



PRESERVATION MATTERS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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ACHP, SHPO and THPO Partnership for Section 106

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA

Applying Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to address adverse effects on historic places from federal undertakings works best when a true partnership among those with a legitimate interest in outcomes exists. All consulting parties and stakeholders are essential to these considerations, but each entity—State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), federal departments and agencies responsible for the undertaking or action under consideration, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)—has specific responsibilities regarding Section 106.

The role of SHPOs, THPOs and the ACHP are complementary, if subtly different. They all share the statutory responsibility to ensure that historic properties are considered in planning for federal actions that have the potential to affect them. All cooperate with federal agencies, state and local governments, tribal governments, individuals, and public and private organizations to ensure all stakeholders are given the opportunity to be involved in consultations.

- SHPOs focus on the interest of the states and their citizens, and are involved with the largest share of Section 106 reviews.
- THPOs have the same responsibilities as SHPOs for federally recognized Indian tribes and have an important role in informing decisions regarding traditional cultural properties and tribal interests both on tribal lands and outside reservation boundaries.
- The ACHP works with all the above, but has a particular responsibility to properly administer Section 106 with the lead federal agency and is the point where citizens and other governmental units can bring their preservation concerns. It also has a role in federal actions involving National Historic Landmarks, as any such undertakings must



LeAnn Oliver, DOE, Ruth Pierpont, President, and Nancy Schamu, Executive Director, NCSHPO, and Wayne Donaldson, ACHP Chair presenting ACHP's Chairman's Award for Achievement in Historic Preservation to DOE and NCSHPO.

be brought to the attention of the ACHP before they occur.

All parties are aware of the special government-to-government relationship that exists between Indian tribes and the federal government. This is the reason I am seeking to add the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) as a voting member of the ACHP, just as the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers has been since 1980.

Each of these key parties to the Section 106 process has unique expertise and understanding of their particular cultures—federal, state, tribal, and /or Native Hawaiian Organizations — that provides important structural bases for information critical to the decision-maker.

Historic preservation is one among many factors that must be weighed when a federal agency determines how to proceed with an undertaking. The ultimate decision almost always involves factors *other than* historic preservation. A positive outcome for historic preservation is not required, but honest consideration of the effects of the action on historic resources and attempting to avoid, minimize, or mitigate them

ACHP, SHPO and THPO Partnership for Section 106

(Continued from page 1)

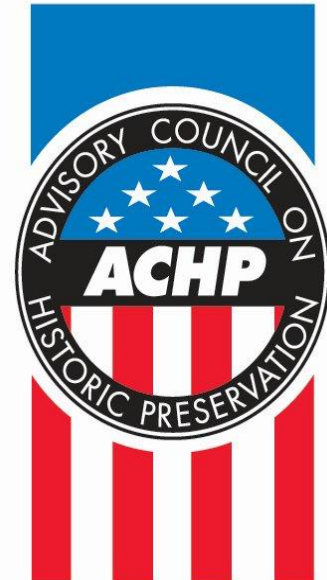
must be undertaken. Properly applying the Section 106 process is not an option for a federal agency. Being aware of the basic requirements created by the National Historic Preservation Act is essential for all committed to keeping the best of the past so it can enrich the present and help shape the future.

It is my lifelong choice to be engaged in preservation, as well as a great privilege. Last year, I became ACHP chairman when President Barack Obama appointed me to the position. I feel that several factors are responsible for my having been chosen for this position. Among them:

- The California SHPO has intimate knowledge of historic preservation issues from the perspective of the nation's largest state, a state that is also extremely diverse in history, population, geographic areas, and cultural resources.
- California is home to 106 of the nation's 565 federally recognized Indian tribes and the state has long included tribal concerns in making historic preservation determinations.

- California has experience and a growing leadership position in balancing environmental and growth issues, particularly with regard to large renewable energy projects.
- My training and long and varied experience as an architect means that the built environment, sustainability, and the environmental and economic benefits of historic preservation are all familiar factors and well-used tools I bring to the complex challenges inherent in this position.

Please join me in relating your success stories in the implementation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act through partnering with other organizations leading to the preservation of the resource. I wish to provide a "best practices" and case studies of utilizing Section 106 towards the preservation of California's unique and diverse cultural resources.



Preserving America's Heritage

PRESERVATION

ON THE

EDGE

Santa Monica
May 15-18, 2011
36th Annual California
Preservation Conference

Conference Partners

- California State Parks – Office of Historic Preservation
- City of Santa Monica
- La Senora Research Institute
- Los Angeles Conservancy
- Los Angeles Heritage Alliance
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club
- Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce
- Santa Monica Conservancy
- Santa Monica Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Society of Architectural Historians—Southern California Chapter
- Urban Land Institute Los Angeles
- US Green Building Council—Los Angeles Chapter
- Western Chapter of the Association for Preservation Technology

Local Government: CEQA—Where Do We Go From Here?

