



City of Tempe, Arizona

**Notice of Public Meeting of a Public Body**

**Sections 7.6.3, 7.7.4, 7.10.1**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING OF THE  
TEMPE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the members of the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission and to the general public that the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission will hold a meeting open to the public on Thursday, February 14, 2013, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., at Hatton Hall, located on the Governor B. B. Moeur Campus at 34 East 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Tempe, Arizona.

A copy of the agenda for the meeting will be available at Tempe City Hall, 31 East 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Garden Level East, Community Development Department, Historic Preservation Office at least twenty-four hours in advance of the meeting.

Dated this 7th day of March, 2013

Tempe Historic Preservation Commission

By

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph G. Huerfano". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "J".

Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting the Tempe City Clerk, 480-350-8007 (voice), or 480-350-8400 (TDD). Requests should be made as early as possible to arrange the accommodation.

**RULES OF PROCEDURE**  
**AS ADOPTED BY THE**  
**TEMPE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**  
**April 8, 2010**

**WHEREAS**, the Commission recognizes the underlying principal of these rules to be decision-making by majority, and  
**WHEREAS**, application of these rules provide every member of the voting body of this Commission with equal rights, and  
**WHEREAS**, these rules afford Commissioners protection of the minority rights to be heard, to protest, to convince their peers, and to fully understand the issues discussed or voted, and  
**WHEREAS**, the use of the rules offers a simple and direct procedure for conducting Commission business;  
**NOW THEREFORE**, the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission does adopt for use and implement the rules of order as procedure for conducting the Commission’s business as set forth herein and as follows:

**MOTIONS, shall follow correct order ... considering only one question at a time, as such:**

- ☞ A Commission member addresses the Chair, ☞
- ☞ The Chair acknowledges that member, ☞
- ☞ The member states the motion, ☞
- ☞ Another member seconds the motion, ☞
- ☞ The Chair repeats the motion, ☞
- ☞ The Chair calls for discussion of the motion, ☞
- ☞ The Chair puts the motion to a vote, ☞
- ☞ The Chair announces the results of the vote. ☞☞☞

**IMPARTIALITY, shall provide for and protect the rights of individual members, of minority opinions, of majority opinion, and of any member absent from a meeting, as such:**

- ☞ Members may communicate to the Commission when recognized by the Chair, ☞
- ☞ The Chair maintains highest priority to direct the course of the meeting, ☞
- ☞ The maker of a motion will take precedence over others, ☞
- ☞ New speakers will take precedence over those who already spoke to a motion, ☞
- ☞ The Chair should typically request speakers for an opposing view. ☞☞☞

**ORDER OF BUSINESS, shall proceed in consideration of interested public, invited guests, staff, and any having business with the commission, as such:**

- ☞ A consent agenda may be presented by the Chair at the beginning of a meeting.\*
- ☞ Call to order and approval of minutes shall be the Commission’s first business, ☞
- ☞ Members of the public and guests of the Commission shall next be invited to speak, ☞
- ☞ Public Hearing presentations or discussion shall be the Commission’s next business, ☞
- ☞ Public Meeting presentations or discussion shall be the Commission’s next business, ☞
- ☞ Presentations by City Staff shall be the Commission’s next business, ☞
- ☞ Presentations by Consultants shall be the Commission’s next business, ☞
- ☞ Presentations by Standing Committees of this Commission shall occur next, ☞
- ☞ Presentations by Special Committees of this Commission shall occur next, ☞
- ☞ General discussion and Commissioner’s Business shall then occur. ☞☞☞

\* A consent agenda may be presented by the Chair at the beginning of a meeting. Items may be removed from the consent agenda on the request of any one member. Items not removed may be adopted by general consent without debate. Removed items may be taken up either immediately after the consent agenda, be placed later on the agenda, or continued to another meeting at the discretion of the assembly.

# WELCOME

## TO THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE TEMPE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

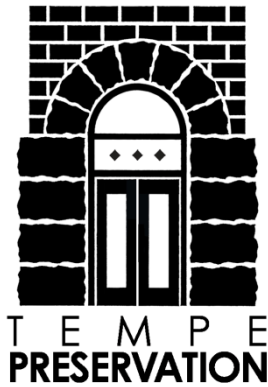
The Tempe Historic Preservation Commission meets at 6:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month at Hatton Hall, 34 East 7<sup>th</sup> Street. The Tempe Historic Preservation Office prepares an agenda with supporting material for Historic Preservation Commission meetings. State law requires that commission agendas be publicly posted at least 24 hours prior to a meeting; however, Historic Preservation Commission agendas are usually available the Monday before the Thursday meeting. You can find Historic Preservation Commission agendas in the following locations: the City Clerk's Office on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of City Hall, the Tempe Historic Preservation Office on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the Orchard House, the bulletin board on the Garden Level outside of the City Council Chambers, and on the internet at <http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres>.

Historic Preservation Commission monthly meetings are always open to the public and are greatly enriched by community participation. The Commission welcomes the community perspective and schedules a "Call to the Audience" at the beginning of the meeting for the convenience of attendees who would like to have input but can not stay for the entire meeting. The Commission was created to advise Tempe City Council on matters concerning historic preservation and therefore providing citizens with opportunities to communicate comments and concerns is fundamental to the mission of the organization.

There are many ways to reach the Historic Preservation Commission during public meetings and at other times as well. Members of the public may come forward and talk with the Commission during the "Call to the Audience" at the beginning of each monthly meeting, however, Arizona Open Meeting Law limits commission discussion to matters listed on the posted agenda. Of course you can always request that an item be placed on the agenda for discussion at an upcoming Commission meeting.

If you know in advance that you want to address the Commission on a specific issue you can have the issue placed on the agenda for discussion and consideration as a Scheduled Public Appearance. Please contact the Historic Preservation Office no later than the Friday morning before the Thursday meeting.

Citizens can also contact the Historic Preservation Office to communicate with Commission members. The Tempe Preservation website is the Commission's primary public outreach facility. From the site at <http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres/> you will find up to date information on Tempe Preservation including: announcements of meetings and events, agendas and minutes, and additional contact information. Please feel free to contact the Tempe Historic Preservation Office at 480.350.8870 or by email sent to [joe\\_nucci@tempe.gov](mailto:joe_nucci@tempe.gov), or find us on Facebook at <http://www.facebook.com/TempeHPO>.



**TEMPE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION**

Ira Bennett, Vice Chair  
Anne Bilsbarrow  
Brad Graham  
Andrea Gregory, Chair  
Charlie Lee  
Brenda Shears  
Korri Turner  
Scott Solliday  
Lauren Proper

**TEMPE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
OFFICE**

Nathan Hallam  
Wm. "Billy" Kiser  
Alyssa Matter  
Joe Nucci  
Jared Smith  
Mark Vinson  
Durrant Williams

The City of Tempe is a  
Certified Local Government,  
in association with the United  
States Department of the  
Interior / National Park Service

Tempe Historic  
Preservation Office  
Community Development  
Department  
21 East 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 208  
P.O. Box 5002  
Tempe, AZ 85280

**480.350.8028**  
8579 FAX; 8913TDD



# Tempe Historic Preservation Commission [Tempe HPC] MEETING MINUTES

**Date:** THURSDAY, February 14, 2013

**Location:** Hatton Hall 34 East Seventh Street

**Commissioners Present:** Ira Bennett, Anne Bilsbarrow, Brad Graham, Andrea Gregory, Charlie Lee, Lauren Proper, Brenda Shears, Scott Solliday, Korri Turner

**Staff Present:** Alyssa Gerszewski, Nathan Hallam, Billy Kiser, Joe Nucci, Mark Vinson

**Public Present:** Patti Olson

**Call to Order:** 6:00 P.M., Andrea Gregory, Chair

## 1. Call to Audience NO REPLY

## 2. Approval of HPC Minutes 01/11/2013 Tempe HPC meeting

*MOTION [BENNETT]: MOVE TO APPROVE TEMPE HPC MEETING MINUTES FROM 01/11/2013 AS AMENDED, SECOND [BILSBARROW], APPROVED, 9-0*

## 3. Public Hearing Historic Eligible Classification

Gregory: Reads public hearing statement for historic eligible classification of the Harrington-Birchett House (1931), Chavez House (1910), Cummins House (1909), Diefenderfer House (1939), Godbold House, (Scudder House (1939), and Spear House (1893).

Nucci: Summarizes the request and discusses action to be taken.

Nucci: States the need to classify HE based on rarity of properties despite compromised integrity.

Bennett: Notes that construction is underway at the Godbold House.

Nucci: Suggests continuing classification of Godbold House to see how construction effects integrity.

Olson: Discusses Harrington-Birchett House on behalf of Arizona State University. ASU feels that the City of Tempe doesn't have jurisdiction on this parcel of land, but will comply with state preservation legislation.

Nucci: Recommends continuing classification of Harrington-Birchett House to determine jurisdiction of the Joint Review Committee.

*MOTION [BENNETT]: TEMPE HPC WILL CONTINUE CLASSIFICATION OF HARRINGTON-BIRCHETT HOUSE AND GODBOLD HOUSE TO MEETING ON MARCH 14, 2013, SECOND [SOLLIDAY], APPROVED, 9-0.*

Olson: Shares news of rehabilitation of Harrington-Birchett House and potential uses.

*MOTION [BILSBARROW]: MOVE TO CLASSIFY CHAVEZ HOUSE, DIFENDERFER HOUSE, CUMMINS HOUSE, SCUDDER HOUSE, AND SPEAR HOUSE AS HISTORIC ELIGIBLE, SECOND [GRAHAM], APPROVED 9-0.*

**4. Discuss & Consider Properties Proposed for HE Classification on March 14, 2013**

Hallam: Summarizes new properties to classify historic eligible. The Bell House (1915), the Guthrie House (1922), the Dines-Hight House (1889), the Bauer House (1934), the Miller House (1941), the Burket House (1945?) will be discussed at March meeting.

Nucci: Reiterates Shears request for historic contexts and maps for historic eligible properties.

Hallam: Shows National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation chart.

**5. Discuss & Consider Tempe General Plan 2040 Update**

Nucci: Announces Citizen Work Group for Neighborhood and Historic Preservation components of general plan on February 27, 2013.

Nucci: Summarizes emerging trends in community feedback regarding preservation from previous community meetings.

**6. Discuss & Consider Graduate Student Intern Program**

Nucci: Additional Federal HP Pass-through funding has been provided by SHPO.

Nucci: Application to Gila River Indian Community for State Shared Revenue grant will be made pending Council Resolution on 03/07/2013.

Nucci: HPO has been invited by SHPO to apply for a new FFY2013 Federal HP Pass-through grant to extend program funding beyond Summer Semester.

Nucci: Tempe will sponsor the Arizona Historic Preservation Conference this summer.

Gerszewski: NRN for Moeur Park on the HRSC agenda for March meeting.

Hallam: Conducting Tempe Daily News research with Gerszewski for 1958-1978 historic subdivision context. Shows GIS map with attached postcard and advertisements.

Shears and Graham: Request color-coded map displaying new historic eligible properties.

Kiser: Anticipates feedback from Keeper of National Register soon for Double Butte Cemetery NRN. Working on Tempe City Hall nomination comments from November HSRC meeting.

