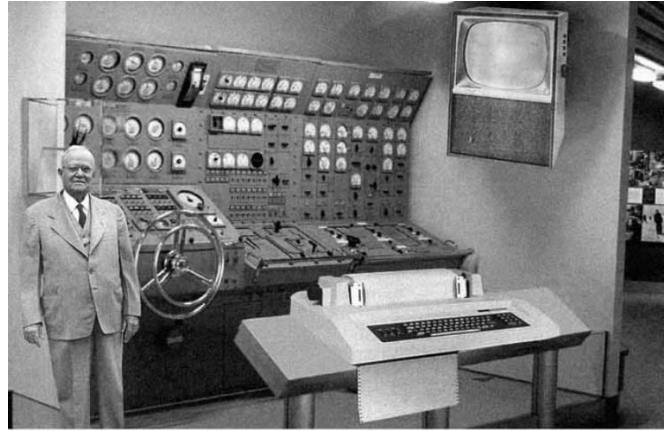
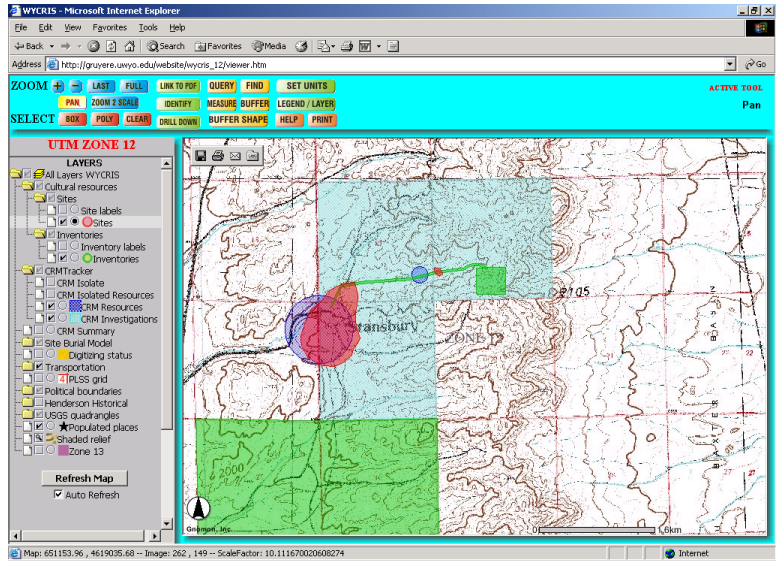
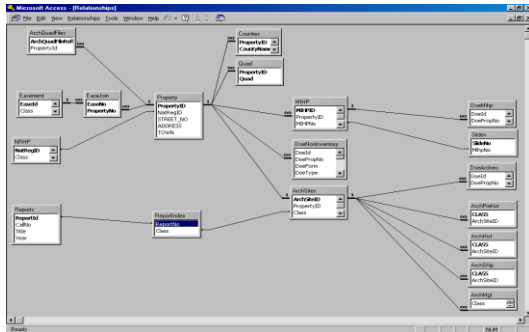


# National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Square Table Discussion

Data Management in SHPO's: Organized by Wyoming SHPO  
February 26, 2007  
Revised March 12, 2007



Scientists from the RAND Corporation have created this model to illustrate how a "home computer" could look like in the year 2004. However the needed technology will not be economically feasible for the average home. Also the scientists readily admit that the computer will require not yet invented technology to actually work, but 50 years from now scientific progress is expected to solve these problems. With teletype interface and the Fortran language, the computer will be easy to use.



Form No. 10-300 REV. 11/71

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY--NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES--COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME  
HISTORIC: Part Trinity Manor, Woodlawn  
AND/OR COMMON: WOODLAWN (preferred)

2 LOCATION  
STREET & NUMBER: South side of Maryland Route 252, 1 mile west of Maryland Route 5  
CITY/TOWN: St. Inigoes, V. VICINITY OF: First  
STATE: Maryland, COUNTY: St. Mary's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION



**Survey Report Compiled by:**

**Mary M. Hopkins, Deputy SHPO, Wyoming  
Christopher Young, Cultural Records Office, Wyoming SHPO  
Karyn de Dufour, Data Manager, Nevada SHPO**

**Acknowledgments**

This issue continues to be very important to many SHPO offices. The responses received from busy SHPO offices on a short time frame are very much appreciated. The following information would not have been done in a timely and professional manner without the efforts of Christopher Young, staff member at the Wyoming SHPO. The time spent by the New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nevada, and NCSHPO staff members hopefully made this effort productive to all members of the National Conference of Historic Preservation Officers.

**Forward**

**PRESERVATION ACTION'S COMMENTS ON THE  
FINAL PRESERVE AMERICA REPORTS**

The federal government should ensure that our nation's heritage is known and documented. Much documentation of historic resources has already taken place, paid for by state agencies and private entities through mitigation funding. Preservation's future in the next ten years would be greatly benefited by federal funding for survey work and the integration of new and existing survey data into a national database. We need survey to 1) protect what's important; 2) plan for the unexpected; and 3) support historic preservation activity as a tool for economic development and planning. At the very least, National Register data should be digitized and easily accessible by anyone with web access.

**Disclaimer**

This survey was done to help promote discussion among the NCSHPO membership at the 2007 annual meeting. The survey was developed and conducted in an informal manner and does not constitute a standardized scientific survey. It is understood that across the US, terms for certain historic preservation processes are used with different meanings. The following results did not attempt to rectify these differences. Future surveys would aid in clarification and more in-depth study of the following results. No warranty is given to the content or accuracy of this survey.

**National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers  
Square Table Discussion**

**Data Management in SHPO's: Organized by Wyoming SHPO and Nevada SHPO  
February 26, 2007**

Abstract

Many times it seems there is a quagmire when dealing with the subject of information management within SHPO offices. This can be challenging for many managers and non-computer experts to navigate. Under the NHPA each SHPO is tasked with maintaining similar information, however each state does so in a similar yet different manner. Sustaining information systems can be challenging in the ever-changing world of technology. The goal of this square table is to begin a dialogue about the status of SHPO information systems at a national level. A questionnaire was sent out regarding SHPO systems and the results will be presented for discussion. How does your state compare to others and how can we begin to share our knowledge about the technology and the resources? Are there ways we can capitalize on shared technology development? How should long-term funding issues be approached?

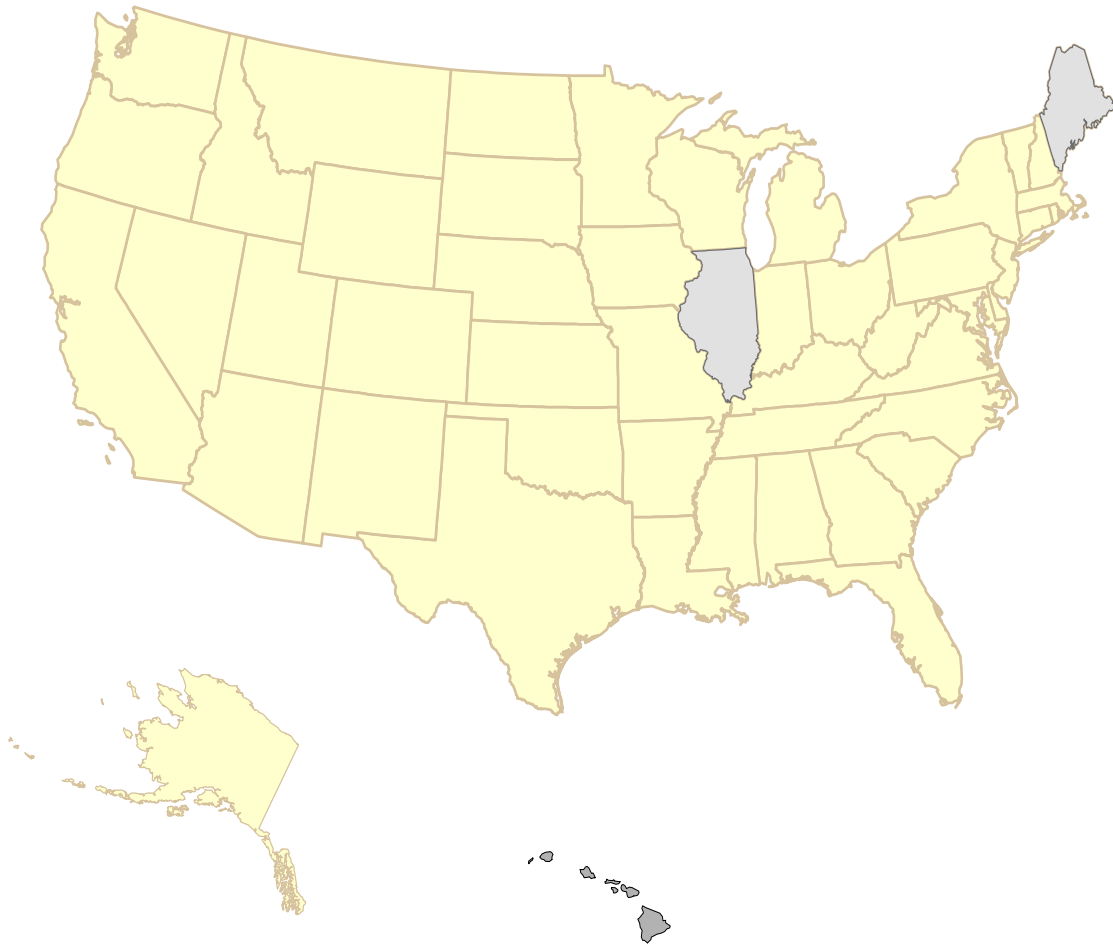
Discussants: Ruth Pierpont, New York, Maureen Kavanagh, Maryland, Sara Needles and Mary Hopkins, Wyoming (organizers), Brona Simon, Massachusetts, Alice Baldrice, Nevada, and Elizabeth Szufnar, NCSHPO

Agenda

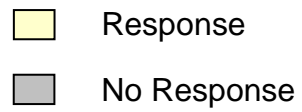
1. Opening Comments and Welcome (5 min)  
Sara Needles, Wyoming SHPO
2. Technology Terminology for SHPO's – A Brief Review (10 min)  
Maureen Kavanagh, Maryland
3. SHPO Information Systems Survey Results (10 min)  
Mary Hopkins, Wyoming  
Survey compiled by Wyoming and Nevada SHPO
4. National Register Information on SHPO Websites (10 min)  
Brona Simon, Massachusetts
5. Funding Issues and Challenges (10 min)  
Alice Baldrice, Nevada
6. Open forum for questions and discussion (15 min)

