apart from the success of the HPTC programs, uneven efforts, by preservation-based community and economic development organizations in Illinois communities have limited the potential for historic preservation to catalyze investments in downtowns and neighborhoods.

The state's flagship preservation-based economic development program, Illinois Main Street, established in 1993, had provided design and technical assistance to nearly 70-plus communities around Illinois seeking to regenerate the vitality of their traditional downtowns. After shifting multiple times over the years between the Office of the Lieutenant Governor and the state's economic development agency, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, the program lost its state funding in 2015. In 2018, the National Main Street Center, with its office based in Chicago, relaunched the program with a dedicated state coordinator, although now serving 21 communities and without the design assistance services once provided by Illinois SHPO or funding from the state's economic development agency. During the stakeholder engagement process, Main Street communities cited the SHPO design services as one of the more valuable benefits of participating in Illinois Main Street. Even with the changes and transitions in the Illinois state coordinating program, several communities, including Jacksonville, Libertyville, Crystal Lake, and Pontiac, have sustained long-running Main Street efforts, generating substantial reinvestment and new business activity in their respective downtown districts.

As many states fund and operate Main Street programs, very few administer dedicated preservation-based revitalization programs for historic neighborhoods, although several states make owner-occupied residential rehabilitation eligible for state HPTCs. The Illinois Historic Property Tax Assessment Freeze program remains the only major incentive offered at the state level for historic owner-occupied residential properties while counties and local communities may use Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) funds in support of rehabilitating affordable housing units. Developers and investors may use the Low-Income Housing Tax Credits allocated by the Illinois Housing Development Authority in tandem with HPTCs for adaptive use projects that also furnish a supply of affordable housing. Local municipalities may also fund housing studies and implement neighborhood plans that focus on both housing rehabilitation and new construction, at times in partnership with community development corporations and non-profit housing organizations. Even with these housing efforts, few communities have deployed tools such as revolving funds, conservation districts, and dedicated neighborhood preservation entities, especially given that their use and feasibility may be more challenging for under-resourced places in the state.

In addition to statewide incentives and other programs for neighborhoods and downtowns, tourism remains an important element in the state's economic development program. In 2019, tourism attracted a record 120 million visitors to the state with \$43 billion in tourism spending (State of Illinois Announces Ninth Consecutive Year of Record Tourism Growth in 2019, 2020). In 2022, Illinois attracted 111 million visitors with \$44 billion in cumulative tourist spending, demonstrating tourism's resiliency in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic (Economic Impact of Visitors in Illinois 2022, p 5). Certainly, the state's diverse range of heritage places—from State Historic Sites to museums and places of architectural and historical distinction, such as Galena and Elmhurst—are contributing assets to the state's tourism economy. Supporting and increasing tourism in Illinois primarily centers around marketing programs and efforts provided both by the Illinois Office of Tourism and local and regional convention and tourism bureaus. While many bureaus around the state highlight and promote their heritage places, Illinois currently lacks a statewide heritage tourism plan and program that can guide state and local efforts in improving historic sites, supporting cultural events and activities, underwriting marketing initiatives, and encouraging more collaborations between a diverse array of heritage assets across the state.

Elevating the narrative that historic preservation can play substantial roles in enhancing community vitality should be a high priority. Adaptive use and building rehabilitation serve as significant sources of jobs and housing creation, keeping demolitions to a minimum, and providing density that makes for cohesive, walkable neighborhoods. Yet, due to the state's existing planning laws, which do not outline the required elements of local plans, communities rarely describe and integrate historic preservation as a community and economic development strategy in their planning policies. Others may describe it as just a method for placemaking and urban design. Preservation is more than that—it strengthens communities socially, economically, and environmentally. It produces tangible results that maintain the vitality, and authenticity of places.



Rialto Square Theater, Joliet

GOAL: PROMOTE HISTORIC PRESERVATION LOCALLY AND REGIONALLY AS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR ACHIEVING VIBRANT, RESILIENT COMMUNITIES.

OBJECTIVE #1: Promote the use of state and local-level preservation incentive programs that advance community revitalization and economic development.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- Continue preparing, publishing, and disseminating studies and reports documenting the economic and community development impacts of state and locally-sponsored preservation incentive programs.
- Explore and advocate with preservation partners on establishing new state and locally-funded building and façade improvement programs for under-resourced communities.
- Work collaboratively with preservation partners to actively market available incentive and grant programs offered through state and local preservation non-profits, and other organizations and entities.
- Continue to evaluate needed changes and modifications to all Illinois historic preservation incentive programs.

OBJECTIVE #2: Implement public awareness, training, and outreach activities that promote best practices on the use of federal, state, and local incentives.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- Work with state, regional, and local councils of government, planning entities, and economic development groups to develop information pieces, success stories, and case studies that describe successful local best practices on the use of preservation incentives.
- Collaborate with partners on conducting ongoing workshops and forums in Illinois communities dedicated to describing the use and feasibility of tax credit programs and other incentives.
- Provide guidance and methodology frameworks to local communities on assessing the economic impacts of locally administered historic preservation incentives.

OBJECTIVE #3: Increase and promote the number of National Register and local historic districts and landmarks in the state to enhance access to HPTCs and other preservation incentives.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- Encourage local governments to activate and maintain survey and documentation programs that help identify National Register eligible buildings and places.
- Maintain an updated and readily accessible HARGIS that catalogs all National Register eligible properties within the state.
- Provide information and guidance to local communities on building consensus and property owner support for establishing locally-designated historic districts and the benefits that come with designation.
- Promote key potential adaptive use projects in the state through websites and by participation in partner network meetings and conferences.



OBJECTIVE #4: Seek collaborations with Tribal Nations, Main Street, housing, and economic and community development organizations to integrate historic preservation in local planning actions and initiatives.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Collaborate with preservation partners the Illinois Chapter of the American Planning Association on preservation planning training for counties and municipalities and on integrating more robust historic preservation elements to regional and local plans, including planning efforts sponsored by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning.
- b. Continue to measure and distribute more broadly the results of economic impact studies of historic preservation at the state, regional, and local levels.
- c. Convene and determine with preservation partners the potential for providing preservation training and educational services to Illinois Main Street communities focused on façade and building improvements, upper-story conversions, and other preservation-related needs.
- d. Prepare best practice information and conduct workshops on building codes, conservation districts, revitalization planning, housing programs, and ordinances that facilitate adaptive use and investment in historic places.
- e. Pursue initiatives that develop and advance the historic building trades in the state.

OBJECTIVE #5: Foster creative collaborations and investments in enhancing historic sites, museums, heritage areas, historical parks, and other assets that strengthen heritage tourism in the state.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Pursue the creation of a heritage tourism strategy plan for the state.
- b. Work with preservation partners that promote existing and consider new financial and technical assistance programs for enhancing and improving the quality of exhibits and programming of existing heritage museums in the state.

- c. Pursue among preservation partners advocacy efforts for new local, state, and federal investments in State Historic Sites and other key heritage and cultural assets located within National Heritage Areas and Scenic By-Ways as part of the Illinois heritage tourism strategy.
- d. Explore a permanent state-level funding source for supporting local heritage tourism efforts and historic and cultural sites.
- e. Prepare a tourism guidebook to assist preservation partners in heritage and cultural tourism planning.
- f. Collaborate at the state and local levels with colleges and universities, arts agencies, museums, and operators of recreational sites to market a more complete historic and cultural tourism experience in regions and communities.
- g. Dedicate an educational track for heritage and cultural tourism, historic sites, and museums as part of any reinaugurated statewide historic preservation conference.
- h. Develop through consultation with Tribal Nations a Tribal tourism plan integrated within the Illinois statewide heritage and cultural tourism strategy and with a regional implementation and cultural education focus.



DOCUMENTING AND PRESERVING HISTORIC & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Older buildings and places reflect the cultural and historical forces that shape community history and identity. Before preservation efforts can take place locally, a community must know what historic and cultural resources are present and worthy of recognition, protection, and long-term stewardship. Surveys provide the necessary data for making sound decisions in guiding revitalization and planning initiatives. On another impactful level, surveys and property inventories identify buildings and places eligible for the National Register, or local landmark designations, facilitating their access to HPTCs and other financial incentives. Surveys can also aid in environmental and compliance reviews mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act and other federal and state laws and legislation.

Today, the Illinois Structures, Landmarks, and Rural Surveys, conducted in the 1970s, remain the only statewide survey and inventory of historic resources— an inventory made accessible through the Historic and Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (HARGIS) maintained by Illinois SHPO. Apart from this inventory set, the collection of new survey and inventory data largely rest with CLGs as part of CLG grant-funded projects, National Register landmark and district nominations, or through other community-initiated preservation planning initiatives. Given staff and time constraints, HARGIS does not incorporate CLG-funded survey projects and their inventory data, although it contains and depicts National Register nominations and boundaries of existing National Register districts. There is currently a backlog of inventory data and NRHP nominations not yet entered into HARGIS.

Given the current state of survey and documentation work in Illinois, the need for HARGIS to host greater capabilities for recording and storing data with enhanced accessibility to users is a priority. A system that allows Illinois SHPO staff, preservation professionals and local preservation planners to input survey data after completing CLG-supported projects as well as review and compliance related survey can help broaden the understanding of significant historic and cultural resources within the state. Furthermore, new GIS technologies can allow preservation planners to analyze inventory data against other variables, such as demographics, census tracts, flood plains, and environmental features to better inform and guide land use planning in counties and cities. The more comprehensive the statewide inventory can be, the more capable local communities become in integrating historic and cultural resources in planning efforts. Just as important, preservation stakeholders desire more training in meeting SHPO expectations and requirements in conducting survey projects and completing National Register nominations.

There is increasing interest in identifying resources underrepresented in the current state inventory, such as Native American sites, places of archaeological value, farmsteads and agricultural-related structures, industrial complexes, and Mid-Century buildings. Schools and other public and institutionally owned buildings and facilities remain highly vulnerable property types to demolition in the state. Regarding archaeological resources, the lack of funding and available archaeological professionals in different parts of the state hinders the adequate identification and documentation of archaeological sites. There has only been one archaeology-related National Register nomination in the last five years. Maritime resources and shipwrecks also remain underrepresented resources. NPS grant programs present opportunities to not only document a number of underrepresented resources but also to expand preservation efforts in Illinois communities, although Illinois SHPO anticipates additional maritime resource NR listings in the future.

Preservation stakeholders recognize that illuminating the history of the state's diverse communities and populations should be a priority for future

survey and documentation work in the state. The City of Chicago currently leads such efforts in Illinois with its Black Chicago Heritage Initiative, which strives to discover and reveal the stories and places associated with the African American experience in the city. In 2023, Illinois SHPO, with partners in southern Illinois, will embark on the preparation of the Southern Illinois African American Heritage National Register Multiple Property Listing, an effort made possible by a grant from the National Park Service to document and recognize resources of importance to the African American communities in that region.

