SUSTAINABLE PRESERVATION

California's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

2013–2017

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Introduction

This Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for California (State Plan) is intended to guide the activities and priorities of agencies and organizations involved in preservation in the Golden State during the years 2013 through 2017. The next five years will mark pivotal anniversaries in American history and the development of historic preservation, and these milestones provide California preservationists with opportunities to get our message out to a wider public within broader national contexts. The year 2014 is the 50th anniversary of the landmark Civil Rights Act, as well as the sesquicentennial of the establishment of California's State Park System. The sesquicentennial of the end of the Civil War and the assassination of President Lincoln takes place in 2015. The year 2016 will mark the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act. Finally, 2017 represents the 25th anniversary of important amendments made to the act, including those that created the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers program, which more formally brought into the federal preservation program the vast amount of information and expertise held by tribes and their members.

The next five years will mark pivotal anniversaries in American history and the development of historic preservation, and these milestones provide California preservationists with opportunities to get our message out to a wider public within broader national contexts.

In order to be successful, this plan should be the starting point for developing subsequent specific strategic or action plans developed by and for individual agencies and organizations. For example, the California Office of Historic Preservation, which authored this plan, will develop annual work plans that list specific activities the office will undertake in each of the next five years in order to help fulfill the goals and objectives in the State Plan. The suggested activities listed below for each goal and its corresponding set of objectives are intended to help preservationists identify the types of actions they can take in support of this plan.

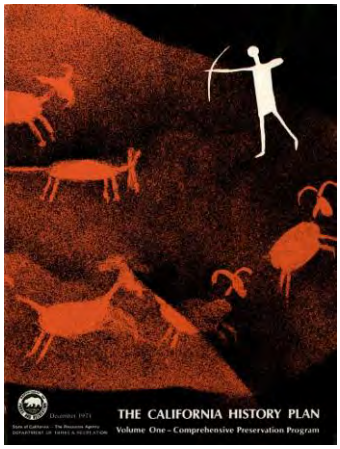
Readers of previous State Plans will find this current plan takes a different approach from its predecessors (see below for information about past State Plans prepared for California). Rather than focusing on specific issues and developing goals and objectives to address each issue, this plan takes a more holistic approach to defining how we can all work to help achieve a common vision for preservation in California. For this reason, the plan discusses and defines that vision before then identifying a set of broad goals and objectives to help achieve this vision. Issues that are currently most important to preservationists are then addressed. These issues are also discussed in relation to specific resource types, where appropriate, in the section below titled "Historical Resources of California, An Overview." Finally, readers will find Preservation Success Stories sprinkled throughout this document—these vignettes were developed by Office of Historic Preservation staff and are intended to provide specific examples of successful preservation efforts as they relate to various preservation programs.

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

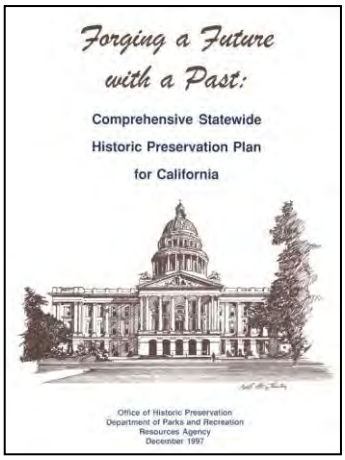
(SHPO) to "prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan." National Park Service guidelines for the federal historic preservation program further require that such a plan: "(1) meets the circumstances of each State; (2) achieves broad-based public and professional involvement 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 1973 California History Plan could be considered the first Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.

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.



In 1997 the first stand-alone Statewide Historic Preservation Plan was developed.

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. All ten of those issue discussions have been updated for this current plan. Specific objectives identified in the 2006 plan that have not been achieved have been incorporated into the suggested activities sections of this plan (see Goals and Objectives section).

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

Preservation Success Story—Asian and Pacific Islander Preserve America Communities in Los Angeles

In May 2011 the City of Los Angeles Asian Pacific Islander Neighborhoods' Cultural Heritage and Hospitality Education and Training conference was funded by a $250,000 Preserve America Grant that five neighborhoods collaborated to attain. The success of that conference underscores the success of those five neighborhoods, whose Preserve America status has helped them develop heritage tourism strategies, build partnerships, ferret out new funding sources, and network to build new collaborations.

The gates of Chinatown with Los Angeles City Hall in the background (*Photo from the Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division*)

The Koyasan Buddhist Temple in Little Tokyo (*Photo courtesy Toksave*)

Little Tokyo, Los Angeles' first Preserve America neighborhood, is one of the first and largest Japanese American urban communities to form in the United States. The first Buddhist Temple in Los Angeles, built in 1925 by Japanese immigrants, stands across the plaza from the Japanese American National Museum, the largest museum in the country devoted to capturing the experience of Japanese Americans.