**7. Call for Topics for the Valley Commission Coalition**

Gregory: Will attend VCC meeting with Bennett on February 19, 2013.

Turner: What are the challenges other commissions face and how is it handled?

Nucci: Are any other municipalities dealing with land-use planning?

**8. Discuss & Consider Chair / Staff Updates**

Nucci: Shares news of meeting at Lakes Women's Club with Gregory on February 8, 2013.

**9. Current Events / Announcements / Future Agenda Items**

Next HPC Meeting Date Thursday 03/14/2013 6:00 p.m. at Hatton Hall, 34 E 7th Street

**Adjourn 7:20 PM**

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**Andrea Gregory, Chair**

*minutes scheduled for HPC approval on 03/14/2012*

#### **FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS OR ACRONYMS**

- CDD – City of Tempe Community Development Department: Established February 15, 2005, by City Manager Will Manley the CDD consists of six divisions; Economic Development, Housing Services, Redevelopment, Neighborhood Enhancement, Rio Salado/Town Lake, and Special Projects, as well as the Community Design Studio / City Architect. The Tempe Historic Preservation Office is an agency of the Special Projects Division.
- CLG – Certified Local Government: In 1980, Congress established a framework for local preservation programs through an amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act empowering Arizona cities and counties to become Certified Local Governments (CLGs). Once certified, these entities are eligible for specialized assistance and funds for developing their own local preservation programs and entitled to comment on NR and other SHPO activities within their boundaries. The City of Tempe became a CLG in 1995.
- DDA – Development & Disposition Agreement: a redevelopment contract between the City and one or more developers or redevelopers specifying terms and conditions for construction or reconstruction.
- DSD – City of Tempe Development Services Department: dealing with Building Safety, Land Use, Planning and Zoning
- DRC – City of Tempe Development Review Commission: volunteer board advising Mayor and Council on matters related to the built environment and administration of General Plan 2030 and the Zoning and Development Code.
- GRIC – Gila River Indian Community: is an alliance of two tribes, the Akimel O'odham (Pima) and the Pee Posh (Maricopa). Established by Executive Order in 1859, the Community covers more than 600 square miles and is the largest indigenous community in the Phoenix metropolitan area. GRIC helps make the Tempe Preservation Graduate Student Intern Program possible through a generous grant of State-Shared Revenue funds.
- HPF – (see Tempe HPF) Tempe Historic Preservation Foundation
- HSRC – (Arizona) Historic Sites Review Committee: Arizona's official Arizona and National Register of Historic Places review board. The HSRC meets three times during the year to review National Register nominations and advise the State Historic Preservation Officer on nominations to the State and National Registers.
- IEBC – International Existing Building Code: adopted by Tempe City Council by Ordinance No. 2005.89 on December 1, 2005, as part of the code body promulgated by the International Code Council, provides means for preservation of existing Tempe building inventory through reasonable and feasible code processes.
- IRS – Issue Review Session: informal Mayor and Council public meeting where members of the public may come forward and talk with City Council during the “Call to the Audience” prior to regular Council meetings.
- NPS – National Park Service: the City of Tempe is a Certified Local Government through an inter-governmental agreement with the United States Department of the Interior National Park Service and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.
- NRN – National Register Nomination: An application to list a property on the National Register of Historic Places is reviewed by the SHPO and then by the Arizona Historic Sites Review Committee (Sites) before formal application is made to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington DC.
- PAD – Planned Area Development: site plan overlay to define development standards for a specific project.
- SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office: a division of Arizona State Parks, responsible for the identification, evaluation, and protection of Arizona's prehistoric and historic cultural resources; established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.
- SRP-MIC – Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community: created by Executive Order on June 14, 1879 by President Rutherford B. Hayes, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC) is located in Maricopa County, aside the boundaries of Mesa, Tempe, Scottsdale, Fountain Hills and metropolitan Phoenix.
- Tempe HPC – Tempe Historic Preservation Commission: Created by Ordinance 95.35, adopted November 9, 1995. Members serve three year terms with the exception of the initial appointments; charged with administering the Tempe Historic Preservation Ordinance and Plan, as well as advising Mayor / Council on all matters related to historic preservation
- Tempe HPF – Tempe Historic Preservation Foundation: A private nonprofit corporation established in 2005, Mission Statement 02.02.06 “The Foundation advocates preserving Tempe’s at-risk historic properties and supporting worthy preservation projects through education, community participation, and fundraising.”
- Tempe HPO – Tempe Historic Preservation Office: Responsible for the identification and conservation of Tempe’s prehistoric and historic cultural resources, the Office uses Federal, state, and city funding for the historic preservation program and assists owners of historic properties with grant applications, property maintenance, and preservation activities; provides staff support to the Tempe HPC.
- THM – Tempe Historical Museum: Located at 809 E. Southern Avenue in Tempe, the Tempe Historical Museum is a center where the community comes together to celebrate Tempe's past and ponder the future. Permanent and changing exhibits, educational programs, and research projects generally focus on some aspect of Tempe's history within the context of state and national events.
- TOD – Tempe Transportation Overlay District: placed to encourage appropriate land development and redevelopment consistent with and complementary to the community’s focused investment in transit, bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure in certain geographic areas of the City; typically in association with the light rail.
- ZDC – Zoning & Development Code: Adopted by Mayor and Council on January 20, 2005, effective February 22, 2005, the ZDC implements Tempe General Plan 2030 by encouraging creative development of the built environment in order to build a community that promotes the livability and uniqueness of Tempe; establishes zoning districts and development standards.

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Tempe Historic Preservation Commission

AGENDA PACKET

March 14, 2013

## HISTORIC ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES - PUBLIC HEARING TEMPE HPC

*The Public Hearing must be acknowledged:*

“This is a Public Hearing by the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission for Historic Eligible (HE) classification of the following properties – 1) Judd House, 1208 S Farmer Avenue, 2) Dines-Hight House, 508 West 5th Street, 3) Guthrie House, 600 West 5th Street, 4) Bauer House, 599 West 5th Street, 5) Miller House, 513 West 5th Street, 6) Burket House, 501 West 5th Street., in Tempe.”

1) *Direct Staff to summarize the application and proposed action:*

“HPO please summarize this request and indicate the action before the Commission.”<sup>①</sup>

2) *HPO ① “At their meeting on September 13, 2012, the Historic Preservation Commission reached consensus to resume classification of Historic Eligible properties in accordance with Section 14A-4 of the Tempe City Code: “Designation of landmarks, historic properties and historic districts”. Since that meeting, the commission has been systematically working through the candidate field of potentially eligible properties based on geographic clusters. While in the downtown area the commission encountered a property owned by ASU, the Harrington-Birchett House. This property has been continued to accommodate ongoing consultation with University Staff and is anticipated to be heard in the near future. Properties proposed for classification at tonight’s public hearing include one more from the Farmer Addition as well as a cluster from the area of West Fifth Street developed sporadically beginning in the 1920s. These properties are recommended for classification as Historic Eligible by HPO.*

3) *Call for Commission discussion:*

“Is there discussion from the Commission regarding the information provided by Staff prior to taking public comment?”

4) *Public input must be taken:*

“This is a Public Hearing. Any person wishing to address the Commission regarding this Historic Eligible classification may do so at this time by first getting the attention of the Chair.”

5) *Public input must be accurately attributed:*

“Please state your name and address for recording in the meeting minutes.”

6) *Discussion may take place prior to a vote at the option of the members:*

“Is there discussion from the Commission regarding the information provided by public comment prior to closing the Public Hearing?”

7) *Call the Question:*

**“MOVE THAT THE TEMPE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION CLASSIFY – THE JUDD HOUSE, THE DINES-HIGHT HOUSE, THE GUTHRIE HOUSE, THE BAUER HOUSE, THE MILLER HOUSE, AND THE BURKET HOUSE – AS HISTORIC ELIGIBLE AND LIST THEM AS SUCH IN THE RECORDS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.”**

8) *Is there a second? – Please Vote.*

9) *Summarize what took place and what are the next steps:*

“The Tempe Historic Preservation Commission has just concluded a Public Hearing for Historic Eligible classification of properties that appear to meet the criteria for historic designation and listing in the Tempe Historic Property Register. The single effect of Historic Eligible classification is notification of the Historic Preservation Office in the event that a permit or other consideration by the city is requested for these properties, including the potential for a stay of demolition for a period not to exceed 30 days.

9) *The conclusion of the Public Hearing and resumption of the public meeting must be acknowledged.*

“This concludes the Public Hearings for Historic Eligible classification of historic properties.”

**Thank you for your interest in this important Tempe Preservation activity.**

HE – Historic Eligible Properties  
proposed for classification on  
March 14, 2013

Farmer's Addition to Tempe 1887  
Section 16 Arizona Enabling Act 1912



## Farmer's Addition to Tempe 1887

SIGNIFICANCE - Farmer's Addition is the oldest residential addition to Tempe. It was platted in 1887 by Hiram Farmer, founding president of Tempe Normal School; it has outlived its fellow 1887 subdivision, Goldman's Addition, which ASU demolished in the 1960s.



Judd House (1915) 1208 South Farmer Avenue

SIGNIFICANCE - Alfred and Ellen Bell acquired a twenty-five-acre farm in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21 (T1N R4E) in 1914 and built the house at 1208 South Farmer Avenue soon thereafter. In 1927, widowed Ellen sold the property to Charlie Shamblin, who farmed alfalfa on the property. In 1938, Shamblin sold to Orion and Anna Judd; eight years later the couple subdivided the farm and platted State College Homes. They occupied the farmhouse through the 1970s.



**SIGNIFICANCE** - The Territory of Arizona was established on February 24, 1863, by an Act of Congress. This Act granted sections 16 and 36 of each township for the benefit of the Common Schools. Within federally surveyed townships, the federal government set aside Section 16 in support of public education: "There shall be reserved the Lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within said township." These sections became known as "School Lands" and were managed by state officials, who had the option of leasing the lands or selling them outright to raise revenue for schools. This is what happened in Arizona's Township 1N, Range 4E, where the state land commissioner, W. A. Moeur, subdivided Section 16 in 1919 into a series of tracts ranging from 3.5 to 9 acres apiece. Moeur was, in part, acting on behalf of his fellow Tempeans who abhorred their city's inability to grow westward, hemmed in as it was to the east by Tempe Butte. Previously the state had leased the land for grazing; it had also turned a blind eye to squatters who homesteaded along the San Francisco Ditch. Those individuals were evicted, however, as the land passed into private hands. Most of the individuals who acquired title within Section 16 farmed the land, while some chose to further subdivide their tracts into small neighborhoods. After World War II most of the tracts were subdivided and developed as single- and multi-family housing and commercial space to meet postwar demand. Today only one prewar neighborhood and a few prewar farmhouses survive intact.



Burket House (1945) 501 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street

**SIGNIFICANCE** - Constructed in 1945, the house is significant as one of the few pre-1946 building in Tempe; less than three-hundred such buildings are believed to predate the Burket House. It is in the upper 99th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age ( $p\%=0.993$ ). The Burket House is significant for its association with Terrell's Subdivision, a small 1930 subdivision along south side of W 5th Street between S Wilson Street and S Roosevelt Street. It is also significant as a local variant of Southwestern-style residential architecture.