GOAL A: SUPPORT ONGOING SURVEY AND DOCUMENTATION EFFORTS THAT ADVANCE THE PRESERVATION AND STEWARDSHIP OF ILLINOIS' HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES.

OBJECTIVE #1: Develop and offer professional training and guidance - in partnership with Tribal Nations, preservation partners, and others - on conducting local survey projects, cultural resource planning, and other documentation efforts for local communities.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Create and distribute an instructional manual for planning and undertaking architectural, historical, and cultural surveys.
- b. Develop occasional publications with preservation partners on evaluating the significance of special property types, such as Ranch homes, Post-War subdivisions, Mid-Century office buildings, historic public housing complexes, and buildings of cultural importance, among others.

- c. Partner with the Illinois Archaeological Survey, Tribal Nations, the Illinois State Archaeological Society, and other entities in preparing guidance materials for documenting and nominating archaeological sites.
- d. Conduct periodic training sessions in accessible formats on conducting surveys and preparing National Register nominations.
- e. Use preservation partner networks to promote and disseminate information materials and education opportunities on surveys, listing properties and districts in the National Register, and preparing local cultural resource management plans.
- f. Collaborate with preservation partners and Tribal Nations on providing guidance to local communities on using oral histories, context research, and crowdsourcing applications to supplement survey data and identify places of cultural significance in the state.
- g. Partner with Tribal Nations on offering training to communities and preservation professionals on incorporating Native American perspectives and insights on cultural properties and resources for survey and cultural resource management initiatives.
- h. Plan for quarterly meetings of the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council to increase the number of the National Register nomination reviews in a given year.



OBJECTIVE #2: Conduct survey and documentation work as integral elements of statewide and local preservation planning activities.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Partner with regional planning commissions, councils of government and other related groups on preparing information materials and organizing educational forums on the usefulness of survey work and cultural resource management planning in local land use, disaster resilience, and capital improvements planning.
- b. Prioritize CLG funding for survey and documentation projects undertaken as part of local disaster mitigation planning efforts, for property types and resource underrepresented in local and statewide inventories, and for initiatives dedicated to cultural resource management.
- c. Develop and provide best practice information on the use of survey data, information, and findings for identifying catalytic adaptive use projects, enhancing heritage tourism efforts, and enriching local education and advocacy initiatives.
- d. Promote available grant programs that encourage communities to document, nominate and list historic and cultural resources in the National Register, or as local landmarks and districts to expedite their access to incentives and other benefits.
- e. Encourage and support the update of older survey projects and reports throughout the state, including the City of Chicago Historic Resources Survey.

OBJECTIVE #3: Pursue investigative efforts and National Register nominations focused on archaeological and maritime resources, threatened property types, and other underrepresented aspects of Illinois history.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Collaborate with communities, Tribal Nations, and preservation partners on securing funding and organizational support for undertaking and preparing archeological and maritime resource investigations and National Register nominations.
- b. Encourage the inclusion of archaeological and cultural resource elements as part of CLG-funded community preservation planning projects.
- c. Partner with the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, universities, Tribal Nations, professional archaeologists, and archaeology groups to promote and provide education initiatives and direction to local communities and preservation partners on archaeological site documentation, protection, and management.
- d. Prioritize future CLG grant funding for National Register nominations related to threatened heritage resources in Illinois.

OBJECTIVE #4: Strengthen the protection and confidentiality of sensitive cultural site information in collaboration with Tribal Nations, ensuring secure administration and ethical stewardship of cultural resources.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Review and adapt laws and regulations to provide robust protection for sensitive information, aligning with federal standards.
- b. Actively consult with Native American tribes on projects that would affect cultural sites and ensure continued open dialogue.
- c. Continue to restrict access to sensitive data within site files, limiting access to professional researchers and others who meet certain criteria under state guidelines, through application processes.
- d. Explore modern data management systems with advanced security features to manage sensitive information securely using access controls.
- e. Provide training and guidelines to local governments, stakeholders, and the public on the importance of preserving cultural heritage, including the respectful handling of sensitive information.

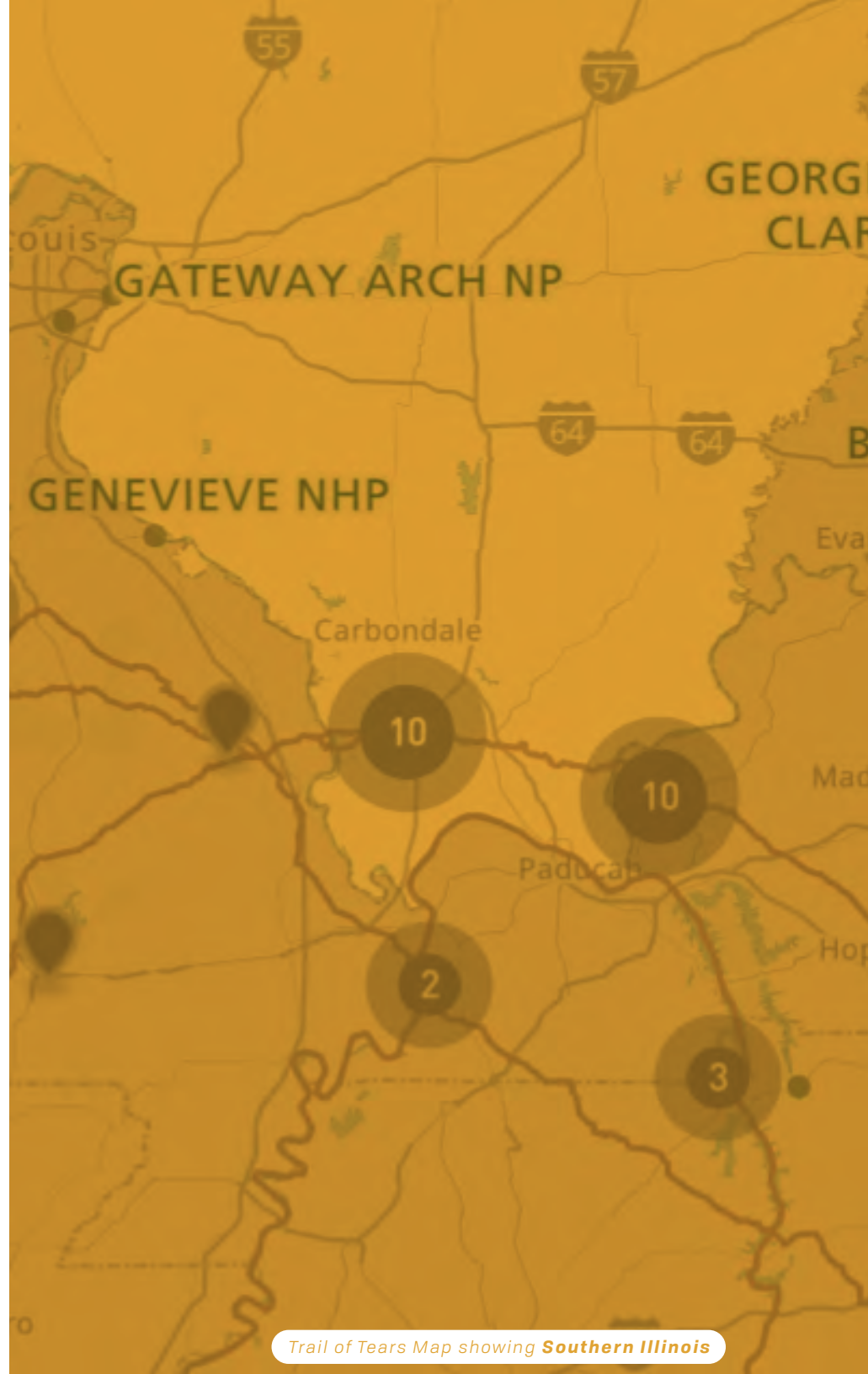


Rock Island Arsenal Building #1, **Rock Island**

OBJECTIVE #5: Expand the scope of preservation efforts to include a wider variety of cultural resources beyond traditional structures, encompassing culturally significant materials, landscapes, and intangible heritage.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Work closely with tribal nations and other cultural groups to identify and understand the full range of cultural resources that are significant to their heritage. These resources could include landscapes, traditional crafts and food-ways, ceremonies, oral histories, and other forms of intangible cultural heritage.
- b. Taking such a collaborative approach ensures that preservation efforts are inclusive and responsive to the needs and values of the communities involved.
- c. Revise existing preservation policies or create new guidelines to protect and preserve these identified cultural resources. Ensure these policies address both tangible and intangible cultural assets.
- d. Collaborate with cultural experts, local historians, and community members to gather information on significant non-architectural and non-archaeological resources.
- e. Initiate comprehensive documentation projects to record and study the identified cultural resources, employing both traditional and innovative techniques suited to the nature of each resource type.
- f. Secure funding and resources necessary for the preservation of a broader range of cultural assets, exploring both governmental and private funding sources.



GOAL B: ENHANCE THE UTILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SURVEY DATA AND INVENTORIES BY EMPLOYING AND LEVERAGING AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES.

OBJECTIVE #1: Update the capabilities of the HARGIS system to maintain a current and comprehensive inventory of documented heritage resources across the state.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Secure funding and technical assistance to upgrade the HARGIS hardware and technology platform over time to enhance its capabilities, including the input of data and inventories generated by agencies, local governments, and historic preservation and archeology professionals.
- b. Consider the development of a mobile version of HARGIS for use by preservation professionals during in-the-field survey and documentation work.
- c. Include and integrate associated survey data and documentation gathered through Illinois SHPO review and compliance activities.
- d. Integrate within HARGIS links to other websites of historic resource information in the state.

OBJECTIVE #2: Collaborate with state, regional, county, and Tribal Nation partners to offer guidance in the use of GIS and other technologies for historic preservation planning purposes.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Encourage CLGs and other communities to prepare and complete survey projects and National Register inventories employing user-friendly software and digital technologies.
- b. Prepare guidance materials on using heritage resource data for GIS analysis related to disaster resilience and other community planning needs.
- c. Offer occasional training in both in-person and online formats in using digital survey software compatible with local GIS systems and HARGIS.
- d. Prepare a statewide survey manual that outlines procedures and requirements for conducting local surveys and uploading data, photos, and property inventories generated from local survey projects into HARGIS.

ENGAGING THE PUBLIC & SHAPING THE PRESERVATION MESSAGE

Effectively communicating the many ways preservation benefits communities is a persistent and challenging issue. Many policy- and decision-makers, community stakeholders, and residents are unaware of historic preservation's transformative capabilities and capacity to enhance local quality of life. In today's environment where there are competing planning and community development priorities, among others, preservationists must make the case for the value and relevance of historic preservation in new and compelling ways. At the same time, there have been past failures to recognize the vast contributions different racial and ethnic groups have made to the state. At the same time, there have been past failures to recognize the vast contributions different racial and ethnic groups have made to the state. While communities have used historic preservation as a tool for discrimination in the past, preservation stakeholders must now commit to learning from these mistakes and to embrace and communicate the value of diverse histories and cultures across Illinois.