Ron Parsons

In Last quarter's newsletter, we discussed the initial steps required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for public agency projects. This quarter we will continue our basic introduction to CEQA by walking through the next steps required of government agencies to comply with CEQA's requirements. After a Lead Agency has determined that a project is not exempt either categorically or statutorily, it will then need to conduct an Initial Study (IS) to determine whether the project may have any significant adverse effects on the environment.

CEQA provides clear guidance for the IS with a checklist that lists seventeen categories that the lead agency must consider. For many projects, only a few of the categories apply, and the IS can be completed quickly. Many larger projects, however, require intensive and lengthy investigations into potential environmental effects and may include categories not on CEQA's checklist. The conclusions arrived at by way of the IS checklist must be accompanied by substantial evidence; a "naked" or "barebones" checklist, one lacking evidence, will not suffice. The IS findings will determine which course of action the Lead Agency must take, whether a Negative Declaration (ND), Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), or an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

If the IS determines that the project will not have any significant effects, the agency may issue an ND, which must then be circulated for public comment. If a State agency is the Lead Agency, Responsible Agency, Trustee Agency, or the project is of "state-wide, regional, or area wide environmental significance," the document must be submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review by state agencies such as the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). OHP has a statutory responsibility under California's Public Resource Code 5024.6 to "review and comment on the impact on historical resources of publicly funded projects and programs undertaken by other governmental agencies." The public review period for NDs is usually thirty days, but can be shortened to as few as twenty days.

If a project will have significant adverse effects, the Lead Agency must choose between an MND and an EIR. An MND is appropriate when the projected significant effects can be mitigated below a significant level. This is one of the most difficult areas of interpretation within the CEQA process, as significance can vary dramatically, depending on the setting. The Lead Agency's discussion of significance, and its reduction with mitigation, "must be supported by credible analysis and substantial evidence" (*Guide to*

CEQA, Remy, et .al., p .448). Public review standards for MNDs are identical to those for NDs.

If the lead agency determines that some adverse environmental impacts cannot be mitigated below significant levels or the evidence accompanying the IS suggests that there is a "Fair Argument" that there could be significant adverse impacts, the agency must prepare an EIR. A "Fair Argument" must be supported by substantial evidence which "shall include facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts" (CEQA Guidelines, 15384). Under CEQA, there are many types of EIRs (focused, tiered, and program); the size and scope of the project determines the type of EIR used. If an EIR is required, the lead agency must submit a Notice of Preparation (NOP) to the State Clearinghouse for all responsible and trustee agencies and provide copies for review to any federal agencies involved in project funding. The subsequent Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) must be circulated a minimum of thirty days for public comment, forty-five days if submitted to the State Clearinghouse.

Obviously, this is a greatly simplified version of the CEQA process. There are literally hundreds of exceptions along the way, but this series of articles is only intended to provide a basic introduction to the CEQA process. Next quarter, we will dive deeper into the DEIR/EIR process.

Another good place to find information on the CEQA process is our website, www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/ceqa.

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New Listings on the National Register of Historic Places

Berkeley Iceland
 Berkeley, Alameda County
 Determined Eligible September 21, 2010



Berkeley Iceland is an enclosed ice rink constructed in 1940 in the Moderne style. Founded as a community-funded facility, Iceland is the Bay Area's oldest surviving ice rink, was host to three U.S. National Figure Skating Championships, and served as practice ice for generations of skaters from recreational enthusiasts to Olympians.

Sam and Alfreda Maloof Compound
 Alta Loma, San Bernardino County
 Listed November 9, 2010



The **Sam and Alfreda Maloof Compound** consists of the famed furniture craftsman's main historic residence, a guesthouse, and a workshop, all contributing features, and four non-contributing buildings. To avoid the impact of road construction, the main house, guesthouse and a workshop were moved in 1999-2000 two and a half miles from their former location. The buildings retain integrity. The compound is listed under criteria B and C. It was for more than forty years the home of Sam Maloof and has architectural merit for the high artistic values it embodies. The Maloof house has architectural significance as the highly original and artistic work of a master craftsman.

Rialto Building
 San Francisco, San Francisco County
 Listed January 3, 2011



The **Rialto Building** was initially constructed during the building boom in San Francisco at the turn of the twentieth century. This commercial office building with Renaissance Revival architectural details became symbolic of city recovery efforts when its exterior shell survived the Earthquake and Fire of 1906; the building was reconstructed in 1910.