The Koreatown neighborhood of Los Angeles dates to 1904, when the first Koreans arrived in the city. Today, Koreatown encompasses more than two square miles just west of downtown Los Angeles, the highest concentration of Koreans in the United States. For more than 35 years, the Los Angeles Korean Festival has drawn many visitors, more than 350,000 in recent years.

Wilshire Park Place is a 1966 building in Koreatown that is most well-known for housing Radio Korea. (*Photo courtesy Visitkoreatown.org*)

(continued on next page)

Shops in Los Angeles' "new" Chinatown *(Photo from the Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division)*

Though Los Angeles' Chinatown was condemned to make way for Union Station and the "new" Chinatown dates from 1938, the Chinese have been a strong presence in Los Angeles since the middle of the nineteenth century. Today, businesses started by American-born Chinese families occupy the northwest area of Chinatown, while the southeast portion houses businesses started by first generation Southeast Asian immigrants and refugees of Chinese origin.

About 10,000 Thais live in Thai Town, while Los Angeles County is home to the largest number of Thais outside Thailand. The neighborhood, which runs along Hollywood Boulevard from Normandie to Western Avenues, is home to about 46 Thai businesses, including silk shops, bookstores, and restaurants. Thai Town is led by the Thai Community Development Center (CDC), which seeks to foster tourism in the community for the benefit of local business owners; it also is committed to protecting historic properties through adaptive reuse.

The Thailand Plaza sign in Thai Town is a well-known landmark (albeit not historic ...yet) *(Photo courtesy www.laimyours.com)*

Street dances are a part of the annual Historic Filipinotown Festival. *(Photo courtesy Balita.com)*

Historic Filipinotown is the last and most recent Los Angeles neighborhood to become a Preserve America community. Civic and business groups in the neighborhood continue to work closely with the City to preserve the neighborhood's ethnic heritage assets and to utilize its unique character to promote cultural heritage tourism, economic development, and community revitalization.

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 "Envisioning 2017" Committee in the Office of Historic Preservation was headed by Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Jenan Saunders and included team members Amanda Blosser, historian representing the Review and Compliance Unit; William Burg, historian representing the Registration Unit; Ron Parsons, historian representing the Local Government Unit; Mark Huck, restoration architect representing the Architectural Review Unit; and Diane Thompson, staff analyst. Team meetings often included then-State Historic Preservation Officer Milford Wayne Donaldson, and the team's efforts were augmented by the work of the State Historical Resources Commission's Archaeological Resources Committee, which was carrying out a public comment process for its Archaeological White Papers while the State Plan public outreach campaign was taking place.

This plan relies heavily on information collected during the public outreach campaign developed by the Envisioning 2017 team. This campaign included a series of listening sessions, two online surveys, and an assortment of one-on-one interviews conducted by OHP staff. The listening sessions took place throughout the course of the 2011 calendar year, beginning with a strategic planning meeting of all staff in the Office of Historic Preservation, a portion of which focused on a vision for historic preservation in California and a discussion of the most important issues facing preservation at the current time. This meeting served as a model for development of four public listening sessions, which took place in Sacramento, Oakland, Los Angeles, and Santa Monica (the Santa Monica session was held during a workshop of the State Historical Resources Commission, which took place at the 2011 California Preservation Conference), and which a total of 81 people attended.

In addition to these sessions that were open to the general public, a fifth listening session was held with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers from northern California during one of their annual regional meetings, with 11 THPOs in attendance. A sixth listening session, attended by 45 individuals, was held during the plenary session of the annual conference of the California Council for the Promotion of History and was open to conference attendees (which included a variety of public historians, such as archivists, curators, and historic sites interpreters, as well as cultural resource management professionals).

Each listening session focused on two main questions:

- What is the vision for historic preservation in California (or, what would preservation "look like" in an ideal world)?
- Which issues are the most pressing for preservation at the current time (or, on which issues should preservationists focus our attention at this time)?

Each listening session focused on two main questions:

- **What would preservation "look like" in an ideal world?**
- **Which issues are the most pressing for preservation at the current time?**

The feedback received at the listening sessions was then used by the State Plan team to develop the questions asked in the subsequent online surveys and one-on-one interviews.

The first online survey was open to the public from May 27, 2011, to July 15, 2011. A total of 649 people responded to some or all of the questions asked. To review the questions asked and the statistical responses, see Appendix A.

While the first online survey was being conducted, OHP staff conducted interviews (in person and over the phone) with specific members of the California preservation community. A list of the people who were interviewed is included in Appendix A. During the course of these interviews, it became apparent to the team that some of the questions asked of the interviewees might also be of interest to others who couldn't be interviewed due to staff resource and time constraints.