Making the case for historic preservation also involves bridging the 'messaging gap' with those who prioritize development, property rights, or broader community growth, ensuring they recognize the positive impact that preserving historic places can have on neighborhood vitality and cultural identity. In addition, while people may see the value of maintaining local authenticity and neighborhood cultural history and identity, this is often not communicated through regulatory actions and priorities. Likewise, the preservation field has not always been welcoming to more diverse audiences. In the past, resources associated with Black, Hispanic, and communities of color received less attention and resources,

jeopardizing their long-term preservation. While recent preservation advocacy efforts have led to the recognition of new sites focused on the African American experience in the state, such as the designation of the New Philadelphia National Historic Site in Pike County in 2022, there continues to be the need for thoughtful communication and engagement about preservation and its benefits to the state's diverse communities.

Bridging the messaging and knowledge gap between the Illinois preservation community, decision-makers, and the broader public can help build stronger and more enduring support for preservation. Preservation advocates and partners must explore all available avenues of communication and engagement to provide those who have not traditionally participated in the preservation movement with opportunities to gain knowledge and skills on how to contribute to the vitality, identity, and culture of their community. Engagement should include meaningful in-person listening practices as well as the use of technology platforms that enable more far-reaching communication, networking, and knowledge sharing among preservationists and the public. Ongoing and consistent advocacy and education that helps influence policy must remain a mainstay strategy in an era of constantly changing public values and priorities.

For the Illinois SHPO and its preservation partners, outreach and communication can focus on producing and delivering accessible learning materials and resources that incorporate information aimed at both policy-makers and preservation advocates. Partners should broadly and equitably distribute such information using a variety of communication channels and networks. Additional education efforts can take the form of regular seminars and conferences and joint communication and engagement initiatives with allied interests. Narrowing the gaps in messaging and awareness can aid in establishing new dialogues between preservationists and their communities and in expanding the base of support needed for advancing preservation practice in the state. With new audiences and advocates, the Illinois historic preservation movement can achieve more milestones and achievements.

GOAL A: UNDERTAKE WIDE-RANGING EDUCATIONAL, COMMUNICATION, AND ENGAGEMENT INITIATIVES THAT PROMOTE PRESERVATION'S BENEFITS ACROSS THE STATE.

OBJECTIVE #1: Create and maintain platforms and formats for information sharing and education on preservation benefits and best practices.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Enhance Illinois SHPO and other partner websites to include reports, studies, case studies, and white papers on the benefits and the community and quality of life impacts of historic preservation, especially as they relate to pressing housing and local economic development needs.
- b. Reinaugurate an annual statewide historic preservation conference as a venue for presenting best practices and sharing information.
- c. Organize additional networking sessions within the state that bring together different preservation partners, allied groups, and various community stakeholders to build interest and awareness of historic preservation as an economic and quality of life building tool.
- d. Prepare a yearly report that describes the economic impacts of historic preservation throughout the state, including reinvestments in historic properties spurred by Illinois's preservation tax incentives, for distribution on information platforms and use in outreach and education initiatives.



Rock Island Lines Passenger Station, **Rock Island**

OBJECTIVE #2: Seek venues and opportunities for involving diverse communities, youth, and young adults across the state in preservation activities.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Encourage historical societies, museums, and advocacy groups around the state to offer programming and learning activities, and networking opportunities for youth and underrepresented populations.
- b. Work with partners on public relations and community engagement campaigns that recognize and promote preservation role models and leaders as a means to inspire future preservation advocates within underrepresented communities.
- c. Partner with local historic preservation commissions, colleges and universities, historical societies, Tribal Nations, and youth and young adults on research and survey projects that can help enrich the content of local school history curriculums.
- d. Use neighborhood associations, non-profits, religious institutions, housing groups, arts organizations, and other entities of local cultural and social importance to facilitate consensus-building processes for landmark designations and other preservation-related work.
- e. Underwrite and organize community youth summits on preservation, culture, and archaeology.
- f. Secure funding sources for supporting paid internships in preservation.
- g. Strive for diverse membership and representation in local historic preservation commissions.
- h. Prepare guidance materials for preservation professionals on engagement methods for attracting new and diverse participation in local preservation activities.

OBJECTIVE #3: Strengthen local preservation advocacy efforts through education and collaborative partnerships.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Encourage historical societies, museums, and advocacy groups around the state to offer programming and learning activities, and networking opportunities for youth and underrepresented populations.
- b. Provide best practice guidance on local historic preservation commission collaborations with sister commissions and organizations dedicated to green building and climate change action.
- c. Partner with conservation, tourism, and planning groups to leverage advocacy resources for efforts that preserve and protect cultural landscapes within National Heritage Areas and Scenic By-Ways.
- d. Work with preservation partners to offer training and technical assistance to CLGs, communities, and advocacy organizations in using of social media to actively communicate preservation's benefits and local success stories.
- e. Work with the Illinois Municipal League, the Urban Land Institute, and councils of government on presenting preservation content at meetings and conferences.

Quaker Meeting House, Ellsworth



PROMOTING A DIVERSE HISTORY

Historic preservation is more than just saving buildings and places. It concerns the stewardship of collective memory—memories tell the stories of the people who first settled in the landscape, farmed the land, founded our communities, established industries, and built the iconic and everyday places that define the identity of Illinois. All stories and memories are valuable, including those of people that have been subject to discrimination, exclusion, and erasure, as they define the record of the past and provide insight into the generations of diverse people that have and continue to contribute to the state's ever-evolving history. However, not all stories are known and uncovering and documenting them will be highly important to illuminating a more complete and compelling narrative of the state's diverse peoples, and the important resources and places associated with that narrative. In the end, such efforts should lead to a more inclusive and relevant historic preservation movement.

Illinois' diversity and cultural legacy is not a latter-day discovery and phenomenon—before European contact, Native Americans of successive cultures and lineages lived along the state's waterways, sustaining villages and settlements long into the 1800s. Early French explorers reconnoitered the state, later establishing villages and military forts for securing the fur trade. French, Irish, Germans, English, and arrivals from New England and mid-southern states would establish new towns and construct canals and transportation systems that spurred the rapid growth of Chicago and other downstate cities. After the Civil War and into the 20th century, immigrants from Greece, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainians, and Russia, as well as the migration of African-Americans from southern states during the Great Migration, would drive an expansive era of growth and development in Illinois communities into the 20th century. In recent decades, Hispanics, Asians, and other newcomers from diverse and far-flung places would define the rich milieu of cultures that continually shape our environments.

While the landscapes of our communities constantly change, the physical testaments to our diverse heritage remain in the many settlement sites, religious buildings, social clubs and lodges, community halls, farmsteads, commercial districts, schools, and factories. These resources may comprise remarkable examples of high architecture or simple vernacular buildings and places. Nonetheless, identifying and preserving these resources is the first step toward promoting a more complete, inclusive, and truthful narrative of Illinois history. Surveys, context research, and preparing new publications and guidance on researching histories of the state's diverse communities would be useful steps forward. Collaborating with arts groups, colleges and universities, religious institutions, fraternal organizations, and cultural leaders and advocates within communities may also yield special insights into important places and compelling memories.

Preserving the heritage resources of diverse communities serves more aims than just the preservation of physical places and the archiving of stories and memories. It is an opportunity to engage those communities that have not previously participated in the preservation movement, giving voice to people who want to protect buildings, sites, and stories that give meaning to their past. In turn, this also broadens the state's coalition of preservation advocates, who believe in building awareness of the state's complex history.



GOAL A: PROMOTE STATE AND LOCAL INITIATIVES THAT DOCUMENT, INTERPRET, AND CELEBRATE THE PLACES AND TRADITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE STATE'S DIVERSE COMMUNITIES.

OBJECTIVE #1: Identify context themes and resource types associated with diverse communities for future research, National Register and Multiple Property listings, and other documentation activities.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Sponsor and prepare statewide historic context studies focused on the state's underrepresented communities.
- b. Explore and pursue opportunities for additional Multiple Property Listings for resources associated with the state's African-American, Hispanic, Asian-American, Tribal Nations, LGBTQIA+, and other racial and ethnic groups in the state.
- c. Partner with colleges and universities and other related institutions to assist with context statement research and development.
- d. Conduct community engagement efforts with neighborhood organizations, non-profits, artists, historians, and others to gather stories and narratives of important buildings, places, and people important to the state's diverse communities.
- e. Create websites hosting completed context research projects and associated National Register nominations and Multiple Property documentations for public access.
- f. Consult with Tribal Nations on context research and survey initiatives that illuminate Native American history, places, and traditions in Illinois.

- g. Secure grants and other funding sources for local governments to conduct context research and documentation efforts related to Illinois' diverse communities.

OBJECTIVE #2: Implement efforts to update historical markers, museum exhibits, and National Register nominations to incorporate missing narratives of underrepresented communities.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Partner with the Illinois State Historical Society on providing funding and support for special initiatives aimed at reviewing and updating State Historical and Cultural Markers.
- b. Revise existing grant and funding programs or create new initiatives for underwriting new museum narratives, exhibits, and interpretive programming pertaining to important people and events associated with Illinois diverse communities.
- c. Prioritize CLG funding for updates to National Register nominations.
- d. Offer guidance and ongoing training for preservation professionals and advocates on conducting context research and updating National Register nominations for more inclusive narratives and histories.

OBJECTIVE #3: Encourage local governments to review and update local historic preservation programs and policies that foster more diverse participation and the increasing recognition of heritage resources important to underrepresented communities.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Develop guidance and educational materials for communities on auditing preservation policies, inventories, and ordinances and their designation criteria for inclusiveness and diversity in designated resources.

- b. Encourage the creation and adoption of new community preservation plans that explore contexts and resources of cultural and vernacular significance to underrepresented communities.
- c. Update design guidelines and other design review tools to consider the appropriate treatment of heritage resources that possess high cultural rather than architectural significance.
- d. Encourage the local adoption of neighborhood conservation districts, arts districts, or other designations that recognize the cultural and social attributes of places.
- e. Establish new local marker and interpretive programs that include the histories and stories of all Illinois people.

