California's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

2019-2023 Update

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Introduction

This Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California (State Plan) is intended to guide the activities and priorities of agencies, organizations, and the public involved in preservation in the Golden State during the years 2019 through 2023. This plan is an update of the previous plan, reflecting public input received in 2017 and 2018 that indicated the previous State Plan still remains relevant and its goals and objectives continue to be worthy targets over the next five years.

The first California History Plan, developed in 1973, could be considered California's first Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. That plan was a dual-purpose document that discussed both the operations of State Historic Parks by the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the external historic preservation programs managed by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The first stand-alone Statewide Historic Preservation Plan was developed in 1997 and was later updated in 2000. Following the 2000 plan and meeting a new timeline for plan development agreed upon by the National Park Service and the OHP, new State Plans were released in 2006 and 2013. For more background on California's previous State Plan efforts, see Appendix A of this document.

This State Plan was prepared by staff of the California Office of Historic Preservation, in consultation with the State Historical Resources Commission, California's preservation community, and the general public. The plan relies on ideas and opinions shared with the OHP during the public outreach carried out in 2017 and 2018. This outreach included a series of in person and online listening sessions, an online survey, and a number of one-on-one interviews conducted by OHP staff. For more information about the State Plan outreach effort and feedback received from the online survey, see Appendix B of this document.

In order to be successful, this plan is envisioned as the starting point for developing subsequent strategic or action plans, outreach, educational efforts, and community engagement. The goals and corresponding objectives set forth in this plan are intended to help frame the types of actions that can be undertaken to further steward California's important cultural resources into the future.

Our Shared Vision

Historical resources are considered significant contributors to the state's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Cultural resources in California provide a window into the past and reflect in our present existence, and show us from where we came, how our communities have developed, and convey our state's contributions to the greater American story. They also help to provide a solid foundation as we forge ahead. Archaeological resources provide clues to the culture of past peoples; built resources convey historical trends like the expansion of the West with sites related to mining and the railroads. The presence of the historic built environment provides tangible windows to our present, providing insights into current events. Resources celebrate the layers of history in the many places where we live, work, and recreate. Traditional cultural practices and sacred places are integral to the lives of Tribal communities. Collectively, these places and stories bind us together as people.

In rehabilitating buildings, restoring cultural landscapes, and marking places that may no longer hold physical characteristics, communities are able to determine how to incorporate

these layers of history as they add their own to the continuum—this, collectively and over time, contributes to the characteristics that make California unique and special.

This vision, then, aspires that a majority of Californians will feel a sense of stewardship for the historical and cultural resources in their communities. This majority represents all aspects of society (ages, abilities, professions, cultural and educational backgrounds, etc.) and will actively use, maintain, and advocate for historical resources. Preserved resources in California will celebrate our state's complete and complex heritage, and their interpretation will reveal the deep and multi-layered history they represent, helping all Californians recognize and celebrate similarities between communities as well as differences.

Communities making land use planning decisions will look upon historical resources as an integral and important part of their communities and will view preservation of these resources as a first, or ideal, option. Preservation advocates, tribal representatives, non-profit organizations, and regulatory and land-managing agencies will regularly and routinely communicate; in this way, all groups will develop strong, ongoing relationships that transcend any one project or planning process.

Financing entities and investors will embrace preservation as a worthwhile and solid investment. A variety of incentives will be available for preservation of cultural resources, and these incentives will be clear to and usable by a wide variety of people.

Historical and cultural resources will serve as a source of shared pride, valued by all community members. As such, they will be seen as worthy investments of time and funding.

Goals and Objectives

This State Plan identifies five broad, "umbrella" goals to help California move towards the vision identified above. They are:

Goal 1: Elevate the value of historical resources and the contribution that stewardship of historic and cultural resources has to the broader California community.

Goal 2: Increase collaboration and partnerships between preservationists and a diverse array of non-traditional partners in order to broaden the constituency for preservation and maximize resources.

Goal 3: Communicate to all Californians the many ways that historic and cultural resources contribute to the livability and sustainability of communities.

Goal 4: Cultivate a sense of stewardship for historical and cultural resources in all Californians through the belief that these resources, and the stories they can tell, enrich our lives and our communities.

Goal 5: Protect, preserve, restore, and maintain all significant historical and cultural resources throughout California, for the education, enjoyment, and enrichment of present and future generations.

Because these five goals may overlap and support one another, they must be viewed collectively. The following illustration visually expresses the intersection of the goals, their inter-related nature, and how they build upon one another.

The largest circle, encompassing the other four goals, represents the ultimate goal of this plan—to protect and sustain historical and cultural resources in California. The other goals, and the objectives discussed under them, are directed towards fulfilling this ultimate goal. This goal may be viewed as the end result; however, it could also be seen as the starting point in identifying the underlying "why".

In order to reach this goal of protecting historical and cultural resources, the basic goal of seeking to redefine how the public perceives preservation is the starting point. This goal is about helping Californians understand, and through that understanding come to care about, the cultural resources in their communities.

The two goals that follow from redefining how the public perceives preservation will also help to meet that initial goal. First, the preservation community must push beyond its traditional boundaries to develop partnerships with new constituencies, as well as continue to nurture those partnerships we already have in place. Second, it must convey to the general public the many ways that cultural resources contribute to a community's livability and sustainability.

All three of these initial goals build towards the broad goal of fostering a preservation ethic in the minds of Californians—not only preservationists or those interested in history but Californians as a whole. Only by seeking to build this preservation ethic in the people of our state can the hope of reaching the ultimate goal of preserving historical and cultural resources be realized.

Following the goals and objectives is a discussion of issues related to preservation in California. These issues both provide opportunities for and pose challenges to achieving the goals in this plan. Which issues pertain most directly to each goal statement is indicated below.

Redefine/Repackage Preservation

Goal 1: Elevate the value of historical resources and the contribution that stewardship of historic and cultural resources has to the broader California community.

Only a small percentage of people consider themselves to be "preservationists." A 2011 report by the National Trust for Historic Preservation identifies 500,000 individuals in the U.S (or just 0.16 percent of the population) as "preservation leaders"—those for whom preservation is a primary focus of their personal interests and/or careers. Yet, when posed with questions that seek to determine the degree to which people care about the older resources of their neighborhoods, whether they would strictly be considered historically significant or not, many more people show an appreciation for the value such resources add to their communities.

Preservationists must do more to help the public see that progress and stewardship of cultural and historic resources can work hand-in-hand to help improve and sustain communities and are not mutually exclusive or otherwise at odds with one another. One way to develop this understanding is to promote preservation not as an end in itself, but as a means to achieve the larger goals of a community in relation to increased quality of life and economic development.

This goal also is about changing the way that preservationists perceive what is significant, and therefore worthy of preservation, in order to better meet the needs of the communities in which resources are located—they are, after all, the ultimate "customers" or users of those resources; the who and why in these efforts.

The following objectives will help achieve Goal 1:

Objective 1.A: Expand the focus of preservation efforts beyond that of the physical environment to also include the cultures and stories, the intangible heritage, behind the resources.

Objective 1.B: Increase recordation and designation of resources that reflect the uniqueness and diversity of California in surveys, inventories, and local, state, and national registration programs.

Objective 1.C: Improve access to information about historical and cultural resources for public agencies and private organizations as well as the general public.

Objective 1.D: Empower communities to adaptively re-use resources that no longer serve the community's needs.

Issues that directly pertain to Goal 1: Telling the Complete California Story, Information Management, Funding and Incentives, Outreach and Education.

Develop Partnerships

Goal 2: Increase collaboration and partnerships between preservationists and a diverse array of non-traditional partners in order to broaden the constituency for preservation and maximize resources.

If the preservation community continues to focus only on its traditional partners, it will be impossible to achieve a vision wherein the majority of people support the preservation of heritage. For this reason, it is imperative to build upon partnerships with those organizations and agencies with intersecting interests. This includes such partners as building inspectors, designers, advocates for accessibility improvements, developers and construction trades representatives, public art advocates, realtors, utilities, affordable housing advocates, land trusts, and local community/neighborhood organizations. Tribal governments must always be included to ensure their patrimony is considered. Extending outreach will create a better understanding of one another's interests, the ability to see overlapping intersections, and the opportunity to correct any misconceptions.

In difficult economic times, partnerships become paramount as limited funding restricts the ability to achieve goals in isolation. By working with both traditional and non-traditional partners, efforts can be maximized by sharing the workload, eliminating duplication of effort, identifying the best entities to carry out certain activities, and ensuring everyone is working towards mutual goals.

The following objectives will help achieve Goal 2:

Objective 2.A: Create opportunities for a wider range of individuals and organizations to participate in historic and cultural stewardship, and foster collaboration and exchange of information among these partners.

Objective 2.B: Build coalitions among diverse environmental organizations and others concerned about land-use policies.

Objective 2.C: Establish new partnerships and expand existing ties with agencies and entities involved in economic development efforts that involve cultural resources, including those in the tourism industry.

Objective 2.D: Develop training opportunities for non-traditional partners such as local building officials, design professionals, universal access advocates, building trades representatives, realtors, developers, utilities, and community organizations; and, conversely, develop training for

preservationists to provide a better understanding of potential partners and find ways to work toward mutual goals.

Issues that directly pertain to Goal 2: Meaningful Consultation, Telling the Complete California Story, Climate Change, Funding and Incentives, Outreach and Education.

Contribute to Community

Goal 3: Communicate to all Californians the many ways that historic and cultural resources contribute to the livability and sustainability of communities.

Awareness is key to achieving the vision put forward earlier in this plan. If the people of California are not aware of the myriad ways historical and cultural resources contribute to their communities, they cannot be expected to care for and work to protect these places. Building on the partnerships envisioned in Goal 2 above, preservationists can work with and through a variety of different partners to better educate Californians in all walks of life about the ways that historical resources contribute to the environmental, economic, and social sustainability of our communities—neighborhoods, cities, counties, regions, and even the state as a whole.

In a sense, preservation must highlight the fact that it is an integral part of the environmental and sustainability efforts. The past decade has already witnessed cultural resources taking their rightful place in the host of resource types and issues that fall under the umbrella of "the environment." Although this change has mainly occurred in the realm of project-specific environmental review, it has allowed preservation to gain a necessary place within the larger environmental community that can now be built upon and strengthened.

The following objectives will help achieve Goal 3:

Objective 3.A: Increase public awareness of the economic, social, and environmental values and benefits of historic preservation.

Objective 3.B: Collaborate with stakeholders to highlight and identify best practices for productive use and greater appreciation of historic properties.

Objective 3.C: Include preservation of historical resources in economic development strategies at all levels of government.

Objective 3.D: Incorporate cultural resource considerations into long-term planning, and balance growth with preservation by emphasizing preservation as a tool for maintaining and revitalizing communities.

Issues that directly pertain to Goal 3: Telling the Complete California Story, Information Management, Land Use Planning, Climate Change, Outreach and Education.

Foster a Preservation Ethic

Goal 4: Cultivate a sense of stewardship for historical and cultural resources in all Californians through the belief that these resources, and the stories they can tell, enrich our lives and our communities.

When Californians have been informed about preservation—what it is and the efforts promoted—and are aware of the value of historical and cultural resources and the benefits they provide to the livability and sustainability of communities, people will acquire a sense of responsibility, of stewardship, for them. It is important that preservationists cultivate and

nurture that sense of stewardship and reinforce the idea that historical resources enrich the lives of both individuals and communities.

Thus, the three goals previously discussed in this plan should lead to an increased preservation ethic on the part of the general population. People will work to steward historical and cultural resources because these resources are important to maintaining the health (economic, environmental, and social) of their neighborhoods. Being concerned, however, about the disposition of the historic corner market or single-screen theater down the block does not necessarily lead to advocacy for preservation on a broad scale. For this reason, preservationists must continually work to cultivate the burgeoning stewardship ethic in order for it to be translated into action and activities that lead to the protection of historical and cultural resources throughout California.

The following objectives will help achieve Goal 4:

Objective 4.A: Educate the public about historical and cultural resources, why they matter, and ways to use and protect them.

Objective 4.B: Provide increased opportunities for the public to access and interact with historical and cultural resources in order to help them recognize, embrace and actively participate in the management of their heritage.

Objective 4.C: Develop and promote heritage tourism as a vehicle for economic development.

Objective 4.D: Incorporate information about California's historical and cultural resources and the importance of their preservation into formal and informal educational programs statewide.

Issues that directly pertain to Goal 4: Telling the Complete California Story, Information Management, Land Use Planning, Funding and Incentives, Outreach and Education.

Protect Historical and Cultural Resources

Goal 5: Protect, preserve, restore, and maintain all significant historical and cultural resources throughout California, for the education, enjoyment, and enrichment of present and future generations.

The four goals discussed previously lead, therefore, to the ultimate goal of this plan—the preservation of historical and cultural resources, not simply for the sake of preservation itself, but for the education, enjoyment, and enrichment of current and future residents of, and visitors to, our great state. This change in public sentiment should therefore be reflected in the way in which individuals, agencies, and organizations treat historic and cultural resources as a reflection of the public good.