**SIGNIFICANCE** - Constructed in 1889, the house is significant as the 9th oldest building in Tempe, that is to say only 8 buildings are believed to predate the Dines-Hight House. It is in the upper 99th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age ( $p\%=0.999$ ). Originally located at 120 W 7th Street, the Dines-Hight House is significant as for its association with Tempe's original townsite. It is also significant as a local variant of Bungalow-style residential architecture.



Miller House (1941) 513 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street

SIGNIFICANCE - Constructed in 1941, the house is significant as one of the few pre-1942 building in Tempe; less than two-hundred such buildings are believed to predate the Miller House. It is in the upper 99th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age ( $p\%=0.993$ ). The Miller House is significant for its association with Terrell's Subdivision, a small 1930 subdivision along south side of W 5th Street between S Wilson Street and S Roosevelt Street. It is also significant as a local variant of Southwestern-style residential architecture.

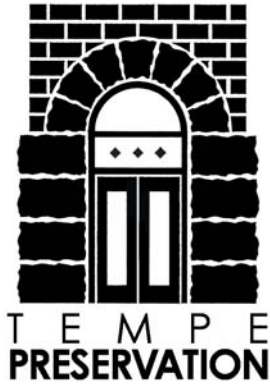


Bauer House (1934) 599 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street

SIGNIFICANCE - Constructed in 1934, the house is significant as one of the few pre-1941 building in Tempe; less than two-hundred such buildings are believed to predate the Bauer House. It is in the upper 99th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age ( $p\%=0.996$ ). The Bauer House is significant for its association with Terrell's Subdivision, a small 1930 subdivision along south side of W 5th Street between S Wilson Street and S Roosevelt Street. It is also significant as a local variant of Southwestern-style residential architecture.



**SIGNIFICANCE** - Constructed in 1922, the house is significant as one of the few pre-1941 building in Tempe; less than two-hundred such buildings are believed to predate the Guthrie House. It is in the upper 99th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age ( $p\%=0.998$ ). The Guthrie House is significant as a rural farmhouse originally surrounded by an extensive agricultural landscape. It is also significant as a local variant of Bungalow-style residential architecture.



# Tempe Historic Preservation Commission (Tempe HPC) Tempe Historic Preservation Office

Wednesday, January 30, 2013

WADE DAVID JUDD / ROBERT F  
1208 S FARMER AVENUE  
TEMPE AZ 85281

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Ira Bennett, Vice Chair  
Anne Bilsbarrow  
Brad Graham  
Andrea Gregory, Chair  
Charlie Lee  
Lauren Proper  
Brenda Shears, Alternate  
Korri Turner

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

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Tempe Historic  
Preservation Office  
Community Development  
Department  
31 East 5<sup>th</sup> Street  
P.O. Box 5002  
Tempe, AZ 85280  
**480.350.8028**  
8579 FAX; 8913 TDD

## Congratulations!

Your property, the 1915 Bell House located at 1208 S Farmer Avenue is considered eligible for listing in the Tempe Historic Properties Register.

## Why is my property historic?

Alfred and Ellen Bell acquired a twenty-five-acre farm in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21 (T1N R4E) in 1914 and built the house at 1208 Farmer soon thereafter. In 1927, widowed Ellen sold the property to Charlie Shamblin, who farmed alfalfa on the property. In 1938, Shamblin sold to Orion and Anna Judd; eight years later the couple subdivided the farm and platted State College Homes. They occupied the farmhouse through the 1970s.

## What is going to happen?

The Tempe Historic Preservation Commission will consider classifying your property Historic-Eligible at a public hearing on **Thursday, March 14, 2013, at 6:00 p.m.** at Hatton Hall, 34 E 7th Street, Tempe, Arizona.

## What does Historic-Eligible mean for my property?

Historic-Eligible means your property appears to meet the criteria for historic designation and listing in the Tempe Historic Properties Register. Neither Historic-Eligible classification nor listing on the Tempe Historic Properties Register prevents you, the property owner, from altering or demolishing your property. It means that when you seek a permit from the City of Tempe to alter, remodel, or demolish your property issuance of a permit may be delayed for not more than 30 days to allow the Tempe Historic Preservation Office a chance to review the proposed work and, if necessary, recommend alternatives. After review, your permit will be issued, with or without consent of the Historic Preservation Office, provided all other applicable requirements have been met.



**How does listing an Historic Property add value to my property?**

- There is a proven national trend toward higher property values associated with historic properties,
- There is a similar but above the national average trend, for historic properties in Valley area,
- City of Tempe resources may be available to assist you in locating and preparing tax credit and grant applications to help maintain the historic character of your property,
- Technical assistance and referrals by City of Tempe staff and commissions may be available to help maintain your historic property, and
- Often increased pride of ownership and a sense of good stewardship over your piece of Tempe history may be realized.

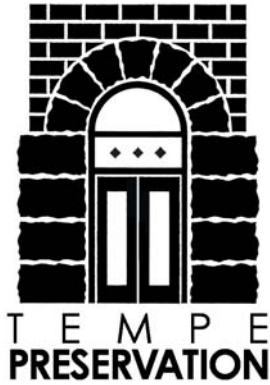
Historic-Eligible designation is a terrific opportunity for you to consider listing your property in the Tempe Historic Properties Register. There is still no fee to the owner for listing, and we encourage you to contact the Tempe Historic Preservation Office at (480) 350-8070 or online at [www.tempe.gov/historicpres](http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres) for more information.

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours Very Truly,

By 

Joseph G. Nucci, Historic Preservation Officer  
[www.tempe.gov/historicpres](http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres) [joe\\_nucci@tempe.gov](mailto:joe_nucci@tempe.gov)



# Tempe Historic Preservation Commission (Tempe HPC) Tempe Historic Preservation Office

Wednesday, January 30, 2013

GREEN TODD/MARY ANNE  
508 WEST 5TH STREET  
TEMPE AZ 85281

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Ira Bennett, Vice Chair  
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## HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

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Joe Nucci  
Mark Vinson

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United States Department  
of the Interior / National  
Park Service

Tempe Historic  
Preservation Office  
Community Development  
Department  
31 East 5<sup>th</sup> Street  
P.O. Box 5002  
Tempe, AZ 85280  
**480.350.8028**  
8579 FAX; 8913 TDD

## Congratulations!

Your property, the 1889 Dines-Hight House located at 508 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, is considered eligible for listing in the Tempe Historic Properties Register.

## Why is my property historic?

Constructed in 1889, the house is significant as the 9th oldest building in Tempe, that is to say only 8 buildings are believed to predate the Dines-Hight House. It is in the upper 99th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age (p%=0.0999). Originally located at 120 W 7th Street, the Dines-Hight House is significant as for its association with Tempe's original townsite. It is also significant as a local variant of Bungalow-style residential architecture

## What is going to happen?

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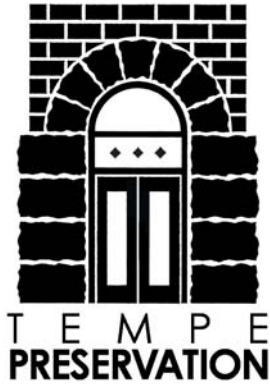
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Yours Very Truly,

By 

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[www.tempe.gov/historicpres](http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres) [joe\\_nucci@tempe.gov](mailto:joe_nucci@tempe.gov)



# Tempe Historic Preservation Commission (Tempe HPC) Tempe Historic Preservation Office

Wednesday, January 30, 2013

NELSON JAKE J TR  
103 W PALMCROFT  
TEMPE AZ 85282

## **Congratulations!**

Your property, the 1922 Guthrie House located at 600 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, is considered eligible for listing in the Tempe Historic Properties Register.

## **Why is my property historic?**

Constructed in 1922, the house is significant as one of the few pre-1941 buildings in Tempe; less than two-hundred such buildings are believed to predate the Guthrie House. It is in the upper 99th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age ( $p\%=0.998$ ). The Guthrie House is significant as a rural farmhouse originally surrounded by an extensive agricultural landscape. It is also significant as a local variant of Bungalow-style residential architecture.

## **What is going to happen?**

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Ira Bennett, Vice Chair  
Anne Bilsbarrow  
Brad Graham  
Andrea Gregory, Chair  
Charlie Lee  
Lauren Proper  
Brenda Shears, Alternate  
Korri Turner

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Alyssa Gerszewski  
Nathan Hallam  
Billy Kiser  
Joe Nucci  
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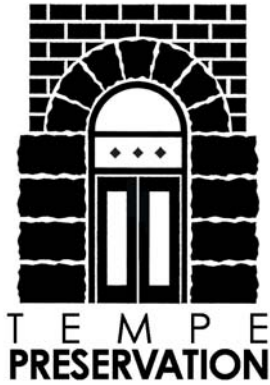
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# Tempe Historic Preservation Commission (Tempe HPC) Tempe Historic Preservation Office

Wednesday, January 30, 2013

JOSEPH LEWIS  
241 E 15TH ST  
TEMPE AZ 85281

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Ira Bennett, Vice Chair  
Anne Bilsbarrow  
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31 East 5<sup>th</sup> Street  
P.O. Box 5002  
Tempe, AZ 85280  
**480.350.8028**  
8579 FAX; 8913 TDD

## Congratulations!

Your property, the 1934 Bauer House located at 599 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, is considered eligible for listing in the Tempe Historic Properties Register.

## Why is my property historic?

Constructed in 1934, the house is significant as one of the few pre-1941 buildings in Tempe; less than two-hundred such buildings are believed to predate the Bauer House. It is in the upper 99th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age (p%=0.996). The Bauer House is significant for its association with Terrell's Subdivision, a small 1930 subdivision along south side of W 5th Street between S Wilson Street and S Roosevelt Street. It is also significant as a local variant of Southwestern-style residential architecture.

## What is going to happen?

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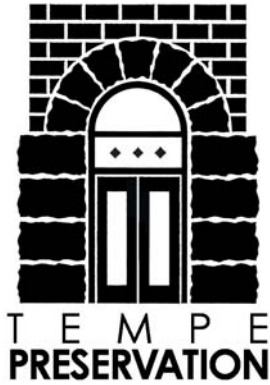
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# Tempe Historic Preservation Commission (Tempe HPC) Tempe Historic Preservation Office

Wednesday, January 30, 2013

GREEN MARY ANNE  
508 WEST 5TH STREET  
TEMPE AZ 85281

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

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Anne Bilsbarrow  
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31 East 5<sup>th</sup> Street  
P.O. Box 5002  
Tempe, AZ 85280  
**480.350.8028**  
8579 FAX; 8913 TDD

## Congratulations!

Your property, the 1941 Miller House located at 513 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, is considered eligible for listing in the Tempe Historic Properties Register.

## Why is my property historic?

Constructed in 1941, the house is significant as one of the few pre-1942 buildings in Tempe; less than two-hundred such buildings are believed to predate the Miller House. It is in the upper 99th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age (p%=0.993). The Miller House is significant for its association with Terrell's Subdivision, a small 1930 subdivision along south side of W 5th Street between S Wilson Street and S Roosevelt Street. It is also significant as a local variant of Southwestern-style residential architecture.