OBJECTIVE #4: Partner with Tribal Nations and diverse communities to recognize and preserve tangible and intangible heritage resources and traditions.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS:

- a. Engage and work with Tribal Nations to build pathways and earn their insight and perspectives on local history.
- b. Pursue collaborations with diverse communities, cultural leaders, artists, historians, and other stakeholders in cultural heritage documentation initiatives.
- c. Develop new and updated guides and information pieces on evaluating vernacular buildings, cemeteries, cultural landscapes, and other heritage resources associated with the histories of African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and other diverse communities.
- d. Create guides and toolkits for communities in identifying intangible heritage resources and appropriate preservation and stewardship strategies.
- e. Engage students and young adults in hands-on learning experiences and focus on learning crafts and trades associated with specific cultural traditions found and practiced within the state.
- f. Incorporate oral history practices as part of survey and documentation manuals.

- g. Collaborate with Tribal Nations, Main Street programs, economic development groups, and local schools and colleges to promote creative and artisanal businesses that maintain craft and building trade traditions and customs in neighborhoods and communities.
- h. Explore partnerships with humanities and arts agencies, and other history and cultural groups to provide support grants to maintain and enhance local cultural traditions, heritage festivals, and their different intangible dimensions.
- i. Support initiatives that document and support legacy businesses and institutions in Illinois communities.

Downtown **Libertyville**



IMPLEMENTING THE STATEWIDE PLAN

The Illinois Statewide Historic Preservation Plan proposes a course of action to strengthen the Illinois historic preservation movement by engaging more partners and stakeholders in preservation efforts. This section on implementation outlines high priority and ongoing efforts that build and support historic preservation in Illinois.

Along with the Illinois SHPO, many different stakeholder groups, agencies, organizations, and entities will play important roles in implementation actions. The following table describes the strategies and implementation actions in greater detail with lead agents of action. In many cases, Illinois SHPO, IDNR, and other state departments and agencies may take the lead, act solely, or involve other partners. In other instances, CLGs and local governments, Tribal Nations, advocacy organizations and non-profits, historical societies and museums, Main Street programs and economic development entities, archaeology groups, and educational institutions must also participate and forge collaborations for facilitating stakeholder participation and achieving preservation success. Preservation advocates should also partner with non-traditional allies, such as housing and environmental organizations and arts agencies to broaden the stakeholder base. In addition, Illinois SHPO and IDNR will need to maintain, strengthen, and enhance their existing partnerships while supporting complementary work undertaken by many different stakeholders across Illinois.

Preservation Agents and Partners

The following Implementation Chart outlines potential roles for Statewide Historic Preservation Plan implementation involving a variety of preservation stakeholders and partners. In general terms, these stakeholder groups include:

Advocacy Organizations: A non-profit entity whose principal mission is to support the preservation of buildings and places through education, outreach, and community engagement efforts.

Allied Organizations: An entity that shares similar missions and interests in historic preservation, often serving as collaborative partners in preservation.

Certified Local Governments and Local Governments: Certified Local Governments are those designated local governments that participate in the Illinois CLG Program. Local governments are counties or municipalities that may or may not have official CLG designation but may administer some level of historic preservation activity in their communities.

Economic Development Entities: For-profit and non-profit organizations or agencies, including tourism bureaus and community economic development corporations, with a primary mission of promoting local economic development and tourism activities.

Educational Institutions: Local schools, colleges and universities, and trade institutes that conduct research, academic training, and instruction on historic preservation and other preservation related subjects, including archaeology, architecture, and history.

Heritage Organization and Museums: A heritage organization may be a historical society or related organization, historic site, or an entity that coordinates preservation efforts within a National Heritage Area, National Historical Park, or National Scenic By-Way. Such entities may also manage associate museums dedicated to curating artifacts, collections, and exhibits related to Illinois and local history.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources: The state agency responsible for managing the state's parks system recreational areas and protecting the state's cultural resources. It is the home agency for the Illinois State Museum and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office.

Illinois State Historic Preservation Office: The principal agency responsible for administering federal and state historic preservation laws and programs within the State of Illinois.

Main Street Programs: Local communities participating in the Illinois Main Street Program with a fully functioning organization dedicated to revitalizing historic downtown districts.

Neighborhood Organizations: Volunteer or staff-driven entities that represent and advocate for particular issues and concerns within defined neighborhoods.

Non-Traditional Partners: Entities that may have overlapping missions in addition to or beyond historic preservation, including housing development organizations, arts agencies, social justice groups, and sustainability and environmental coalitions.

Preservation Professionals: Professionals with formal training and academic credentials in historic preservation, including archaeologists, architectural historians, economic developers, ethnographers, historic site and museum administrators, landscape architects, historians, planners, and preservation architects,

Related State Agencies: Related state agencies and departments that may participate in statewide and local preservation activities, such as the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, the Illinois Office of Tourism, and the Illinois State Museum.

Tribal Nations: Sovereign Nations in the United States that have the inherent authority to govern themselves, to create and enact laws, and provide resources to citizens and constituents.



PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS

ENHANCING LOCAL PRESERVATION

Goal Statement: Strengthen local historic preservation programs through efforts in education, networking, and outreach.

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #1: Provide relevant and timely information and education services to both CLG and non-CLG communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prepare and distribute an annual survey to Illinois CLG communities on preferred topics for future training and educational initiatives. b. Organize and conduct annual or biannual training and informational workshops exclusively for CLG communities offered in a combination of in-person and digital formats. c. Reinaugurate an annual statewide historic preservation conference open to all Illinois communities, preservation professionals and advocates, and elected officials and policymakers. d. Develop a social media presence to promote training workshops and Illinois SHPO resources. e. Prepare and disseminate best practice guides such as an updated model historic preservation ordinance, commission rules of procedures, and other information pieces related to enhancing the management and operations of local historic preservation programs. f. Continue to expand the capacity of the Illinois SHPO and those of Illinois CLGs to incorporate newly-developed preservation information, studies, and publications. 	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO	CLGs and Local Governments; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Professionals; Relevant State Agencies

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #2: Collaborate with relevant state and regional agencies, allied organizations, and other preservation partners to strengthen local preservation programs and processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promote participation in the educational, training, and outreach activities of other related preservation and planning organizations. Landmarks Illinois, the Illinois Municipal League, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, regional planning agencies and councils of governments, among others. b. Collaborate with traditional and non-traditional preservation partners, educational institutions, and other entities on research initiatives that document the sustainability, economic, social, and quality of life benefits of historic preservation. c. Organize and facilitate regular and ongoing networking sessions with preservation partners and local decision-makers on the benefits and positive impacts of historic preservation. 	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies	CLGs and Local Governments; Preservation Professionals
Objective #3: Use methods and available technologies to reduce barriers to accessing information on heritage resources and preservation's benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Using available formats and technologies, translate information pierces and resources in different languages to the fullest extent possible. b. Provide preservation education and training opportunities with neighborhood groups and non-profits representing underrepresented and underserved communities. c. Strive to make historic resource information and inventories easily accessible through GIS and other digital technologies. 	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Preservation Professionals; Relevant State Agencies	CLGs and Local Governments; Educational Institutions; Neighborhood Organizations; Non-Traditional Partners
Objective #4: Work with key preservation partners to reactivate the Illinois Association of Historic Preservation Commissions (IAHPC) as a key provider of preservation education and networking to local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Convene partners to discuss and determine the IAHPC's relationship with the Illinois SHPO and other preservation and planning entities, as well as realistic pathways for funding and operating the organization. b. Implement ongoing communication and outreach efforts that promote the IAHPC's position as a support network for Illinois CLGs and other communities pursuing local preservation initiatives. 	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Preservation Professionals; Relevant State Agencies	CLGs and Local Governments; Educational Institutions; Neighborhood Organizations; Non-Traditional Partners

FORGING PARTNERSHIPS AND STRENGTHENING THE MOVEMENT

Goal Statement A: Foster partnerships that enhance the work and capacities of preservation entities across Illinois.

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #1: Establish and leverage relationships with preservation partners that advance statewide and local preservation efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Employ preservation partners in the delivery and production of Illinois SHPO-produced and sponsored educational sessions, workshops, and trainings. b. Convene key statewide preservation partners to collaborate on special and ongoing preservation initiatives of both statewide and regional importance. 	Advocacy Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies	CLGs and Local Governments; Educational Institutions; Heritage Organizations and Museums
Objective #2: Seek opportunities to collaborate with groups and organizations with allied interests and missions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explore potential collaborations with state agencies on strengthening heritage tourism, historic building investment, and other preservation-based economic development efforts regionally and locally. b. Partner with allied and cross-disciplinary entities, such as the Illinois Chapter of the American Planning Association, the American Institute of Architects-Illinois, and the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning on the delivery of technical training and assistance to historic preservation commissions and other preservation groups. c. Encourage historic preservation commissions, historical societies, Main Street programs, and other preservation-related entities to partner with area arts agencies, economic development groups, housing organizations, environmental advocates, and Tribal Nations on advancing the community preservation aims. d. Continue and strengthen SHPO community engagement efforts as part of review and compliance responsibilities. 	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies	CLGs and Local Governments; Educational Institutions; Heritage Organizations and Museums

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #3: Offer support to build the capacity and effectiveness of preservation partners and partnerships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Consider and create an institutional grant program that supports capacity-building efforts for Illinois non-profit preservation organizations. b. Partner with key statewide agencies, foundations, and other private-sector organizations in delivering capacity-building technical and funding assistance that focuses on obtaining, enhancing, and retaining skills and knowledge sets needed to build greater preservation capacity regionally and locally. 	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; Heritage Organizations and Museums; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies	Educational Institutions; Neighborhood Organizations; Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Partners
Objective #4: Implement initiatives at the state and local levels that engage new audiences by communicating inclusiveness and relevance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop and provide training sessions to local communities on facilitating more diverse community participation in historic preservation. b. Use different formats, such as webinars and videos to communicate a message of inclusiveness in preservation efforts. c. Collaborate locally with organizations and entities on co-creating tools and methods for inclusion initiatives that build trust with communities that have not ordinarily participated in local preservation activities. d. Leverage newly created partnerships locally with diverse communities and their representative entities to effect preservation-based positive change in communities. e. Work with key preservation partners statewide, regionally, locally on disseminating best practices on messaging and forging partnerships with diverse communities. f. Advocate for increased SHPO and preservation partner funding and resources to provide training and educational programs focused on local partnership and organizational capacity building. 	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies	Economic Development Entities; Education Institutions; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Main Street Programs; Neighborhood Organizations; Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Professionals

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #5: Support networking and information-sharing opportunities that lead to new partnerships between state agencies, communities, and preservation advocates.	a. Organize and undertake regular listening sessions with key statewide and regional entities to understand opportunities for greater partnerships between traditional and non-traditional preservation partners. b. Use an annual statewide historic preservation conference and other partner-sponsored meetings as forums to explore potential partnership opportunities.	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies	Economic Development Entities; Education Institutions; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Main Street Programs; Neighborhood Organizations; Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Professionals

Goal Statement B: Strengthen state, regional, and Tribal partnerships that promote best practices and support the work of preservation across the state.