The following objectives will help achieve Goal 5:

Objective 5.A: Provide assistance to federal, state, and local public agencies to ensure consideration and appropriate treatment of heritage resources are part of project planning and implementation.

Objective 5.B: Educate and advocate for the development and enforcement of legal protections for cultural resources, including comprehensive preservation plans and strong local ordinances.

Objective 5.C: Working with the State Legislature and local governments, propose legislation to protect, strengthen, and develop historic preservation funding opportunities and incentives.

Objective 5.D: Require early and comprehensive consultation between public agencies and tribal governments, as well as other interested parties.

Issues that directly pertain to Goal 5: Meaningful Consultation, Information Management, Land Use Planning, Funding and Incentives, Outreach and Education.

Issues

Meaningful Consultation

For purposes of this plan, the term consultation is used broadly to describe a collaborative process between public agencies that seek to engage in activities that may have an impact on historical resources and the many stakeholders who have an interest in those resources. As such, consultation is an important aspect of ensuring full public participation in the decisions being made by agencies as they relate to historical resources. Some federal and state laws put in place specific legal requirements for consultation, and that type of legally required consultation could be viewed as a subset of the broader definition described above.

Whether consultation is legally required or not, it is imperative that the preservation community work to ensure it is present and contributing when decisions are being made that could impact historical resources. Awareness of potential projects and involvement in the process as early as possible are the best ways for preservationists to help guide projects that accomplish mission and effectively steward historic and cultural resources. The creation of partnerships goes both ways. Therefore, it is also important for public agencies to reach out to stakeholders in order to help build and nurture relationships.

It should be noted that consultation, even when it is legally required, does not mandate a specific outcome. Rather, it is the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of stakeholders about how potential impacts to historical resources should be handled. Thus, being a part of this process, and bringing ideas to improve a project in terms of possible impacts, is essential for those who care about these resources.

Consultation with Tribes

Consultation is especially important in relation to California Indian tribal concerns; tribes, and their rights, are specifically called out in the regulations that cover consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800). In 1995 California Senate Bill 18 amended the Government Code to require local government consultation with tribes in certain situations, including amendments to general plans and when designating land as open space. Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in 2014 introduced the concept of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) and mandated timeframes for consultation with California Native American tribes.

Although agencies are directed in both federal and state law to initiate consultation early in the process, far too often, tribes are contacted after project parameters have already been decided upon and are therefore given minimal opportunity to voice their concerns or to work with the public agency to see if changes can be made to the proposed project in order to minimize impacts to historical and cultural resources.

Federal regulations require agencies to consult with federally recognized tribes, and in California it is strongly suggested that they consult with non-recognized tribes as well. There are more than 574 federally recognized tribes nationwide; California is home to 106 of these. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) carry out the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officer when an agency is consulting on a project involving tribal lands. As of March 2022, there were 210 NPS-recognized THPOs in the U.S. with 51 of them in California or having ancestral territory in the state. The large number of tribes and THPOs in California makes it even more important that public agency staff understand the rights of tribes during the consultation process and the responsibilities, both legal and

ethical, of agencies to engage with and listen to tribes and their concerns. It is also important to note that natural areas often are a significant part of a tribe's cultural heritage, both historically and in modern times, and tribes may ascribe cultural values to places that might otherwise be viewed, and treated for environmental review purposes, simply as natural resources.

In 2014 CEQA was amended to add the concept of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs); that is, a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that has cultural value to a California Native American tribe. The law explains that tribes must demonstrate such cultural value, but importantly recognizes that tribes have unique expertise and must be consulted on projects that have the potential to affect their TCRs. This change in state law has had widespread impact in elevating awareness of the uniqueness of TCRs—that they exist all around us, and that working with tribes early in project planning can result in positive outcomes for all parties. Because there is no requirement to register or otherwise document TCRs with the OHP, the number of TCRs in California is unknown but likely number in the thousands.

Telling the Complete California Story

California has witnessed the growth and development of the most diverse collection of peoples and cultures found anywhere in the world. California's historic fabric is a layering of cultures beginning with Native Americans and followed by waves of immigrants from around the world, each of whom has added their own value and meaning to the resources they build and use. This phenomenon has produced a multi-cultural society in California that is representative of nearly every ethnic, racial, cultural, social, and religious group on earth. California's culture and history will continue to evolve and grow, adding new layers and new stories to those already embodied in its resources.

In 1979 the OHP initiated a survey project to identify cultural resources associated with the five largest ethnic minority groups in California during the 50 years after 1848. The results of the survey were compiled and published in 1988 as "Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California." The original publication of Five Views included American Indians, African Americans, Chinese Americans, Japanese Americans, and Mexican Americans. Today, cultural diversity would include many more groups for consideration—Italian, Portuguese, Basque, Russian, and Jewish—or even fifty more views, among them Sicilian, East Indian (known historically as Asian Indian), Filipino, Swiss, Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslav, Armenian, and Korean, to name just a few.

It is essential to remember that cultural diversity does not necessarily imply a certain architectural style. Rather, historic context is far more important. For example, San Jose's Japantown buildings do not look specifically Japanese. The town of Locke (built by Chinese Americans for Chinese Americans) does not look like the "Chinatown" visitors might expect. The Preserve America program provides many examples in California of this phenomenon where the resources in a community do not necessarily look like they were built, or may not have been built, by a specific cultural group but are places they now call home and to which they have brought their own stories and memories. Whatever a neighborhood's resources might look like and whoever built them should not be the deciding factors in assessing significance. As discussed in Five Views, it is the social history of these communities that is significant to the development of California.

Although this offers incredible opportunities for learning from the past and increasing understanding and tolerance of all the stories that make up California's history, it also poses challenges that must be overcome in order for all Californians to gain an appreciation for preservation of these resources. How to best illustrate and commemorate

the many stories of all Californians has been an issue in each of California's state plans since 1995 and will surely continue to be a focus well into the future. With the understanding that public funding to address this and other issues in the future is not likely to increase, the challenge for the preservation community is to address this problem using innovation and technology while working within existing resources. These efforts, although incremental, can sow the seeds of a more culturally diverse approach to historic preservation in California. This in turn will lead to a greater percentage of the population recognizing stories, providing a heightened sense of pride, and demonstrating that all cultures have many things in common—binding agents as it were. It will also result in increased association with and understanding of the historical and cultural resources in their communities.

Preservation is more effective when it better reflects the diversity and multiculturalism of California's communities. A shared public understanding of the value of a historic resource better protects resources. The recognition of vernacular architecture, social history, cultural diversity, and intangible traditions and beliefs greatly expands the diversity of resources with potential to be considered historically significant. Social history allows a building's use, association, and symbolic value to contribute to its significance. Along with the diversity of resources comes a diversity of perspectives on history and what is worth preserving. Just as the significance of a structure is enhanced by viewing it through a wide-angle lens to encompass its landscape, so can the value of history be enhanced by using the broader perspective of diversity. When everyone has the opportunity to be heard, and recognized for their contribution to the American experience, there is a greater potential for a true consensus for preservation.

Information Management

Information management is fundamental to the successful identification, management, and protection of historical resources. Although it is convenient to think of "information management" as a set of computer hardware, data, programs, and the methods for using and accessing them, the term covers a much broader range of issues and activities. Whether by word of mouth, handwritten notes, typed forms, or processed electronic data, the nonstop production and flow of information about historical resources in California is beyond the means of any one agency or organization to manage. Deciding what information to release to whom, and when to release it, is a constant challenge that requires consideration of resource protection, fairness to those seeking information, and the concerns of those whose heritage is represented in part by those resources.

The OHP is the primary keeper of a statewide inventory of this information, but it must find ways to successfully partner with and lead others in order to effectively manage the data for which it is responsible. The OHP manages the inventory and provides access to it through the California Historical Resources Information System, composed of the State Historical Resources Commission, the OHP, and nine regional Information Centers (ICs).

In order to achieve the goals and objectives in this plan, it is imperative that information about historical resources in California be made available to a greater number and wider variety of agencies, organizations, and individuals. It is illogical to expect people—whether they be individuals, non-profit organizations, or public agencies—to care about, plan for, and advocate on behalf of resources of which they are unaware. A primary goal of full digitization of historical and cultural resources information, while respecting the vital importance of confidentially of certain information, is to allow for better decision-making in planning, disaster response, and regulatory functions. It will also allow the public to be aware of resources in their neighborhoods, where they vacation, or simply in general.

Land Use Planning

With the dramatic increase in California's population during the course of the twentieth century, the need to systematically and proactively plan for the development of communities became essential to ensuring that these communities continued to serve the needs of existing and newly arriving residents. The American Planning Association defines the goal of land use planning as being the creation of "more convenient, equitable, healthful, efficient, and attractive places for present and future generations." It points out that good planning helps communities "find the right balance of new development and essential services, environmental protection, and innovative change." With this in mind, it is no wonder that preservationists have long been looking for ways to better integrate their concerns within the larger planning context.

The development of the smart growth movement provides one vehicle for achieving this. Smart growth is an urban planning and transportation theory that concentrates growth in compact, walkable urban centers as a means of avoiding sprawl. The recognition that we can no longer afford to waste our resources, whether they be financial, natural, or human, relates directly to the preservation and adaptive reuse of the material resources and labor represented by historic building stock and infrastructure. Because smart growth promotes mixed use, pedestrian-oriented developments using existing infrastructure, it readily fits with adaptive reuse and revitalization of historic downtowns and neighborhoods, as demonstrated so visibly in Main Street America and Preserve America communities.

Historic preservation takes place primarily at the local level. Preservation succeeds when concerned citizens and property owners, preservation advocates, tribal governments, elected and appointed officials, and other local government decision makers work together to recognize, preserve, and appropriately use the historical and cultural assets of their communities by integrating preservation planning strategies and programs into the broader land use planning process. When these entities understand the benefits historical resources provide and value those resources as contributors to community character and quality of life, preservation will be assured of its rightful place at the table when it comes to land use planning decisions.

The rising number of Certified Local Governments in California may point to a general increase in the number of local governments that are integrating preservation concerns into their broader land use planning efforts, but much more work still needs to be done in this area. According to the League of California Cities, there were 482 incorporated cities in California as of July 2011. If you add to this the 58 counties, there are 540 local governments in this state. Of these, 67, or 12.4 percent, are Certified Local Governments. Although there are surely many additional local governments with preservation programs that have been integrated into their land use planning processes, there is currently no way of counting their numbers or gauging the level of preservation taking place in these communities.

Through outreach and education, involving both traditional and non-traditional partners, preservationists can continue to make inroads in this area. However, ultimately the push to have public agencies (at all levels, including state and federal) better integrate preservation concerns into their broader land use planning efforts must come directly from those agencies' constituents, and must represent a large enough percentage of those constituents to motivate these agencies to change what are often very long-held philosophies and practices.

Climate Action and Sustainability

In its most simple sense, sustainability is the capacity for a system to endure, to survive and thrive over the long term. It is commonly viewed through the lens of environmental stewardship—the responsibility to ensure environmental resources endure over time. As such, the concept of sustainability has become more and more prevalent in the public arena during the past two decades. However, sustainability goes beyond the tangible environment, to also include economic and social dimensions. Whether the concept is viewed from the narrower environmental context or more broadly, sustainability is inherently and intrinsically linked to the stewardship of historical and cultural resources that are valued by a community. As such, it is imperative that the preservation community work to make the public more aware of this relationship.

Preservation of historical resources aids in environmental sustainability by providing a host of environmental benefits. The rehabilitation of existing buildings uses fewer materials than new construction, thereby using less energy in the creation or securing of materials. Additionally, less landfill waste is generated when a building is rehabilitated versus demolished. When a building is demolished, the embodied energy incorporated in that building, which is estimated at 15 to 30 times its annual energy use, is also thrown away. Finally, reusing a historic building versus new construction on vacant land of course preserves open space, which is a vital component in improving a community's quality of life.

Historic preservation also contributes to the economic sustainability of communities. Not only are rehabilitation projects often less expensive than comparable new construction, but preservation provides other economic benefits, most of which are far more important on a community-wide scale than the actual project costs. Rehabilitation projects tend to be more labor intensive, and that labor often comes from local sources. Although these projects do generally use less new materials than new construction, when materials are needed, they are more likely to come from local suppliers.

When communities reuse historical and cultural resources as tourist destinations, they bring much needed tourism income into the local economy, and these direct expenditures represent new money for the area, support community jobs, and further diversify the local economic base. Finally, studies have shown that property values for historic neighborhoods increase at a faster rate than they do for similar homes in non-historic areas.

Few people would question that historical resources contribute to the social, or cultural, sustainability of communities. After all, it is through such resources that communities gain their character and, therefore, preserving these resources is how they sustain that character. The historical resources of a community are its common heritage, its connection to the past. They connect the people living and working in a community through a shared sense of place. As the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 states, "The historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people." That orientation, that shared sense of place, that common connection to the past, are all integral to the social sustainability of the places we call home.