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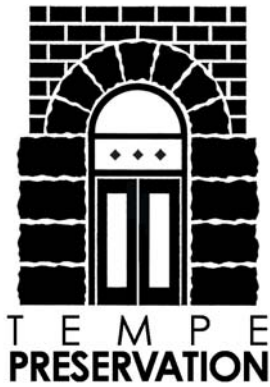
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# Tempe Historic Preservation Commission (Tempe HPC) Tempe Historic Preservation Office

Wednesday, January 30, 2013

SLS TRUST I  
501 WEST 5TH STREET  
TEMPE AZ 85281

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

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Anne Bilsbarrow  
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P.O. Box 5002  
Tempe, AZ 85280  
**480.350.8028**  
8579 FAX; 8913 TDD

## Congratulations!

Your property, the 1945 Burket House located at 501 West 5<sup>th</sup> Street, is considered eligible for listing in the Tempe Historic Properties Register.

## Why is my property historic?

Constructed in 1945, the house is significant as one of the few pre-1946 buildings in Tempe; less than three-hundred such buildings are believed to predate the Burket House. It is in the upper 90th percentile of all Tempe buildings in terms of age (p%=0.90). The Burket House is significant for its association with Terrell's Subdivision, a small 1930 subdivision along south side of W 5th Street between S Wilson Street and S Roosevelt Street. It is also significant as a local variant of Southwestern-style residential architecture.

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## Open Space, Recreation and Cultural Amenities

OPEN SPACE (INCLUDING PARKS)	
<b>Walkable, Connected, Mixed-Use</b> <b>Specific strategies unique to the area/neighborhood</b> <b>Align/integrate identities with entire City Vision</b> <b>Use bike paths, etc. as framework</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Add shade trees to Tempe Beach Amphitheater area</b> <b>Environmental/ comfort from landscaping that attracts tourism and metropolitan focal point</b>	<b>4</b>
Warner/I-10 "pit" to explore equestrian area pay for use facility	3
Amphitheatre or permanent facility and Beach Park (i.e. like Levitt Pavilion)	3
Accessibility ADA use of picnic tables of Tempe Beach Park- (need to fix this)	2
Expand specialization of parks/ amenities to attract residences/ businesses	2
Senior Parks to serve an aging population	2
Look at Build a Better Tempe (based upon NPRA article)	1
Design "Vest" Pocket Parks (plan more activities/programs ) into new housing and urban development	1
Future framework- characteristic distinguishing features central "plazas", charm, Identification and character; mini-cities within the city (i.e. Trafalgar, Piccadilly, Time Square, Central Park) balance regional use – include Kiwanis and Papago Parks	1
Specific, evaluative plan for purpose of facilities, amenities and open space With continuous planning for improvements	0
More north bank of Town Lake focus plan for parks needed	0
More parks like Daley Park – contain ADA accessibility of park amenities and equipment	0
Private parks within development (private provision vs. public)	0
Balanced, equitable focus to include South Tempe	0
Develop gateways with care and vision (identifier of neighborhood or interest point)	0
Park reinvestment based on current and future needs vs. traditional use What a neighborhood wants at that park Not one size fits all concept Do we have a process and funding that supports this?	0
Identify the neighborhoods - Districts e.g. zip codes as starting point Above Town Lake, University-Town Lake corridor; East ½- W ½ of city; Broadway industrial – Broadway residential.	0
Tie demographic projections to Park , Open space and Cultural Amenities planning	0
Analyze cost/planning (feasibility) of swimming at Tempe Beach	0
Additional park like Daley Park	0
Bell Butte- explore collaborative options/ address eyesores	0
Address issues that create barriers for neighborhood park use	0

**Note: Bold** indicates the “top ideas” chosen by the CWG.

General Plan 2040  
 CWG Small Group Activity Summary  
 February 27, 2013

Seek goals/feedback from community pioneering social media/real time feedback	0
RECREATION	
<b>Each district "borough" have balanced or defined city services</b>	<b>5</b>
Park use promotion/user for reinvestment/repairs	1
Use technological and other innovations to make parks more attractive / to increase use i.e. bike path map or geocache map as PDF ; Apps for public art; use QR codes as "augmented reality" Park/COT Exercise App	0
CULTURAL AMENITIES	
10, 15, 20 year plans for all cultural amenities (e.g. TCA)	2
Maximize public art integration with new and redevelopment	1
Apply AIPD ordinance to mixed-use development	0
Art in the Park programming/facilitating	0
Satellite libraries /"Book" Mobile libraries	0

**Note: Bold** indicates the "top ideas" chosen by the CWG.

## Neighborhoods and Historic Preservation

<b>Concern about increased rentals (character of neighborhoods)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Sensitivity to issues of height as well as density</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>More input in planning and zoning from neighborhoods</b>	<b>5</b>
Facilitate neighborhood conservation plans Have a process to address new high rises in established neighborhoods	4
Think of Tempe in term of Boroughs ( 5-7 of them) provide framework for these zones to develop character and identity of their own	4
Use art to help define a neighborhood	3
Facilitate networking between neighborhoods to learn from each other's experiences with historic designation, etc. (Neighborhood coalitions)	2
Include statement about transition zones (height of buildings, setbacks, etc.)	2
Organize neighborhoods that are approaching historical eligibility (many of them)	2
Strengthen city support for Tempe Neighbors Helping Neighbors	2
Planting trees/ landscaping as neighborhood enhancement	1
More outreach and education about historic properties and neighborhoods in Tempe (raise public awareness)	1
Protect and preserve parks as an element of neighborhoods and the community Give them high level of prominence	1
Energize neighborhood associations and HOAs	1
Establish walking/biking paths to connect neighborhoods to each other	0
Do we need more historic properties Prioritization of neighborhoods as so many are approaching historic eligibility How do we decide amongst so many candidates	0
Make information on individual neighborhood maps readily available- Make it known why they are special, publicize to the general public	0
Work with schools to provide education on neighborhoods	0
Provide ways for renters and owners to coexist	0
Concern about loss of integrity in Tempe neighborhoods; conservation of character is important	0
Give priority to connecting neighborhoods that have been divided i.e. by over passes and underpasses	0
Tailor transit zone to suit particular neighborhoods	0

**Note: Bold** indicates the “top ideas” chosen by the CWG.

## Public Facilities and Services

PUBLIC FACILITIES	
<b>Incubator Concept-</b> <b>1. Multi-Use buildings (aka Mixed Use)</b> <b>2. Encourage business and economic development</b> <b>3. Emerging High Tech and Small industry</b> <b>4. Artists open to all ideas.</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>South Tempe Multi-Gen Center</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Divide Tempe into boroughs (Each needs infrastructure, distribute facilities)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Restrooms in downtown area</b>	<b>4</b>
Facilitate more bicycle transportation Shower facilities; Incentivize bicycle shower facilities Bike lockers Shaded bicycle parking	3
Older city facilities - use by private sector - bring in revenues	3
Shut off Mill Ave traffic- Consider all pedestrian or shared streets	2
Need new fire station 3 & 4 Not automatically based on response time - NEED STUDY!!	2
Five Fire stations- 1. Enough? 2. Emergency Response to large scale catastrophe? High rises- density?	3
Serious commitment for and by city leadership to make all buildings green	1
Asset management program- for buildings	0
Downtown public parking More downtown- affordable parking	
Better signage- will help businesses	0
TCA- need large theatre Concert hall (2000 seats)	0
Building Re-uses (schools)	0
Age of City buildings- Do we repurpose? Do we build new (green)?	0
Buildings added in last 10 years- Did they meet the needs? If so, should we focus in other areas?	0
PUBLIC SERVICES	0
Replacing aging infrastructure (sewer)	0
Taste of Tempe water (H2O)	0
Increased population = need for more infrastructure Cultural Services Performing Arts	0
311 citizen application	0
Residential developments- balance citizen services	0
Development Agreements -Trade	0
Encourage Wi-Fi providers	0
Collaboration - social services	0

**Note: Bold** indicates the “top ideas” chosen by the CWG.

## Human Services and Education

HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS	
<b>Better advertise/market TCC and Tempe Community Foundation programs addressing these topics</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Connect social services/counseling with homelessness, preventative services</b>	<b>3</b>
Why is Tempe losing medical businesses? Low income have to travel	2
Lack of public restrooms	2
Regional: what services delivered by other agencies? What are the gaps?	2
Affordable housing	1
Build on Neighborhood Helping Neighbor program	1
Homelessness - employment opportunities, volunteering in exchange for services	1
Homelessness - How can downtown businesses help solve the problem?	1
How to leverage non-profit partnership	1
Are these trends different from the past trends?	0
Not clear what we are doing now, and how well we are doing	0
Improved awareness of 311 service	0
Homelessness- services not sufficient, end homelessness, shelters	0
Overarching Statements: No resident goes hungry	0
Improved measurement	0
What results/outcomes are we getting from these services?	0
Great List	0
SENIOR ADULT AND YOUTH	
<b>Aging in place</b>	
<b>Incentives for in-home safety features for aging population</b>	
<b>Senior Housing - incentives to offset remodeling costs</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Aging population, closing schools - what are the trends?</b>	<b>3</b>
Keep seniors in our communities (Not into mega-retirement centers)	2
Youth: Make services better known through marketing	2
Adjusted codes/standards to support Aging in Place (i.e., multiple generations in a home)	1
Collaborate with colleges (students wanting to learn, not get a grade)	1
Increase Computer literacy - Elderly don't use computers (Marketing)	0
Students not homeowners. How do they get program information? Families, etc.	0
Improved awareness of Meals on Wheels	0
Expand adult day care	0
High School partnerships - get kids engaged	0
Private market provides partial services for partial \$cost (i.e. Friendship Village)	0
More opportunities for volunteering (Youth)	0
Support online learning	0

**Note: Bold** indicates the “top ideas” chosen by the CWG.

## Conservation – Environmental Planning and Water Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING	
<b>Landscape requirements more trees, parking lot tree coverage improved air quality</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Ambient temperature reduction through Technologies and advances in materials, building construction techniques</b>	<b>8</b>
Increase option for green waste diversion program (composting)	1
Tree inventory	1
Flood irrigation (i.e., parks) in past will it come back (to create lush green spaces)?	1
Conservation in public facilities - what has been done what are we doing?	0
Emphasize changes inside homes (i.e., grey water, low flow fixtures)	0
Policy modifications in both water and heat island effects	0
How much can city require with green building? Community desire; balance City should move toward Green Building requirements	0
Green roof provides substantial insulation	0
Mirror Phoenix tree ordinance/goals for shade percentage	0
Educating conservation benefits of low water grasses, tree, shrubs	0
City does a good job now w/ trees. What more is there to do?	0
Increase tree & landscaping requirements, approach to design and benefits	
Replacing black top with trees, medians, maximize shade structures for cooling and energy efficiencies (i.e., solar covers)	0
Seek avenues to take care of heat island effect, improve quality of life	0
Benchmarking other cities / best practices for conservation	0
WATER RESOURCES	
Recapture water/ recharge How to better use reclaimed water? Use of grey water? Codes	2
Rolling Hills Golf uses potable (treated) water vs. Ken McDonald recycled water. Conversion back?	2
Continue promoting existing and new water use efficiencies	1
Tie both water and sewer rates to usage	0
Water pipes aging/failure	0
Better advertise low water plan rebates	0
Water reclamation tied into water demand (and contractual obligation for “x” amount of sewage to reach 91 <sup>st</sup> Ave treatment facility). Efficiencies have reduced demand	0
Improve water regulations/policies for better water and reuse efficiencies	0

**Note: Bold** indicates the “top ideas” chosen by the CWG.

Public and private participation in conservation goals	0
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**Note:** **Bold** indicates the “top ideas” chosen by the CWG.