New Listings on the National Register of Historic Places

(Continued from p. 4)

Harmony Grove Church Lockeford, San Joaquin County Listed January 3, 2011



Harmony Grove Church is an 1861 Methodist Episcopal church constructed in Greek Revival style and remodeled in Gothic Revival style in 1868. The church is significant for its role in the early settlement of California's Central Valley and its association with both Greek and Gothic Revival architectural styles, and as a rare surviving example of an early Protestant brick church in California's Great Central Valley.

Ben Gefvert Ranch Historic District Fresno Vicinity, Fresno County Listed January 7, 2010



Ben Gefvert Ranch Historic District was nominated under Criterion A in the area of agriculture for its association with the practice of viticulture and the beginnings of the raisin industry in Fresno County. The property, a relatively small-in-acreage farmstead planted primarily in grapes for raisin production, represents, in type and function, an intact remnant of late nineteenth-early twentieth century farming practices in Fresno County.

Bricker Building Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Listed January 7, 2011



Constructed in 1924 during the most intense period of development of commercial and residential buildings in Hollywood, the **Bricker Building** is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a significant example of the Italian Renaissance Revival Style in that city.

New Listings on the National Register of Historic Places

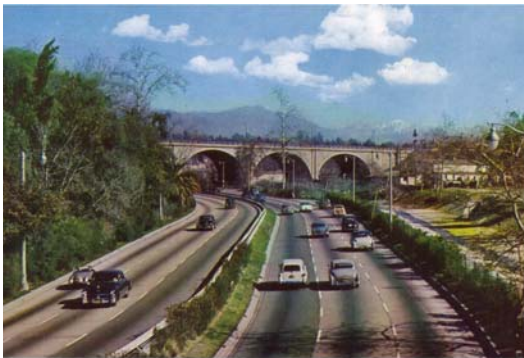
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Katherine Emery Estate
San Marino, Los Angeles County
Listed January 10, 2011



The Katherine Emery Estate, a 1928 Tudor Revival residence and designed landscape in San Marino, is a prominent Southern California residential example of the 1920s work of master architect Myron Hunt and landscape architects Florence Yoch, Lucille Council, and Katherine Bashford.

Arroyo Seco Parkway Historic District
CA 110 from 4-Level Interchange in Los Angeles to E. Glenarm St in Pasadena, LA Co.
Listed February 4, 2011



Arroyo Seco Parkway Historic District is an 8.2-mile stretch of highway between downtown Los Angeles and Pasadena, constructed between 1938 and 1953. It is significant for its role in Los Angeles transportation planning and roadway construction, its association with Los Angeles City Engineer Lloyd Aldrich, and its bridge and tunnel architecture. As the prototype freeway in California, the first six-mile section is significant for new concepts in highway design, engineering, and safety features. The Four Level Interchange, the last section built, became the model for freeway-to-freeway interchange in California.

El Portal Old Schoolhouse
Yosemite National Park
Mariposa County
Listed February 1, 2011



The **El Portal Old Schoolhouse** is significant under Criterion A at the local level as an educational institution that serves as an example of the socio-economic development of the town of El Portal, founded in 1885 as mining and timber industries gained a foothold in the area. The period of significance, 1930-1938, also illustrates the ongoing growth of the community. The schoolhouse was constructed in 1930 in the Craftsman/Bungalow style. Architectural characteristics and building materials associate the Old Schoolhouse with the local El Portal vernacular of the 1920s and 1930s.

New Listings on the National Register of Historic Places

(Continued from p. 6)

North Star House Grass Valley Vicinity, Nevada County Listed February 1, 2011



Constructed as the residence of A.D. Foote, chief engineer of the North Star Mine from 1895 to 1913, the **North Star House/Foote Residence** is significant within the context of Grass Valley's mining history. Designed by architect Julia Morgan only one year after starting her own architectural practice, the Foote residence illustrates the architect's sophisticated grasp of the First Bay Tradition. In addition, the house is significant as the place, from 1905 to the 1930s, where author and illustrator Mary Hallock Foote, wife of A.D. Foote, wrote serialized short stories and novels for *Harper's Weekly*, *Scribner's Monthly*, and *Century Magazine*.

Pilot Boat Maritime Museum of San Diego San Diego County Listed January 21, 2011



Built in 1914, **Pilot** was San Diego Harbor's only pilot boat for 83 years and assisted virtually every ship to enter the harbor during that time. (See page 8 for more information on this resource.)