**2007 NCSHPO Questionnaire: General Summary of Results**

- **47 states (94%) and Puerto Rico Responded**

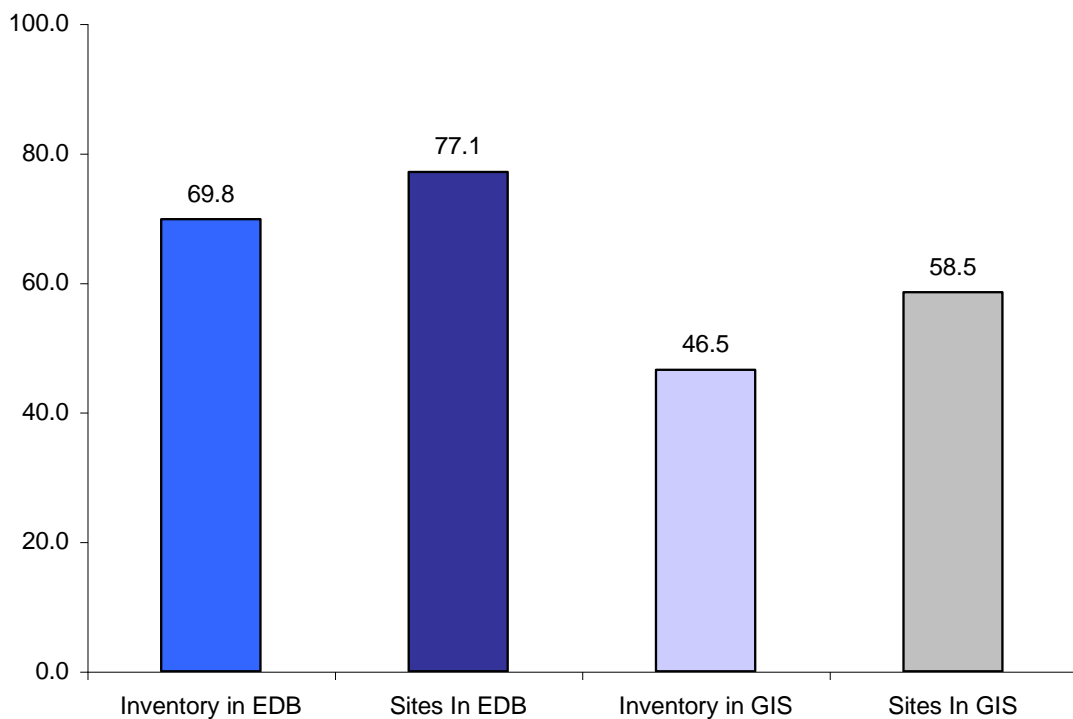


Alaska and Hawaii not to scale



Questions 1-4: Percent of Inventory and Sites maintained in an electronic data system and/or in a GIS.

- Notes:
  - Some states provided separate responses for archaeology and historic structures.
  - Some states provided answers only for archaeology or historic structures.
  - Some states combined their answers for archaeology and historic structures.



For states responding, the average percentage of inventory and sites in an electronic data system (EDB) is 69.8% and 77.1% respectively. The average percentage of Inventory area and sites in a geographic information system (GIS) is 46.4% and 58.5% respectively.

- Questions 1-4: Percent of Inventory and Sites maintained in an electronic data system and/or in a GIS
  - Notes:
    - For all lists, some answers did not lend themselves to a tabular data presentation – in some cases, the data entry is a best guess based on the information provided on the questionnaires
    - For all lists, a state can appear more than once if separate questionnaires or answers were provided for archaeological resources and historic resources
    - Information for South Carolina was not presented in a way that could be given as a percent complete
    - When more than one number was presented, the largest number was usually used

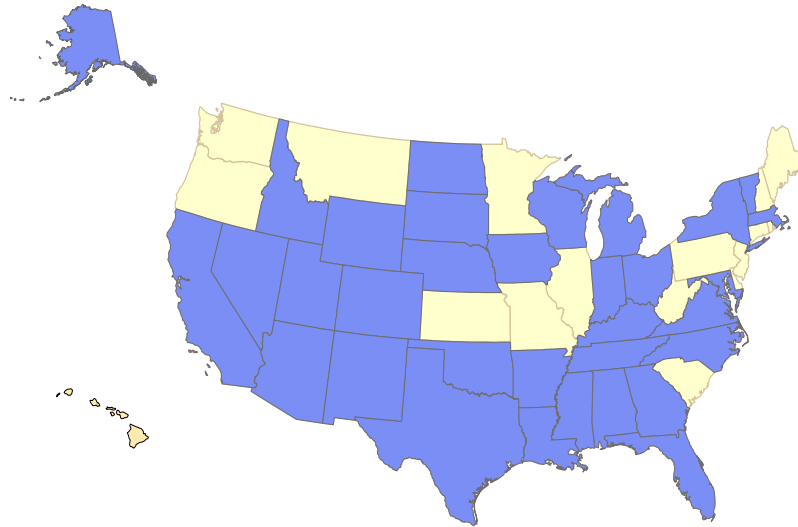
State by State response to questions 1-4: Percent of Inventory and Sites maintained in an electronic data system and/or in a GIS

<b>State/ Territory</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>% Inventory in EDS</b>	<b>% Sites In EDS</b>	<b>% Inventory in GIS</b>	<b>% Sites in GIS</b>
AL	archaeology	100	100	100	100
AL	structures	0	0	25	100
AK		10	100	0	80
AZ	archaeology				
AZ	historic	70	60	60	60
AR		100	100	70	70
CA		30	30	0	0
CO		100	100	85	100
CT		0	0	0	0
DE		5	40	1	40
FL		100	100	100	100
GA	both	10	5	60	5
HI					
ID		90	75	0	75
IL					
IN		5	40	25	25
IA	both	100	85	100	100
KS		100	100	0	0
KY		100	100	100	100
LA		100	100		
ME					
MD		80	100	95	95
MA	archaeology	95	95	99	99
MA	historic	95	95	25	25
MI		5	95	0	95
MN		0	95	0	0
MS	archaeology	75	100	0	0
MS	structures	100	100	0	0

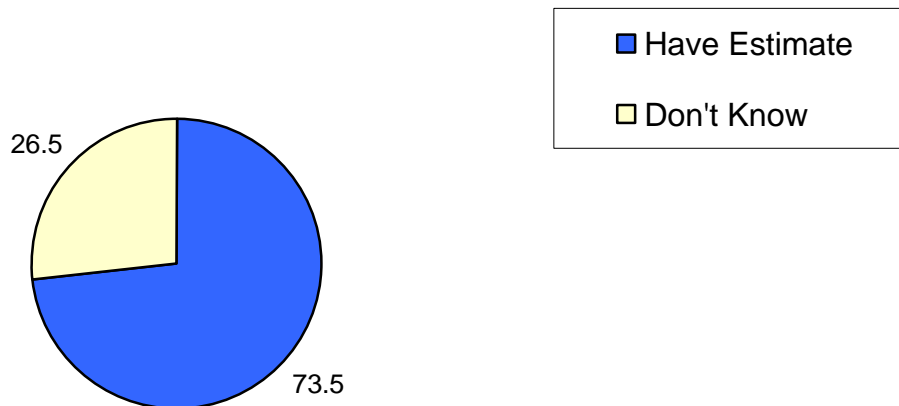
MO		70	40	50	40
MT		0	100	0	0
NE	archaeology	100	100	100	100
NE	structures	98	98	10	10
NV		70	70	70	70
NH		100		100	
NJ		78	7	29	45
NM	both	92	95	64	95
NY	both	100	95	100	90
NC		70		5	7
ND		100	100	36	37
OH		100	100	100	100
OK	archaeology	100		0	0
OK	historic	100	100	0	100
OR	archaeology	65	65	90	90
OR	historic	70	70	0	0
PA	archaeology	97	98	75	98
PA	historic	100	94	0	82
PR		20	20	20	20
RI	structures	0	0	0	0
SC	historic	100		28	
SD	archaeology	90	90	90	90
SD	historic	100	100	100	100
TN		30	20	20	10
TX		75	100	75	100
UT		95	95	80	80
VT		5	65	10	10
VA		100	97	15	91
WA		85	100	40	100
WV		45		98	
WI		100	100	100	97
WY		85	100	64	54

- Questions 5-6: Cost estimate for bringing data up-to-date and the estimate for any technical costs not currently budgeted.

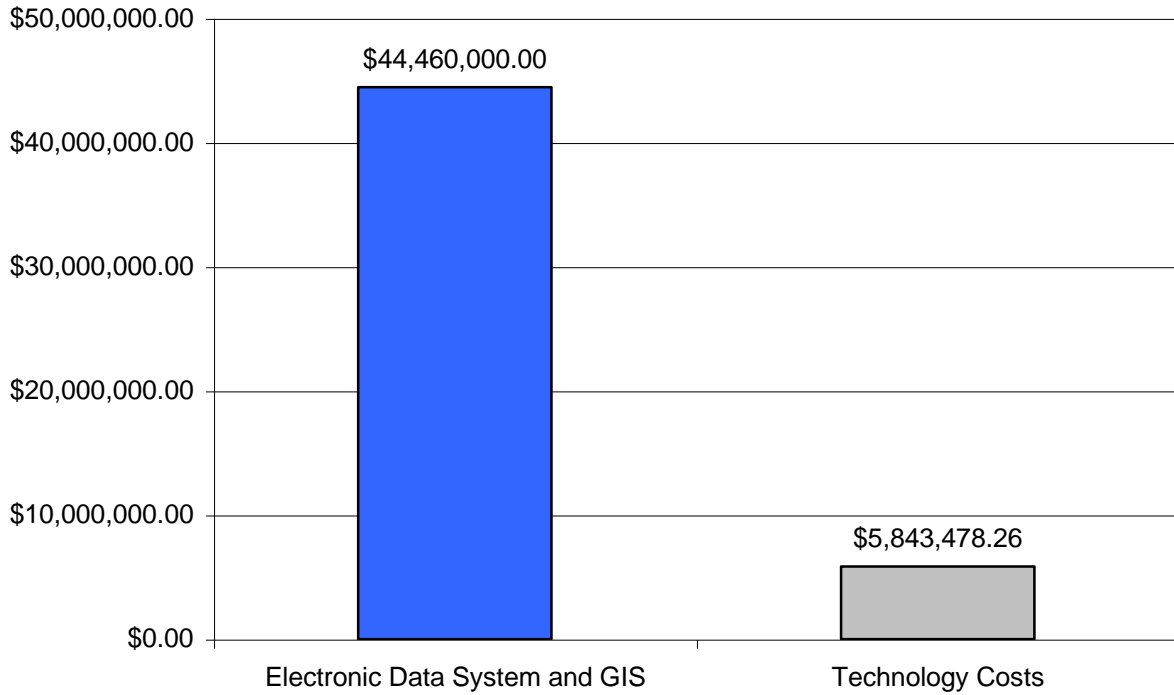
- States in Blue provided a cost estimate for question 5: costs to bring data up-to-date.