Sustainability of our historical and cultural resources also includes preparing and planning for natural disasters. The destructive impact of natural disasters underscores the critical need to implement disaster preparedness strategies to preserve vulnerable historic buildings and archaeological sites. Without established plans for disaster preparedness, emergency response, and recovery, historical and cultural resources are at risk. There are

many resources available to help those who manage historical resources plan for the steps they will take in the event of a disaster, but more work needs to be done to make the public aware of these resources and the importance of undertaking thorough disaster preparedness planning before a disaster strikes.

As the effects of climate change become increasingly evident, the need to understand the intersection of cultural resources and climate change is ever more pressing. In addition to the above, things such as the effects of sea level rise on archaeological resources, tribal cultural properties, and coastal historic resources require smart and thoughtful solutions. The role that cultural resources practitioners play in developing solutions, in the immediate and long term, on topics such as forest management, reduction of carbon emission from buildings, and the creation of fire-resilient buildings, to name just a few examples, is important to ensuring that mitigation and adaptation goals are met while thoughtfully stewarding important cultural and historic resources.

We must also learn from and provide knowledge to many partners for greater success. Engaging with the many Tribes in California whose traditional cultural knowledge is invaluable to increasing successful outcomes is critical. Tribes have managed changing environments for thousands of years. Not only is it important to help sustain the environment, but also to ensure the continuance of traditional cultural practices that are integral to each respective tribe.

Funding and Incentives

Although the benefits of preservation are widely publicized in terms of aesthetics and cultural and social impacts, the economic benefits are less documented and recognized. However, the fact that preservation work can leverage significant amounts of private capital, create local jobs, and stimulate other economic activities, including heritage tourism, provides a strong basis for supporting existing and new funding and incentives to preserve historical resources. The rehabilitation and preservation of historic properties occurs every day throughout California. This work may involve minor repairs by owners of historic homes and small commercial buildings to large-scale rehabilitations of commercial property. Many of these projects may be eligible for some kind of funding or economic incentive that would benefit the historic property and help to improve the quality of life throughout the surrounding community.

On a statewide basis, the primary incentives for historic properties in California remain the 20 percent Federal Historic Preservation Rehabilitation Tax Credit, the State-sponsored Mills Act Property Tax Abatement Program, and beginning in 2022, the State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit. California continues to rank high among the states in use of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives. Statistics for Mills Act participation cannot be counted on a statewide basis due to a lack of reporting requirements in the law, but approximately 16 percent of local governments in California offer the Mills Act Property Tax Abatement program at some level (cities and counties choose to participate and can put limitations on the level of their participation). Tax abatement through preservation easements (taking the value of the easement as a charitable contribution) is another incentive that is currently used in California but definitely not to its fullest advantage.

Other potential federal or state incentives or sources of funding for preservation include the Save America's Treasures program, the Americans with Disabilities Act tax credit and deduction for making any commercial building accessible, and the use of Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Transportation Enhancement funds, the state Seismic Retrofit Property Tax Exclusion, and State grants that are funded through the sale of bonds when approved by the voters. Additionally, programs like the Preserve America and

Certified Local Government programs provide incentives for preservation through the use of planning grants. Finally, although it is not an outright financial incentive, the California Historical Building Code provides alternative measures for qualified historic buildings that frequently result in rehabilitation cost savings.

However, despite these state and federal incentives, the true wealth of preservation incentives possibilities exists at the local level. Cities and counties throughout California have realized the value of providing incentives of various kinds to property owners to help with the preservation of historical resources. Often these incentives are low-cost or even no cost to the local government in question. Preservation incentives may include regulatory relief (variances) from compliance with current building codes, and planning or zoning restrictions, fee waivers, transfer of development rights, and grant or low-interest loan programs that can provide economic stimulus at the local level. Local incentives are valuable because they can be tailored to the needs and desires of the community where they are being considered. Cities and counties can borrow ideas from others who have tried different types of incentives and can study the effects of different incentives within their local communities to see which are the most useful to their residents and property owners.

None of these incentives, however, help to preserve historical resources unless people are aware of them and choose to use them. That is where the preservation community must do more to spread the word about available funding and incentives, whether they are offered by federal, state, or local governments. Educating property owners and developers about these incentives, and ensuring they are aware of the programs available to them in advance of project planning, is absolutely essential to seeing that the programs are used to their fullest advantage. Additionally, the preservation community must work on developing creative public-private partnerships to develop new funding and incentives, rally the troops, and be prepared and ready for the appropriate time to launch new incentives that would protect, preserve, and rehabilitate California's historical and cultural resources for this and future generations.

Outreach and Education

Outreach and education have always played a primary role in every Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, and this one is no exception. Consistently throughout all the methods of public outreach conducted for this plan, the importance of outreach and education was brought up again and again. Although much has been done in this arena, especially more recently and through the use of new technology, the preservation community still has more work to do if the message is to extend beyond those traditionally reached in the past. Much like with information management, the task is too broad and too important for any one organization or agency to take on alone. Rather, it requires the coordinated efforts of a variety of players, not only in the delivery of information, but in ensuring that information gets into the hands of its intended audiences, whoever and wherever they may be. By reaching out to the many players involved in issues that have a bearing on the preservation of historical resources and educating them about the value of those resources and the proper ways to treat them, a preservation ethic will be fostered within neighborhoods and communities, leading to an increased sense of responsibility for the historical and cultural resources they contain.

The Internet offers many valuable tools for reaching out to preservation's traditional constituencies, as well as to new ones. It can be especially useful for reaching younger audiences, and for encouraging discussion and back-and-forth communication between the public and agencies and organizations engaging in preservation activities. Social

media sites are especially important as they provide opportunities for discussions and speedy sharing of information that would otherwise simply be impossible to do through more traditional communications outlets like static websites, in-person training, and publications. With the Internet's many opportunities, however, come challenges, not the least of which is navigating the myriad sites available to help build and broaden the preservation network. In this arena, as in so many others, partnerships and coordinated planning become paramount so that agencies and organizations work together to carry out mutually agreed upon action plans and do not duplicate efforts.

Heritage Tourism

The National Trust for Historic Preservation defines heritage tourism as "traveling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past." Travel industry officials generally view heritage tourism as one segment of a larger category of travel, often called cultural tourism, which includes visiting historic sites as well as museums and other venues to experience and learn about arts and history. Various studies over the past few decades have shown a growing interest in travelers' desire to experience artistic, cultural, and historic activities, and indicate that heritage or cultural travelers spend significantly more money per trip, resulting in a greater investment in the communities they visit versus other types of travelers. This spending provides direct support to cultural and heritage venues and increases public and private support for preservation by demonstrating the economic value of historical resources to communities.

California has benefited and will continue to benefit from the growth of cultural and heritage tourism, both because of its rich heritage and its position as a top travel destination. Heritage tourism does, however, pose challenges in addition to offering rewards. Historic preservation professionals and those in the tourism industry must build relationships and learn to communicate effectively, so that each can learn and benefit from the other's strengths and knowledge. Heritage tourism also requires regular and effective communication between those agencies and organizations operating on a statewide basis and those that are more regional or local in their focus. By forming and building strong partnerships between the preservation community and those involved with promoting and coordinating travel in the Golden State, historical and cultural resources will become more well-known and appreciated by a broader range of citizens of and visitors to California.

In Conclusion

In preserving our state's far-ranging cultural resources, it is this plan's overarching policy to be as inclusionary as possible. The full range of resources resulting from virtually all forms of human activity are regarded as potentially significant. Buildings, structures, objects, districts, and historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, as well as landscapes and traditional cultural properties, will be included as the Office of Historic Preservation and its partners seek to carry out the goals and objectives in this plan. Property types as yet unknown may well be regarded in the future as a significant part of the past. As historical knowledge progresses, it is important to examine new properties for their potential significance, and also to reexamine some that may not have been fully understood at an earlier time. Older surveys focused on architectural significance or more obvious historic themes and may have missed significant resources that should have been evaluated in another context. This plan, therefore, encourages everyone involved in preservation in this state to adopt a broad view in identifying new themes and developing historic contexts that will enrich historical appreciation and understanding of California's wealth of historical and cultural resources.

Appendix A: Plan History and Background

Preparation of a Statewide Historic Preservation Plan is a requirement of all states participating in the federal historic preservation program and is necessary in order to receive financial support from the federal Historic Preservation Fund. The National Historic Preservation Act (Section 101(b)(3)(c)) instructs the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to "prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan." National Park Service guidelines for the federal historic preservation program further require that such a plan: "(1) meets the circumstances of each State; (2) achieves broad-based public and professional involvement throughout the State; (3) takes into consideration issues affecting the broad spectrum of historic and cultural resources within the State; (4) is based on the analyses of resource data and user needs; (5) encourages the consideration of historic preservation within broader planning environments at the federal, state, and local levels; and (6) is implemented by SHPO operation."

The first California History Plan, developed in 1973, could be considered California's first Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. That plan was a dual-purpose document that discussed both the operations of State Historic Parks by the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the external historic preservation programs managed by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)—a logical connection as the OHP has always been administratively housed in the Department of Parks and Recreation. (It should be noted that since the creation of the first California History Plan, California State Parks has continued to update it, with the latest version of the plan released in 2010.)

The first stand-alone Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, titled "Forging a Future with a Past: Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation for California," was developed by the OHP in 1997. The plan identified seven broad goals to address seventeen issues facing preservation at that time. Not surprisingly, those issues still remain, to various degrees, and the goals that plan identified are still in many ways relevant today, although much work has been done toward their achievement.

The 1997 State Plan was then updated in 2000. The 2000-2005 State Plan served to update and augment the issues addressed in the 1997 plan and carried forward the vision, goals, and objectives identified in the 1997 plan. Following the 2000 plan, and meeting a new timeline for plan development agreed upon by the National Park Service and the OHP, a new State Plan was released in 2006. The 2006 plan identified ten issues and developed goals and objectives to address each specific issue. In 2013 a new plan was developed that took a more holistic approach to defining how we can all work to help achieve a common vision for preservation in California. Most of the ideas put forward in the 2013 plan remain relevant today and, for this reason, this 2019-2023 plan is an update of the vision, goals and objectives put forward in 2013.

Previous State Plans are available on the OHP website at https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/stateplan.

Appendix B: Plan Process and Methodology

This State Plan was prepared by staff of the California Office of Historic Preservation, in consultation with the State Historical Resources Commission, California's preservation community, and the general public. The OHP team who worked on this plan included Jenan Saunders, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer; Anmarie Medin, Supervisor of the Archaeology and Environmental Review Unit; Diane Barclay, Outreach and Communications Coordinator; Amanda Blosser and Ron Parsons, Historians in the Local Government and Environmental Review Unit; Mark Huck, Restoration Architect in the Architecture and Environmental Review Unit; William Burg, Historian in the Registration and Environmental Review Unit; and Alicia Perez and Brendon Greenaway, Archaeologists in the Archaeology and Environmental Review Unit. State Historic Preservation Officer Julianne Polanco often participated in team meetings as well as in some of the public listening sessions held for the plan. Additionally, discussions about the plan and public feedback received were held with the State Historical Resources Commissioners on multiple occasions.

This plan relies on ideas and opinions shared with the OHP during the public outreach carried out in 2017 and 2018. This outreach included a series of in person and online listening sessions, an online survey, and a number of one-on-one interviews conducted by OHP staff.

Outreach began with an online survey from November 2016 through April 2017. The survey asked about critical public needs or concerns in California communities. It then moved into questions that asked respondents to consider the goals and issues identified in the 2013-2017 State Plan, ranking them in priority order and requesting information about any new issues that should be included in the new plan. It then asked for information about tools that would be the most effective in preserving historical resources and specific tasks that could be undertaken in support of preservation. There were 435 responses to the survey.

Letters were mailed to all the members of the California State Legislature in December 2017 informing them of the State Plan effort and inviting them to take the online survey and to be interviewed for the plan.

Listening sessions took place in February and March 2017. In-person sessions were held in Sacramento, Redding, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Berkeley. There were also two on-line listening sessions. In addition, an in-person session focused on tribal issues was held in Sacramento as well as an online session focused on tribal issues. More than 50 people attended the listening sessions collectively.