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Tempe Historic Preservation Commission

AGENDA PACKET

March 14, 2013

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Tempe Municipal Building

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 31 E. Fifth Street

City or town: Tempe State: AZ County: Maricopa

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_x A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Tempe Municipal Building  
Name of Property

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County and State

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

---

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

---

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government: City Hall

Government: Government Office

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government: City Hall

Government: Government Office

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement

Mid-Century Modern

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete; Steel; Glass

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

---

### Summary Paragraph

Located on 5th street just east of Mill Avenue, Tempe Municipal Building was completed in 1970. Its structure incorporated the latest techniques of steel construction. The building is centered on 2 ½ acres of land that merges the building with plazas, gardens, pedestrian bridges, and promenade decks to achieve a “center-of-the-city” effect. The site also contains a sunken courtyard space known as the “Garden Level,” where additional office space is located. One of the significant features of the Tempe Municipal Building is the intentional inversion of the glass pyramid to keep the building cool in the summer months and allow for significant public space on a small site. Additionally, the building was turned forty-five degrees to the street grid to minimize glass exposure to direct sunlight. Finally, the use and expression of structural steel as the main building material in an effort to explore this new technology is a significant feature.

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## Narrative Description

The Tempe Municipal Building is located in the heart of downtown Tempe at 31 East Fifth Street, between Mill and College Avenues, just north of the Arizona State University campus, and is the centerpiece of the Harry E. Mitchell Government Complex. The Tempe Municipal Building has become the symbolic center, not only of the downtown, but of the entire community. Adjacent to the hustle and bustle of Mill Avenue, citizens of Tempe know this building as the “upside-down pyramid.” Its unique form has made it an iconic part of the downtown atmosphere. Although not yet 50 years old, its historical impact on the city qualifies the Tempe Municipal Building to be recognized as a local landmark.<sup>1</sup>

The Tempe Municipal Building sits on the former site of the 1914 Tempe City Hall. When construction of a new city hall building was first discussed, city officials were strongly considering moving to a new, more geographically central, location on Rural Road and Southern Avenue to escape the deteriorating conditions of the downtown district. Architect Michael Goodwin thought otherwise, envisioning this as a challenge to begin anew the revitalization of downtown Tempe. Goodwin convinced officials to keep the location and designed a new building that sparked the beginning of downtown Tempe’s widely acclaimed revitalization.

Over the past 140 years, Tempe has held national, state, and local significance for its important role in the development of the Salt River Valley as a center of commerce and education, as a critical link in transportation networks during the settlement of the territory, and for its associations with important political figures. Tempe’s unique heritage is exemplified in its significant cultural architecture and infrastructure. These qualities exist today in the Tempe Municipal Building, as well as the rest of the downtown area.

The property retains connections to the physical environment of its surroundings evident in the walkways and bridges that radiate outward in order to connect visually and symbolically to the city’s center. The decision to keep city hall functions in the historic commercial core of the community overshadows temporal changes in the built surroundings lies at the heart of the concept of setting. A hotel, the Police/Courts building, Tempe Transit Center, a parking garage, Brickyard, and the 525 Building all came later, along with a wide variety of new commercial and office buildings in and around city hall. All of these are, in many ways, the result of the continued existence of city hall at the very heart of downtown Tempe. A practical definition of setting in the context of the Tempe Municipal Building is simply “at the heart of the community in the middle of the downtown commercial district that it helped preserve and perpetuate”.<sup>2</sup>

Tempe Municipal Building opened its doors to the public in 1970 and is a prime example of Mid-Century Modern architecture in Tempe. The property has been well-maintained over the last forty-three years. Despite several expansions and alterations; virtually all of its original materials have been preserved. Mature landscaping around the property is well maintained. With

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<sup>1</sup> Michael and Sam Goodwin, *Images and Insights: Reflections of an Architect* (Tempe, AZ: Arizona State University, 2002), p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 29.

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additions of other buildings in and around the complex, the only deviations from the original site have been within the complex itself, where pathways and pedestrian bridges have either been changed or removed.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning & Development

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1970

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1970

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Michael & Kemper Goodwin, Ltd.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Tempe Municipal Building achieves significance under National Register Criteria A, for its association with the broad patterns of community development. Planning and construction of a new Tempe Municipal Building, which began in 1968 and concluded in 1970, was one component of a comprehensive campaign to renovate and modernize the city's facilities infrastructure, financed through the sale of municipal bonds. Construction of the new city hall occurred simultaneously with development of a new cultural center campus on city land at Rural Road and Southern Avenue. Development of the more geographically-centered cultural center introduced an alternative to locate the new city hall away from the downtown.<sup>3</sup>

### **Criteria Consideration G discussion**

Constructed in 1970, the Tempe Municipal Building has achieved significance within the past fifty years for its paramount role in recentralizing the downtown core of the City of Tempe at a time when peripheral development threatened to relocate government offices several miles further south of the historic commercial and legislative hub. The decision to retain City Hall in downtown Tempe sparked a concomitant revitalization of surrounding business, in the process reassuring town residents that the historic urban center would remain such for generations to come. The downtown Tempe/Mill Avenue District has flourished since the moment the new Tempe Municipal Building opened its doors in 1970, with hundreds of businesses enjoying the benefit of a pedestrian, metropolitan atmosphere that otherwise would have been lost had City Hall been relocated. Thus, this property is highly significance for its impact on Tempe commercial and legislative development over the preceding forty-three years and will doubtless continue to exert this beneficial effect in years to come.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Location**

Tempe Municipal Building exists on the former site of the 1914 City Hall building. When construction of a new city hall was first being discussed, city officials were strongly considering moving it to a new, more geographically central, location at Rural Road and Southern Avenue to escape the deteriorating conditions of the downtown district. Architect Michael Goodwin thought otherwise and saw this as a challenge, as well as a beginning for revitalization of downtown Tempe. Goodwin convinced officials to keep the location, and his subsequent design did indeed spark the beginning of the revitalization project for downtown Tempe.

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<sup>3</sup> Harry Higgins et. al., "Civic Center Design & Development Study," City of Tempe Planning Department, 1966 (KARL Catalog Number 1999.2010.193).

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Tempe architect Michael Goodwin designed the building as an upside-down pyramid for two reasons. First, he wanted this building to become an icon for the city: Goodwin's intent was for this property to be the "center-of-the-city," with the original construction plans incorporating pathways radiating outward in all directions. Programs within the building have been organized in a way that is convenient for the public to access, with the most public necessities towards the bottom of the pyramid and the more private spaces near the top. Second, the building functions as a passive solar building because of the self-shading character of the inverted pyramid form. With the walls slanted at a forty-five degree angle, the roof becomes a shading structure for the entire building. In winter, the building is engineered to trap the heat in order to warm interior spaces. In 2010, the Tempe Municipal Building received the 25 Year Award from the Arizona Society of the American Institute of Architects, in part for its innovations in sustainable design. In addition, it was identified as one of the 25 most important buildings in the area by the Phoenix Metro chapter of the American Institute of Architects. These design aesthetics could not have been achieved without the influence of the Mid-Century Modern architecture that arrived in the Salt River Valley in the mid-1960s. This movement brought with it new ideas and technologies that made the design of the Tempe Municipal Building possible.<sup>4</sup>

### **Community Planning & Development in Tempe, Arizona 1968-1970**

Tempe was a small agricultural community through most of its history. After World War II, Tempe began growing at a rapid rate and soon the last of the farms disappeared. By 1970, Tempe had grown into a modern city and along with it, the teachers college had evolved into Arizona State University. Through annexation, Tempe's corporate limits were rapidly expanding to the south, east and west until, the city's ultimate boundaries were established in the 1970's. During this period of rapid areal expansion the traditional downtown commercial core of the community lapsed into disinvestment and deterioration. As downtown businesses followed their customers into the suburbs; the central business district, which had existed along Mill Avenue for almost 100 years, began to transform itself into an automobile-oriented commercial strip, compromising both the historic integrity and pedestrian character of the traditional downtown.<sup>5</sup>

Municipal services struggled to keep pace with the rapid growth of the community until, by 1968, the Tempe City Council faced a momentous decision. Prior to redevelopment, the 300-foot by 300-foot city hall site housed the city jail, firehouse, library and court, all in one 1920s building, with numerous eclectic additions. Additional City offices were located in various nearby residences and converted commercial properties. The need for expanded City facilities was obvious, but debate centered on the location for a new city hall.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> "Sustainable Design Honored at Architecture Awards," in *Phoenix Business Journal* <http://www.bizjournals.com/phoenix/stories/2009/09/21/daily85.html?page=2> (accessed October 22, 2011).

<sup>5</sup> City of Tempe Community Development Department, "3 Decades of Development: Tempe Downtown Redevelopment Guide," <http://www.tempe.gov/3Decades/Intro.htm> (accessed October 11, 2011).

<sup>6</sup> Van Cleve Associates, "General Plan 1967 Comprehensive Planning Program Report Number 5 - Community Facilities" (KARL Catalog Number 1999.2035.143).

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Sentiments were divided between redevelopment of the tight downtown site or removal to a more geographically-central location at the southwest corner of Rural Road and Southern Avenue, at the site of the planned new cultural complex on an expansive 22 acres. Centrally-located and with ample parking provided in a park-like suburban setting, programming the new cultural complex soon sparked interest in relocating city hall out of the downtown. When the Mayor and Council considered options for a new municipal complex in 1968, some Council members, as well as several citizens, favored the Rural and Southern site, reasoning that the site was bigger and more conveniently located.<sup>7</sup>

Tempe's traditional downtown commercial center along Mill Avenue had been declining during the 1950s and 1960s. What began as a disorderly adaptation of the Territorial-era downtown to automobile-based commerce during the post-World War II decade continued apace as the street increasingly dominated the sidewalk. Visual clutter was further compounded in 1959, when the Arizona Highway Department upgraded the status of Federal Highways US 60, US 70, US 80, US 89 and State Route 93, all of which crossed the Salt River on the Mill Avenue Bridge and were then routed through downtown Tempe. The associated program of right-of-way improvements and widening drastically altered the character of the central business district streetscape and building facades along Mill Avenue. Although targeted for redevelopment, opinions varied as to the appropriate method of redevelopment for downtown Tempe. Many community leaders touted the wholesale demolition and replacement tactics of "urban renewal" employed by many cities in the 1950s and 60s. Others favored a more hands-off approach to downtown redevelopment and Mill Avenue revitalization.<sup>8</sup>

In a Tempe Oral History Project interview, U.S. Representative Harry E. Mitchell, who was on the Tempe City Council at the time, observed, "*It had gotten so bad and so low, people were embarrassed about downtown, even though it was an entry-way to the city, entry to the university. Most people tried to AVOID downtown, felt that it gave a very negative impact on the city - so most people just didn't care. Anything was better. In fact, the first, I would say probably the first redevelopment between Second Street and Third Street, where America West is now, that whole area, probably all the way over to Ash Avenue, was just bulldozed, and there was a sign put up, "Will build to suit." That was our first effort at urban renewal.*"<sup>9</sup>

By the end of the 1960s, urban renewal had suffered widespread criticism for its adverse effects on economic intensification, social vivification, and preservation of community cultural resources in urban areas across the country. Even as planning for a new municipal building began, the wholesale demolition practices of urban renewal were changing into what would become a more place-based redevelopment strategy under the Community Development Block Grant program. For the time being, however, several more downtown historic buildings would

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Susan Riches Sargent, *Main Street Meets Megastrip: Suburban Downtown Revitalization in Tempe, Arizona* (Tempe: Arizona State University, PhD Dissertation, 2002), p.118.