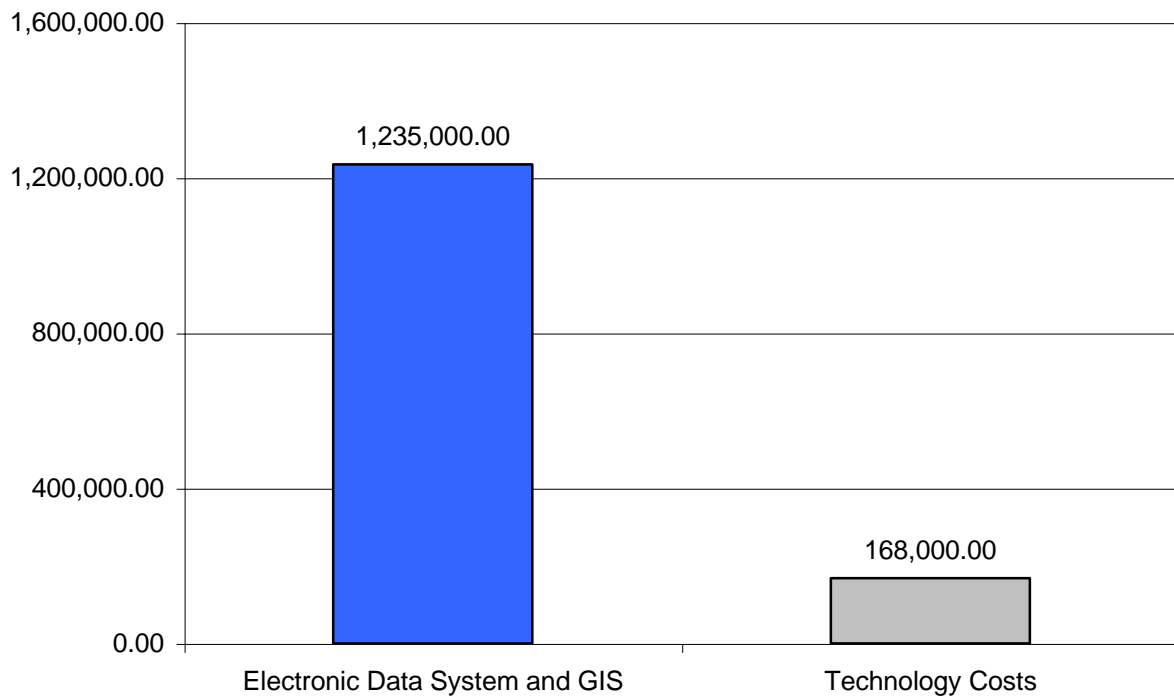
## Percent of Responding States with Cost Estimate



### Total Costs to Bring Systems Up-to-Date



### Average Estimated Costs Per State



State by State response to questions 5-6: Cost estimate for bringing data up-to-date and the estimate for any technical costs not currently budgeted.

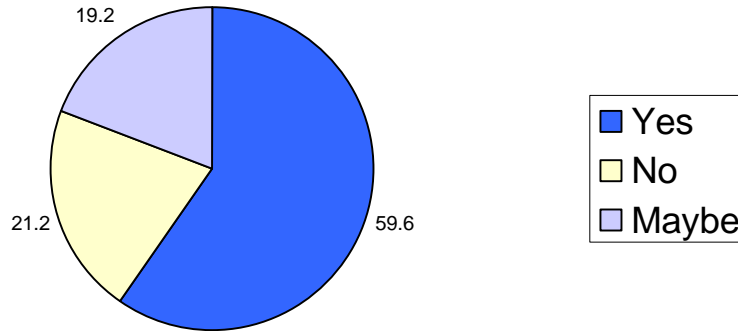
- Notes:
  - Some states supplied only one cost estimate for both categories and included it under question 5 (data costs)
  - “dk” (don’t know) was entered if a state responded without a dollar estimate
  - The estimate for Georgia is for completing architectural surveys in the remaining un-surveyed counties in Georgia and does not appear to be related to database and data entry costs
  - The technical costs for Louisiana are reported in per/year dollars

<b>State/Territory</b>	<b>Data Costs</b>	<b>Technical Costs</b>
AL	250,000	
AK	1,200,000	dk
AZ	175,000	0
AZ	500,000	
AR	25,000	no
CA	18,000,000	dk
CO	180,000	no
CT	dk	no
DE	dk	dk
FL	0	0
GA	1,000,000	dk
HI		
ID	100,000	dk
IL		
IN	800,000	dk
IA	300,000	dk
KS		
KY	600,000	dk
LA	0	40,000
ME		
MD	100,000	dk
MA	500,000	100,000
MI	750,000	dk
MN	dk	dk
MS	500,000	no
MS	dk	dk
MO		dk
MT	dk	na
NE	dk	dk
NE	150,000	no

NV	400,000	200,000
NH		
NJ	dk	dk
NM	2,263,000	1600000
NY	300,000	dk
NC	9,500,000	0
ND	140,000	26,000
OH	0	0
OK	dk	dk
OK	40,000	25,000
OR	dk	no
PA	300,000	dk
PR	dk	dk
RI	dk	dk
SC	dk	no
SD	0	42,000
TN	1,300,000	0
TX	0	no
UT	350,000	no
VT	3,000,000	dk
VA	200,000	150,000
WA	dk	0
WV	550,000	0
WI	0	0
WY	1,000,000	500,000

Question 7: Would you be interested in Participating in the Development of core business/data model that captures common data for SHPO's?

**Percent of States that Would Participate in development of a Core Data Model?**



Many SHPO's responded that they needed more information about this process before they could respond or commit to participating. This is a process that would consider the common information elements we all collect. The goal is to collect the basic information and the common workflow process we all are engaged in on a day-to-day basis.

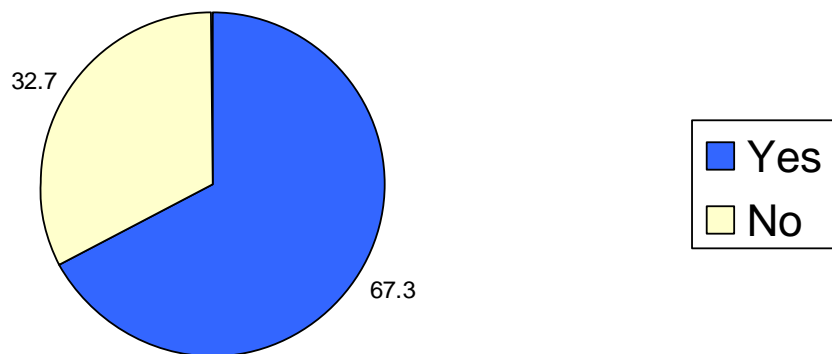
- State by State response to Question 7: Would you be interested in participating in the development of a Core Data Model?

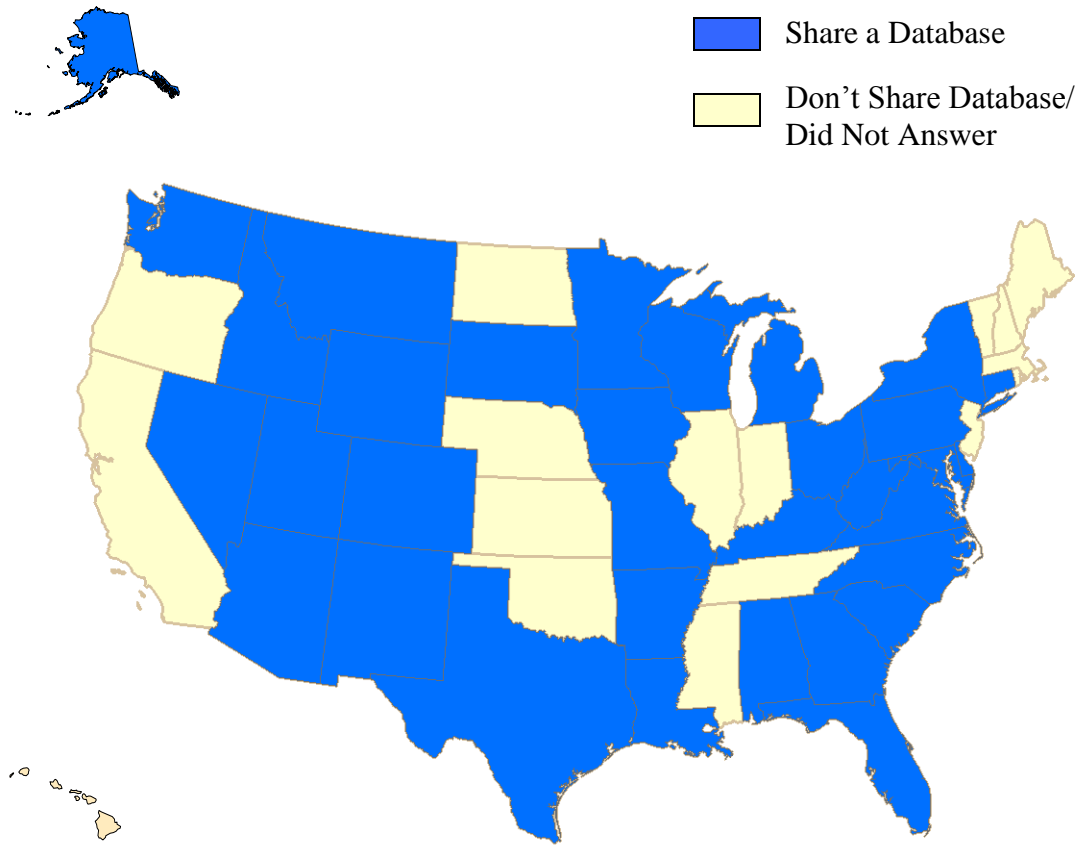
<b>State/Territory</b>	<b>Response</b>
AL	yes
AK	yes
AZ	yes
AZ	yes
AR	no
CA	yes
CO	yes
CT	yes
DE	yes
FL	maybe
GA	yes
HI	
ID	no
IL	
IN	yes
IA	yes
KS	maybe
KY	yes
LA	maybe
ME	
MD	yes
MA	yes
MI	yes
MN	yes
MS	yes
MS	dk
MO	yes
MT	yes
NE	no
NE	maybe
NV	yes
NH	maybe
NJ	yes
NM	yes
NY	maybe
NC	yes
ND	no
OH	maybe

OK	no
OK	no
OR	no
PA	yes
PR	yes
RI	maybe
SC	yes
SD	no
TN	maybe
TX	no
UT	yes
VT	no
VA	yes
WA	no
WV	yes
WI	yes
WY	yes

- Question 8: Do you share an archaeological, a historic structures database, or both with other agencies?