Dixon Carnegie Library Dixon, Solano County Listed February 4, 2011



This 1912 **Carnegie Library** is significant for the role it played in the educational, cultural, and social development of the eastern Solano County town of Dixon. Constructed when Dixon's population was only 1,000 persons, the library speaks to the aspirations and forward-thinking of the town's early leaders.

(Continued on p.13)

Registration: Back Stories of Properties Newly-Listed on the National Register

Jay Correia

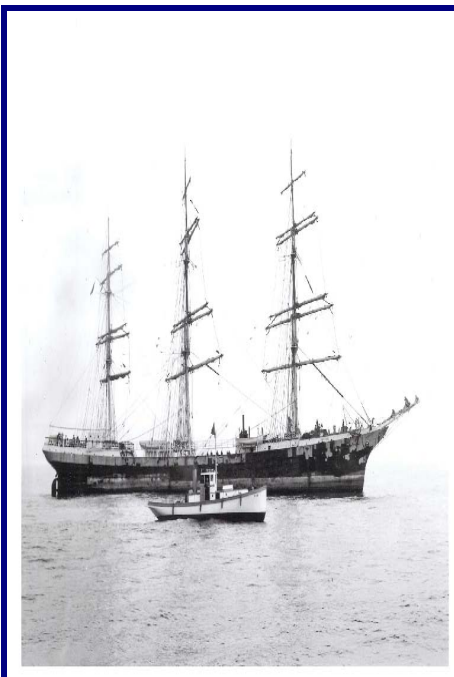
Members of the Registration Unit are privileged to read many fascinating nominations to the National Register. Every nomination represents some aspect of local, state, national, and architectural history. Every nomination also has its own angle on historical significance. Periodically, we receive nominations that depart from the norm or clearly demonstrate significance under a criterion or one of the criteria considerations that prove to be somewhat more difficult to justify. The following nominations are two examples of these.

Pilot

Anyone familiar with harbors, ships, and maritime history knows it is a harbor pilot, not a ship's captain, who steers large ships into port. Local pilots have special and intimate knowledge of a particular port or harbor. Without a harbor pilot, incoming ships are in real danger of running aground, which can result in the loss of the vessel, cargo, and even loss of life of crew and passengers. On January 21, 2011, the National Park Service approved the National Register nomination for San Diego's harbor pilot boat, named, appropriately enough, *Pilot* (see the listing on Page 7 of this issue). Constructed in 1914, *Pilot* delivered San Diego's harbor pilots to incoming ships until she was retired in 1996, ending an amazing 82 years of service. From a National Register reviewer's perspective, though, the *Pilot* nomination posed a challenge: How should the period of significance be delineated?

The National Register excludes properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule. National Register Criteria Consideration G allows a property to be listed if the period of significance extends to a time less than fifty years ago if the resource is of exceptional importance. It is not uncommon to list properties that have periods of significance ending 40 to 45 years ago. However, in

Pilot carrying a nattily-dressed passenger—the harbor pilot?



Pilot dwarfed by one of her earliest charges.

the case of *Pilot*, the period of significance ended only 15 years ago! In the past, it was common practice for National Register applicants to simply end the period of significance fifty years prior to the date of listing. Current policy requires that the period be tied to some historical event.

Pilot applicants were questioned on several occasions: Didn't the introduction of radar change the way *Pilot* operated? Did some event or new technology mark a change in the way *Pilot* was used? The answer from the *Pilot*'s owners—the good folks at the San Diego Maritime Museum—was always the same. With or without radar, whether the vessel was a sailing ship or a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, a single fact remained: harbor pilots must be delivered to inbound ships in *all* conditions of weather and sea and *Pilot* performed this task during her entire 82-year career. Because *Pilot* performed her duties in the same way for her entire 82-year period of operation, and because her period of significance commenced when she was put into service, the National Park Service approved a period of significance for *Pilot* that covers her entire working life, from 1914 to 1996.