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #1: Enhance relationships between Tribal Nations and other state agencies and entities to address the preservation needs of Native Americans.	a. Establish in partnership with Tribal Nations a regular communications protocol with other key state agencies to discuss preservation, archaeological, and cultural resource management issues of importance. b. Establish and implement new consultation processes and outreach procedures that enhance compliance reviews between Tribal Nations and the Illinois SHPO. c. Communicate with various preservation partners throughout Illinois the importance of integrating Tribal Nation preservation concerns and communications in local preservation efforts. d. Provide education at the regional and local levels on implementing co-stewardship arrangements with Tribal Nations for important Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites in the state.	IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies; Tribal Nations	Archaeology Groups; Advocacy Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Museums; Preservation Professionals

SPURRING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND RESILIENCY

Goal Statement: Promote historic preservation locally and regionally as an effective means for achieving vibrant and resilient communities.

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #1: Promote the use of state and local level preservation incentive programs that advance community revitalization and economic development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue preparing, publishing, and disseminating studies and reports documenting the economic and community development impacts of state and locally -sponsored preservation incentive programs. b. Explore and advocate with preservation partners on establishing new state and locally-funded building and façade improvement programs for under-resourced communities. c. Work collaboratively with preservation partners to actively market available incentive and grant programs offered through state and local preservation non-profits, and other organizations and entities. d. Continue to evaluate needed changes and modifications to all Illinois historic preservation programs. 	Advocacy Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies	Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; Economic Development Entities; Main Street Programs; Neighborhood Organizations; Preservation Professionals
Objective #2: Implement public awareness, training, and outreach activities that promote best practices on the use of federal, state, and local incentives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explore and develop with state, regional, and local councils of government, planning entities, and economic development groups on creating information pieces, success stories, and cases studies that describe successful local best practices on the use of preservation incentives. b. Collaborate with partners on conducting ongoing workshops and forums in Illinois communities dedicated to describing the use and feasibility of tax credit programs and other incentives. c. Provide guidance and methodology frameworks to local communities on assessing the economic impacts of locally administered historic preservation incentives. 	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; IDNR; CLGs and Local Governments; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies	Economic Development Entities; Main Street Programs; Non-Traditional Organizations; Preservation Professionals

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
<p>Objective #3: Increase and promote the number of National Register and local historic districts and landmarks in the state to enhance access to HPTCs and other preservation incentives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage local governments to activate and maintain survey and documentation programs that help identify National Register eligible buildings and places. b. Maintain an updated and readily accessible HARGIS that catalogs all National Register eligible properties within the state. c. Provide information and guidance to local communities on building consensus and property owner support for establishing locally-designated historic districts and the benefits that come with designation. d. Promote key potential adaptive use projects in the state through websites and by participation in partner network meetings and conferences. 	<p>Advocacy and Allied Organizations; IDNR; CLGs and Local Governments; Illinois SHPO; Relevant State Agencies</p>	<p>Economic Development Entities; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Main Street Programs; Neighborhood Organizations; Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Professionals</p>
<p>Objective #4: Seek collaborations with Tribal Nations, Main Street, housing, and economic and community development organizations to integrate historic preservation in local planning actions and initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collaborate with preservation partners the Illinois Chapter of the American Planning Association on preservation planning training for counties and municipalities and on integrating more robust historic preservation elements to regional and local plans, including planning efforts sponsored by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning. b. Continue to measure and distribute more broadly the results of economic impact studies of historic preservation at the state, regional, and local levels. c. Convene and determine with preservation partners the potential for providing preservation training and educational services to Illinois Main Street communities focused on façade and building improvements, upper-story conversions, and other preservation-related needs. d. Prepare best practice information and conduct workshops on building codes, conservation districts, revitalization planning, housing programs, and ordinances that facilitate adaptive use and investment in historic places. e. Pursue initiatives that develop and advance the historic building trades in the state. 	<p>Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; Economic Development Entities; Non-Traditional Partners</p>	<p>Heritage Organizations and Museums; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Related State Agencies; Preservation Professionals</p>

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
<p>Objective #5: Foster creative collaborations and investments in enhancing historic sites, museums, heritage areas, historical parks, and other assets that strengthen heritage tourism in the state.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pursue the creation of a heritage tourism strategy plan for the state b. Work with preservation partners that promote existing and consider new financial and technical assistance programs for enhancing and improving the quality of exhibits and programming of existing heritage museums in the state. c. Pursue among preservation partners advocacy efforts for new local, state, and federal investments in State Historic Sites and other key heritage and cultural assets located within National Heritage Areas and Scenic By-Ways as part of the Illinois heritage tourism strategy. d. Explore a permanent state-level funding source for supporting local heritage tourism efforts and historic and cultural sites. e. Prepare a tourism guidebook to assist preservation partners in heritage and cultural tourism planning. f. Collaborate at the state and local levels with colleges and universities, arts agencies, museums, and operators of recreational sites to market a more complete historic and cultural tourism experience in regions and communities. g. Dedicate an educational track for heritage and cultural tourism, historic sites, and museums as part of any reinaugurated statewide historic preservation conference. h. Develop through consultation with Tribal Nations a Tribal tourism plan integrated within the Illinois statewide heritage and cultural tourism strategy and with a implementation and cultural education focus. 	<p>Economic Development Entities; Heritage Organizations and Museums; IDNR; Related State Agencies</p>	<p>Advocacy Organizations; Educational Institutions; Illinois SHPO; Main Street Organizations; Non-Traditional Partners; Tribal Nations; Preservation Professionals</p>

DOCUMENTING AND PRESERVING HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goal Statement A: Support ongoing survey and documentation efforts that advance the preservation and stewardship of Illinois' historic and cultural resources.

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #1: Develop and offer professional training and guidance for local communities in partnership with Tribal Nations, preservation professionals, and other entities in conducting local survey projects, cultural resource management planning, and other documentation efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create and distribute an instructional manual for planning and undertaking architectural, historical, and cultural surveys. b. Develop occasional publications with preservation partners on evaluating the significance of special property types, such as Ranch homes, Post-War subdivisions, Mid-Century office buildings, historic public housing complexes, and buildings of cultural importance, among others. c. Partner with the Illinois Archaeological Survey, Tribal Nations, the Illinois State Archaeological Society, and other entities in preparing guidance materials for documenting and nominating archaeological sites. d. Conduct periodic training sessions in accessible formats on conducting surveys and preparing National Register nominations. e. Use preservation partner networks to promote and disseminate information materials and education opportunities on surveys, listing properties and districts in the National Register, and preparing local cultural resource management plans. f. Collaborate with preservation partners and Tribal Nations on providing guidance to local communities on using oral histories, context research, and crowdsourcing applications to supplement survey data and identify places of cultural significance in the state. g. Partner with Tribal Nations on offering training to communities and preservation professionals on incorporating Native American perspectives and insights on cultural properties and resources for survey and cultural resource management initiatives. h. Plan for quarterly meetings of the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council to increase the number of the National Register nomination reviews in a given year. 	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Related State Agencies	Archaeology Groups; CLGs and Local Governments; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Educational Institutions; Tribal Nations; Preservation Professionals

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
<p>Objective #2: Conduct survey and documentation work as integral elements of local planning activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Partner with regional planning commissions, councils of government, the Illinois Chapter of the American Planning Association, and other related entities on preparing information materials and organizing educational forums on the usefulness of survey work in local land use local land use, disaster resilience, and capital improvements planning. b. Prioritize CLG funding for survey and documentation projects undertaken as part of local disaster mitigation planning efforts, for property types and resource underrepresented in local and statewide inventories, and for initiatives dedicated to cultural resource management. c. Develop and provide best practice information on the use of survey data, information, and findings for identifying catalytic adaptive use projects, enhancing heritage tourism efforts, and enriching local education and advocacy initiatives. d. Promote available grant programs that encourage communities to nominate and list heritage resources in the National Register, or as local landmarks and districts to expedite their access to incentives and other benefits. e. Encourage and support the update of older survey projects and reports throughout the state, including the City of Chicago Historic Resources Survey. 	<p>Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Economic Development Entities; Main Street Programs</p>	<p>Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Professionals</p>



Downtown, **Leroy**

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
<p>Objective #3: Pursue investigative efforts and National Register nominations focused on archaeological and maritime resources, threatened property types, and other underrepresented aspects of Illinois history.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collaborate with communities, Tribal Nations, and preservation partners on securing funding and organizational support for undertaking and preparing archeological and maritime resource investigations and National Register nominations. b. Encourage the inclusion of archaeological and cultural resource elements as part of CLG-funded community preservation planning projects. c. Partner with the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, universities, Tribal Nations, professional archaeologists, and archaeology groups to promote and provide education initiatives and direction to local communities and preservation partners on archaeological site documentation, protection, and management. d. Prioritize future CLG grant funding for National Register nominations related to threatened heritage resources in Illinois. 	<p>Archaeology Groups; Educational Institutions; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Tribal Nations</p>	<p>Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Preservation Professionals</p>
<p>Objective #4: Strengthen the protection and confidentiality of sensitive cultural site information in collaboration with Tribal Nations, ensuring secure administration and ethical stewardship of cultural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Review and adapt laws and regulations to provide robust protection for sensitive information, aligning with federal standards. b. Actively consult with Native American tribes on projects that would affect cultural sites and ensure continued open dialogue. c. Continue to restrict access to sensitive data within site files, limiting access to professional researchers and others who meet certain criteria under state guidelines, through application processes. d. Explore modern data management systems with advanced security features to manage sensitive information securely using access controls. e. Provide training and guidelines to local governments, stakeholders, and the public on the importance of preserving cultural heritage, including the respectful handling of sensitive information. 	<p>Archaeology Groups; Educational Institutions; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Tribal Nations</p>	<p>Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Preservation Professionals</p>

<p>Objective #5: Expand the scope of preservation efforts to include a wider variety of cultural resources beyond traditional structures, encompassing culturally significant materials, landscapes, and intangible heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work closely with tribal nations and other cultural groups to identify and understand the full range of cultural resources that are significant to their heritage. These resources could include landscapes, traditional crafts and food-ways, ceremonies, oral histories, and other forms of intangible cultural heritage. b. Taking such a collaborative approach ensures that preservation efforts are inclusive and responsive to the needs and values of the communities involved. c. Revise existing preservation policies or create new guidelines to protect and preserve these identified cultural resources. Ensure these policies address both tangible and intangible cultural assets. d. Collaborate with cultural experts, local historians, and community members to gather information on significant non-architectural and non-archaeological resources. e. Initiate comprehensive documentation projects to record and study the identified cultural resources, employing both traditional and innovative techniques suited to the nature of each resource type. f. Secure funding and resources necessary for the preservation of a broader range of cultural assets, exploring both governmental and private funding sources. 	<p>Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Tribal Nations</p>	<p>Archaeology Groups; Educational Institutions; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Preservation Professionals</p>
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Goal Statement B: Enhance the utility and accessibility of survey data and inventories by employing and leveraging available technologies.