## Percentage of States that Share a Database with Other Agencies?





State by State response to Question 8: Do you share a database with other agencies?

State/Territory	Share a DB
AL	yes
AK	yes
AZ	yes
AR	yes
CA	no
CO	yes
CT	yes
DE	yes
FL	yes
GA	yes
HI	
ID	yes
IL	
IN	no
IA	yes
KS	no
KY	yes
LA	yes

ME	
MD	yes
MA	no
MI	yes
MN	yes
MS	no
MO	yes
MT	yes
NE	no
NV	yes
NH	no
NJ	no
NM	yes
NY	yes
NC	yes
ND	no
OH	yes
OK	no
OR	no
PA	yes
PR	yes
RI	no
SC	yes
SD	yes
TN	no
TX	yes
UT	yes
VT	no
VA	yes
WA	yes
WV	yes
WI	yes
WY	yes

- Question 9: Do you feel you have a system in one of the following SHPO program areas that have good models we could all benefit from?
  - Notes:
    - Some responses in the “other program?” category were shortened significantly and edited. For full responses, see the questionnaire print-out for each state.

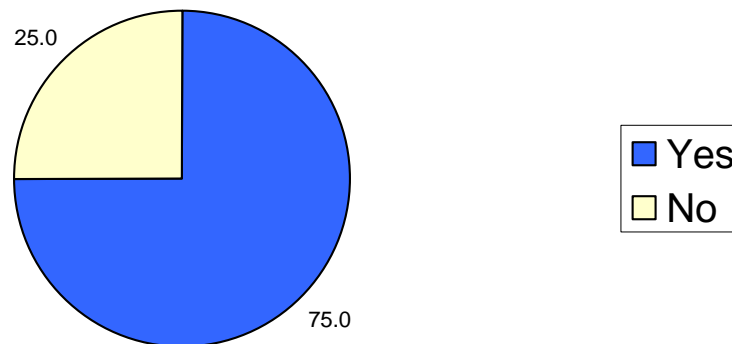
State by State Response to Question 9:

State/Territory	CLG	NRHP	Tax Act	Inventory	S106	Other Program?
AL						archaeology site database
AK						concepts for secure access
AZ				yes	yes	
AZ					yes	We have an internal database for tracking compliance projects, unfortunately it is not yet networked with AZSITE, our electronic library or any of our other program databases. We are scheduled to have the internal relational databases developed within the next 2 years.
AR		yes		yes		
CA	yes					
CO	yes					
CT						
DE					yes	
FL				yes		
GA				yes		Note on inventory: we have an on-line integrated database and GIS which permits real-time data entry of new survey data
HI						
ID						
IL						
IN						
IA						
KS						
KY						
LA		yes			yes	on-line NRHP database
ME						
MD		yes		yes		
MA				yes	yes	state tax credit program; GIS using Maptitude; artifact catalog and barcode tracking system
MI						
MN		yes				grants
MS						
MO		yes			yes	
MT						
NE				yes		County-by-county survey is a great method of outreach. Each year, in whichever counties we select to survey, we make connections within the community that lead to NR nominations, tax credit projects, and new supporters of preservation
NV						

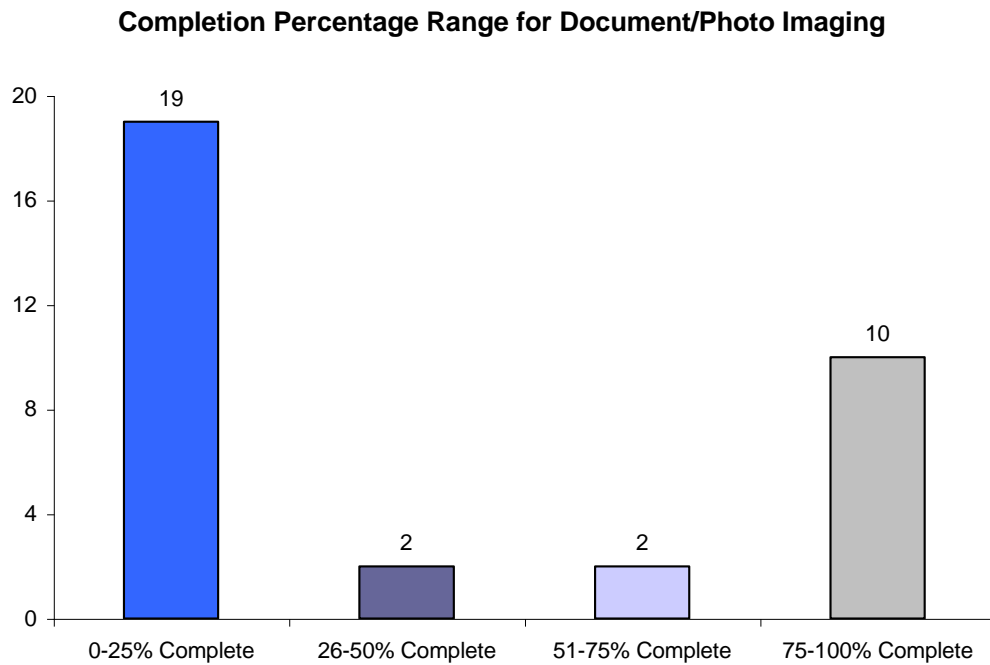
NH						
NJ						tracking system for all reviews and submissions to the various programs administered by the office
NM				yes		
NY		yes				document imaging
NC				yes	yes	
ND						
OH		yes		yes	yes	
OK					yes	
OR						
PA		yes		yes	yes	
PR				yes		GIS QC
RI						
SC					yes	
SD				yes		
TN						
TX						
UT						
VT		yes		yes	yes	Archaeological GIS map
VA				yes		
WA						
WV	yes			yes	yes	
WI						
WY				yes	yes	

- Questions 10-13: Are you imaging documents/photographs; what percent of your imaging is complete; are you hosting images on the internet; cost estimate to bring images up to date?
  - Note: Cost estimates that were not given in dollar figures are not included

### Percent of States Imaging Documents/Photos

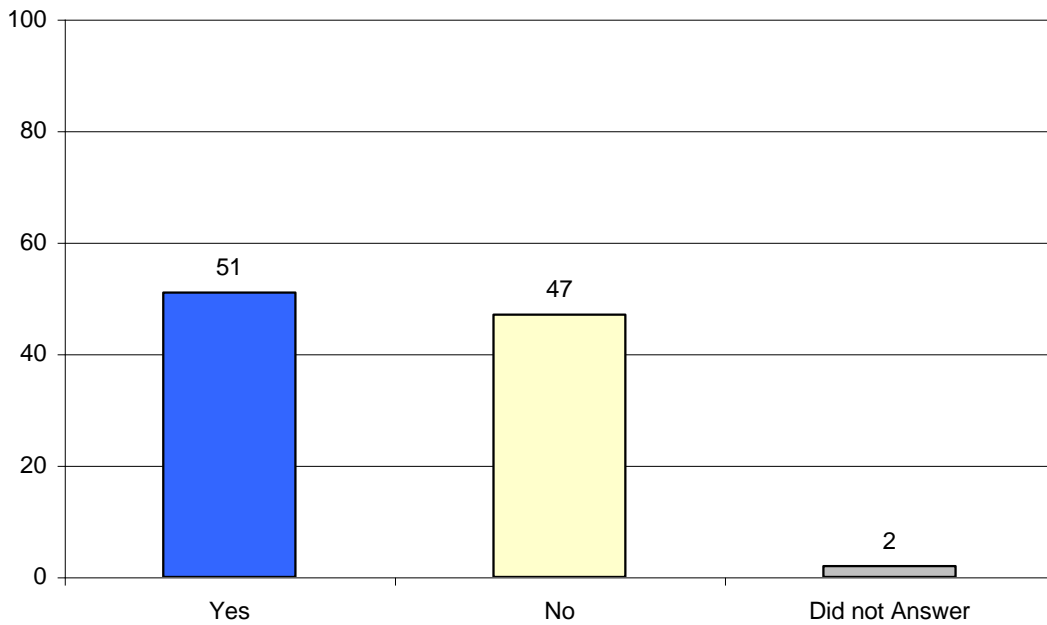



- The graph presented below for question 11: “What percent of your imaging is complete”, includes estimates only from states that are or have imaged documents and/or photos.



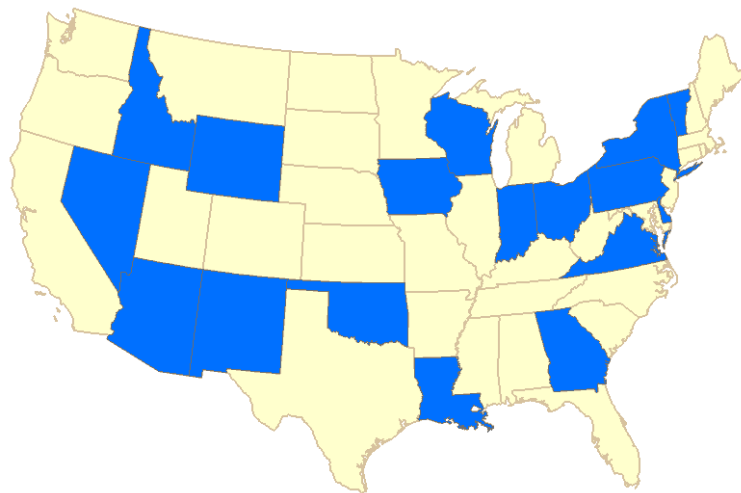
- The graph presented below for Question 12: “Are you hosting document on the internet”, represents only states that are imaging documents/photos (with the exception of two states that responded that they were not imaging documents or photos but were hosting images on the internet).