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Review & Compliance: Introduction to Foreclosure and Inadvertent Discoveries

Jeff Brooke

Federal agency staff and others who must implement the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulations, found at 36 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 800, are often unfamiliar with the difference between foreclosure and inadvertent discoveries. Foreclosure, however, deals with process, while inadvertent discovery occurs during the implementation of the undertaking. This article provides guidance as to the differences between the two, and identifies which part of the regulations are to be implemented should a foreclosure or inadvertent discovery arise, and why initiating consultation as soon as possible when either is identified is critical to a successful resolution of the error. Though none of us enjoys making a mistake, it is far preferable to acknowledge any mistakes early in the Section 106 process so as to work toward resolution with the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

FORECLOSURES

As defined by 36 CFR Part 800.16(j), “Foreclosure means an action taken by an agency official that effectively precludes the Council from providing comments which the agency official can meaningfully consider prior to the approval of the undertaking” and how those effects are identified and assessed on Historic Properties pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3-6. The consultation process defined by Subpart-B of Section 106 is the mechanism through which the California SHPO, acting on behalf of the ACHP, reviews undertakings (as defined by 36 CFR Part 800.16(y)) and provides comments on how agencies manage Historic Properties. In brief, an agency forecloses the Advisory Council’s opportunity to comment when it fails to complete the Section 106 process pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.9(b).

THE ACHP, THE SHPO, AND FORECLOSURE

The ACHP reserves the right to review all foreclosures, or situations in which Federal agencies (or applicants) fail to complete their Section 106 requirements. Foreclosures are *informally* referred to as “Big F” or “little f” foreclosures depending on

where, and at what step, the Agency failed to complete the Section 106 process, and what options remain for considering the Council’s comments. The SHPO’s role is to do the preliminary review to determine if, in the process of seeking the Council’s comments, an outcome can be salvaged.

“Little f” foreclosures are generally resolved at the staff level between the agency, the SHPO and the ACHP; whereas “Big F” foreclosures require the Chairman of the Advisory Council to write to the Agency Secretary. The Agency Secretary must respond to the Council Chairman before the Section 106 process is deemed concluded. Failure to complete the Section 106 process puts the agency into a foreclosure situation and makes it vulnerable to legal action.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND THE RESOLUTION OF POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

Inadvertent discoveries apply to *new* historic properties identified during construction or when effects occur to *known* properties in a manner not anticipated during the consultation process. Post review discoveries (§ 800.13) require the Agency to reopen or resume consultation by making all reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects.

In summary, a foreclosure occurs when an Agency *fails to complete* the Section 106 process while an inadvertent discovery occurs after the process has been followed in good faith, but *during implementation* of the undertaking. The earlier that consultation takes place between the Agency, the SHPO and the Council, the quicker any resolution can be reached, to the ultimate benefit of not only the consulting Agency, but finally, and most importantly, of the historic properties NHPA was written to protect.

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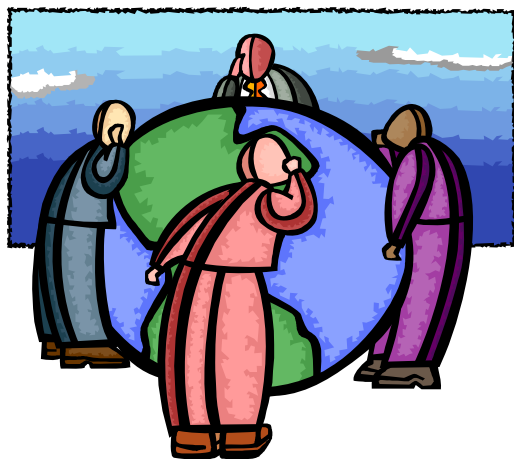
Envisioning 2016: Updating the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California—Upcoming Listening Sessions

Diane Thompson

As we mentioned in the last issue of Preservation Matters, members of the State Plan team here in the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) are gaining momentum as we turn to our stakeholders for help in putting together a new Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California. The current plan addresses issues of historic preservation and speaks to where the historic preservation community in California wants to go in the next five years.

This time, we're planning to use the "traditional" methods of outreach—an online survey, phone interviews, and possibly focus groups—as well as entering the new and exciting world of online social media via our Facebook page and Twitter, both of which are already providing fascinating new ideas and generating increasing interest. We're letting the plan's content emerge from what we learn from this public outreach.

Another new method of eliciting input is the listening session, which is *something* like a public hearing, but vastly less formal in format and designed to give participants more latitude in bringing new subjects and concerns into the mix of issues we have discussed in previous state plans. We held our initial session on Thursday, February 24, 2011, here in Sacramento. Unfortunately, that evening happened to be a very "dark and stormy night," but the intrepid participants who braved the harsh weather



produced an amazing stream of ideas, concerns, and goals that inspired and surprised us. In particular, participants in the Sacramento listening session stressed educating and engaging young people in historic preservation.

The session confirmed that waiting until we have gathered input from the broadest possible spectrum of people before we begin writing the plan will help us better understand the challenges confronting historic preservation and help us to develop new activities, goals, and directions to address them.