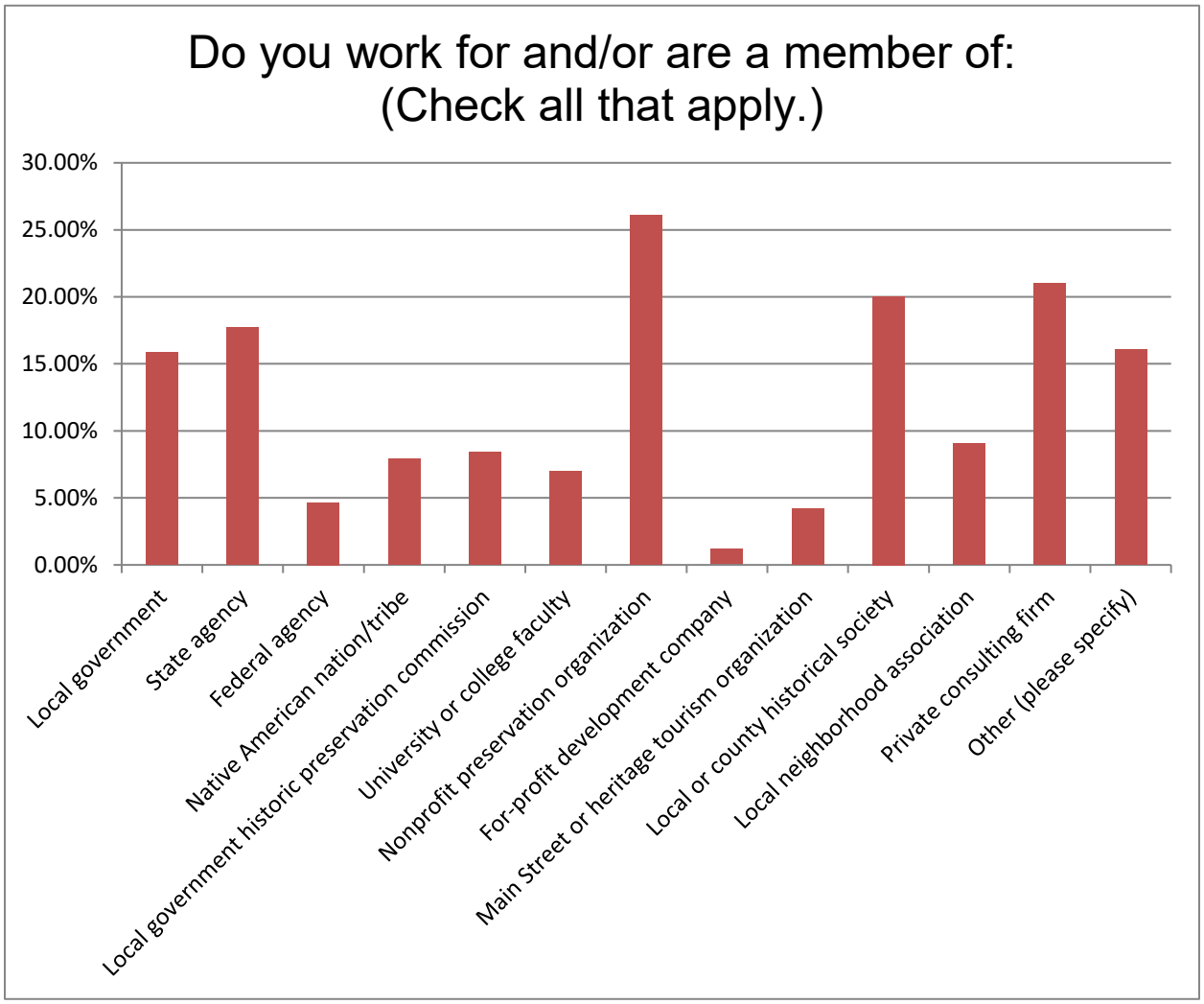
In March 2017 letters were mailed to the chairs of 180 tribal governments in California, inviting them to complete the general online survey and notifying them about a second online survey using the same questions that were posed to those attending the tribal listening sessions. The letter also informed them of the OHP's plan to conduct one-on-one interviews and asked them to follow up with the Deputy SHPO if they were interested in being interviewed and/or in having another member of their tribe interviewed.

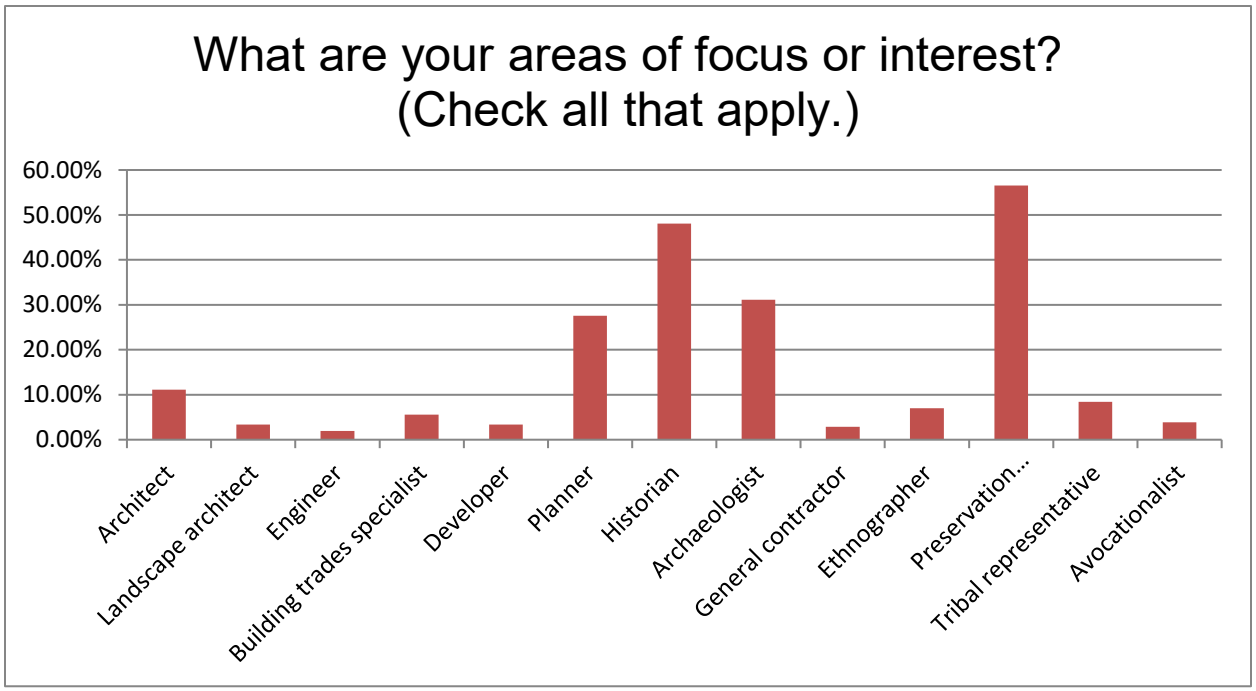
To wrap up the outreach efforts, one-on-one interviews were conducted by OHP staff with more than 45 individuals representing both the preservation community and the greater cultural community in California.

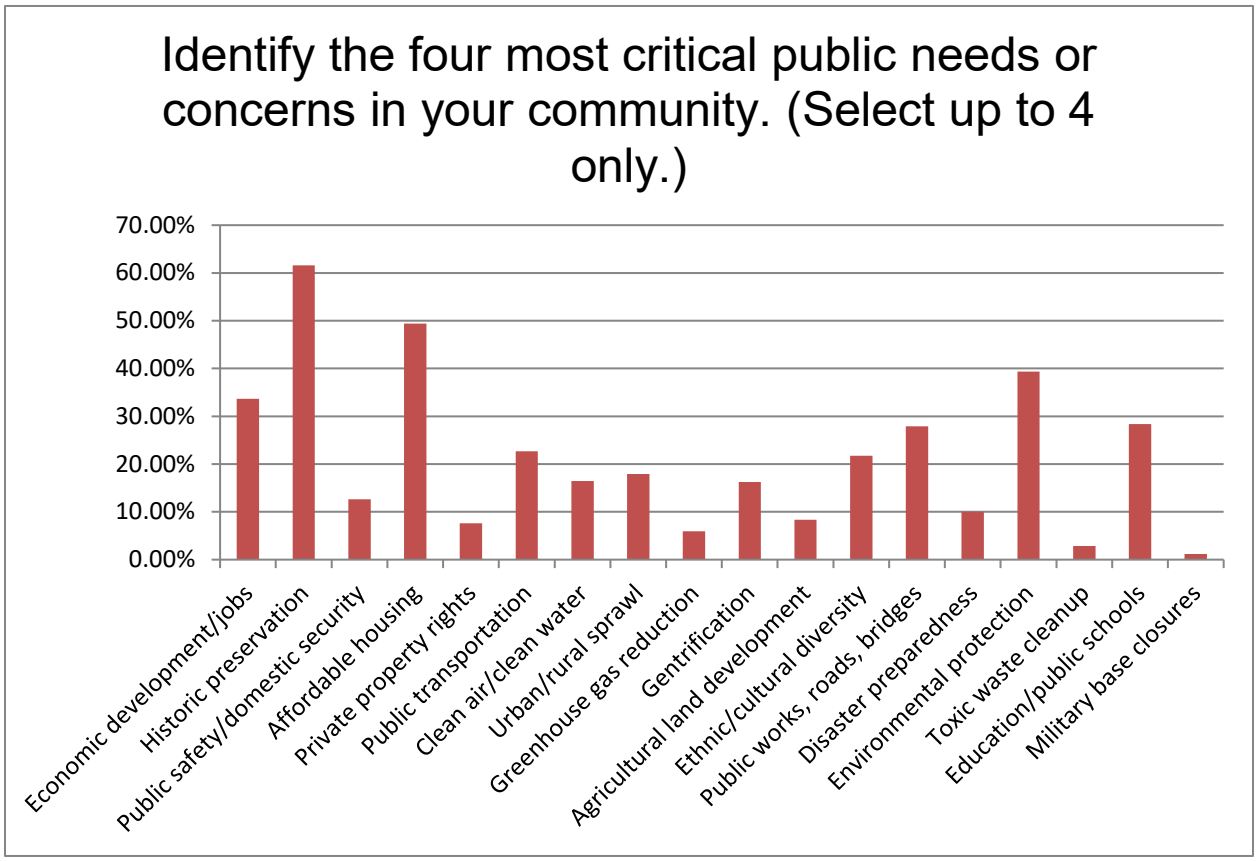
All of these public outreach efforts were announced as widely as possible, and the OHP took steps to ensure information reached both traditional and non-traditional preservation

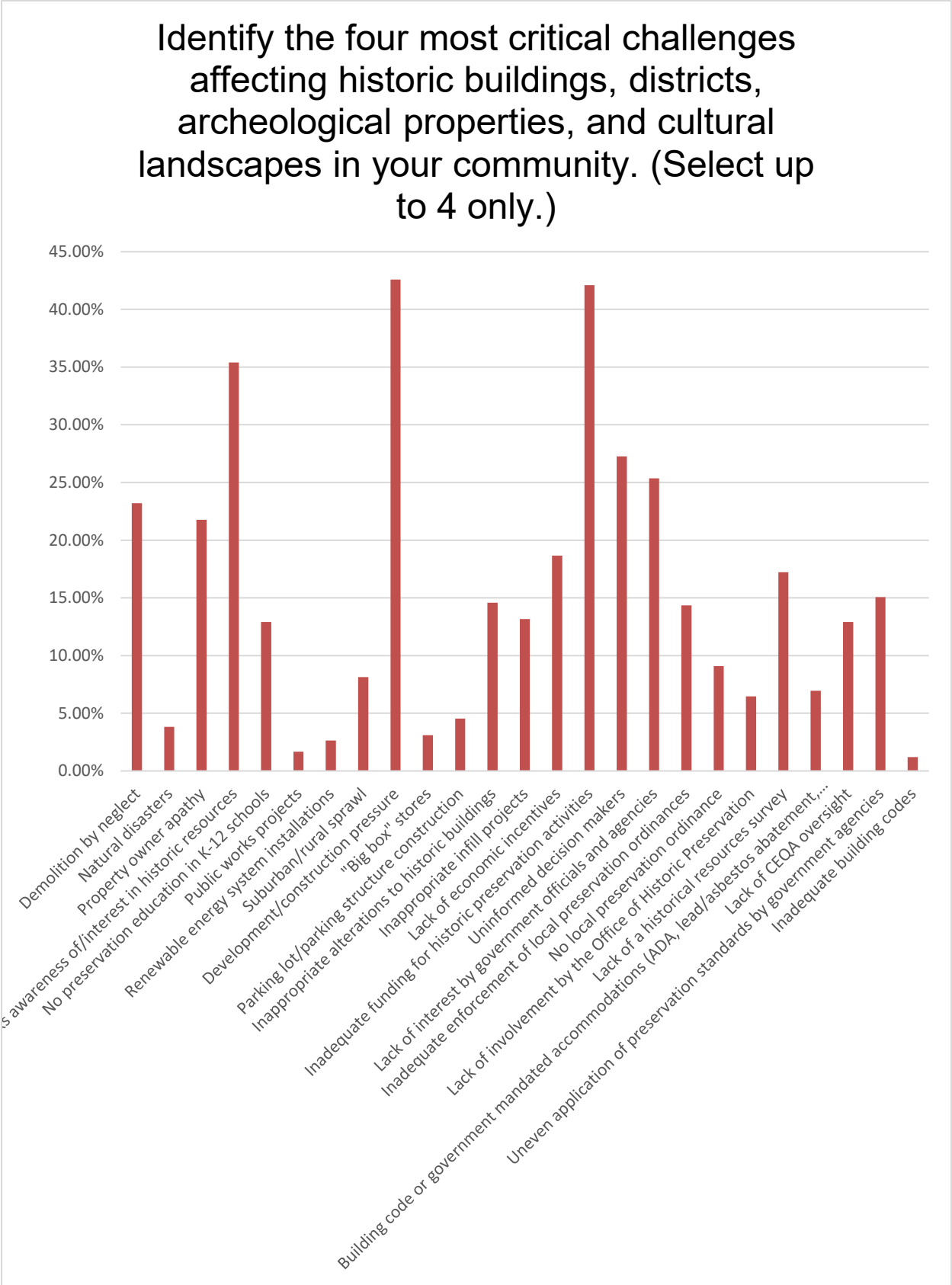
partners such as tribes, elected officials, state and federal agencies, developers, regional planning agencies, energy companies, community groups, and environmental organizations. All opportunities for public comment were announced to the OHP's email list of approximately 1,200 individuals and organizations, and this email list includes many organizations that would not normally be considered part of the preservation community, such as planning and development agencies, religious groups, youth organizations, recreationalists and recreation providers, land conservancies, and developer and realtor groups. In addition to the OHP's email list, various agencies and organizations were asked to share the information with their employees or members through their own email blasts, newsletters, and websites. All the opportunities for public comment listed above were announced and promoted through the OHP's Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Survey Results Charts