**Percent of States Hosting Documents/Images on the Internet**



 States that have a cost estimate

- For Question 13: “Do you have a cost estimate of what it might take to bring your images up to date”, only 17 states had an estimate.

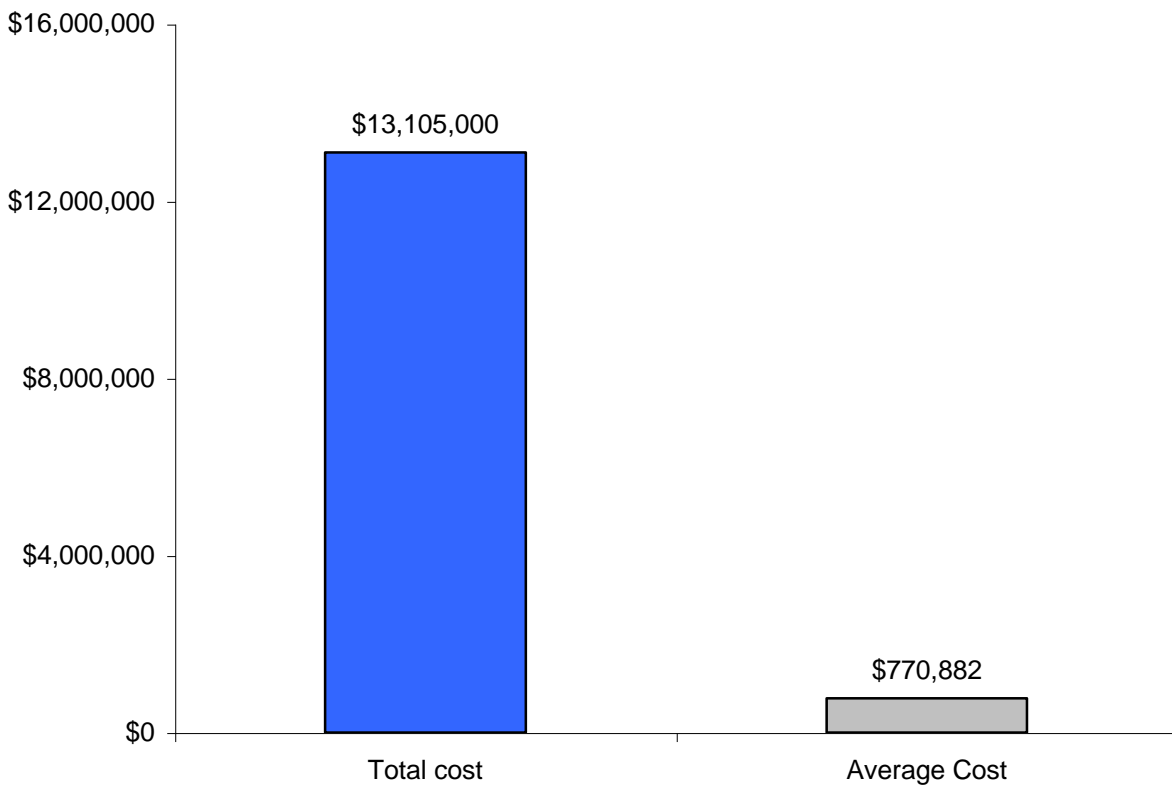


- State by State Response to Questions 10-13

State/Territory	Imaging	% Complete	Images on Internet	Cost Estimate
AL	no		yes	
AK	yes	10	no	no
AZ	yes	10	yes	dk
AZ	yes	80	no	50,000
AR	yes	0.001	yes	
CA	yes	30	no	no
CO	yes	12	yes	no
CT	no	0	no	dk
DE	yes	15	no	130,000
FL	yes	12	yes	no
GA	yes		yes	500,000
HI				
ID	yes	75	no	100,000
IL				
IN	no		no	500,000
IA	yes	10	no	610000
KS	yes	100	yes	no
KY	yes	0	no	no
LA	yes	100	yes	0
ME				
MD	yes	90	yes	no
MA	no	na	yes	no
MI	yes	5	yes	no
MN	yes	10	yes	no
MS	no	0	no	no
MS	yes	0	no	no
MO	yes	45	yes	no
MT	yes	98	yes	no
NE	no	na	no	no
NE	yes	3	no	no
NV	yes	0	yes	175,000
NH	yes	1	no	no
NJ	no	na	no	no
NM	no		no	8000000
NY	yes	20	yes	70,000
NC	no		no	no
ND	no		no	no
OH	yes	100	no	0
OK	yes	10	yes	no
OK	yes	20	yes	20,000
OR	yes	65	dna	no
PA	yes	0	yes	100000
PR	yes	dk	yes	no
RI	yes	100	no	no
SC	yes	dk	yes	no
SD	no		no	no

TN	no	na	no	no
TX	yes	10	yes	no
UT	no			no
VT	yes	10	no	2,000,000
VA	yes	4	yes	600000
WA	yes	85	yes	no
WV	yes	95	no	no
WI	yes	0.03	yes	200,000
WY	yes	80	yes	50,000

- The average cost presented below represents the average for only the 17 states that had a cost estimate (including Ohio and Louisiana which reported that they did not need additional funding).



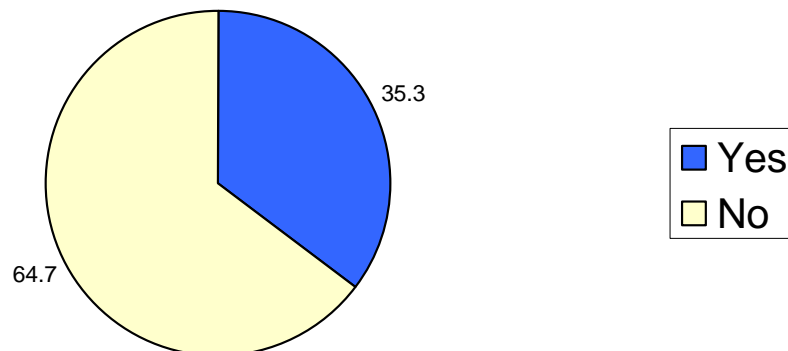
- State by State Response to Question 14: How have you funded your program outside of HPF?

State/Territory	Other Funding sources?
AL	DOT; IBM
AK	Alaska DOT and BLM
AZ	user access fees; Federal agencies; no state funding; no secured personnel funding
AZ	Contributions of staff and money from participating institutions, BLM, user feed, grants.
AR	real estate transfer tax; 1/8 cent conservation tax
CA	contracts with various agencies
CO	federal agencies
CT	
DE	state general fund
FL	ISTEA funds; State of FL trust fund money to start scanning operation
GA	TE grants
HI	
ID	BLM; TEA
IL	
IN	seed money from FHWA
IA	FHWA transportation Enhancement Funds
KS	TE grants
KY	transportation and Enhancement Grants
LA	State grant funds; Hurricane relief
ME	
MD	federal grants--T21, NCPTTC, NEH, CZM
MA	ISTEA grants
MI	NCPTT grant
MN	agency partnerships
MS	state funds
MO	
MT	state, fees, and fed
NE	dk
NE	no
NV	BLM, DOE, TEA
NH	TE grant
NJ	ISTEA, FHWA Environmental Streamlining, NJ state agency funding
NM	limited state funding; user access fees; data sharing agreements; special projects
NY	state money, internships
NC	state funds
ND	BLM
OH	grants from other agencies
OK	private grant/university
OK	state funds
OR	DOT, BLM
PA	Penn DOT; mitigation monies from the COE; minimal on-going support through an MOU with OSM
PR	photocopy fees
RI	RI DOT and Federal Highway
SC	SC DOT

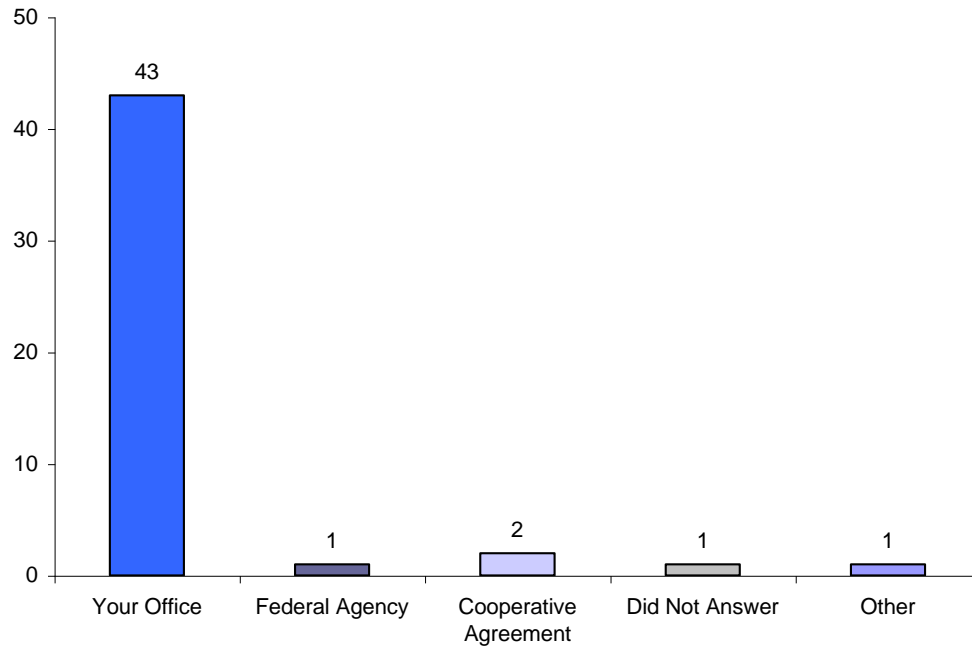
SD	
TN	state funds; TDOT enhancement grant
TX	transportation enhancement funds; state-allocated annual budget
UT	user charges and agency contributions
VT	grants: FHWA through state DOT & ACCD; FEMA; HPF monies only used towards staff time
VA	state funding; service fees
WA	TEA-21
WV	Transportation Enhancement Grant
WI	ISTEA Grant
WY	grants, Challenge Cost Share, File search fees