<sup>9</sup> Harry Mitchell, "Oral History Interview Tempe History Museum," available online at: <http://tempethoughts.wordpress.com/2011/09/21/1992-oral-history-interview-with-harry-mitchell/> (accessed October 13, 2011).

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be lost to demolition despite preservation efforts strengthened by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.<sup>10</sup>

The downtown site was selected to remain the location of city hall by the narrowest of margins. By a 4-3 vote, the decision was made to redevelop the original location, thus setting in motion what was to become decades of reinvestment and focused redevelopment along Mill Avenue and throughout the downtown. Newly-elected Mayor Elmer Bradley favored a downtown location and by June 1968 the city had entered negotiations with Bauer's Auto Parts to acquire a parcel of property at Myrtle and Fifth Avenue—adjacent to the Tempe Police Department—for construction of the new office complex.<sup>11</sup> On August 1, the city officially acquired ownership of the property.<sup>12</sup>

Originally, construction was planned for a two-story, 45,000 square foot structure.<sup>13</sup> While the council did consider hiring out-of-town architectural experts for the project, they ultimately decided that “Tempe has several fine architectural firms and that we should use them when possible.” With that in mind, on July 25, 1968 the City Council selected Michael and Kemper Goodwin as architects for the project. From that point forward, all prior plans changed and a much more innovative approach was adopted. Mayor Bradley estimated that construction costs could be limited to about twenty dollars per square foot, bringing the total cost to just over \$1 million based on preliminary plans.<sup>14</sup>

Completion of the strikingly modern Municipal Building in 1970 symbolized a commitment by the City Council to the revitalization of downtown Tempe and a desire to be seen as a progressive community. Tempe would go on to become a world-class showcase of downtown revitalization best-practices, even as the Valley of the Sun would become the model for Modern style architecture in the midcentury era from 1945 to 1975. The design of the Tempe Municipal Building continues to reflect a progressive architectural identity which once helped send a message to the community about the city's commitment to the future of downtown.<sup>15</sup>

Spurred on by Tempe's centennial in 1971, Downtown Tempe, the Mill Avenue District and later, Tempe Town Lake continued to be revitalized as an entertainment and shopping venue that attracts people from throughout the Valley and beyond. The commitment to downtown that began with the Tempe Municipal Building in 1970 was further bolstered in 1973 with the creation of the University-Hayden Butte Redevelopment Area and again in 1974 with participation in the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant Program. The center-city location of municipal government, selected

<sup>10</sup> US Congress, “Housing and Community Development Act of 1974,” available online at:

[http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\\_offices/comm\\_planning/communitydevelopment/rulesandregs#aws](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/rulesandregs#aws) (accessed October 14, 2011).

<sup>11</sup> *Tempe Daily News*, July 13, 1968.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, August 2, 1968.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, July 23, 1968.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, July 26, 1968.

<sup>15</sup> City of Tempe Community Development Dept., “3 Decades of Development: Tempe Downtown Redevelopment Guide,” <http://www.tempe.gov/3Decades/Intro.htm> (accessed October 11, 2011).

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by the City Council as a demonstration of confidence in the future of the downtown area, has come to represent the cornerstone of these downtown redevelopment efforts.<sup>16</sup>

Now the centerpiece of the Harry E. Mitchell Government Complex, the Tempe Municipal Building is a unique pyramid of solar-bronzed glass and steel inverted in a sunken garden courtyard. Since its opening, the Tempe Municipal Building has continued to provide a focal point for downtown redevelopment and a landmark for community building, while supplying space for the growing community's city government. Aesthetics, accessibility, energy conservation and expandability were the major components of its architectural concepts. The building provides maximum space without overpowering the available site in Tempe's compact central business district. The landmark building continues to exemplify progress in government and promote a timeless beauty compatible with ongoing redevelopment and the reinvention of downtown Tempe. Certainly, the Tempe Municipal Building meets the popular definition of a landmark, which is a property that expresses a distinctive character worthy of preservation.

#### **Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

##### **Michael Goodwin, Architect 1939-2011**

Born in 1939, Michael Goodwin was the son of prominent local architect Kemper Goodwin, grandson of early Tempe businessman Garfield Goodwin. Kemper Goodwin was born in Tempe, Arizona on April 28, 1906 and received his architectural training at the University of Southern California. Although he received his architecture license in 1931, Kemper did not establish his own firm until 1945. Kemper's firm ultimately employed more than forty individuals and became one of the most prosperous in Arizona. He specialized in educational facilities and designed more than 200 such structures over a period spanning several decades. Their designs included several buildings on the Arizona State University campus: the Memorial Union, Wilson Hall, and the Mathematics Building, among several others. Kemper Goodwin retired in 1975 after passing ownership of the firm along to his son, Michael. Kemper died December 24, 1997.

Following in his father's footsteps, Michael left Tempe for a time in the early 1960s to attend USC, graduating from there with a degree in architecture in 1963. Following his graduation, Michael returned to his Arizona hometown and, with his father in 1967, formed the architectural firm of Michael and Kemper Goodwin, Ltd. In addition to his work in architecture, Goodwin also became politically active, serving two terms in the Arizona House of Representatives in the 1970s (the first and only architect to serve in that capacity in the State of Arizona). As his work began to garner considerable attention among colleagues in his field he won the Arizona Architects' Medal in 1975 and, three years later, became the youngest person ever to be awarded

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<sup>16</sup> Library of Congress, "American Memory, Historic American Building Survey number HABS AZ-142", [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hh:3:./temp/~ammem\\_08HM](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hh:3:./temp/~ammem_08HM) (accessed October 13, 2011).

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the distinction of Fellow in the American Institute of Architects. The firm designed relatively few homes, concentrating instead on projects such as schools and government buildings.<sup>17</sup>

In Tempe, Michael Goodwin designed several middle and high schools, including Marcos de Niza High School (1971) and Corona del Sol High School (1976). The former was considered to be revolutionary in design of an open-space campus, while the latter incorporated one of his earliest solar-based technological designs. Indeed many modern architects—and historians too, for that matter—acknowledge that Michael Goodwin’s designs exuded a profound consciousness of the need to incorporate environmentally friendly, or “green,” components into buildings to make them both more practical for their surroundings and more sustainable in the long-term. Goodwin, according to one historian, “was doing all that before it was a movement. And what he was doing was simply being a responsible architect who didn’t put his ego ahead of the building’s intended function.”<sup>18</sup>

Michael Goodwin passed away May 9, 2011 at the age of 72. Along with his father Kemper, he left an indelible imprint upon the City of Tempe and the surrounding communities through his innovative architectural designs. Tempe’s iconic upside-down pyramid represents Goodwin’s greatest architectural achievement and provides a lasting vestige to the memory of a highly influential Tempe family. “He created stunning, striking works that were groundbreaking but practical for their environment,” Tempe Mayor Hugh Hallman explained following Goodwin’s recent death. Robert Pela, a writer for the *Phoenix New Times*, similarly commented that, “he was a visual artist whose structures weren’t simply attractive and functional, but also a celebration of the land that surrounded them.”<sup>19</sup>

### **Mid-Century Modern Architecture in the Salt River Valley, 1945 – 1975**

The Mid-Century Modern movement flourished for 30 years, between 1945 and 1975. During this time there were many local architects who created noteworthy works. Some of these include Al Beadle’s IBEW Union Hall, built in 1967, and James Flynn’s 1974 Vlassis Ruzow and Associates Office, both located in the Metro Phoenix area. These works were prominent examples of the incorporation of steel and glass construction. Another example with great impact on the valley, even more so on the City of Tempe, was Michael Goodwin’s design for the Tempe Municipal Building.<sup>20</sup>

Located on 5<sup>th</sup> street just east of Mill Avenue, Tempe Municipal Building was completed in 1970. The construction of this building incorporated the latest techniques of steel construction. Goodwin used the structural properties of steel to design an inverted pyramid structure. The building is centered on 2½ acres of land that combines the building with plazas, gardens,

<sup>17</sup> City of Tempe Historic Property Register, Selleh House Listing, <http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres/SellehHouse.html>.

<sup>18</sup> Pela, *Phoenix New Times*, May 19, 2011

<sup>19</sup> Pela, Robert L., “Michael Goodwin’s Architecture Was Green Before the Movement,” *Phoenix New Times*, May 19, 2011. <http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/2011-05-19/culture/michael-goodwin-s-architecture-was-green-before-the-movement/>

<sup>20</sup> City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office and Ryden Architects, Inc. pp. 3 – 119.

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pedestrian bridges and promenade decks to achieve a “center-of-the-city” effect. The site also contains a sunken courtyard space known as the “Garden Level” where additional office space is located. This sunken courtyard was designed to create an intimate feeling for its occupants when they walked into the space. The intention of inverting the glass pyramid was to keep the building cool in the summer months and allow for significant public space on a small site. The design strategy of passive solar cooling and heating was achieved by trapping heat in areas of the walls so it would radiate into the building in the winter months. In the summer months, the affect is slightly different. The building was turned forty-five degrees to the street grid to minimize glass exposure to direct sunlight. The glass is tinted with a sun-bronze tint and, in combination with the shade provided by the angled walls. City officials desired the extensive amount of glass so they could always have visual access to their surroundings and connect with the community

Goodwin designed the building as an upside-down pyramid for two reasons. First, he wanted this building to become an icon for the city, which it certainly has. Programs within the building have been organized in a way that is convenient for the public to access, with the most public necessities towards the bottom of the pyramid and the more private spaces near the top. Second, the building functions as a passive solar building because of the self-shading character of the inverted pyramid form. With the walls slanted at a forty-five degree angle, the roof becomes a shading structure for the entire building. In winter, the building is engineered to trap the heat in order to warm interior spaces. In 2010, the Tempe Municipal Building received the 25 Year Award from the Arizona Society of the American Institute of Architects, in part for its innovations in sustainable design. In addition, it was identified as one of the 25 most important buildings in the area by the Phoenix Metro chapter of the American Institute of Architects. These design aesthetics could not have been achieved without the influence of the Mid-Century Modern style that arrived in the Salt River Valley in the mid-1960s. This movement brought with it new ideas and technologies that made the design of the Tempe Municipal Building possible.<sup>21</sup>

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- City of Tempe Community Development Dept. “3 Decades of Development: Tempe Downtown Redevelopment Guide.” <http://www.tempe.gov/3Decades/Intro.htm>
- Goodwin, Michael and Sam. *Images and Insights: Reflections of an Architect*. Tempe, AZ: Arizona State University, 2002.
- Higgins, Harry et. al., “Civic Center Design & Development Study.” City of Tempe Planning Department. KARL Catalog Number 1999.2010.193

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<sup>21</sup> *Phoenix Business Journal*, “Sustainable Design Honored at Architecture Awards”  
<http://www.bizjournals.com/phoenix/stories/2009/09/21/daily85.html?page=2> (accessed October 22, 2011).