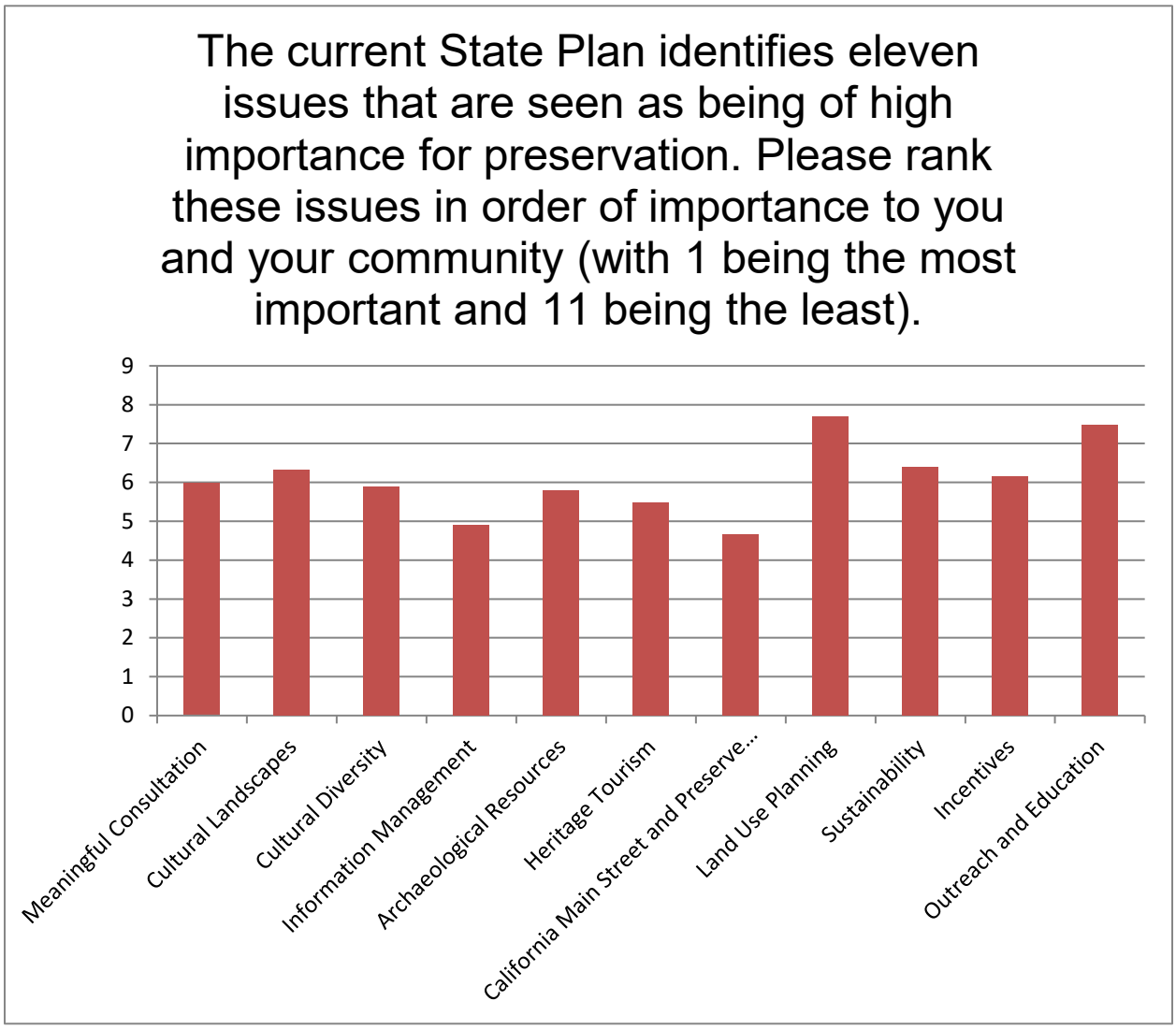

What are your areas of focus or interest? (Check all that apply.)
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
Architect
Landscape architect
Engineer
Building trades specialist
Developer
Planner
Historian
Archaeologist
General contractor
Ethnographer
Preservation...
Tribal representative
Avocationalist

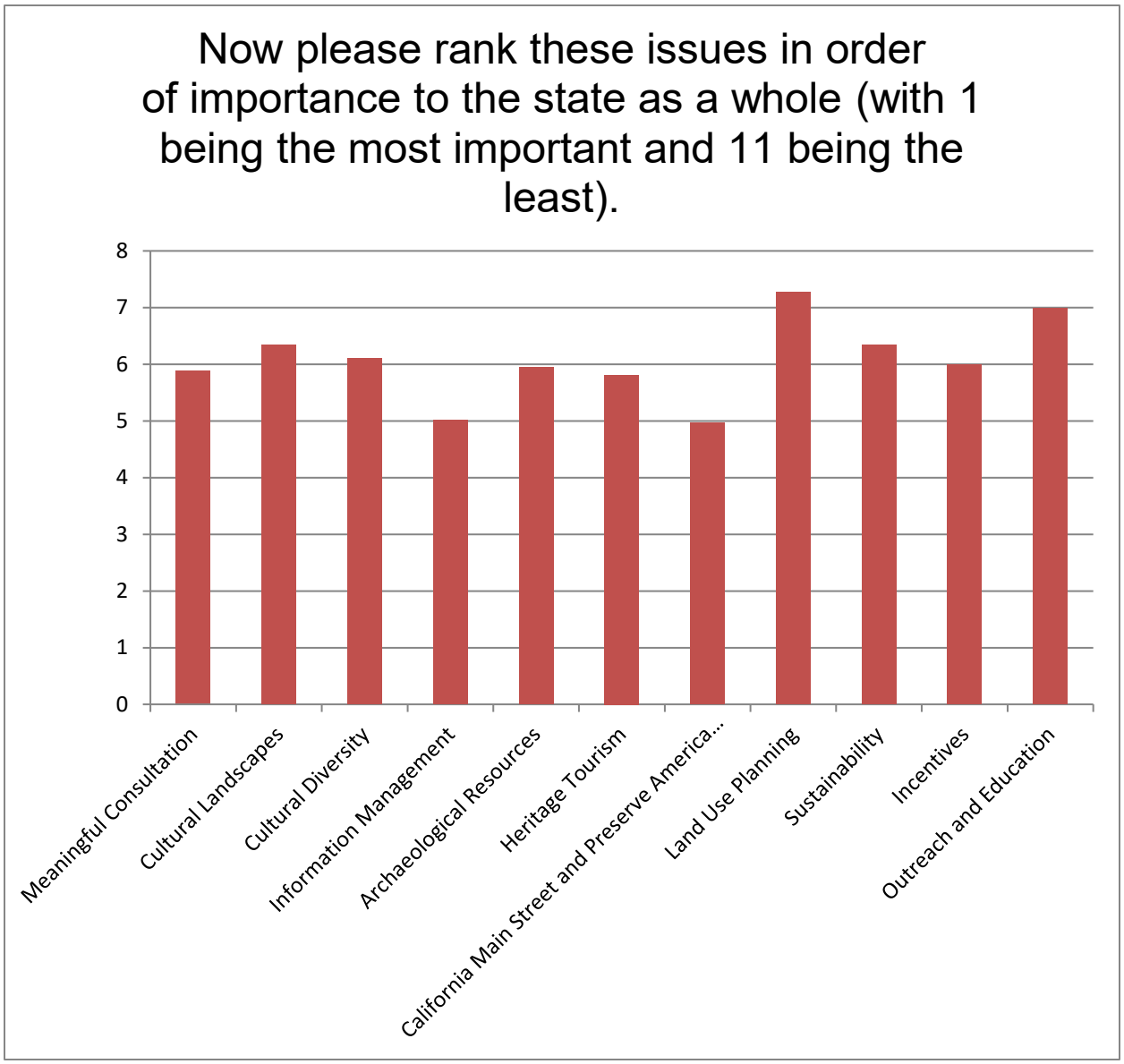

Identify the four most critical public needs or concerns in your community. (Select up to 4 only.)
70.00%
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
Economic development/jobs
Historic preservation
Public safety/domestic security
Affordable housing
Private property rights
Public transportation
Clean air/clean water
Urban/rural sprawl
Greenhouse gas reduction
Gentrification
Agricultural land development
Ethnic/cultural diversity
Public works, roads, bridges
Disaster preparedness
Environmental protection
Toxic waste cleanup
Education/public schools
Military base closures


Identify the four most critical challenges affecting historic buildings, districts, archeological properties, and cultural landscapes in your community. (Select up to 4 only.)
45.00%
40.00%
35.00%
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
Demolition by neglect
Natural disasters
Property owner apathy
s awareness of/interest in historic resources
No preservation education in K-12 schools
Public works projects
Renewable energy system installations
Suburban/rural sprawl
Development/construction pressure
"Big box" stores
Parking lot/parking structure construction
Inappropriate alterations to historic buildings
Inappropriate infill projects
Lack of economic incentives
Uninformed decision makers
Lack of preservation activities
Lack of interest by government officials and agencies
Inadequate funding for historic preservation ordinances
Inadequate enforcement of local preservation ordinance
No local preservation ordinance
Lack of involvement by the Office of Historic Preservation
Lack of a historical resources survey
Building code or government mandated accommodations (ADA, lead/asbestos abatement,...
Lack of CEQA oversight
Uneven application of preservation standards by government agencies
Inadequate building codes


The current State Plan puts forward five broad goals (each with four objectives). Please rank these goals in order of value/importance to you and your community (with 1 being the most valuable and 5 being the least).
5
4
3
2
1
0
Goal 1: Redefine "Preservation"
Goal 2: Develop Partnerships
Goal 3: Contribute to Community
Goal 4: Foster a Preservation Ethic
Goal 5: Protect Historical and Cultural Resources


Now please rank these goals in order of value/importance to the state as a whole (with 1 being the most valuable and 5 being the least).
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
Goal 1: Redefine "Preservation"
Goal 2: Develop Partnerships
Goal 3: Contribute to Community
Goal 4: Foster a Preservation Ethic
Goal 5: Protect Historical and Cultural Resources


The current State Plan identifies eleven issues that are seen as being of high importance for preservation. Please rank these issues in order of importance to you and your community (with 1 being the most important and 11 being the least).
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Meaningful Consultation
Cultural Landscapes
Cultural Diversity
Information Management
Archaeological Resources
Heritage Tourism
California Main Street and Preserve...
Land Use Planning
Sustainability
Incentives
Outreach and Education


Now please rank these issues in order of importance to the state as a whole (with 1 being the most important and 11 being the least).
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Meaningful Consultation
Cultural Landscapes
Cultural Diversity
Information Management
Archaeological Resources
Heritage Tourism
California Main Street and Preserve America...
Land Use Planning
Sustainability
Incentives
Outreach and Education

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Appendix D: Historical Resources of California, An Overview

The history of California has left its clear mark on the physical environment and character of the state. Although Californians have traditionally prided themselves on their enthusiastic embrace of the new, much remains from the past that serves to create a unique and rich pattern of historical resources. Representative examples of California's unique and rich cultural landscape include the California Indian basket material gathering areas throughout California, the remains of abandoned military forts and settlements in the deserts of southern California, sunken Spanish galleons, Yankee merchant vessels and Chinese sampans along the coast, stone and barbed-wire fences stretching across the foothills and valleys, vineyards and orchards covering the irrigated lands of the Central Valley, and resort communities adjacent to high altitude lakes in the Sierra Nevada. As of 2022, the SHPO's inventory of properties listed on the National Register and/or California Register comprise more than 43,500 buildings, 5,300 structures, 600 objects, 1,500 sites, and 1,100 districts.