- Questions 15-17: Do you have formal data sharing agreements with other federal agencies; who determines access to the database; if it is a cooperative process, what tool is in place to govern that process?
  - Notes:
    - dna = did not answer
    - some answers were shortened and edited

## Percentage of States that Have Formal Data Sharing Agreements



- Question 16: Who determines access to the database:



- State by State Response to Questions 15- 17

State/ Territory	Have Data Agreements	Who Decides Access	Mou/Law/ Agreement
AL	no	University of Alabama	
AK	no	our office	na
AZ	yes	our office	Department of Interior standards and that of the Arizona State Antiquities Permit requirements
AZ	yes	our office	we have intergovernmental agreements and contracts
AR	no	our office	na
CA	no	our office	na
CO	yes	our office	BLM- Assistance Agreement; BREC - cooperative agreement
CT	no		na
DE	no	our office	
FL	no	our office	state law

GA	no	our office; arch data - Ga Arch Site File director at the Depart. Of Anth. UG	for archaeological data: a rather loose verbal understanding, some written memoranda, and past data-sharing traditions
HI			
ID	yes	our office	
IL			
IN	no	our office	
IA	no	our office	na
KS	no	our office	na
KY	no	our office	Mou
LA	yes	our office	
ME			
MD	no	dna	
MA	no	our office	na
MI	no	our office	na
MN	yes	our office	Mou
MS	no	our office	
		cooperative agreements	
MO	yes		Mou
MT	yes	our office	data sharing agreements
NE	no	our office	
NE	yes	our office	na
NV	no	BLM	
NH	no	our office	na
NJ	no	our office	na
NM	yes	our office	
			data sharing agreement with NY State Museum
NY	no	our office	
NC	in process	our office	
ND	no	our office	state law
OH	no	our office	na
OK	no	our office	na
OR	yes	our office	
PA	yes	our office	MOUs
PR	no	our office	na
RI	no		na
			currently working on formal agreements
SC	yes	our office	
SD	no	our office	na
TN	no		na
			Mou's with some state agencies
TX	no	our office	

		our office and through cooperative agreement. Other state agencies are particularly difficult to deal with on this matter. They seem to have a sense of entitlement that the federal agencies do not	data sharing agreements, but they are not adequate. I am definitely looking for a better model. Database management by committee is Not the ridge Model!
UT	yes		
VT	no	our office	na
VA	yes	our office	Mou with DOT
		cooperative agreement	
WA	yes		data sharing agreements
WV	no	our office	na
WI	yes	our office	
WY	yes	our office	na

- State by State Response to Question 18: What types of information do you host on the internet?

State/Territory	Info on Internet?
AL	Archaeological site file; surveyed areas, reports
AK	Basic site inventory data Cultural resource and inventory attribute and spatial information, linked to bibliographical references. All new recordings are submitted electronically and 106/110 compliance literature searches are done electronically and returned in digital format.
AZ	
AZ	site and attribute data including eligibility information, GIS with survey areas
AR	anything not sensitive in nature
CA	none attribute data on archaeological historic and paleontological resources. Limited, mostly locational, attribute data on inventories areas. Forms and photos for sites listed on the National or State Register as well as those sites within a national or Sta
CO	
CT	agency and program information only
DE	CRM report bibliography; general preservation information and state laws; web-enabled interactive map portal under development
	We have a password protected interactive database search program that returns all details of the resource located in our database. The same application makes PDF versions of site folders and manuscripts available
FL	all current archaeological and historic field survey data is now available through an on-line GIS. Otherwise, we host mostly information about our office's programs
GA	
HI	
ID	National Register sites; CLG contacts and consultants/agency tribal contacts lists; 106 instructions; CLG handbook

IL	
IN	none
IA	forms for inventory, tax credits, grants, NRHP; nomination examples, a few popular history reports; consultants list; CLG info and forms
KS	
KY	none
LA	
ME	
MD	NR property photos and capsule summaries; other sites host a GIS and scanned historic property inventory forms
MA	Above-ground searchable database; information about the office and its programs; calendars of events; announcements. info on NRHP, NHL, State Register, Historical Markers, tax credits, environmental review, lighthouses, Main Street, local planning, etc. -- all aspects of SHPO
MI	
MN	yes - National Register, grants, program info
MS	archaeological guidelines
MS	NR properties, lists of Miss. Landmarks (not searchable)
MO	NR and CLD maps, GIS internet map server for NR and CLGs
MT	site data
NE	lists of contractors and guidelines
NE	basic info on NR properties and all programs, pdfs of survey reports for each of the counties surveyed
NV	GIS through ArcIMS
NH	Our list of State Register Properties, historic highway markers, curatorial information, technical assistance
NJ	inventory lists
	Oracle querying functions for sites and projects; data delivery products are text-selectable PDF files. Also a standard ArcIMS Map Server provides access to GIS data for sites, projects, and state/national register properties, as well as simple object ID and querying functions.
NM	GIS program with National Register and Archaeological sensitivity layers; searchable National Register Document Imaging; SPHINX with over 300000 addresses and eligibility determinations
NY	
NC	none
	Web page nearing completion which covers all program areas. Agency web page covers other divisions including Archives and Library and the Museum and Education division.
ND	
OH	Historic architecture, archaeology, National Register
OK	yes - no archaeological sites
	Summary data in both graphic and tabular form for archaeological sites. National Register properties and Okla. Landmark inventory properties on SHPO website
OK	
OR	summary data in MS word
	We have a GIS with a searching application that allows the public to view historic structures and archaeological survey data and locations and archaeological data only (without mapping). Planners and professional archaeologists can obtain passwords to allow them to map archaeological resources at different levels of detail. Data for all properties in the system are available; photos and pdfs of the listed properties are available in the GIS and a separate site. Abstracts of the archaeological surveys are also available in PDF. Data is downloadable, but the GIS coverages are not.
PA	
PR	Basic information of Office's mission and programmatic areas, along with particulars such as location, office hours, etc. Also provide information on NR

	properties and publications
RI	SHPO program description, forms, regulations; Published survey reports; developing NR inventory
SC	NR nominations and photos
SD	database details with mapping capabilities; restricted access to archaeological database details
TN	Part of our inventory is available on the internet. We also maintain a link which is to a site hosted by a contractor which provides access to an online documentary history of the Civil War in Tennessee which was compiled in our office
TX	ArcIMS; database search of National Register, state historical markers, contract archaeology abstracts, etc.; restricted access to archaeological data
UT	Archaeological site locations and inventories via secure web site (ArcIMS, but moving to ArcGIS server). Historic structures via public ArcGIS server site.
VT	program information, archeology suitability
VA	Our data sharing system is our cultural resource database integrated with GIS and accessible to license holders through the internet. Our public website also provides information on our agency, and allows access to the Virginia Landmarks Register and to many downloadable documents. We are in process of posting all of our NR nominations, photographs of listed resources, and separate maps showing boundaries of listed historic districts.
WA	Register Resources in GIS and tabular data
WV	Our National Register sites are available on our website. Our digitized National Register sites are also featured as a layer on the MAPWV website. We are in the process of adding our architectural and archaeological sites and adding the link to our website
WI	Our online subscription application with the data and geographic information. A compliance database that is only accessible to staff is also included in this online application. On our public website, users can search our architecture and history inventory (AHI) database as well as a National Register database.
WY	GIS, database access, site forms, compliance data, E106

- State by State Response to Question 19: How do you handle academic access into your system/archives? Are Fees waived for them?

<b>State/Territory</b>	<b>Academic Access</b>
AL	fees not waived
AK	No fee system, but users must sign a data-share agreement. Users can come into the office, or can be provided a spatially limited static electronic dataset.
AZ	Yes, an academic institution may gain access by providing just cause for accessing the culturally sensitive material. A nominal fee of \$100 per institution is charged.
AZ	Access with fees except for the consortium members. The consortium members already contribute staff and money to the system, so their institutions have free access
AR	no fees
CA	every information center (12 around the state) sets their own policy
CO	no fees - limited to 50 pages of data
CT	

DE	copy fees waived for students; students required to submit letter on university letter head from faculty/advisor detailing the research design
FL	no fees for anyone Academic access is handled the same as any other. For archaeological site file data, access must be granted by the Georgia Archaeological Site File director, and a fee is charged, depending on the nature of the access request. For historic field survey data, access is open to the public at no charge.
GA	
HI	
ID	fees waived unless it is a large request
IL	
IN	na Most academics don't care or know about us. We generally waive the fees for students, trading them for a copy of their work
IA	
KS	
KY	open access; fee schedule for consultants
LA	Fees for copies; don't receive many requests
ME	
MD	do not have database and GIS accessible over the web yet
MA	no fees for anyone; academics have same access as everyone else
MI	
MN	onsite requests - no fees
MS	no fees - affiliated with university and provide research design
MS	na
MO	fees for material costs waived
MT	professors and students - no fees
NE	fees not waived
NE	no fees
NV	no policy
NH	Fees for copying only; copy fees not waived for academics HPO archives are open to the public; electronic systems not yet publicly accessible; photocopying fees are not waived Qualified academic researchers (students, professors) with a legitimate institutional affiliation, as well as the heads of organized volunteer groups are provided access. Fees are waived.
NJ	
NM	
NY	no user fees; copy fee waived for researchers
NC	no fees for legitimate research
ND	free to use files in office (no files on internet)
OH	fees are not waived
OK	no fees On a need to know basis for archaeological site location information. Open access for general data on OAS and SHPO websites at no cost to public.
OK	
OR	no fees for access; fees for photocopies/scans
PA	no fees; research proposal required
PR	no fees
RI	don't know
SC	must sign data sharing agreement; free for on-site use; fee for internet access no fees for historic research; no fees for archaeological research done in person
SD	
TN	No fees at present
TX	no fees for any user if they are doing compliance work, then they have to pay just like everyone else. If they are doing unfunded research, they have to request a fee waiver
UT	

	for each project
VT	to be determined in future
VA	Fees are waived for strategic partners, for non-profit organizations, and for academics seeking to do scholarly research through our DSS.
WA	no fees except for copies; data sharing agreements with institution or confidentiality agreements signed by professor
WV	we do not charge a fee for our information
WI	Fees are not waived. The subscription option or the free public workstation is used for academic research.
WY	Fees waived

- State by State Response to Question 20: What Potential value do you think better information systems would have to your program?