Tempe Municipal Building  
Name of Property

Maricopa; Arizona  
County and State

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency

Tempe Municipal Building  
Name of Property

Maricopa; Arizona  
County and State

- Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** > 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |              |                 |                   |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 12N | Easting: 412870 | Northing: 3698477 |
| 2. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:     | Easting :       | Northing:         |

Tempe Municipal Building  
Name of Property

Maricopa; Arizona  
County and State

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Tempe Municipal Building is located at 31 E. 5<sup>th</sup> Street in the heart of the downtown. The building is bounded by 5<sup>th</sup> Street to the North, Forest Avenue on the East, 7<sup>th</sup> Street to the South, and Mill Avenue to the West.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These four streets surround Tempe Municipal Building and therefore these are the most accurate definitions for a verbal boundary description.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Billy Kiser  
organization: City of Tempe  
street & number: 31 E. 5<sup>th</sup> St.  
city or town: Tempe state: AZ zip code: 85281  
e-mail joe\_nucci@tempe.gov  
telephone: 480-350-8870  
date: February 2013

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Tempe Municipal Building  
Name of Property

Maricopa; Arizona  
County and State

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Tempe Municipal Building

City or Vicinity: Tempe

County: Maricopa State: Arizona

Photographer: Alyssa Matter

Date Photographed: August 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building, looking north west.
- 2 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building, looking north.
- 3 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building Fire Escape Tower, looking north east.
- 4 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building, looking north east.
- 5 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building, looking east.
- 6 of 13.** Main Entrance Stairs to the "upside-down" pyramid, looking south.
- 7 of 13.** Main Entrance Sign of the Tempe Municipal Building.
- 8 of 13.** Main Entrance to the lower Garden Level of the building, looking south.
- 9 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building and City Hall Plaza, looking south west.
- 10 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building floor plan, lower garden level.

Tempe Municipal Building  
Name of Property

Maricopa; Arizona  
County and State

- 11 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building floor plan, lobby level.
- 12 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building floor plan, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.
- 13 of 13.** Tempe Municipal Building floor plan, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program**  
**Federal Fiscal Year 2013 Certified Local Government**  
**Historic Preservation Pass-Through Grant Application**

**Purpose of the grant** – This grant will continue Arizona State Historic Preservation Office support for the ongoing Tempe Preservation Graduate Student Intern Program.



*Tempe Butte National Register Listed 2011*

**Program description** – The Tempe Preservation Graduate Student Internship Program provides a hands-on educational experience for Arizona State University graduate students in the City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office. Interns undertake short-term research and administrative projects in the Historic Preservation Office during the summer and throughout the school year. Preservation Interns participate in all aspects of Certified Local Government historic preservation operations. Interns assist in the day to day activities of ordinance enforcement and compliance, provide support for volunteer commission members and professional staff, and participate directly in the designation and listing of community cultural resources at the national, state, and local levels. Preservation Interns are assigned individual projects including; context development, survey and inventory, preservation planning, design guidelines development, historic district planning, which are carried out under the supervision of preservation professionals. Interns learn about and contribute to the Certified Local Government historic preservation program operated by Tempe in partnership with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the United States National Park Service.

## Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program

2013 CLG Historic Preservation Pass-Through Grant Application

**Program focus on Education** – The Preservation Intern Program begins with a focus on education. Operated in partnership with the Arizona State University School of History, Philosophy and Religious Studies, the program provides historic resources management and preservation training at the graduate student level. The program trains future historians, archeologists, architects, curators, planners, and archivists by providing the opportunity to work under the direction of experienced professionals in the field of historic preservation. The program is highly successful and currently employs three Preservation Interns who are continuously engaged in a wide range of preservation activities including cultural resources management, survey and inventory fieldwork, preparing National Register of Historic Places and Tempe Historic Property Register nominations, facilitating Historic Preservation Commission meetings and Neighborhood Association meetings, and generally participating in the range of preservation activities typically encountered in a municipal Certified Local Government program.

**Program focus on Economic Development** – The Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program also addresses the Community focus on economic development. Historic preservation is typically judged to be a sound investment. Historic designation for a landmark or district typically adds value to a property and, as an economic development tool; historic preservation has proved its worth across the country and throughout Arizona. Nearly any way the effects are measured, historic preservation tends to yield significant benefits to the community. As Arizona continues to struggle to maintain its market share of heritage tourism, conservation and enhancement of community cultural resources becomes increasingly more important to our economy and to our quality of life. Preservation Interns fulfill a wide variety of preservation-related tasks including preparation of National Register of Historic Places nominations for Tempe/Hayden Butte; Governor B.B. Moeur House; Kirkland/McKinney Ditch; Tempe Double Butte Cemetery; Tempe Municipal Building (City Hall); Moeur Park WPA Structures; and the Governor Howard Pyle House. At the local level, Preservation Interns have prepared Tempe Historic Property Register nominations for the Douglass / Gitlis Residence; Sandra Day O'Connor House; Laird - Simpson House; Lucier / O'Neill Residence; Windes - Bell House; McGinnis House; Harris House; Barnes (Conway) House; Tempe Municipal Building; Tempe Double Butte Cemetery; and the Wexler (Deskin/Wagner) House.



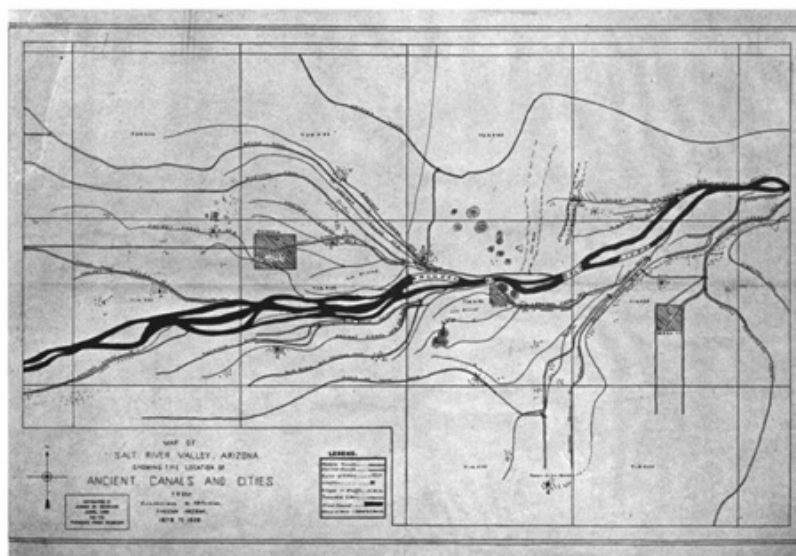
*Tempe Moeur Park Nominated to National Register 2013*

## Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program

2013 CLG Historic Preservation Pass-Through Grant Application

Across the country, powerful economic benefits flow to places that stress historic preservation. Preservation efforts halt building deterioration, inspire reinvestment in existing properties, boost tourism, create jobs, and help restore community pride. Heritage-based tourism is not limited to individual cities; historic resources bring major economic benefits regionally. The economic impact of a heritage-based tourism strategy recognizes an opportunity that is truly global. The United States is the number one destination for overseas vacation travelers, who spend nearly \$80 billion a year here. And the highest priority of international travelers by far is experiencing America's historic and cultural centers. Tourism will play an even greater role in Arizona's economic future, and maintenance and protection of our historic resources are vital to this industry.

**Program serves broad population** – The Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program serves the City of Tempe and the Valley preservation community at large. Tempe cultural resources management activities benefit many groups including Tempe Citizens, the Arizona State University Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. Tempe Preservation provides protection for significant properties and archeological sites which represent important aspects of our community heritage. Interns assist staff and commission volunteers with all aspects of program operations. The Community benefits from the value added to the program by Interns who bring state of the art knowledge and vital collaboration to the setting of a working municipal government historic preservation program. Staff benefits from the skillful research ability of the Interns as well as from the tremendous increase in capacity they provide. Interns benefit from the hands-on opportunity to help preserve and manage community cultural resources.



*Ancient Canals and Sites* [http://southwest.library.arizona.edu/hav6/body.1\\_div.4.html](http://southwest.library.arizona.edu/hav6/body.1_div.4.html)

## Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program

2013 CLG Historic Preservation Pass-Through Grant Application

**Program goals and objectives** – The Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program plans to meet long-term historic preservation goals by accomplishing several interrelated objectives. Preservation Interns help operate an ongoing program to survey and inventory individual historic properties, historic districts; and cultural resource areas. Preservation Interns are cooperating with the preparation of the city's new land use planning document: Tempe General Plan 2040. Preservation Interns work in accordance with the broad preservation principals promulgated by the State of Arizona Historic Preservation Plan. Preservation Interns participate in Tempe Historic Preservation Commission activities, including; attending city board, commission, and council meetings, providing guided public tours of local historic sites and districts, and collaborating with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office in a variety of preservation initiatives. Preservation Interns help promote a vibrant sense of history and culture within the local community, contribute to economic prosperity, and help ensure that future generations will be able to enjoy the irreplaceable resources of our unique and cherished heritage.

**Program based on partnering** – The Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program began operations in 2009. With funding made available through a Gila River Indian Community State Shared Revenue grant the City of Tempe Historic Preservation Office has been able to make internships available to graduate students at Arizona State University during the 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 academic years. Throughout this period, the program has employed three or four graduate students from the Arizona State University School of History, Philosophy and Religious Studies and the Design School at the Herberger Institute for Design and the Arts at Arizona State University. From the beginning, the program has been based on partnering with a broad spectrum of preservation and community based groups.

From its inception, the program has been a collaborative effort. From an intergovernmental agreement with the Arizona State University School of History, Philosophy, and Religious Studies, the program operates in partnership with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the U. S. Department of the Interior National Park Service. Tempe Preservation is fortunate to have critical matching funds provided by the Gila River Indian Community State Shared Revenue Grant Program. Every dollar so generously provided by the Community has been used as a match to help secure Federal funding. Federal Historic Preservation Pass-Through grants have stabilized program funding thereby allowing the city to undertake several long-term projects related to land use planning and survey and inventory activities that would not have otherwise been possible. Only through the ongoing support of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the Gila River Indian Community can this program continue to provide a lasting value to all participants and supporters.



*Preservation Intern happy in his work*

## Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program

2013 CLG Historic Preservation Pass-Through Grant Application

**Program budget** – The budget proposes to employ three Preservation Interns over a one year period beginning at the start of the ASU 2013 Summer Semester (5/8/2013) and continuing through the end of the ASU 2014 Spring Semester (4/30/2014). Budget amounts are based on Interns working 10 hours per week during the spring and fall semesters and 22 hours per week during the summers. Built into these amounts is one week off for finals at the end of each spring and fall semester. Compensation is based on a rate of \$16.00 per hour which is competitive with similar internship opportunities throughout the Valley Metro Area. Interns employed in this program enjoy flexible work schedules and hours vary depending on factors at school and on the job. Based on program history, the budget is believed to be an accurate representation of performance typical of an average one-year period. The grant format gives the city tremendous flexibility in controlling the budget and in staffing long-term projects that pass from student to student as excellent examples of professional collaboration.