The Prehistoric Era

The prehistoric past of California is as diverse as the landscape itself. In general, California's environments are divided into the following eight Archaeological Regions, with each having with its own pattern of material culture and chronology: North Coast, San Francisco Bay, North Eastern, Central Coast, Central Valley, Southern Coast, Sierra Nevada, and Desert. Adding to the relative complexity of the state's prehistory, six of the regions are further divided into sub-regions that contain variations on their overall archaeological patterns. The following represents a general base-line perspective of California prehistory which, inevitably, is subject to change as archaeological research continues its study of the material record.

All six basic American Indian languages (Algic, Athapascan, Hokan, Penutian, Uto-Aztecan, and Yukian), representing discrete waves of human migration, are found within the state's boundaries. This phenomenon gives California a singular distinction as no other state contains all six, representing the earliest (Yukian) to the latest (Athapascan) movements of human populations out of Asia and across the Bering Strait. It is estimated that during Pre-Columbian times, approximately 20 percent of the nearly 500 languages spoken north of Mexico were articulated within the present-day boundary of the state.

The earliest human migrations into California likely coincided with retreating glacial ice at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, or Ice Age, approximately 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. The first populations were sparse, nomadic, possibly spoke an early dialect of Yuki or perhaps some other language now lost to time, and occupied a much different landscape than that of today. Shaped by a cooler and wetter climate, conifers grew in low foothills now covered in oaks, the coastline extended further into the Pacific Ocean, and the Mojave Desert contained numerous deep lakes that were created by glacial melt. The land too supported now extinct species of bear, bison, horse, mammoth, saber-tooth tiger, sloth, and wolf. Early settlement patterns indicate that inland sites were located on shorelines of ancient lakes and marshes while those in coastal areas tended to occur along old stream channels and estuaries.

As the Pleistocene epoch gradually warmed into our current climate, or the Holocene epoch, a broad spectrum of environmental niches developed that contained relatively unique biotic and mineral resources. Prehistoric populations continued to move into the region, occupied the niches, and produced material cultures, or artifacts, that reflected

distinct adaptations to individual environments. It has been presumed that after 2000 BCE there were no large-scale climatic disruptions and that the chief reasons for cultural variance among regions, besides "normal" change through time, were based upon adaptation to regional environments. Because of California's environmental diversity, many regions offered an abundance of certain resources and a scarcity of others. Since there was very little cultivated agriculture (limited to the extreme southeastern portion of the region along the lower Colorado River), resource availability influenced local population size, settlement location, and temporary or permanent use, and favored trade and economic interdependence. Some nomadic behavior is presumed, possibly on an annual basis to take advantage of seasonal resources. In some favored locations, the natural bounty was adequate to sustain permanent settlement. Today, the prehistory of the state, ranging between 160 and 15,000 years ago, is largely understood by the material cultures that were created by the people who adapted to the physical environments they inhabited.

The Prehistoric Material Record

The study of archaeology relies upon the material record. The prehistoric material record in California is rich in the remains of basketry, flaked stone, ground stone, shell beads, faunal bone, rock art, house features, and midden areas.

Basketry

Basketry is perhaps one of the most visually impressive and unique archaeological materials in California, with the basket weaving of some California tribes renowned internationally. Baskets were the primary carrying and storage vessels in most of California; many were woven tight enough to store water, while other baskets were lined with asphaltum or pitch to become watertight. Baskets were the principal cooking vessels throughout much of the state, as opposed to ceramic pottery which occurs in very limited amounts in the southern and easternmost reaches of the state. Unfortunately, baskets are very fragile in an archaeological sense and infrequently preserved, let alone recovered intact, but those that are recovered are often invaluable sources of information and serve as an excellent opportunity for interpretation.

Flaked Stone/Atl Atl/ Bow and Arrow

Flaked stone is perhaps one of the most ubiquitous archaeological materials. Flaked stone technology is commonly made of obsidian as well as chalcedony, cryptocrystaline silicate, ignumbrite, rhyolite, and even basalt. Flaked stone is used to create blades for many uses, the most well-known being projectile points. Projectile points take many shapes ranging from leaf-shaped and lanceolate, to corner, side, and base notched, and unnotched triangular points of various sizes. There are several different point typologies and classifications used in different regions of California, with many in need of further refinement. These flaked stone points can be divided into types based upon: (1) the base configuration; (2) the presence and location of notches, and (3) the blade edge treatment. The regional and chronological distributions of point types in California correlate with changes in population distribution.

One of the most significant distinctions between projectile point types, of which there are many in California, is the shift from the atl atl, or dart thrower, to the bow and arrow. The atl atl was the primary technology up to about 1,500 years ago and consists of a notched shaft used to increase the throwing strength and range of a dart. As a result, points were generally larger earlier in history and became significantly smaller after adoption of the

bow and arrow. The adoption of the bow and arrow varies across California, with some arrow points dating to as early as 2,400 years ago, with other regions adopting the bow and arrow as late as roughly 1,500 years ago.

Ground Stone

Ground stone tools and features are primarily associated with the processing of seeds and nuts. They normally work in pairs of associated tools, such as the mono and metate and mortar and pestle. Metates and mortars occur both in portable form and stationary in bedrock and large boulders. Mortars, stone bowls, were used to pound acorns and other seeds with a pestle to create a flour. Mortar cups and cupules can occur in a large variety of sizes for different processing stages. Metates, flat grinding surfaces, were used in conjunction with monos, similar to a stone rolling pin, for hulling pine nuts in eastern California. Ground stone features have the potential for adjacent botanical deposits.

Faunal

Many archaeological sites contain faunal, or animal, remains. Typically, faunal components include bones and shells, from a wide range of species. These materials can provide substantial information, including subsistence activities, seasonality, and the potential for carbon dating of materials. In addition to the remains of food, bone and antler were frequently used as tools, such as needles, awls, and picks.

Shell Beads

Shell beads warrant specific attention in the archaeology of California, as the materials persist throughout much of the state. Shell beads are significant archaeologically because they were widely traded throughout and even beyond the state. Additionally, they are easily dated through carbon dating. Shell beads are integrated into the religious regalia of several cultures in the state, as well as serving as a form of currency in some parts of California.

Rock Art

Rock art in California can take the form of painted pictographs, carved petroglyphs, and geoglyphs or intaglios. The two basic techniques are painting, with the fingers or a fiber brush, and pecking or incising. The type of rock dictated the art form, and approximately ninety percent of the rock art documented to date is located south of San Francisco. Paintings generally predominate where the rock is light colored and natural caves or rock shelters occur. In the forests and foothills of northern California, incising and pecking on light-colored rocks was the preferred technique. Where the basic rock is basaltic in the desert regions bordering Nevada and Oregon, the designs were pecked into the dark patinated surfaces.

Motivation for creating rock art varies across cultures and may have included puberty, fertility, hunting, weather control, and healing. As a result of minimal ethnographic data available in many locations, some of the purposes of rock art are unclear although there are many varying hypotheses. Some rock art occurs in relative isolation, while in other parts of the state it occurs in large concentrations with thousands of images within a roughly half-mile radius. Rock art, in general, is difficult to attribute to a specific date as it is typically made of materials that cannot be reliably dated; instead, reliance on artifact associations, when present, is necessary to establish chronological control.

House Features/Settlement Sites/Midden Areas

Settlement sites often involve the construction, both planned and incidental, of features. Such features include hearths, a recurrent source of datable material, in addition to remains of foods. Houses and structures frequently used earthworks of some kind, which often remain visible long after the structure has been removed. Houses and other structures normally leave behind a contained deposit of domestic refuse in addition to flattening and debris clearing for floors. Accumulated domestic refuse, or midden, can form significant mounds, often in a rich soil matrix resulting from organic refuse, such as the shell mounds of the San Francisco Bay area. Midden soils can also be found deposited in many other repeated or long-term settlement sites and be a source of significant data.

Note: This general overview discusses only some of the prehistoric archaeological materials that are often identified during archaeological work in the state of California. This is not meant to be an exhaustive listing and discussion of the material culture of the many tribes and cultures of California, nor is it meant to fully illustrate the great degree of variability within the material types found throughout the state.

Tribal Cultural Resources

All of the items described above have important cultural value to California Native American tribes, quite distinct from the Western scientific value that archaeologists ascribe to them. Tribes know their past and find that archaeological sites and cultural remains are important for more that learning about human lifeways. These remains and locations are physical manifestations of each tribe's long connection to Mother Earth, evidence of their continued presence, and vital for their continued cultural identity. Tribes ascribe value to landscape elements that archaeologists historically have not studied, such as riverscapes, plant gathering areas, or rock outcrops that are locations for important cultural ceremonies. More importantly, Tribes identify connectivity among these elements, having a world view that sees all elements as interrelated. It is frequently difficult to fit this world view into the current regulatory context that governs land use in California.

The Historic Era

The first documented European contact with California was during the 1542-43 Spanish expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo up the coast from Mexico as far as Monterey. With no evidence of gold or silver to encourage conquest, and no competition, the Spanish had little interest in further exploration at that time. In 1579 Sir Francis Drake of England came ashore north of Spain's northernmost claim in the region of present-day San Diego. Most likely Drake landed at the bay now named after him approximately thirty miles north of San Francisco. He stayed long enough to repair and restock his ships, claiming the land for England as Nova Albion, Latin for "New Britain." If any of Drake's crew remained behind, they left no record.

By the late 1700s many other countries were becoming active in Pacific exploration, and the Spanish Crown realized that their claim to land north of Mexico was not assured without colonization. As a result, the Franciscan Order was chosen to establish missions in Alta California, intended as a short-term method for advancing and consolidating the frontier. Twenty-one missions, built with Indian labor, were founded by the Franciscans south to north, from San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 to San Francisco Solano in Sonoma in 1821. These missions are some of California's most well-known historical resources, serving both as places of worship and locations for learning about this important part of the state's history.

In addition to a small military guard at each mission, there was usually a larger military post nearby, with four presidios, or fortified bases, established at San Diego (1769), Monterey (1770), San Francisco (1776), and Santa Barbara (1782). During the course of Spanish occupation, the Russians kept to the north, establishing Fort Ross in 1812 as the southernmost settlement in the Russian colonization of the North American continent.

In theory, the missions were temporary, each intended to be secularized ten years after its founding. In practice, the entire system was not secularized until well after Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822. The territorial governor who dissolved the mission system in 1834 intended for half the mission land and properties to be distributed to the mission Indians, and died before he could implement his intent. Governors that followed distributed mission lands to about 700 people, up to 50,000 acres per person. Some ranchos were even larger because requests were made in the name of multiple family members. Land ownership conferred great power within the region, at least until the Land Act of 1851 redefined who held rights to the ranchos, requiring proof of ownership. A barter economy relied on cowhides, sometimes called "California banknotes," and tallow.

The whaling industry and China trade brought American ships to the Pacific Coast in the early nineteenth century, and overland migration began in 1841. In early 1845 the American annexation of Texas caused Mexico to sever diplomatic relations with the United States, and war was declared in May 1846. The Bear Flag of the California Republic was raised over the plaza at Sonoma June 14, 1846, and within three weeks, American naval forces formally proclaimed American rule over the presidios and coastal towns. Gold was discovered at Coloma in 1848, sparking the gold rush that began the following year and accelerating statehood in 1850. Until the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, California remained relatively isolated, developing an economy and culture mostly independent of the national framework.

Gold Mining

Gold in California occurred in three locations—the fluviatile placers or the rubble of running streams, quartz veins in the rocks comprising the mountains, and the auriferous gravels found above existing streams on high slopes or ridges. For the first years after 1849, the fluviatile placers were the easier to mine and could be mined by individual miners or small groups using pans and later rockers, long toms, and sluices. Extracting the gold from the quartz veins required more labor and capital, as tunneling and shoring were required to reach the gold. To extract gold from the auriferous gravels required hydraulic mining, which was extremely capital intensive because it required an extensive system of dams, reservoirs, ditches, and flumes to collect and transport water to the mining site. Hydraulic mining utilized massive amounts of water shot through giant nozzles or hydraulic monitors at high pressure against the hillsides containing gold. The process would wash away the hillside, sending the residue through sluices to extract the gold, and then dumping the remaining debris into the nearest river or stream. The debris dumped into the rivers resulted in adverse effects on downstream users in many ways—making the water unusable for either agricultural or domestic uses, causing flooding, and making the streams unnavigable for steamships. It is estimated between the mid-1850s and 1885, approximately 648 million cubic yards of debris were dumped into just four rivers, the Yuba, Bear, American, and Feather. In September 1882 Edwards Woodruff, a Marysville property owner, filed suit against the North Bloomfield Mine and all other mines along the Yuba River, asking for a perpetual injunction against dumping mining debris into rivers. On January 7, 1884, Federal Judge Lorenzo Sawyer issued a decree prohibiting the dumping of debris into the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries. The era of hydraulic mining in the Sierra Nevada Mountains was over. The damage caused by

hydraulic mining can be seen today at the Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park. Today gold mining continues in California, but at a smaller scale, and the state now trails four other states in total annual production. In 1976 the California Division of Mines and Geology estimated that through 1968, a total of more than 106 million ounces of gold had been mined in California.