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #1: Update the capabilities of the HARGIS system to maintain a current and comprehensive inventory of documented heritage resources across the state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Secure funding and technical assistance to upgrade the HARGIS hardware and technology platform over time to enhance its capabilities, including the input of data and inventories generated by agencies, local historic preservation and archeology professionals. b. Consider the development of a mobile version of HARGIS for use by preservation professionals during in-the-field survey and documentation work. c. Include and integrate associated survey data and documentation gathered through Illinois SHPO review and compliance activities. d. Integrate within HARGIS links to other websites of historic resource information in the state. 	CLGs and Local Governments; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Related State Agencies	Advocacy and Allied Organizations; Archaeology Groups; Educational Institutions; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Preservation Professionals
Objective #2: Collaborate with state, regional, county, and Tribal Nation partners to offer guidance in the use of GIS and other technologies for historic preservation planning purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage CLGs and other communities to prepare and complete survey projects and National Register inventories employing user-friendly software and digital technologies. b. Prepare guidance materials on using heritage resource data for GIS analysis related to disaster resilience and other community planning needs. c. Offer occasional training in both in-person and online formats in using digital survey software compatible with local GIS systems and HARGIS. d. Prepare a statewide survey manual that outlines procedures and requirements for conducting local surveys and uploading data, photos, and property inventories generated from local survey projects into HARGIS. 	Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Related State Agencies; Tribal Nations	Archaeology Groups; Advocacy Organizations; Educational Institutions; Heritage Organizations and Museums; Preservation Professionals

ENGAGING THE PUBLIC AND SHAPING THE MESSAGE

Goal Statement: Undertake wide-ranging educational, communication, and engagement initiatives that promote preservation's benefits across the state.

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #1: Create and maintain platforms and formats for information sharing and education on preservation benefits and best practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enhance Illinois SHPO and other partner websites to include reports, studies, case studies, and white papers on the benefits and the community and quality of life impacts of historic preservation, especially as they relate to pressing housing and local economic development needs. b. Reinaugurate an annual statewide historic preservation conference as a venue for presenting best practices and sharing information. c. Organize additional networking sessions within the state that bring together different preservation partners, allied groups, and various community stakeholders to build interest and awareness of historic preservation as an economic and quality of life building tool. d. Prepare a yearly report that describes the economic impacts of historic preservation throughout the state, including reinvestments in historic properties spurred by Illinois's preservation tax incentives, for distribution on information platforms and use in outreach and education initiatives. 	Archaeology Groups; Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; Economic Development Entities; Heritage Organizations and Museums; IDNR; Illinois SHPO	Educational Institutions; Main Street Programs; Neighborhood Associations; Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Professionals



Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
<p>Objective #2: Seek venues and opportunities for involving diverse communities, youth, and young adults across the state in preservation activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage historical societies, museums, and advocacy groups around the state to offer programming and learning activities, and networking opportunities for youth and underrepresented populations. b. Work with partners on public relations and community engagement campaigns that recognize and promote preservation role models and leaders as a means to inspire future preservation advocates within underrepresented communities. c. Partner with local historic preservation commissions, colleges and universities, historical societies, Tribal Nations, and youth and young adults on research and survey projects that can help enrich the content of local school history curriculums. d. Use neighborhood associations, non-profits, religious institutions, housing groups, arts organizations, and other entities of local cultural and social importance to facilitate consensus-building processes for landmark designations and other preservation-related work. e. Underwrite and organize community youth summits on preservation, culture, and archaeology. f. Secure funding sources for supporting paid internships in preservation. g. Strive for diverse membership and representation in local historic preservation commissions. h. Prepare guidance materials for preservation professionals on engagement methods for attracting new and diverse participation in local preservation activities. 	<p>Archaeology Groups; Advocacy and Allied Organizations; CLGs and Local Governments; Educational Institutions; Heritage Organizations and Museums</p>	<p>Economic Development Entities; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Neighborhood Organizations; Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Professionals; Related State Agencies; Tribal Nations</p>

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
<p>Objective #3: Strengthen local preservation advocacy efforts through education and collaborative partnerships.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explore and secure partnerships with housing organizations, tourism, and economic development entities for advocacy efforts proving the quality-of-life benefits of historic preservation. b. Provide best practice guidance on local historic preservation commission collaborations with sister commissions and organizations dedicated to green building and climate change action. c. Partner with conservation, tourism, and planning groups to leverage advocacy resources for efforts that preserve and protect cultural landscapes within National Heritage Areas and Scenic By-Ways d. Work with preservation partners to offer training and technical assistance to CLGs, communities, and advocacy organizations in using social media to actively communicate preservation's benefits and local preservation success stories. e. Work with the Illinois Municipal League, the Urban Land Institute, and councils of government on presenting preservation content at meetings and conferences. 	<p>Advocacy Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Related State Agencies</p>	<p>Allied Organization; CLGs and Local Governments; Economic Development Entities; Educational Institutions; Heritage Organizations; Preservation Professionals</p>



Hoffman's Patterns of the Past, Princeton

PROMOTING A DIVERSE HISTORY

Goal Statement: Promote state and local initiatives that document, interpret, and celebrate the places and traditions associated with the state's diverse communities.

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
Objective #1: Identify context themes and resource types associated with diverse communities for future research, National Register and Multiple Property listings, and other documentation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sponsor and prepare statewide historic context studies focused on the state's underrepresented communities. b. Explore and pursue opportunities for additional Multiple Property Listings for resources associated with the state's African American, Hispanic American, Asian American, Tribal Nations Indigenous communities, LGBTQIA+, and other racial and ethnic groups in the state. c. Partner with colleges and universities and other related institutions to assist with context statement research and development. d. Conduct community engagement efforts with neighborhood organizations, non-profits, artists, historians, and others to gather stories and narratives of important buildings, places, and people important to the state's diverse communities. e. Create websites hosting completed context research projects and associated National Register nominations and Multiple Property documentations for public access. f. Consult Collaborate with Tribal Nations on context research and survey initiatives that illuminate Native American history, places, and traditions in Illinois. g. Secure grants and other funding sources for local governments to conduct context research and documentation efforts related to Illinois' diverse communities. 	CLGs and Local Governments; Heritage Organizations; Illinois SHPO	Allied Organizations; Education Institutions; Neighborhood Organizations; Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Professionals; Tribal Nations

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
<p>Objective #2: Implement efforts to update historical markers, museum exhibits, and National Register nominations to incorporate missing narratives of underrepresented communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Partner with the Illinois State Historical Society on providing funding and support for special initiatives aimed at reviewing and updating State Historical and cultural Markers. b. Revise existing grant and funding programs or create new initiatives for underwriting new museum narratives, exhibits, and interpretive programming pertaining to important people and events associated with Illinois diverse communities. c. Prioritize CLG funding for updates to National Register nominations. d. Offer guidance and ongoing training for preservation professionals and advocates on conducting context research and updating National Register nominations for more inclusive narratives and histories. 	<p>CLGs and Local Governments; Educational Organizations; Heritage Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Museums</p>	<p>Non-Traditional Partners; Main Street Programs; Neighborhood Organizations; Preservation Professionals</p>



Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, **Urbana-Champaign**

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
<p>Objective #3: Encourage local governments to review and update local historic preservation programs and policies that foster more diverse participation and the increasing recognition of heritage resources important to underrepresented communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop guidance and educational materials for communities on auditing preservation policies, inventories, and ordinances and their designation criteria for inclusiveness and diversity in designated resources. b. Encourage the creation and adoption of new community preservation plans that explore contexts and resources of cultural and vernacular significance to underrepresented communities. c. Update design guidelines and other design review tools to consider the appropriate treatment of heritage resources that possess high cultural rather than architectural significance. d. Encourage the local adoption of neighborhood conservation districts, arts districts, or other designations that recognize the cultural and social attributes of places. e. Establish new local marker and interpretive programs that include the histories and stories of all Illinois people. 	<p>Advocacy and Allied Organizations; Illinois SHPO</p>	<p>CLGs and Local Governments; Preservation Professionals</p>

Objectives	Implementation Actions	Primary Agent	Partners
<p>Objective #4: Partner with Tribal Nations and diverse communities to recognize and preserve tangible heritage resources and traditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and work with Tribal Nations to build pathways and earn their insight and perspectives on local history. b. Pursue collaborations with diverse communities, cultural leaders, artists, historians, and other stakeholders in cultural heritage documentation initiatives. c. Develop new and updated guides and information pieces on evaluating vernacular buildings, cemeteries, cultural landscapes, and other heritage resources associated with the histories of African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and other diverse communities. d. Create guides and toolkits for communities in identifying intangible heritage resources and appropriate preservation and stewardship strategies. e. Engage students and young adults in hands-on learning experiences and focus on learning crafts and trades associated with specific cultural traditions found and practiced within the state. f. Incorporate oral history practices as part of survey and documentation manuals g. Collaborate with Tribal Nations, Main Street programs, economic development groups, and local schools and colleges to promote creative and artisanal businesses that maintain craft and building trade traditions and customs in neighborhoods and communities. h. Explore partnerships with humanities and arts agencies, and other history and cultural groups to provide support grants to maintain and enhance local cultural traditions, heritage festivals, and their different intangible dimensions. i. Support initiatives that document and support legacy businesses and institutions in Illinois communities. 	<p>Advocacy Organizations; IDNR; Illinois SHPO; Tribal Nations</p>	<p>Allied Organizations; Educational Institutions; Heritage Organizations; Museums; Non-Traditional Partners; Preservation Professionals</p>

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Listings in Illinois

Appendix B: Tribal Nations with Affiliations in Illinois

Appendix C: Preservation Resources and Contacts in Illinois

APPENDIX A: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION LISTINGS IN ILLINOIS

The following is a listing of all current Multiple Property Submissions to the National Register of Historic Places in the State of Illinois.