We have an additional three listening sessions planned: the next is on March 29, 2011 at Pico House in Los Angeles; a second will take place on April 14, 2011, at the African-American Museum and Library of Oakland; and a final session is scheduled for the end of the California Preservation Conference in Santa Monica on May 18, 2011, which will also involve the State Historical Resources Commission. We hope you will make it a point to attend one of these sessions or share your ideas and thoughts in whatever fashion best suits you, as there will continue to be many opportunities for you to tell us where and how you envision historic preservation in California going in the next five years.

For more information about the State Plan process, visit www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/stateplan or follow our progress on Facebook and/or Twitter, which can be accessed through our website.

To RSVP for the Oakland and Los Angeles sessions, to be added to the State Plan email list, or ask a question about the plan process, email us at calshpo@parks.ca.gov or call (916) 445-7000.

“Participants in the Sacramento listening session stressed educating and engaging young people in historic preservation.”

Envisioning 2016 State Plan Team Members

- Amanda Blosser, Historian, Review and Compliance Unit
- Mark Huck, Restoration Architect, Architectural Review Unit
- William Burg, Historian, Registration Unit
- Ron Parsons, Historian, Local Government Unit
- Diane Thompson, Staff Services Analyst

Jenan Saunders heads up the team, which enjoys the frequent contributions of SHPO Wayne Donaldson.

Architectural Review: California Governor's Third Global Climate Summit

Mark Huck

When I was asked to attend the California Governor's Global Climate Summit 3, held last November 15 and 16 at the University of California, Davis, I wasn't sure what benefit I was supposed to derive from such an event. Summits 1 and 2, which took place in Los Angeles and San Francisco, concentrated on encouraging local and regional governmental efforts to reduce greenhouse gases independently of any international accords, which have so far failed to be ratified. As such, the summit focuses on natural resources, water conservation, agriculture, and individual national and regional efforts to create policy solutions to global warming. According to Time's environment columnist, Bryan Walsh, who participated, "this was a gathering of state and local leaders from around the world sharing Schwarzenegger's belief that climate change is a danger—and an economic opportunity." No preservation as far as I could see. But I was game; one never knows what may turn out to be relevant.

The event itself was very impressive, liberally sprinkled with celebrities such as statesman George Schulz, actor Harrison Ford, Dr. Deepak Chopra, architect William McDonough, Sacramento mayor Kevin Johnson, Australian Chief Scientist Penny Sackett (what a great position!) and of course Governor Schwarzenegger. Video addresses were presented by Jane Goodall and Charles, Prince of Wales. A live video discussion between Prime Minister David Cameron of the UK and Governor Schwarzenegger reinforced the global nature of the Summit, as did participation from speakers and audiences around the world. Translation was available in English, Portuguese, French, Italian, Korean and Mandarin.

I would be lying if I denied that there were interminable stretches of scripted speechifying, but there were also many bright moments of Truth that, while not specifically preservation-oriented, provided a broad context for preservation as an integral part of the global climate change solution. Moments such as:

Deepak Chopra, who was unfortunately slotted as the last speaker before an overdue lunch break, and approached the podium as the room emptied. Chopra spoke movingly of how we are truly one with the natural environment; that without the environment we could not exist. He amusingly observed that the environment exists very well without us! He quoted a statement from Chief Seattle which asked the President of the United States how he (Chief Seattle) could sell them the land, or the sky, or the sparkle of the water, as no one "owns" an environment in which we and all creatures are an

integral part.

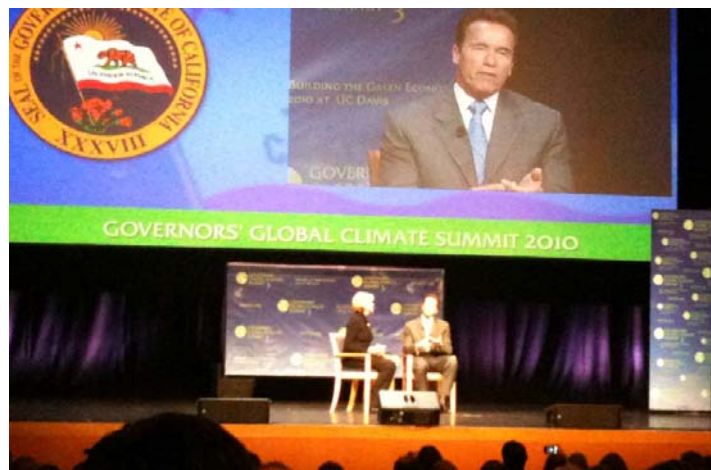
I was left to wonder how we, as caretakers of the cultural environment, could integrate that cultural environment into a vision of oneness with the natural environment and self. It is not enough to exist in harmony (or otherwise) with the natural environment; as people we need a context, and that context is our culture. The physical artifacts of our and others' culture are a constant reminder of that context, on which we continually build, and through which we learn about each other and our values.