<b>State/Territory</b>	<b>Value of Better Information Systems</b>
AL	Getting the structures information available digitally would help preservation professionals and the general public. It would reduce stress and loss in our paper file system
AK	Streamlining, accuracy, better integration among program areas, better information during early planning stages for projects. Unlimited value. The amount of time saved would be incalculable in dollars and cents. The accuracy would be increased dramatically, not to mention the lag time from resource recording to it being available online would be cut to next to nothing thus saving resources from being rediscovered with the bulldozer
AZ	More accurate and faster processing for compliance projects; ability to do better planning for agencies and communities; predictive modeling; better management decisions for agencies, local communities, municipalities, etc. AZSITE data was used in the development of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan in Pima County. This has resulted in better land use plans and the long-term preservation of a number of important archaeological and historical resources.
AZ	
AR	na; feel we are on cutting edge
CA	better access and quicker compliance time It would save staff time. It would enable everyone, our programs, agencies, contractors and individuals to make better decisions regarding cultural resources. Potentially garner an increased awareness of and appreciation for historic preservation from t
CO	
CT	dk 24/7 access to data currently only available manually with a visit to our office; better security and easy information backup; better indexing; better quality through easier QC;
DE	We are close to being where we want to be. We just need to get the rest of our resource info scanned and OCRed. This is a double edged sword however. The same technology (GIS for instance) that makes the data easily transmittable also make the data easy to inadvertently publish and pass on to those with less noble intentions.
FL	
GA	This is such a fundamental question: By knowing more about what archaeological historic resources exist in the state, and where they are, every program would be immeasurably enhanced--but in particular, Section 106 reviews and preliminary tax incentive certifications. National Register nominations--especially for districts--also would be expedited, especially in

determining boundaries and contributing/noncontributing properties. Historic preservation planning and general land-use planning would be much better informed as well.

HI  
ID none  
IL

we anticipate a time efficiency in terms of section 106 reviews and would provide broader access to our data

IN  
IA reduce 106 workload and mailings, easier research by consultants and public  
KS it's the wave of the future  
A tremendous potential. There is a great need to convert the paper site inventory records and reports to a digital format. Not only from an archival perspective, irreplaceable resource, but from a research perspective

KY  
LA The NRHP materials have helped to promote the tax incentive program  
ME

streamlines business process of 106 reviews, cross-referencing of information improves interdisciplinary awareness of resources; library visitors and staff can quickly access needed information; public could gain easy access to information

MD  
MA Faster, more efficient reviews; more informed decision-making; better public and agency access to the inventory, NR files and maps.  
MI great value -- particularly geospatial technologies  
increased efficiency, better data access, better protection of resources,  
MN increased accuracy of information  
MS it would provide more useful data that could be easily compared  
MS great, if provided with training and hardware  
Relational database integration allowing for fast and easy query, access and transfer capabilities would be ideal. This would vastly improve research capabilities for all SHPO patrons

MO  
MT very great  
NE speed up 106 review  
would help with 106, NRHP inquiries; we would have a better system in place to analyze the data we have collected

NE  
We need to build in more public interaction to our services. We are accomplishing this with a large, multi-year project through funds from the Southern Nevada Land Management Act. For professionals, systems such as NVCRIS are invaluable. When they are

NV  
Ideally it would provide greater protection to and understanding of resources. Online information about historical properties is a wonderful advocacy tool, but no the only one that we rely on. Better information systems would also assist staff reviews as to significance, integrity and eligibility, as well as provide greater context of comparable or related properties. The same for researchers and consultants.

NH  
Better access and use of "CR info systems by public and regulated community will ensure better accounting for CR in the regulatory and redevelopment processes. NJ is under increasing development and redevelopment pressure but knowledge of Cr's not easily communicated

NJ  
outside of CRM/Agencies  
Availability of up-to0date data would greatly enhance pre-field planning and permit-required pre-field records checks, speed pre-project Sec. 106 review, and minimize duplicate survey (est'd. at over 20% in oil and gas development areas). Addition of scanned reports and site forms to the online database would greatly reduce the time spent by staff performing manual data delivery functions (scanning, copying, faxing, emailing, and mailing).

NM

The value is in the ability for staff to be more efficient at their jobs by having more information at their fingertips. The accessibility of information becomes important also for local and regional planners, historians, consultants and other agencies. With more data to use in their decision making process we would expect to see more refined submissions and more upfront assessment work undertaken.

NY Huge, we envision major efficiencies in our 106 review and highway project review as our GIS system comes on line.

NC

ND

OH job efficiency, revenue generation

OK dk

OK more activity with better cost control

OR very valuable/high priority

PA Faster response times; better context development; more interactive public involvement

PR Increase accessibility of data in-house as well as for professionals and the general public. Also, contribute to minimizing space requirements, as we have storage/space management issues to resolve

RI Data sharing with other agencies and interested public. Improved Section 106 review. Less use of SHPO staff time on preliminary resource inquiries.

RI Update data and improve resource location information

RI Broader and more convenient accessibility for the public and staff. Hopefully this would allow agencies and consultants to prepare better and more complete submissions for 106 and state reviews, which could help make the review process more efficient

SC Activities such as record searches, helping other agencies plan projects, reviewing those projects, etc. are all enhanced and more efficient with better information systems

SD The most valuable product which we have is information. Better and easier access to that information for those with a need would confer incalculable benefits for historic preservation

TN

TX increased accessibility of information; easier searching

UT huge

VT more efficient internal processes, better public awareness, increased inter-departmental coordination across state and federal agencies, improved customer service in regulatory programs

VT Improving our data would streamline workflow in Project Review and in Tax Credit sections; and an improved, all encompassing database would increase research potential of the data and improve coordination within the department's sections as well as between our department and other state agencies, federal agencies, local planning offices and CRM firms.

VA

WA greater protection to resources through real-time access to data

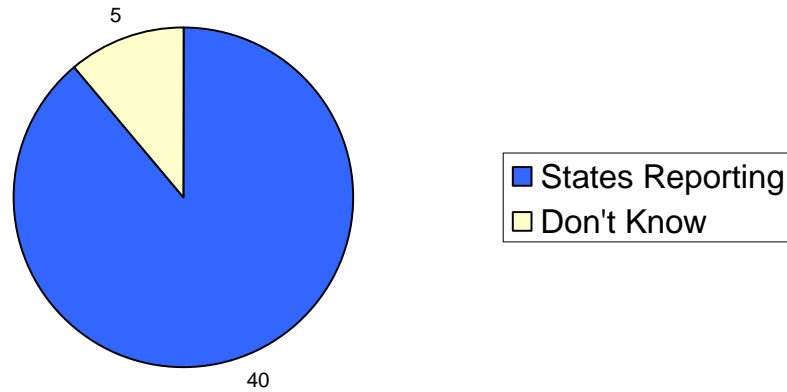
WV Greatly reduce lost and stolen inventory files. Going through file drawers is extremely time consuming. Less consultant traffic in office.

WI The Development of the WHPD system has greatly improved public access to our records as well as staff efficiency. Our current initiative to digitize our photographs will make it even easier for users to conduct research without having to drive to Madison as well as allow staff to access images more quickly and from any location with internet access.

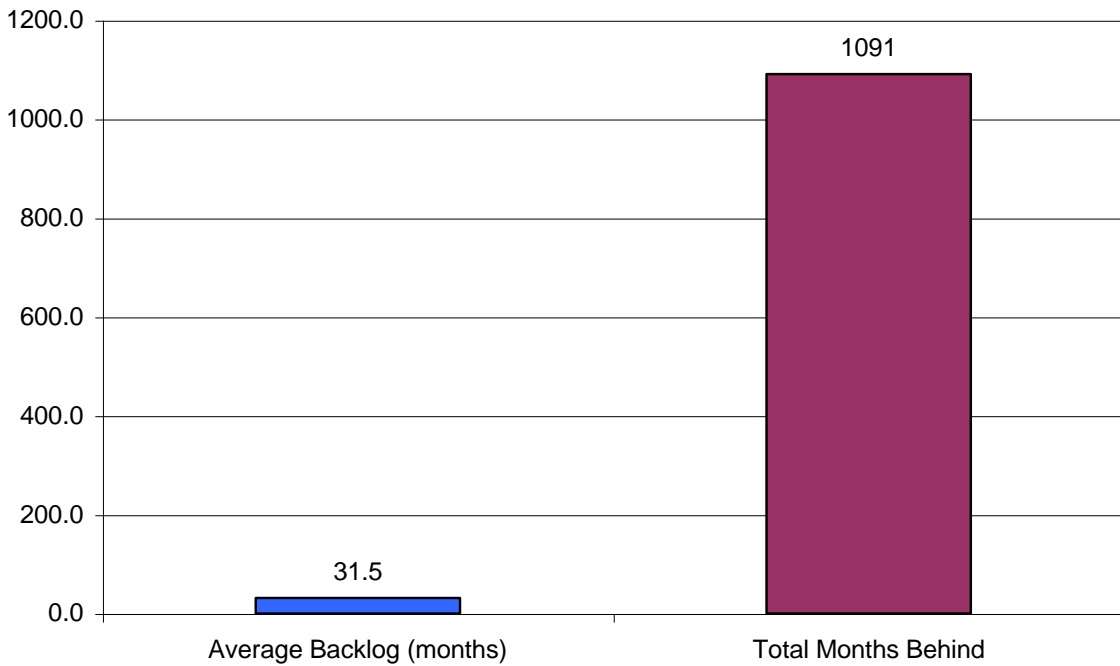
WY Better ability to do statewide planning and context

- Question 21: Give your best estimate in months of how far your data is behind.