Railroads

On July 1, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 (12 Stat. 489), which authorized extensive land grants and issued government bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad to construct a transcontinental railroad. Construction of the railroad was completed on May 10, 1869, when the "Golden Spike" was hammered into place, connecting the two systems at Promontory, Utah. Now it was possible to travel coast to coast by train in eight days, instead of the previous months' long travel either by sea or overland by wagon train. By 1883 California had additional interstate railroads servicing it and had an extensive system of intrastate railroads that greatly aided the development of agriculture, industry, and commerce, the growth of cities and towns, and trade with other states and foreign countries. Railroad-related historical resources abound in California and are often among the most treasured resources in a community. In addition to tracks, stations, roundhouses, and maintenance buildings, some of which are mammoth in size, California is home to a wealth of railroad-related objects such as engines and cars, many of which are still in operation.

Agriculture

One of the reasons the Spanish established the Mission system in California was the early development of livestock, field crops, and horticulture to feed the settlers and to provide economic activity for the converted Indians. With increased population caused by the discovery of gold, the cattle and sheep industries rapidly grew in size, with cattle and sheep being driven into California from Texas and the southwest. In the 1850s the production of wheat began, and by 1889 California was the second largest producer of wheat. About that time, the production of fruits, nuts, and vegetables was increasing, and by 1905 that production exceeded the production of wheat as the major crops being grown in California. Viticulture in California has a long tradition dating back to the mission era and the later development of wineries in the Sonoma and Napa Valleys in the late 19th century when some of the state's oldest wineries were founded. Today, thanks in large part to the 1976 Judgment of Paris competition where Californian wines beat French wines in both categories, California accounts for nearly 90 percent of wine production in the U.S.

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, the subsequent construction of extensive intrastate and interstate railroad systems, and the development of refrigerated rail cars, California was able to transport its agricultural products throughout the United States and to foreign countries. By 1948 California became the largest agricultural producing state, a distinction that it still holds today.

After 1890 the number of acres using irrigation systems increased, which also increased the demand on groundwater. By the 1930s it was apparent that existing sources of groundwater were inadequate to meet the need, so farmers began to request both state and federal assistance in constructing major water projects. In 1935 the Central Valley Project, which originally was a state project, was taken over by the federal Bureau of Reclamation, and after 1937 construction was begun on a massive dam and conveyance system. In the 1960s the California Water Project was constructed, resulting in an increase of water for agriculture and domestic use by urban areas.

The need for water—for agriculture, people, and industries such as mining—led to the construction of major water conveyance systems that now are a large part of California's network of utilitarian historical resources. These resources include canals, ditches, flumes, reservoirs, dams, levees, and various other structures and objects involved in the holding and moving of water from one location to another, as well as the visible impacts to the natural landscape that occurred as a result of these activities.

Military Posts/Bases

After the end of the Mexican War and the acquisition of California by the United States in 1848, all of the Presidios except for Santa Barbara were acquired by the War Department and reinforced and/or enlarged. In response to the gold rush and the start of emigration to California, the U. S. Army established forts throughout the state to protect strategic routes into it. During the 1850s, Army engineers determined that San Diego and San Francisco were the only usable deep-water harbors in California, and the harbor defenses at both locations were strengthened.

However, defense spending on military bases in California languished until the late 1930s, when the potential threat of another world war loomed. After the attack on Pearl Harbor and the initiation of fighting in the Pacific Theater during World War II, defense spending in California increased quickly for several reasons—the potential threat of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast during the first two years of the war; the major portion of the fighting by American forces in the Pacific Theater was conducted by the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Marine Corps, who needed both operational and logistical bases along the West Coast; and because the State had large areas of undeveloped lands, a wide diversity of geographic features, and temperate weather. Consequently, major Army bases like Fort Ord, Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Camp Roberts, and the Desert Training Center in the Mojave Desert; major Navy and Marine Corps bases in San Francisco, San Diego, Camp Pendleton, and Inyokern (later named China Lake); and Army Air Force bases like McClellan, Mather, Travis, Hamilton, and the dry lakebed at Muroc (later named Edwards) were established or enlarged. Many of these installations have survived and are an important part of the state's history both in terms of national defense and the discovery of major technological advances in areas like flight and aerospace. However, base closures in the last two decades have proved challenging for historic preservation and economic development. Further closures may be on the horizon as well.

Logging

In the early 1800s, logging and lumbering was occurring in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, but the quantity produced was small because the trees were cut by hand and the logs were converted into planks by the whipsawing method, in which a large two-handed saw was used by two sawyers. Ironically, James Marshall was building a sawmill that would be powered by water when gold was discovered in 1848. The subsequent gold rush increased the demand for lumber by both the miners and the residents of commercial towns like San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton. By the late 1800s, steam powered equipment like steam donkeys, logging locomotives, and steam-powered sawmills greatly increased the supply of lumber from California's forests. Demand for lumber was driven by the increasing agricultural production, increasing population, and the building booms that occurred in the early and mid-1900s. Production from public lands peaked in the late 1970s at approximately 2 billion board feet. Since then, the production has steadily declined because public lands were being designated as wilderness and for uses such as wildlife habitat and watershed protection. Also contributing to the decline was the

enactment of a state law in 1973 that established more comprehensive forest management practices in regard to logging.

Trails, Roads, and Highways

Prior to contact with Euro-Americans, the Indian tribes living in California had established systems of trails throughout the state that were both utilitarian (e.g., used for trade, inter-tribal relations, hunting and gathering, and procurement of natural resources) and sacred (e.g., part of the tribes' cultural landscapes) in their use. The trails were located both within and outside of the state, providing access to modern-day Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and Mexico. Later those trails were used by the Spanish and Mexican explorers such as Juan Bautista de Anza in 1775 and later traders from Santa Fe along the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (NHT). After California became an American territory, emigrants and the military used Indian trails as the routes for both the California and Pony Express NHTs, the Butterfield Overland Mail, and the Mojave Road through the Mojave Desert. By 1933 California was connected to the remainder of the United States by three major east-west interstate highways (US-40, 50, and 66) and three major north-south interstate highways (US-1, 99, and 101), which followed in part the old Indian trails.

Lighthouses

In 1542 the Spanish were the first Europeans to visit the coast of California from the sea. Later, they were followed by British, Russian, and United States explorers, and by 1816 trade had begun between Alta California and those three countries. It is estimated that during the period between 1769 and 1824, approximately 2.5 ships visited California annually. That number increased to 25 ships per year during the period between 1825 and 1848. After the discovery of gold, emigrants came to California either by traveling overland or by ship, and it is believed that the majority of them came by ship. A major problem in 1848 was that, despite the earlier exploration and trading ships, most of the Pacific coastline was unexplored and there was not a single lighthouse or other aids to navigation located anywhere along that coastline. In 1849 Congress authorized the first survey to explore the coast and find suitable sites for lighthouses. As a result, between 1852 and 1858, sixteen lighthouses were constructed in California, Oregon, and Washington. The first lighthouses in California were located at Fort Point, Fort Bonita, Alcatraz Island, Point Pinos, Point Loma, Santa Barbara, Point Conception, the Farallon Islands, Humboldt Harbor, and Crescent City. The shipwreck of the side wheeler steamship *Brother Jonathan* on July 30, 1865, off of Crescent City, gave urgency to the effort to construct more lighthouses and aids to navigation in California. Of the 244 passengers and the crew, only 19 people survived that shipwreck. Today, there are 46 lighthouses located in California, and with the exception of only a few of them, they are still functioning aids to navigation.

Battlefields

Being a somewhat sleepy and remote outpost of Spain's colonial empire, California did not factor into the American Revolution nor the War of 1812. Europeans and Native Americans engaged in skirmishes that oftentimes resulted in tragic loss of life for the under-armed native peoples, but historians of those early days did not venerate the locations of those encounters as battlefields worthy of commemoration.

It wasn't until the Mexican-American War that organized battalions engaged in armed conflict where the location later became a place to remember that history. For example, San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park (California Historical Landmark #533), east of Escondido, honors the soldiers who fought in the battle between the U.S. and Californio forces on December 6, 1846. The battle was only one of the military encounters in

California in the war, but it proved to be the bloodiest and most controversial as to the outcome because both sides claimed victory. The park has been set aside, not as a monument to war, but as a reminder of the human ideals, actions and passions that can drive nations to bloodshed. The short-lived Bear Flag Revolt of 1846 involved one deadly skirmish on lands now a part of Olompali State Historic Park (California Historical Landmark #210).

The gold rush changed everything in California, including militarily. Migrants brought sectarian tensions that played out in local skirmishes, including secession attempts in southern California, but there were no epic battles as in the East. The U.S maintained a military presence to protect the gold supply, constructing Fort Point in San Francisco as well as many others.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, most military efforts in the West were focused on "pacifying" Native Americans. The Owens Valley War, fought between 1862 and 1863, resulted in the removal of a large number of native peoples to Fort Tejon. Skirmishes are commemorated at Mayfield Canyon Battleground (California Historical Landmark #211) and Bishop Creek Battleground (California Historical Landmark #811). The Modoc Indian Wars of 1872 and 1873 in northern California are commemorated at Captain Jack's Stronghold (California Historical Landmark #9), now a part of Lava Beds National Monument.

California's role in subsequent wars was focused on providing support and equipment, not to mention soldiers. Following the attack at Pearl Harbor, Japanese submarines shelled the California coast in several skirmishes. Hand-to-hand combat in battlefields, however, did not occur on the mainland.

California After World War II

California's post-World War II population growth is seen most prominently in large suburban developments and new towns moving ever outward from older centers of population. Many of these homes echo older styles, with Spanish/Mediterranean designs and materials proving very popular. The challenge of dealing with large post-war subdivisions and tracts is something the preservation community has begun to address in connection with the survey and National Register programs.

Another arena that witnessed both wartime and post-war expansion in California is government and public agencies, and the industries they support. Government buildings—federal, state, and local—make up a large portion of the built-environment historical resources in California. These include post offices, city halls, county administration buildings, courthouses, and countless office buildings of all shapes, sizes, and styles. With recent movements to dispose of surplus government property, predominantly by state and federal agencies, threats to the preservation of these resources are increasing, and communities are looking for ways to ensure that the new owners of these important buildings are required to preserve them. In this arena, the preservation community must act both as an advocate for preservation and a partner in analyzing possible new uses for these resources and looking for ways to rehabilitate the properties to allow for reuse.

The post-war years, even up to the present day, witnessed a large influx of immigrants from a wide variety of other countries. These newcomers to California brought with them new religions and cultures that affected the resources they built and used. Often immigrant communities moved into neighborhoods constructed in the past by other cultural groups, thereby adding new layers of history through the stories and memories they brought to the resources. It is important that the preservation community recognize this trend and

embrace the deep history our resources can tell because of their continuing use by successive groups of people over time.

Architectural Development in California

Aside from early efforts in (red)wood construction at Fort Ross, the common building material in the Spanish and Mexican periods was adobe. Thomas Larkin, the United States' first and only consul to Alta California during the Mexican period, was originally from Massachusetts. Other than the 1812 barracks at Fort Ross, Larkin's 1835 home in Monterey was the first two-story house in California, and incorporated elements of New England architecture. Other residents followed his example, and the substitution of adobe for wood, a unique California compromise, resulted in the creation of a style known as Spanish or Monterey Colonial. Although it would experience an early twentieth century revival, at the time the compromise was short-lived, and by 1850 the American frame house was the vernacular architecture of the settlements in California dominated by immigrants from the eastern United States.

In California as elsewhere in America, architecture in the second half of the nineteenth century relied on drawings, photographs, and pattern books. Advances in wood milling and the introduction of balloon frame construction meant houses could be built more quickly with less-skilled labor. The availability of redwood likely gave San Francisco in the late nineteenth century a larger proportion of wood frame residential buildings than any other city in the nation.

After Spanish or Monterey Colonial, the next uniquely Californian architectural style developed at the turn of the twentieth century. The First Bay Tradition led by Bernard Maybeck promoted natural materials, historic motifs, and traditional craftsmanship combined with modern building materials and construction methods, a unique design specific to the client and the community, and careful integration with the building's surroundings. Many residences designed by Maybeck in Berkeley and San Francisco were immediately recognizable due to his distinctive blend of Gothic Revival with the redwood shingles common to the San Francisco Bay area. Maybeck pioneered environmentally sensitive design and a relationship to the landscape that would become much more widespread in the mid-twentieth century.

Julia Morgan was a student of Bernard Maybeck and developed an interest in architecture while enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley as one of the university's first female civil engineering students. With Maybeck's encouragement, Morgan was the first woman admitted to the prestigious Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Upon graduation and her return to San Francisco, she became the first woman to receive a California architect's license and the first female architect in California. She designed more than 700 buildings during a forty-seven year career, including the rebuilding of the Fairmont Hotel after the 1906 Earthquake and Fire in just one year; numerous schools, churches, stores, YWCA buildings including Asilomar on the Monterey Peninsula, hospitals, houses, and apartments; and Hearst Castle, for which she is likely best known.