William McDonough, architect and author of Cradle to Cradle, suggested that we should celebrate abundance rather than fear limits; an interesting paradigm shift. He recommended that we design our world for 9 billion people, defining design as the first signal of intention, and by inference, control. He reminded us that we are all indigenous people of the Earth, perhaps to better take responsibility for our global actions and effects. McDonough left us with the thought that our technical life cycle should parallel the biological life cycle, that is, all products form the basis for the next generation of products, a reference to his thesis in Cradle to Cradle. I wondered how, or whether, we could include technology into our environmental Oneness. Technology has apparently become a permanent part of our environment.

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"This was a gathering of state and local leaders from around the world sharing Schwarzenegger's belief that climate change is a danger—and an economic opportunity."

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Architectural Review: California Governor's Third Global Climate Summit

(Continued from page 11)

There were additional take-aways, such as Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle's revelation that the \$16 billion his state was spending importing oil, gas and coal left forever, but investing in renewable and alternative energy created in Wisconsin improves both the environment and the economy. There was Leen Verbeek, Queen's Commissioner of the Province of Flevoland, Netherlands, who was not at all worried about the impact of climate change because his country has been expertly excluding the sea from reclaimed land for centuries, and a little more sea made no difference! The Dutch have also been harnessing wind energy for about the same period, and are thus fairly secure on the environmental front.



The Summit, held at UC Davis, was liberally sprinkled with celebrities like statesman George Schulz, actor Harrison Ford, and Deepak Chopra

The biggest accomplishment of the third Summit was the official signing of the R20 Charter. This Charter for Regions of Climate Action empowers subnational governments to assume leadership promoting climate change policy in the absence of international policy agreements. The goal of R20 is to demonstrate that the 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions that must be reduced by 2020 in order to limit the increase in world average temperature to 2 degrees Celsius is achievable, and at no net cost. This new organization, envisioned by Governor Schwarzenegger, Ile de France President Jean Paul Huchon, Nigerian Delta State Governor Emmanuel Uduaghan, and President of the Association of Regions of Europe Michèle Sabban, is incorporated under Swiss law and is headquartered in Geneva. R20 participants believe that their

the political and financial obstacles that failed to produce a binding international agreement on climate change at COP15 in Copenhagen. The idea of regional action continues to gain attention among the world's 6000 regions and numerous climate change organizations.

As departing Governor, founding member and host of the Summits, Schwarzenegger was the recipient of several awards at the end of the conference expressing appreciation for his efforts towards global climate solutions. With characteristic humility and humor, he accepted the awards, admitting that "of all the awards I have ever received, these are the most recent."

While I am among those who agree that Governor Schwarzenegger has advanced the cause of greenhouse gas reduction, the challenge remains for preservationists to continue to integrate awareness of the contribution cultural preservation brings to the larger "green" community. Attendance and speaker participation in conferences and summits such as these are a first step, along with discussions with our policy makers. Preservation can and should add its own distinctive voice towards the solution, and be one with the environment.

"I was left to wonder how we, as caretakers of the cultural environment, could integrate that cultural environment into a vision of oneness with the natural environment and self."

Registration: Back Stories of Properties Newly-Listed on the National Register

(Continued from p. 8)

North Star House

The Registration Unit so frequently receives nominations with the Criterion B (properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past) box checked simply because a significant person donated the property, or constructed the building being nominated, that we “suspect” the nomination’s veracity even before reading it. In order to prevent the listing of every property owned by a famous person, or, as the saying goes “every place George Washington slept,” Criterion B has several requirements. These include the requirement that the significant individual must be directly associated with the property, and that eligible properties under Criterion B must generally be associated with the productive life of the individual in the field in which he or she achieved significance.

With this in mind, it was with great pleasure that we read the recent National Register nomination for the North Star House near Grass Valley (see the listing on Page 7 of this issue). Nominated under Criteria A, B, and C, the house is significant for an interesting mix of connections. First, the residence was constructed in 1905 for A.D. Foote, chief mining engineer for the North Star Mine from 1895 to 1913, a period when the Mine was one of the most productive in California. Equally important, the house was one of Master Architect Julia Morgan’s early commissions and illustrates her sophisticated grasp of Craftsman Architecture. Finally, the house was clearly eligible for Criterion B because Mary Hallock Foote, A.D. Foote’s wife, was a nationally-known author, illustrator, and wood-cut artist. Her work was published in *Harper’s Weekly*, *Scribner’s Monthly*, and *The Century Magazine*, making her one of the best known authors and



North Star House

illustrators in the nation. On top of that, and most important for meeting Criterion B, *all of Mary Hallock Foote’s writing from 1905 to the 1930s took place in her home at the North Star Mine*. Mary Hallock Foote is a significant person in our history, and her association with the house is very strong. On February 1, the National Park Service listed the North Star House in the National Register under all three criteria, including Criterion B.