**Number of States that Estimated Their Backlog  
(Including States that had No Backlog)**



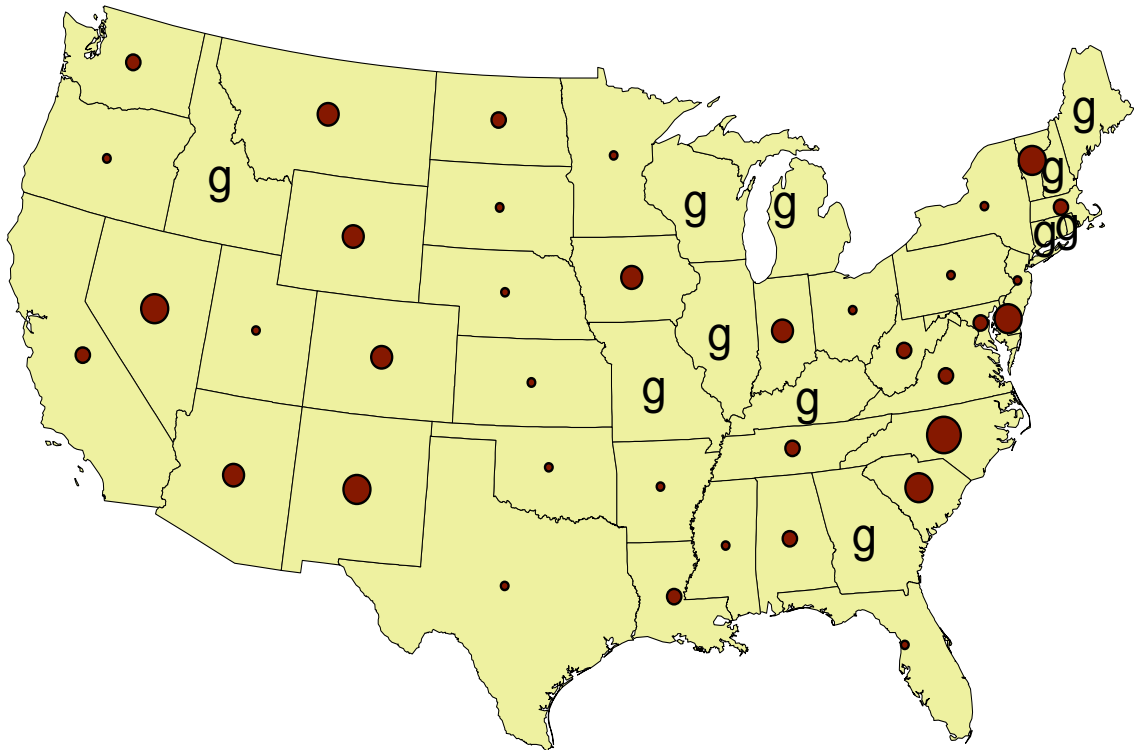
**Months Behind**



- The Figure below gives each states estimate for months behind; states that did not answer were lumped into the highest range.

- Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico not shown

- 0-6 Months
- 7-24 Months
- 25-48 Months
- 49-65 Months
- 66-360 Month
- Q No Response



- State by State Response to Question 21: Please give your best estimate in months of how far your data is behind.
  - “dk” = do not know

<b>State/Territory</b>	<b>How Far Behind (months)</b>
AL	12
AK	36
AZ	24
AZ	48
AR	0
CA	24
CO	32
CT	dk
DE	60
FL	6
GA	
HI	
ID	
IL	
IN	48
IA	36
KS	0
KY	
LA	12
ME	
MD	12
MA	24
MI	
MN	6
MS	3
MO	dk
MT	48
NE	dk
NE	0
NV	65
NH	
NJ	0
NM	60
NY	1
NC	360
ND	12
OH	0
OK	dk
OK	6
OR	6
PA	2
PR	60
RI	dk

SC	60
SD	2
TN	24
TX	2
UT	6
VT	60
VA	24
WA	18
WV	24
WI	
WY	36

- State by State Response to Question 22: Any additional comments or topics we should discuss?

State/Territory	Additional Comments
Alabama	
Alaska	
Arizona	Beyond the "never enough funding" comment, it would be great if we, all states, could standardize certain generic fields or at least publish a directory of field names with their definitions so that other state sources could map data back and forth. This would be extremely beneficial to those working across state political boundaries
Arkansas	
California	Answers to these questions are compounded due to how the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) is managed throughout the state. Only 20% of all the inventory of historical resources within the CHRIS resides at OHP. There are 12 information centers (IC) regionally located throughout the state that through a contract with OHP manage the other 70% of the data. A few ICs have GIS desk top systems but one IC is still operating on an old CADD system. None of these various inventory programs are browser (internet) available. For an in-depth discussion of the CHRIS system go to <a href="http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov">www.ohp.parks.ca.gov</a>
Colorado	Maybe the development of on-line systems for facilitating entry of data into the systems we've built.
Connecticut	
Delaware	Funding is and always has been the single most critical factor holding us back from accomplishing our IT goals. Fortunately, our department is very supportive of IT and has come through with special funding for hardware, software, some scanning, and portal development. Funding for the backlog of data entry is harder to find, but we hope to develop some internships that may help with this. Data security and making sure all SHPO staff understand the meaning of sensitive data. For instance the first GIS manager for the Florida Master Site File gave our archaeological database to a statewide academic GIS warehouse that distributed an unfinished version of the data on CD to the public, including copies to most schools. The GIS person was, well, a GIS person and did not realize the sensitive nature of the data.
Florida	
Georgia	
Hawaii	

Idaho	
Illinois	
Indiana	
Iowa	standardized PDF format and digitized photo format; there is never any
Kansas	money/staffing for maintenance and updating after the initial project is over
Kentucky	
Louisiana	
Maine	
Maryland	
Massachusetts	
Michigan	data/metadata standards
Minnesota	restructuring datasets and linkages between the datasets and the use of data for
Mississippi	program management tasks
Missouri	
Montana	
Nebraska	
Nevada	
New Hampshire	The best information systems in the world are of little use if time, effort and money are not taken to train and encourage staff to use them.
	Core data standards for the variety of data types administered by SHPO's are critical. The goal should be to specify the content, rather than the software or systems developed to administer that content
New Jersey	One of the most difficult tasks facing archaeological database managers is explaining what we do, not just data wise, but in terms of Sec. 106. Thus the crucial message to potential funding sources should focus less on the "valuable cultural resources" and more on the link between Sec. 106 and economic development. In state FY 06, over 6800 cultural resource projects were registered with NMCRIS, including over 6200 surveys representing almost 450,000 acres (700sq. mi.). These numbers raise eyebrows!
New Mexico	Standardization of data for use with national context studies; discussion of data sharing with THPOs; Digital image standards; Digital report standards (TIFF vs. PDF formats).
New York	
North Carolina	Pleas post/share results with all.
North Dakota	
Ohio	
Oklahoma	no
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	
Puerto Rico	please share results
Rhode Island	
South Carolina	
South Dakota	
Tennessee	
Texas	
	I am mostly interested in management models used by others. Who makes technical decisions (data schema, IT infrastructure)? Who makes administrative decisions (access/distribution, acceptable use, funding)? What mechanisms are used to gather feedback f
Utah	funding seems available for hardware and software, but is not available for staff capacity required to both enter data in the system on an ongoing basis, or to maintain system and assist users
Vermont	

Virginia  
Washington  
West Virginia  
Wisconsin  
Wyoming

would like to get a copy of this survey emailed to me for distribution to our department's senior staff  
sensitivity of data and its presentation/dissemination as perceived by tribal nations

At the upcoming NCSHPO meeting, we are hosting a roundtable on information management. Below are a few questions we would like you to answer in order to present a national look at where we are in terms of the development of information on cultural resources. Please feel free to forward this to others in your agency who are responsible for the information. We intend to have this data available to all members of NCSHPO during the annual meeting. We would ask you to try to respond for your agency in total.

If you do not know the answer to some of the questions, please respond with “not available” or "don't know.”

Please answer the following questions.

1. Percentage of inventory areas in an electronic data system:

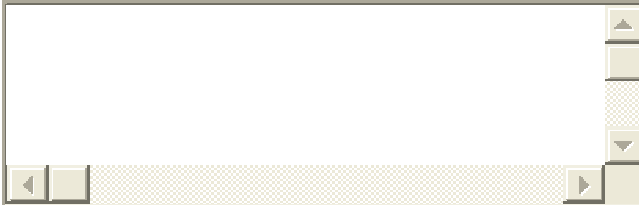
2. Percentage of cultural resources in an electronic data system:

3. Percentage of Inventory in a GIS:

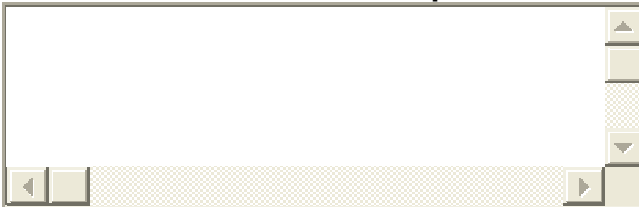
4. Percentage of cultural resources in GIS:

5. Cost estimate of bringing data up-to-date for your state:

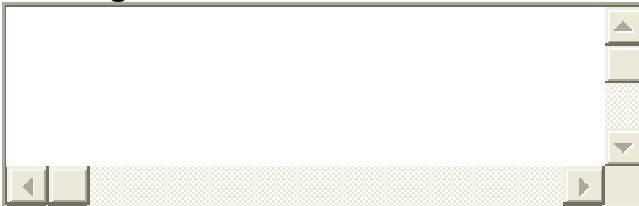
**6. Any other technical costs not currently budgeted (hardware, software, technical development or support)?**



**7. Would you be interested in participating in the development of core business/data model that captures common data for SHPO's?**



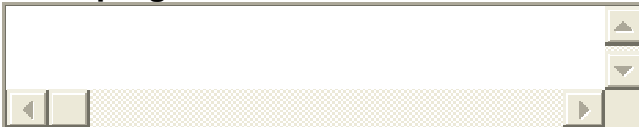
**8. Do you share an archaeological, a historic structures database, or both with other agencies?**



**9. Do you feel you have a system in one of the following SHPO program areas that have good models we could all benefit from?**

- CLG
- NRHP
- Tax Act
- Inventory
- Section 106 Review

**Other program areas not mentioned?**



**10. Are you imaging documents and/or photographs?**



**11.If so, what percentage of your archive is complete?**

**12.Are you hosting images on the Internet?**

**13.Do you have a cost estimate of what it might take to bring your images up to date?**

**14.How have you funded your program outside of the HPF?**

**15.Do you have formal data sharing agreements with other federal agencies for the maintenance of your system?**

**16.Who determines access to the database: your office, the dominant federal agency or by cooperative agreement?**

**17.If yours is a cooperative process, what tool is in place to govern that process: state law, data sharing agreements, MOUs?**

**18.What types of information do you host on the Internet?**

**19.How do you handle academic access into your system/archives? Are fees waived for them?**

**20. What potential value do you think better information systems would have to your program?**

**21. Please give your best estimate in months of how far your data is behind:**

**22. Any additional comments or topics we should address:**

**23. Name**

**24. Agency**

**25. Phone Number**

**26. E-mail**