*Preservation Intern ground truthing data*

**Program sustainability** – The Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program has been very fortunate to have had support from the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the Gila River Indian Community. We are very grateful to our sponsors and pledge to work to continue to make internships available to graduate students in historic preservation programs and related disciplines at Arizona State University. Because it has been the great good fortune of the Preservation Intern Program to have engaged some of the most dedicated, enthusiastic, and talented graduate students; this program has gained a reputation for excellence at the Arizona State University School of History, Philosophy, and Religious Studies. Staff is committed to ensuring that the internship experience will remain challenging and will continue to represent a lasting value to all participants and supporters. We look forward to the continued support of our program partners to help us sustain this valuable community service and educational program now and in the future. In partial fulfillment of the outreach and education mission, the program brings the preservation message to the next generation of professional practitioners in a real-world setting.

The hands-on learning experience provided by the Tempe Graduate Student Preservation Intern Program deals with public policy and strategies for neighborhood revitalization and community renewal. Historic Preservation and adaptive reuse are policies available to effect gentrification, neighborhood safety, and related socioeconomic concerns. Interns consider these issues jointly in an integrated municipal governmental context. Our Interns consider this experience to be extremely valuable. We consider the Interns to be the same. Of course, none of this would happen without the generosity and support of our sponsors; and so we thank you for your willingness to invest in the future of historic preservation. Thank you.

THIS

PAGE

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Tempe Historic Preservation Commission

AGENDA PACKET

March 14, 2013



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### Conference News

January 31, 2013 Registration for the Historic Preservation Conference and the Traditional Cultural Places Workshop goes live!  
[Click here to register.](#)

### Important Dates

- November 15, 2012** – Call for Presenters / Speakers / Presentations begins

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- January 31, 2013** – Registration Goes Live

---

- January 31, 2013** – Call for Presenters / Speakers / Presentations due to Eric Vondy



**Dear Fellow Preservationist:**  
The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the Arizona Preservation Foundation, and the City of Mesa invite

you to join them at the 11th Annual Arizona Historic Preservation Conference. This year's conference, "Making Preservation Relevant: The Past in Future Tense" is being held in Mesa.

[READ MORE](#)

### 2012 Conference Photos:

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## 2013 ARIZONA HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONFERENCE:

### Welcome Letter from James Garrison, SHPO



Dear Fellow Preservationist:

The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the Arizona Preservation Foundation, and the City of Mesa invite you to join them at the 11th Annual Arizona Historic Preservation Conference. This year's conference, "Making Preservation Relevant: The Past in Future Tense" is being held in Mesa, June 12th – June 14th, 2013. The goal of the Conference is to bring together preservationists from around the state to exchange ideas and success stories, to share perspectives and solutions to preservation issues, and to foster cooperation between the diverse Arizona preservation communities.

The general population sees preservationists as the ones who save old buildings from being torn-down, or the ones preventing developers from destroying important archaeological sites, but in truth, preservationists are "teachers with vision." It is through this "vision" that preservationists not only educate owners on the importance of their heritage or cultural resources, but "teach" them how they can preserve those resources for the benefit of future generations, while still conveying the important elements of the past. In other words, true preservationists have the ability to not only see the past, but then to realize it in a future tense to make the preservation relevant.

The Preservation Awards will be the focal event of the Conference. The 31st Annual Governor's Heritage Preservation Honor Awards, presented by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Arizona Preservation Foundation, recognize people, organizations, and projects that represent outstanding achievements in preserving Arizona's prehistoric and historic resources. The 27th Annual Governor's Awards in Public Archaeology are also presented at the event. These awards, selected by the Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission, recognize excellence in archaeological awareness, conservation and education. The awards make the conference more than a venue to learn, debate and network, but also a celebration of outstanding historic preservation efforts and achievements.

As we move forward, it is imperative that we join together to nurture new generations of preservationists, which will one day be the stewards of these significant resources far into the future.



Sincerely,

James Garrison  
State Historic Preservation Officer

**HPC**  
**JUNE 12-14**  
**2013**

**ARIZONA HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONFERENCE**

**MAKING PRESERVATION RELEVANT**



**The 2013 Historic Preservation Conference**

The Arizona Preservation Foundation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, and the City of Mesa invite you to join them at the 11th Annual Arizona Historic Preservation Conference. This year's Conference, "Making Preservation Relevant: The Past in Future Tense," is being held in Mesa, June 12th – June 14th, 2013.

The goal of the Conference is to bring together preservationists from around the state to exchange ideas and success stories, to share perspectives and solutions to preservation issues and to foster cooperation between the diverse Arizona preservation communities.

**Conference Workshops**

Don't miss our specialized training classes, including:

- **Certified Local Government Commissioner Training**
- **Understanding & Coordinating NEPA and Section 106**
- **Best Practices in Historic Preservation Grant Writing**
- **How to Prepare a Successful National Register Nomination**

**31st Annual Governor's Heritage Preservation Honor Awards**

Since 1982, the Arizona Preservation Foundation and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office have collaborated to present the Heritage Preservation Honor Awards to recognize people, organizations and projects that represent outstanding achievements in preserving Arizona's prehistoric and historic resources.



**Get Out & About: Field Study Sessions**

Get out of the conference rooms and learn about important historic sites in special off-site sessions. Traverse the historic streets of Mesa to view early 20th century architecture, adaptive re-use projects, museums, and historic homes. Space is limited for these special sessions so be sure to register early.

**27th Annual Governor's Awards in Public Archaeology**

The Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission is presenting its 27th Annual Awards in Public Archaeology. The Awards are presented to individuals and/or programs that have significantly contributed to the protection and preservation of, and education about, Arizona's non-renewable archaeological resources.



**Traditional Cultural Places Workshop**

A special two-day workshop for tribes and cultural resource managers to identify and discuss issues related to the identification, evaluation, and protection of traditional cultural resources.



**For More Information Visit WWW.AZPRESERVATION.COM**



## 2013 Arizona Historic Preservation Conference Package Pricing

(Date Sensitive)

*Early Registration: January 31, 2013 through February 28, 2013*

*Regular Registration: March 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013*

*Late Registration: June 1, 2013 through June 14, 2013*

Early Registration:	<p>\$225.00 Full Conference (Non-Member)          \$200.00 Full Conference (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)          \$145.00 Thursday Full Day including Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (Non-Member)          \$125.00 Thursday Full Day including Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)          \$65.00 Thursday Evening Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (Non-Member)          \$50.00 Thursday Evening Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)          \$145.00 Friday Full Day Only including Awards Luncheon (Non-Member)          \$125.00 Friday Full Day Only including Awards Luncheon (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)          \$100.00 Student Registration (Full-time Undergraduate or Graduate Student)          Full Conference Package or any part thereof          \$0.00 Speaker/Presenter Only (Only attends speaking presentation; other activities require full registration)</p>
Regular Registration:	<p>\$265.00 Full Conference (Non-Member)          \$225.00 Full Conference (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)          \$165.00 Thursday Full Day including Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (Non-Member)          \$145.00 Thursday Full Day including Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)          \$85.00 Thursday Evening Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (Non-Member)          \$65.00 Thursday Evening Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)          \$165.00 Friday Full Day Only including Awards Luncheon (Non-Member)          \$145.00 Friday Full Day Only including Awards Luncheon (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)          \$100.00 Student Registration (Full-time Undergraduate or Graduate Student)          Full Conference Package or any part thereof          \$0.00 Speaker/Presenter Only (Only attends speaking presentation; other activities require full registration)</p>



## 2013 Arizona Historic Preservation Conference Package Pricing

(Date Sensitive)

*Early Registration:* January 31, 2013 through February 28, 2013  
*Regular Registration:* March 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013  
*Late Registration:* June 1, 2013 through June 14, 2013

Late Registration:

- \$300.00 Full Conference (Non-Member)
- \$265.00 Full Conference (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)
- \$185.00 Thursday Full Day including Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (Non-Member)
- \$165.00 Thursday Full Day including Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)
- \$100.00 Thursday Evening Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (Non-Member)
- \$85.00 Thursday Evening Welcome Reception – AZ Museum of Natural History (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)
- \$185.00 Friday Full Day Only including Awards Luncheon (Non-Member)
- \$165.00 Friday Full Day Only including Awards Luncheon (APF, AHS, or AAC Member)
- \$100.00 Student Registration (Full-time Undergraduate or Graduate Student)
- Full Conference Package or any part thereof
- \$0.00 Speaker/Presenter Only (Only attends speaking presentation; other activities require full registration)

# Tempe Historic Preservation Upcoming Events & Activities

HPO-TIMELINE.doc updated 3/5/2013 7:01:10 PM

H	03/07/2013	Tempe City Council Public Hearing - GRIC State Shared Revenue Grant Resolution 1 PH	7:30 pm	Chambers 31 E 5th St
H	03/14/2013	Historic Preservation Commission - Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
F	03/22/2013	AZ Historic Sites Review Comm - Moeur Park WPA Structures (Gerszewski)	9:00 am	Arizona State Parks 1300 W Washington
W	03/27/2013	Tempe General Plan 2040 - Citizen Work Group Community Design	5:30 pm	Tempe Library TLC Classroom
H	03/28/2013	Community Revitalization - Leonard/Nucci: NHPA Section 106 Compliance	6:00 pm	ASU HUD 402 CDN 62
H	04/11/2013	Historic Preservation Commission - Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
W	04/24/2013	Tempe General Plan 2040 - Citizen Work Group Land Use and Density	5:30 pm	Tempe Library TLC Classroom
F	4/27/2013	SHPO/HSRC Submittal Deadline for public hearing on 07/26/2013		
T	04/30/2013	Arizona State University Session C (15 Weeks) - Semester Ends (Final Exams 5/2/2013 – 5/8/2013)		ASU Tempe Main Campus
H	05/09/2013	Historic Preservation Commission - Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
H	05/22/2013	Tempe General Plan 2040 - Citizen Work Group Review of Draft Plan	5:30 pm	Tempe Library TLC Classroom
H	06/13/2013	Historic Preservation Commission - Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
H	06/27/2013	Tempe General Plan 2040 - Citizen Work Group Review Draft Plan	5:30 pm TLC Classroom	Tempe Library
H	07/11/2013	Historic Preservation Commission - Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
F	07/26/2013	AZ Historic Sites Review Comm -	9:00 am	Arizona State Parks 1300 W Washington
H	08/08/2013	Historic Preservation Commission - Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
F	8/16/2013	SHPO/HSRC Submittal Deadline for public hearing on 11/15/2013		

H	09/12/2013	Historic Preservation Commission	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall
	-	Public Hearing		34 E 7 St
H	10/10/2013	Historic Preservation Commission	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall
	-	Public Hearing		34 E 7 St
H	11/14/2013	Historic Preservation Commission	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall
	-	Public Hearing		34 E 7 St
F	11/15/2013	AZ Historic Sites Review Comm	9:00 am	Arizona State Parks
	-			1300 W Washington
H	12/12/2013	Historic Preservation Commission	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall
	-	Public Hearing		34 E 7 St