The Registration Unit is always interested in talking to potential applicants about the eligibility of historical resources to the National Register. If you do not find answers to your questions on OHP’s website, do not hesitate to contact members of this unit.

New Listings on the National Register of Historic Places

(Continued from p. 7)

Thomas O’Donnell House Palm Springs, Riverside County Listed January 7, 2011



The **Thomas O’Donnell House** is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Early Settlement and Social History. Completed in 1925 as a component of the larger Desert Inn resort property, the Spanish Revival-style vacation house reflects important local efforts associated with the early settlement and subsequent development of Palm Springs into an important resort destination during the early twentieth century. The property is closely associated with several individuals intimately involved in the early efforts of community building and economic and social development in the area.

LESTER A. SNOW
SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

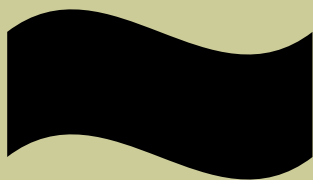
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CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

MILFORD WAYNE DONALDSON, FAIA,
STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER

DIANE THOMPSON, EDITOR

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Preservation Matters is the quarterly newsletter of the California Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks. If you have questions or comments about this newsletter, email preservationmatters@parks.ca.gov.

This publication is available in alternate format upon request.



The mission of the **Office of Historic Preservation** and the **State Historical Resources Commission**, in partnership with the people of California and governmental agencies, is to preserve and enhance California's irreplaceable historic heritage as a matter of public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, recreational, aesthetic, economic, social, and environmental benefits will be maintained and enriched for present and future generations.

Upcoming Events in Historic Preservation

This year, **Save Our Heritage Organisation's Annual Historic Home Tour Weekend, March 26 & 27, 2011**, will feature Cliff May's First Houses 1932-1936. For tickets and more information, see SOHO's website at <http://sohosandiego.org/main/events.html>.

Also on **Sunday, March 27, 2011**, join **Pasadena Heritage** for its **2011 Spring Home Tour**, featuring five privately-owned homes designed by renowned Southern California architect Wallace Neff. For tickets and more information, go to the Pasadena Heritage website at http://www.pasadenaheritage.org/site_info.php?siid=1&id=46

Celebrate **Santa Barbara's 229th birthday** on "Founding Day" on **Saturday, April 16, 2011** from 11:00 to 3:00 PM at El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park. There will be Early California music and dance, Chumash storytelling, archaeology, pottery and adobe brick making.

On **Thursday, April 21, 2011**, author **Rick Malaspina** will discuss his newly-published photo book, **Italian Oakland**. Sponsored by **Oakland Heritage**, the lecture will be held at the Colombo Club in Temescal, one of the largest Italian-American social clubs in the United States.

It is not too early to plan to attend the **36th Annual California Preservation Conference, Preservation on the Edge**, which will be held **May 15-18, 2011 in Santa Monica**. For more information, check the CPF website at www.californiapreservation.org

The Regularly-scheduled meeting of the **State Historical Resources Commission** will be held in **Santa Monica** (in conjunction with the CPF Conference) on **Friday, May 19, 2011**. For more information, check the OHP website at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov.

For Preservation Month, **Pasadena Heritage** will present a special guest lecture and architectural tour entitled "**Modern Works**" on **Saturday, May 21, 2011** exploring mid-century design of commercial buildings. For tickets and more information, see the Pasadena Heritage website at http://www.pasadenaheritage.org/site_info.php?siid=1&id=51.

Save the date for **Keeping Time IV, to be held in Sonora on June 17, 2011**. This is the fourth in a series of conferences sponsored by the Tuolumne County Community Development Department and the Tuolumne County Historic Preservation Review Commission. For more information, contact Chris Mongsene at (209) 533-6967 or cmongsene@co.tuolumne.ca.us.

Gina Clemmer, who wrote *The GIS 20: Essential Skills*, will teach a **one-day workshop** on (surprise), **essential GIS skills** in **Sacramento on Friday, June 24, 2011** that staff from government agencies, non-profits and universities will find particularly relevant. For more information or to register, visit <http://www.nur-online.com>