In southern California, Charles and Henry Greene created the California Bungalow style, using redwood to recreate the style of homes previously built of adobe. Originally an Anglo-Indian corruption of the word "Bengali," bungalow referred to a single-story house or cottage designed for British civil servants in India during short terms of residence. Pasadena attracted many wealthy people who liked the idea of a simple house for part-time occupancy. Simple is relative, and the majority of Greene & Greene's houses were large, expensive, and displayed a very high level of craftsmanship and decorative detail. More modest bungalows were popular and practical, well-suited to the southern California

climate. The arrangement of rooms around a central courtyard created an informal living space and blurred the distinction between indoors and out.

Adobe style construction experienced a revival in the 1930s, and contributed to the eventual development of the ranch house. Cliff May's Hacienda style houses, including hand-applied stucco and rustic wood elements, were intended to convey the relaxed feeling of the nineteenth century California ranchos which were part of his family heritage. He designed his houses in single-family residential neighborhoods with particular care to orient them within the shape and slope of the lot to take best advantage of the property's characteristics and air circulation. May's Hacienda style led up to the later Rancheria and then Western Ranch style. The ranch house, with roots in California, met the needs of modest and low cost housing for millions of families across the country.

Modern developments in architecture began as early as the 1920s, with reinforced concrete, flat roofs, simple windows, and an absence of ornament. New materials and techniques allowed California architects greater freedom to fully utilize asymmetric, frequently vertical lots, maximize natural light, and integrate indoor and outdoor spaces. Architects of the Midcentury Modern style, also called California Modern, included Joseph Eichler, Albert Frey, Louis Kahn, John Lautner, Richard Neutra, Paul Williams, and Rudolf Schindler. California's climate continued to influence architectural development with the adaptation of Midcentury Modern to desert living, as exemplified by the work of William Krisel, who chose elements and expressed a style that were environmentally sensitive and responsive to the harsh environment. Designers such as Charles and Ray Eames helped to define the mid-century modern aesthetic using newly available synthetic materials and innovative processes to create furnishings and products. Kit assembly, prefabricated components, and preassembled modules made homes simple, practical, and more affordable.

Appendix E: The California Office of Historic Preservation

Historical resources have been registered in California as State Historical Landmarks since the 1930s; and the genesis of the Office of Historic Preservation began in 1953 with the establishment of the History Section of the Division of Beaches and Parks (the precursor to today's California State Parks). In 1975 the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) was created within the offices of the Director of California State Parks. The formation of the OHP was an outgrowth of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which called for the creation of a state agency to implement provisions of the law, including the preparation of a comprehensive historic preservation plan and a statewide survey of historical resources. Since its inception, the responsibilities of the OHP have grown to encompass a variety of federal and state preservation laws and programs.

The OHP is the state agency primarily responsible for administering and implementing historic preservation programs in California. The office's efforts are guided by the four essential components of historic preservation: Identification, Evaluation, Registration, and Protection. The OHP either directly administers or indirectly influences most state and federal preservation programs. The following are the federal and state laws and regulations that directly address the responsibilities and authority of the OHP:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Chapter 3023, Sections 302301 through 302304

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 36, Chapter 3, Section 801.5

California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5024.6

State Historical Resources Commission

The State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) is a nine-member state review board, appointed by the Governor, with responsibilities for the identification, registration, and preservation of California's cultural heritage. In addition to having broad oversight authority over the OHP, the SHRC is responsible for reviewing nominations to the four federal and state registration programs administered by the office.

State Historic Preservation Officer

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a gubernatorial appointment mandated by federal law, serves as the chief of the OHP and as Executive Secretary to the Commission. The SHPO is responsible for the operation and management of the OHP and for developing the Commission's administrative framework and implementing the Commission's preservation programs and priorities.

Registration Programs

The OHP manages four registration programs for historical resources: National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and State Points of Historical Interest. Each of these programs has its own set of criteria for eligibility and there are some differences in benefits for listing. All nominations must be submitted to the State Historical Resources Commission for review

and approval. OHP staff provide assistance to individuals and organizations seeking to nominate a resource for listing.

Information Management

The OHP administers the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), an organization that includes the OHP and number of regional Information Centers (ICs). The CHRIS manages the statewide historical resources inventory, which includes the Historical Resources Inventory database maintained by the office and the records maintained and managed on behalf of the OHP by the ICs. The ICs provide historical resources information, on a fee-for-service basis, to local governments and individuals with responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, California Environmental Quality Act, and California Public Resources Code, as well as to the general public.

Local Government Support

Historic preservation is most effective when it is integrated into and coordinated within the broader context of overall community planning and development, along with a robust public participation program. The OHP helps communities to do this by providing guidance and technical assistance to city and county governments. The office also administers the federal Certified Local Government program, and makes competitive grants available to those local governments that are a part of the program. The OHP works with the California Main Street Alliance to carry out the requirements of the Main Street program, which is an important economic development program. The office also assists Preserve American communities with their preservation efforts.

Review and Compliance

The OHP promotes the preservation of California's heritage resources by ensuring that projects and programs carried out or sponsored by federal, state, and local agencies comply with federal and state historic preservation laws (including the National Historic Preservation Act, Sections 106 and 110; California Public Resources Code Sections 5024, 5024.5, and 5028; and the California Environmental Quality Act), which amounts to several thousands of projects annually. As the state's primary historic preservation advocate, the office's priority is to ensure that projects are planned in ways that avoid adverse effects to resources. In carrying out this responsibility, the OHP works with a variety of stakeholders. These include the many federally recognized and non-recognized Indian tribes in California, as well as the state's Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

Preservation Incentives

There are a number of historic preservation incentives that can provide cost savings for properties and projects. The OHP can assist with understanding of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives, including deductions for preservation easements and credits for rehabilitation projects, as well as the statewide Mills Act which is a property tax abatement program. Incentives are an important component of any preservation program because they promote and encourage the retention, repair, rehabilitation, maintenance, and sustainability of historical resources.

Outreach and Education

In addition to providing assistance with the state and federal programs the OHP administers, the office also provides general advice and information to members of the public and organizations interested in preservation. The OHP works with a variety of non-profit partners and federal, state, and local agencies, including the CHRIS Information Centers, to provide guidance and training, both in-person and via the web. As part of its ongoing efforts to better inform the public about preservation issues, programs, trainings, and grant opportunities, the office produces a monthly ePost available through email subscription and the OHP social media channels.

Additionally, the OHP coordinates the nomination and selection process for the Governor's Historic Preservation Awards, presented annually to individuals, organizations, companies, and public agencies whose contributions demonstrate notable achievements in preserving the heritage of California.

The OHP is active on the web, with a wealth of information available on its website https://ohp.parks.ca.gov. The office also communicates with the public via its social media outlets on Facebook and Twitter.

Office of Historic Preservation Mission

The mission of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) is to provide leadership and promote the preservation of California's irreplaceable and diverse cultural heritage.

To fulfill our mission, we:

- Partner with local, state, federal, and tribal agencies, non-profit organizations, and the general public to help ensure cultural resources are appreciated and maintained as a matter of public interest and community pride;
- Carry out mandated responsibilities and administer programs under federal and state historic preservation laws;
- Promote a comprehensive preservation planning approach and urge the integration of historic preservation with broader land use planning efforts and decisions;
- Offer technical assistance and preservation training in order to create a better understanding of the programs the OHP administers;
- Support sustainability and adaptive reuse of historic resources in ways that preserve historic character and provide economic benefits;
- Maintain the statewide Historical Resources Inventory and make available information about the state's historical and archaeological resources; and,
- Encourage recognition of the vital legacy of cultural, educational, recreational, aesthetic, economic, social, and environmental benefits of historic preservation for the enrichment of present and future generations.

Appendix F: Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and Programs

The information below is excerpted from the website of the National Park Service at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/tribal-historic-preservation-office-program.htm and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) at https://www.nathpo.org/.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) are officially designated by a federally recognized Indian tribe to direct a program approved by the National Park Service and the THPO must have assumed some or all of the functions of State Historic Preservation Officers on Tribal lands. This program was made possible by the provisions of Section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Before a Tribe may assume the functions of a State Historic Preservation Officer, the National Historic Preservation Act requires Tribes to submit a formal plan to the National Park Service describing how the proposed Tribal Historic Preservation Officer functions will be carried out.

Tribal Historic Preservation Plans

Tribal historic preservation plans have emphasized the importance of the oral tradition, as well as consulting Tribal elders and spiritual leaders with special knowledge of the Tribe's traditions. They also have given emphasis to the importance of protecting "traditional cultural properties," places that are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of their association with cultural practices and beliefs that are: (1) rooted in the history of the community; and, (2) are important to maintaining the continuity of that community's traditional beliefs and practices.

Tribes consistently cite as a priority the importance of incorporating Tribal cultural values into historic preservation programs. Also essential is the importance to Tribes of assuming for themselves the important role of reviewing Federal undertakings that may affect historical properties on Tribal lands and reviewing archaeological survey work for quality control. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers advise Federal agencies on the management of Tribal historic properties and strive to preserve their Tribes' cultural heritage and preservation programs.

Each THPO prepares a Tribal Historic Preservation Plan that describes how the tribe will carry out certain responsibilities it has identified in its agreement with the National Park Service. These responsibilities can include:

- Directing and conducting a comprehensive reservation-wide survey of historic properties and maintaining inventories of those properties;
- Identifying and nominating eligible properties to the National Register and administering applications for listing historic properties on the National Register;
- Preparing and implementing a comprehensive Tribal historic preservation plan;
- Administering the Tribal program of Federal assistance for historic preservation at the reservation (when funds are appropriated by the U S Congress);
- Advising and assisting, when appropriate, Federal and State agencies and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities;

- Cooperating with the Secretary of Interior, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other Federal and State agencies, local governments, and organizations and individuals to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development;
- Providing public information, education and training, and technical assistance in historic preservation;
- Cooperating with local governments in developing local historic preservation programs and assisting local governments in certification (when feasible);
- Consulting with the appropriate Federal agencies in accordance with the Act on Federal undertakings that may affect historic properties and the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties; and,
- Advising and assisting in evaluating proposals for rehabilitation projects that may qualify for Federal assistance.

For a list of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers in California with links to their websites, visit https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/cathpos.

Appendix G: Useful Acronyms and Abbreviations

Note: Not all of these abbreviations appear in this plan but are included in this appendix as a useful resource.

36 CFR Part 800	Part of the Code of Federal Regulations that delineates the Section 106 review process for federal undertakings
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
CAMSA	California Main Street Alliance
Cat Ex	Categorical Exemption (under CEQA) or Categorical Exclusion (under NEPA), see also CE
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CE	Categorical Exclusion (under NEPA), see also Cat Ex
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHBC	California Historical Building Code (Sections 18950 to 18961 of Health and Safety Code) (see also SHBC)
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System, see also CHRIS
CLG	Certified Local Government
CLR	Cultural Landscape Report, see also CLS
CLS	Cultural Landscape Survey, see also CLR
CMSP	California Main Street Program
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural Resource(s) Management
CSP	California State Parks, see also DPR
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report (under CEQA), see also EIR
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation (legal name), see also CSP
EA	Environmental Assessment (under NEPA)
EIR	Environmental Impact Report (under CEQA)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement (under NEPA)
FEIR	Final Environmental Impact Report (under CEQA), see also EIR
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact (under NEPA)
FPO	Federal Preservation Officer

HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund (administered by National Park Service)
HRE	Historic Resource Evaluation, see also HRER
HRER	Historic Resource Evaluation Report, see also HRE
HSR	Historic Structure Report
IC	Information Center (with the OHP, they make up the CHRIS)
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration (under CEQA)
MPD	Multiple Property Document (for National Register designation), see also MPS
MPS	Multiple Property Submission (for National Register designation), see also MPD
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission (California State agency)
NATHPO	National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
NCSHPO	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
ND	Negative Declaration (under CEQA), see also Neg Dec
Neg Dec	Negative Declaration (under CEQA), see also ND
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
NOD	Notice of Determination (under CEQA)
NOE	Notice of Exemption (under CEQA)
NOP	Notice of Preparation (under CEQA)
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PA	Programmatic Agreement (under Section 106)
PA	Preserve America program
PRC	Public Resources Code (State statutes)
PRC 5024	Public Resources Code Section 5024, related to preservation of State-owned properties

PRC 5024.5	Public Resources Code Section 5024.5, related to OHP review of State-owned properties
ROD	Record of Decision (under NEPA)
SAT	Save America's Treasures grant program (administered by NPS)
SB 18	California Senate Bill 18 of 2004, regarding local government consultation with tribes
Section 106	Section 106 of the NHPA, related to review of Federal undertakings, see also 36 CFR Part 800
SHBC	State Historical Building Code (see also CHBC)
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer/Office
SHRC	State Historical Resources Commission
SPHI	State Point of Historical Interest
Standards	Generally, refers to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Rehabilitation, Preservation, Restoration, Reconstruction), but may also be used in reference to Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Planning, Identification, Evaluation, Registration; Architectural and Engineering Documentation; Treatment of Cultural Landscapes; and Professional Qualifications
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Office