- American Woman's League Chapter Houses Thematic Resources
- Archaeological Sites of Starved Rock State Park
- Architectural and Historic Resources of Vermont, Illinois, Multiple Property Submission
- Black Metropolis Thematic Resources
- Black Panther Party Multiple Property Submission
- Caught in the Middle; the Civil War on the Lower Ohio River
- Civil War Era National Cemeteries
- Coles County Highway Bridges Over the Embarras River Thematic Resources
- Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois Multiple Property Submission
- Highway Bridges in Iowa 1868-1945
- Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears
- Historic and Architectural Resources of Route 66 Through Illinois
- Historic Fairgrounds in Illinois Multiple Property Submission
- Historic Resources of Grafton, Illinois, ca. 1830-1943, Multiple Property Submission
- Historic Resources of Highland Park Multiple Resource Area
- Historic Resources of Maywood, Illinois, Multiple Property Submission
- Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District Multiple Property Submission
- Hyde Park Apartment Hotels Thematic Resources
- Illinois Carnegie Libraries Multiple Property Submission
- Illinois State Park Lodges and Cabins Thematic Resources
- Metal Highway Bridges of Fulton County Thematic Resources
- Motor Row, Chicago, Illinois
- Native American Rock Art Sites of Illinois Multiple Property Submission
- Residential Hotels in Chicago Multiple Property Submission
- Round Barns in Illinois Thematic Resources
- Suburban Apartment Buildings in Evanston Thematic Resources
- University of Illinois Buildings by Nathan Clifford Ricker Thematic Resources
- University of Illinois Buildings Designed by Charles A. Platt

APPENDIX B: TRIBAL NATIONS WITH AFFILIATIONS TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

The following list includes both federally recognized and unrecognized Tribal Nations with associated ancestral lands in Illinois. An asterisk behind indicates an unrecognized Tribal Nation.

- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (<https://www.astribe.com>)
- Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin (<https://www.badriver-nsn.gov>)
- Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan (<https://www.baymills.org>)
- Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota (<https://boisforte.com>)
- Caddo Nation of Oklahoma* (<https://mycaddonation.com>)
- Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation of Montana (<https://tribalnations.mt.gov/Directory/ChippewaCreeTribe>)
- Citizen Potawatomi Nation* (<https://www.potawatomi.org/#:~:text=The%20Citizen%20Potawatomi%20Nation%20is,%2C%20legislative%2C%20and%20judicial%20branches>)
- Delaware Nation (<https://www.delawarenation-nsn.gov>)
- Delaware Tribe of Indians (<https://delawaretribe.org>)
- Fond du Lac Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Tribe of Minnesota (<https://www.fdlrez.com>)
- Forest County Potawatomi Community Wisconsin (<https://www.fcipotawatomi.com>)
- Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Tribe of Minnesota (<https://www.grandportageband.com>)
- Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan (<https://www.gtbindians.org>)
- Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan (<https://hannahville.net>)
- Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin (<https://ho-chunknation.com>)
- Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska (iowatribeofkansassandnebraska.com)
- Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma (<https://iowanation.org>)
- Kansas Kickapoo Tribe (<https://www.ktik-nsn.gov>)
- Kaw Nation of Oklahoma* (<https://www.kawnation.gov>)
- Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of Michigan (<https://www.kbic-nsn.gov>)
- Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Kansas (<https://www.ktik-nsn.gov>)
- Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma (<https://www.kickapootribeofoklahoma.com>)
- Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin (<https://lco-nsn.gov>)
- Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (<https://www.ldftribe.com>)
- Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan (<https://lvd-nsn.gov>)
- Leech Lake Band of Ojibwa, Minnesota* (<https://www.llojibwe.org>)
- Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan (<https://lrboi-nsn.gov>)
- Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan (<https://ltbbodawa-nsn.gov>)
- Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan (Gun Lake Tribe) (<https://gunlaketribe-nsn.gov/about>)
- Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin (<https://www.menominee-nsn.gov>)
- Miami Tribe of Oklahoma (<https://miamination.com>)
- Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians, Minnesota* (<https://millelacsband.com>)
- Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma (<https://www.muscogeenation.com>)
- Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan (<https://nhbp-nsn.gov>)

- Omaha Tribe of Nebraska (<https://www.omahatribe.com>)
- The Osage Nation, Oklahoma* (<https://www.osagenation-nsn.gov>)
- Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma* (<https://www.omtribe.org>)
- Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma* (<https://www.ottawatribe.org>)
- Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma* (<https://peoriatribe.com>)
- Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas (<https://www.pbpindiantribe.com>)
- Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan, and Indiana (<https://www.pokagonband-nsn.gov>)
- Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma* (<https://www.ponca-nsn.gov>)
- Ponca Tribe of Nebraska (<https://www.poncatribene.org>)
- The Quapaw Nation, Oklahoma* (<https://www.quapawtribe.com>)
- Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin (<https://www.redcliff-nsn.gov>)
- Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota (<https://www.redlakenation.org>)
- Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska (<https://www.sacandfoxks.com>)
- Sac and Fox Tribe of Oklahoma (<https://www.sacandfoxnation-nsn.gov>)
- Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa (<https://www.meskwaki.org>)
- Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan (<http://www.sagchip.org>)
- Sault St. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan (<https://www.saulttribe.com>)
- Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma* (<https://shawnee-nsn.gov>)
- Sokaogon Chippewa Community of Wisconsin (<https://sokaogonchippewa.com>)
- St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin (<https://stcroixojibwe-nsn.gov>)
- Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, North Dakota (<https://tmchippewa.com>)
- United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee of Oklahoma (<https://www.ukb-nsn.gov>)
- White Earth Band of the Chippewa Tribe of Minnesota (<https://whiteearth.com/home>)
- Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (<https://winnebagotribe.com>)
- Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma (<https://wyandotte-nation.org>)

APPENDIX C: PRESERVATION RESOURCES AND CONTACTS

The following is a list, although not exhaustive, of preservation partners, agencies, organizations, and entities in Illinois.

Allied Organizations

- American Institute of Architects (<https://www.aia.org>)
- American Institute of Architects – Illinois (<https://www.aiaill.org>)
- American Institute of Architects – Chicago (<https://aiachicago.org>)
- American Planning Association (<https://www.planning.org>)
- American Planning Association – Illinois Chapter (<https://www.ilapa.org>)
- American Society of Landscape Architects (<https://www.asla.org>)
- American Society of Landscape Architects – Illinois Chapter (<https://il-asla.org>)

Archaeology

- Center for Archaeological Investigations – Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (<https://cai.siu.edu>)
- Chicago Archaeological Society (<https://www.chicagoarchaeologicalsociety.com>)
- DuPage Archaeology Center (<https://www.dupagearch.org>)
- Illinois Archaeology Survey (<https://ilarchsurv.org/#:~:text=The%20Illinois%20Archaeological%20Survey%20is,throughout%20the%20state%20of%20Illinois>)
- Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology (<https://iladvancearchaeo.org>)
- Illinois State Archaeological Society (<https://illinoisstatearchaeologicalsociety.com>)

- Illinois State Archaeology Survey (<https://www.isas.illinois.edu>)
- South Suburban Archaeological Society (<https://southsuburbanarchsociety.weebly.com/>
(<https://southsuburbanarchsocietyweeblycom.html>)
- Western Illinois Society – The Archaeological Institute of America (<https://www.westernillinoisaiia.org>)
- Underwater Archaeological Society of Chicago (<https://www.uaschicago.org>)

Illinois Preservation, Advocacy, and Educational Organizations

- Association for Preservation Technology – Western Great Lakes Chapter (<https://aptwglc.wildapricot.org>)
- Bishop Hill Heritage Association (<https://bishophillheritage.org>)
- Central Illinois Landmarks Foundation (<https://cilfpeoria.org>)
- Chicago Rehab Network (<https://www.chicagorehab.org>)
- DOCOMOMO (Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighborhoods of the Modern Movement) – Chicago Chapter (<https://www.docomomo-us.org/chapter/chicago>)
- Chicago Architecture Center (<https://www.architecture.org>)
- Chicago Art Deco Society (<https://chicagodeco.org>)
- Downtown Springfield Heritage Foundation (<https://www.heritagefoundationspi.org>)
- Frank Lloyd Wright Trust (<https://flwright.org>)
- Friends of LeClaire (<https://www.historic-leclaire.org/preservationlinks>)
- Chicago Bungalow Association (<https://www.chicagobungalow.org>)
- Historic Pullman Foundation (<https://www.pullmanil.org>)

- Historical Preservation Society of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (<https://ilbpp.org>)
- Landmarks Illinois (<https://www.landmarks.org>)
- Lisle Heritage Society (<https://www.lisleheritagesociety.org/index.html>)
- Logan Square Preservation (Chicago) (<https://www.logansquarepreservation.org>)
- Maeystown Preservation Society (<https://maeystownpreservationsociety.org>)
- Marengo Society for Historic Preservation (<https://marengohistory.org>)
- Metamora Association for Historic Preservation (<https://www.historicmetamora.com>)
- Mies van der Rohe Society (<https://www.miessociety.org>)
- Naperville Preservation, Inc. (<https://www.napervillepreservation.org>)
- Old Town Triangle Association (Chicago) (<https://www.oldtowntriangle.com>)
- Prairie Preservation Society of Ogle County (<http://ppsoc.net>)
- Preservation and Conservation Association (<https://pacacc.org/about>)
- Preservation Chicago (<https://www.preservationchicago.org>)
- Preservation Partners of the Fox Valley (<https://www.ppfv.org>)
- Quincy Preserves (<https://quincypreserves.org>)
- Society of Architectural Historians - Chicago Chapter (<https://www.chicagosah.org/CIndex.asp>)
- Southern Illinois Historic Preservation (<http://www.sipreserve.com>)
- The Cairo Historical Preservation Project (<https://www.historicalcairo.com>)
- Wayne Historical Preservation Society (<http://waynepreservationsociety.weebly.com>)

Illinois Certified Local Governments

- City of Alton Historic Commission (<https://www.cityofaltonil.gov/historical-commission>)
- City of Atlanta Historical Commission (<https://www.atlantailinois.org/historical-commission>)
- City of Aurora Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.aurora-il.org/444/Historic-Preservation>)
- Village of Barrington Architectural Review Commission (<https://www.barrington-il.gov/government/boards-commissions/arc>)
- City of Batavia Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.batavianewyork.com/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Belleville Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.belleville.net/578/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- City of Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.belvidereil.gov/historic-preservation-committee>)
- City of Benton Historic Preservation Commission
- City of Berwyn Historic Preservation Commission (https://archives.berwyn-il.gov/?q=historic_preservation)
- City of Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.bloomingtonil.gov/government/boards-commissions/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Blue Island Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.blueisland.org/government/historic-preservation/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Carbondale Preservation Commission (<https://www.explorecarbondale.com/400/Preservation-Commission>)
- City of Centralia Historic Preservation Commission (https://cityofcentralia.org/index.asp?SEC=5885EC6F-9BA4-4A12-B85E-4E0D925CF55A&Type=B_BASIC)
- City of Champaign Historic Preservation Commission (https://champaignil.gov/boards_inside/historic-preservation-commission)
- City of Charleston Historic Preservation Commission (<https://charlestonillinoisshpc.org>)
- City of Chicago Commission on Chicago Landmarks (https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/dcd/supp_info/landmarks_commission.html)

- City of Chicago Heights Historic Preservation Committee (<https://www.chhpac.com>)
- City of Collinsville Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.collinsvilleil.org/government/boards-commissions/hpc-historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Columbia Heritage and Preservation Commission (<https://www.columbiaillinois.com/26/Heritage-Preservation-Commission>)
- City of Crystal Lake Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.crystallake.org/your-government/boards-and-commissions/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Danville Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.cityofdanville.org/our-city/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Decatur Historical and Architectural Sites Commission (<https://decaturil.gov/public-information/boards-and-commissions/historical-and-architectural-site-commission/#:~:text=HASC%20was%20created%20by%20the,31%20of%20the%20City%20Code>)
- City of DeKalb Landmark Commission (<https://www.cityofdekalb.com/213/Landmark-Commission>)
- Edwardsville Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.cityofedwardsville.com/313/Historic-Preservation-Commission0>)
- City of Elgin Heritage Commission (<https://www.cityofelgin.org/146/Elgin-Heritage-Commission>)
- Village of Elsau Zoning Board (<https://escapetoelsah.com/zoning-board>)
- City of Evanston Preservation Commission (<https://www.cityofevanston.org/government/departments/community-development/planning-zoning/historic-preservation/preservation-commission>)
- Village of Frankfort Historic Preservation Commission (https://www.frankfortil.org/government/boards_committees_commissions/historic_preservation_commission.php)
- City of Galena Historic Preservation Commission (https://www.cityofgalena.org/en/your_government/boards_and_commissions/historic_preservation_commission)
- City of Galesburg Landmark Commission (https://www.ci.galesburg.il.us/government/elected_officials_election_offices/city_boards_and_commissions/landmark_commission.php)
- City of Geneva Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.geneva.il.us/415/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- City of Glen Ellyn Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.glenellyn.org/292/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- City of Highland Park Historic Preservation Commission (https://www.cityhphil.com/government/boards_and_commissions/historic_preservation_commission/index.php)
- Village of Hinsdale Historic Preservation Commission (https://www.villageofhinsdale.org/government/committees_and_commissions/historic_preservation_commission.php)
- City of Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission (https://www.jacksonvilleil.gov/city_government/boards_commissions_and_committees/historic_preservation_commission.php)
- City of Joliet Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.joliet.gov/government/departments/community-development/planning-zoning/historic-preservation>)
- Kane County Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.kanecountyil.gov/FDER/Pages/development/historicPreservation.aspx>)
- Kankakee County Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.k3county.net/242/Historic-Preservation>)
- Kendall County Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.kendallcountyil.gov/county-board/boards-and-commissions/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Lake Forest Historic Preservation Commission (https://www.cityoflakeforest.com/government/boards_and_commissions/historic_preservation_commission.php)
- City of Lincoln Historic Preservation Commission (https://lincolnil.gov/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=984&Itemid=136)
- City of Lockport Heritage and Architectural Commission (<https://cityoflockport.net/161/Heritage-Architecture-Commission>)
- City of Macomb Historic Preservation Commission (<https://cityofmacomb.com/boards-and-commissions>)
- City of Marengo Historical Preservation Commission
- City of Marion Historic Preservation Commission
- City of Marshall Historic Preservation Commission (<https://marshall-il.com/marshall-historic-preservation>)

- City Maywood Historic Preservation Commission (https://maywood-il.gov/government/boards_committees_commissions/historic_preservation_commission.php)
- McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.mchenrycountyil.gov/departments/county-board/county-board-committees-and-appointments>)
- City of Moline Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.moline.il.us/189/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- City of Monticello Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.cityofmonticello.net/899/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- City of Morrison Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.morrisonil.org/page/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Mount Carroll Historic Preservation Advisory Committee (<http://mtcarrollhistoricpreservation.org>)
- City of Murphysboro Historic Preservation Commission (<https://murphysboro.com/government/boards-and-commissions/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Naperville Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.naperville.il.us/government/board-and-commissions/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of O'Fallon Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.ofallon.org/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Ottawa Historic Preservation Commission (<https://cityofottawa.org/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Park Ridge Historic Preservation Commission (https://www.parkridge.us/historic_preservation/index.php)
- City of Peoria Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.peoriagov.org/816/Historic-Preservation-Commission-HPC>)
- City of Quincy Preservation Commission (<https://www.quincylil.gov/city-government/city-council/boards-commissions/quincy-preservation-commission>)
- City of Rock Island Preservation Commission (<https://www.rigov.org/224/Preservation-Commission>)
- City of Rockford Historic Preservation Commission (<https://rockfordil.gov/266/Historic-Preservation>)
- City of St. Charles Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.stcharlesil.gov/government/historic-preservation-commission>)
- Sangamon County Historic Preservation Commission (<https://sangamonil.gov/departments/d-l/historic-preservation-commission/contact-us>)
- City of Springfield Historic Sites Commission (<https://www.springfield.il.us/Departments/OPED/Preservation.aspx>)
- City of Urbana Historic Preservation Commission (<https://urbanaininois.us/boards/historic-preservation-commission>)
- City of Washington Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.ci.washington.il.us/departments/division.php?structureid=62>)
- City of Waukegan Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.waukeganil.gov/461/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- City of West Chicago Historical Preservation Commission (<https://westchicago.org/event/historical-preservation-commission>)
- Will County Historic Preservation Commission (<https://willcounty.gov/County-Offices/Economic-Development/Will-County-Land-Use-Department/Development-Services-Division/Historic-Preservation/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- City of Woodstock Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.woodstockil.gov/483/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- Town of Normal Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.normalil.gov/389/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- Village of Bishop Hill Historic Review Board
- Village of Downers Grove Architectural Design Review Board (<https://www.downers.us/historic-preservation-design-review-board>)
- Village of Glenview Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.glenview.il.us/government/Pages/Historic-Preservation.aspx>)
- Village of Lemont Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.lemont.il.us/government/appointed-boards-commissions/historic-preservation-commission>)
- Village of Libertyville Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.libertyville.com/461/Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- Village of Lombard Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.villageoflombard.org/375/Lombard-Historic-Preservation-Commission>)
- Village of Oak Park Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.oak-park.us/your-government/citizen-commissions/historic-preservation-commission>)

- Village of Orland Park Plan Commission (<https://www.orlandpark.org/departments/development-services/permits-licenses-inspections/historic-district-permits>)
- Village of Oswego Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.oswegoil.org/government/boards-commissions/historic-preservation-commission>)
- Village of Plainfield Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.plainfieldil.gov/government/historic-preservation-commission>)
- Village of Riverside Preservation Commission (<https://www.riverside.il.us/166/Preservation-Commission>)
- Village of Wayne Historic Sites Commission (<https://villageofwayne.org/Historic-Preservation>)
- Village of Wilmette Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.wilmette.com/government/boards-commissions/historic-preservation>)
- Village of Wilmette Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.wilmette.com/government/boards-commissions/historic-preservation>)

Federal Agencies and Resources

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (<https://www.achp.gov>)
- Federal Highway Administration National Scenic Byways and All-American Road (<https://fhwaapps.fhwa.dot.gov/bywaysp>)
- National Park Service (<https://www.nps.gov/index.htm>)
 - Archeology (<https://www.nps.gov/archeology>)
 - Certified Local Governments (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/clg/index.htm>)
 - Climate Change (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/ccrp.htm>)
 - Cultural Landscapes (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/culturallandscapes/index.htm>)
 - National Heritage Areas (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/index.htm>)

- Heritage Documentation Programs (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/heritagedocumentation/index.htm>)
- National Center for Preservation Training and Technology (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/ncptt/index.htm>)
- Maritime Heritage Program (<https://www.nps.gov/maritime/index.htm>)
- National Historic Landmarks Program (<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1582/index.htm>)
- National Register of Historic Places (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>)
- Tribal Preservation Program (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/thpo-grants.htm>)

National Heritage Areas, Historical Parks, Historical Sites, Historic Trails, and Scenic Byways in Illinois

- Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area (<https://www.nps.gov/places/abraham-lincoln-national-heritage-area.htm>)
- Bronzeville-Black Metropolis National Heritage Area (<https://blackmetropolis.org>)
- Chicago Portage National Historic Site (<https://www.nps.gov/places/chicago-portage.htm>)
- Great River Road National Scenic Byway (<https://www.greatriverroad-illinois.org/>)
- Historic National Road National Scenic Byway (<https://www.enjoyillinois.com/travel-illinois/historic-national-road/>)
- Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (<https://www.nps.gov/places/illinois-and-michigan-canal-national-heritage-area.htm>)
- Illinois River Road National Scenic Byway (<https://www.illinoisriverroad.org/>)
- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (<https://www.nps.gov/lecl/index.htm>)

- Lincoln Highway National Scenic Byway (<https://www.enjoyillinois.com/explore/listing/illinois-lincoln-highway>)
- Lincoln Home National Historic Site (<https://www.nps.gov/liho/index.htm>)
- Meeting of the Great Rivers National Scenic Byway (<https://www.riversandroutes.com/things-to-do/road-trips/meeting-of-the-great-rivers>)
- Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail (<https://www.nps.gov/mopi/index.htm>)
- New Philadelphia National Historic Site (<https://www.nps.gov/places/new-philadelphia-nhs.htm>)
- Pullman National Historical Park (<https://www.nps.gov/pull/index.htm>)
- Route 66 National Scenic Byway (<https://illinoisroute66.org>)
- Trail of Tears National Historic Trail (<https://www.nps.gov/trte/index.htm>)

National Preservation Organizations

- Main Street America (<https://www.mainstreet.org/home>)
- National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (<https://napcommissions.org>)
- National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (<https://ncshpo.org>)
- National Trust for Historic Preservation (<https://savingplaces.org>)
- Preservation Action (<https://preservationaction.org>)
- National Preservation Partners Network (<https://prespartners.org>)
- Latinos in Heritage Conservation (<https://apiahip.org>)
- Asian & Pacific Islander Americans in Historic Preservation (<https://apiahip.org>)
- DOCOMOMO US (<https://www.docomomo-us.org>)

State and Regional Agencies, Organizations, and Resources

- Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (<https://www.cmap.illinois.gov>)
- Illinois Arts Council (<https://arts.aem-int.illinois.gov>)
- Illinois Association of Museums (<https://www.illinoismuseums.org>)
- Illinois Collections Preservation Network (<https://icpn.museum.state.il.us>)
- Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (<https://dceo.illinois.gov>)
- Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity – Office of Tourism (<https://dceo.illinois.gov/aboutdceo/tourism.html>)
- Illinois Department of Natural Resources – Historic Preservation Division (<https://dnrhistoric.illinois.gov>)
- Illinois Department of Natural Resources – Historic Preservation Division HARGIS (<https://dnrhistoric.illinois.gov/preserve/hargis.html>)
- Illinois Department of Natural Resources – Historic Preservation Division, State Historic Sites (<https://dnrhistoric.illinois.gov/experience/sites.html>)
- Illinois State Historical Society (<https://www.historyillinois.org>)
- Illinois State Museum (<https://www.illinoisstatemuseum.org>)
- Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission (<https://www.illinoiscourthistory.org>)

World Heritage Sites

- Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/198>)
- The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1496>)

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