For this reason, a second online survey was conducted using those interview questions that appeared to garner the most substantial and enthusiastic/impassioned responses from the interviewees. This second survey, which invited only narrative, qualitative responses, was made available from December 19, 2011, to January 15, 2012. A total of 64 people responded to some or all of the questions asked in the second online survey. The questions asked in the second online survey are available in Appendix A.

In addition to these efforts, three meetings of the State Historical Resources Commission provided further opportunity for commissioners, and members of the general public in attendance, to voice opinions about the direction of the plan. In October 2011, the Commission discussed the team's suggested general approach to the plan's goals—using an early version of the graphic provided on page 13 of this plan. Then, in January 2012, the Commission discussed a draft set of goals and objectives based on the general approach presented to them in October. These draft goals and objectives were revised based on feedback from the Commissioners and were made available on the Office of Historic Preservation's website (and "advertised" through an email blast to close to 600 individuals and organizations) for public comment from February 13 through March 20, 2012. Five individuals phoned the OHP to discuss the goals and objectives, but other than this, there were no formal comments submitted about the draft goals and objectives.

A draft of the plan was released for public comment on July 2, 2012. It was open for comments until August 1. No substantive comments were received during this period, although a few individuals and one local historic preservation commission wrote to the OHP in support of the draft plan, noting that it was "visionary" and supporting the plan's "much-needed emphasis on broadening the audience for, and involvement in, preservation." The State Historical Resources Commission then reviewed and discussed the draft plan and comments received from the public at their meeting of August 3, 2012.

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 600 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. The OHP also used the opportunity of updating the State Plan to create a presence on a variety of social media sites, most importantly Facebook and Twitter. All the opportunities for public comment listed above were announced and promoted through the Office's Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Preservation Success Stories—Section 106 Consultations

Carrizo Plains Rock Art

In 2001 President Bill Clinton established the Carrizo Plains National Monument. In doing so, the historic properties found throughout the monument were almost an afterthought. The Presidential proclamations states, "In addition to its geologic and biological wealth, the area is rich in human history. Archaeologists theorize that humans have occupied the Carrizo Plain National Monument area since the Paleo Indian Period (circa 11,000 to 9,000 B.C.) . . . and elaborate pictographs are the primary manifestations of prehistoric occupation." The Painted Rock pictograph site on the Carrizo Plain is recognized internationally as among the best examples of rock art in the world. It is visually stunning but also imbued with meaning and spiritual values still held by contemporary Native American people. Recognizing the significance of the historic properties found within the monument, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has a program to identify, nominate, and manage these cultural resources, including adopting a plan in 2010 to manage these world class historic properties.

The Carrizo Plain has many rock outcroppings that have been used for art by native peoples for thousands of years. (*Photo courtesy www.petroglyphs.us*)

An example of a spiderweb design pictograph from the Carrizo Plain (*Photo courtesy Tarol at summitpost.org*)

Katimiin Cultural Management Area

Sometimes success stories do not begin as such. Katimiin is where annually the Karuk Tribe concludes their World Renewal ceremonies. The U.S. Forest Service, during the implementation of a fuel reduction fire protection program, adversely affected contributing elements to the National Register eligible property. The Karuk Tribe filed a lawsuit, but the Forest Service, through the development of a remedial plan, prevailed and that might have been the end of the story. However, the Office of Historic Preservation had recommended the development of an agreement document to memorialize any management agreement between the Forest Service and the Karuk Tribe. On August 28, 2012, the Karuk Tribe and the Forest Service announced signing of an agreement for the Katimiin Cultural Management Area. "This Agreement will allow us to revitalize this sacred landscape through ceremonial burning and other practices," said Karuk Chairman Russell Attebery. "We hope this endeavor will lead to a more strategic approach to resource management based on Traditional Ecological Knowledge, principal, practice, and belief on a larger scale."

Klamath Forest Supervisor Patti Grantham, Karuk Chairman Russel Attebery and Six Rivers Forest Supervisor Tyrone Kelly at the agreement's signing (*Photo courtesy Craig Tucker*)

Preservation Success Story—Presidio Public Health Service Hospital

Overview of Presidio Public Health Hospital District

The Public Health Service Hospital District in San Francisco's Presidio started as a Marine Corps hospital built by the U.S. Treasury to care for sailors. It was moved to the southern edge of the Presidio in 1895 and in 1912 became part of the Public Health Service, caring for immigrants, American Indians, and patients suffering from infectious diseases. A 36-acre Colonial-revival campus replaced the original buildings in 1932. Designed by Treasury Architect James Wetmore, it included a 6-story hospital, nurses' quarters, surgeons' homes, labs, a power plant, and a community center. Abruptly closed in 1981, the site was reincorporated into the Presidio, but sat vacant, deteriorating, and vandalized for 25 years.

The 1932 six-story main hospital building

In 1994 the Presidio became part of the National Park System, and in 1996 Congress established the Presidio Trust to preserve the Presidio's interior 1,100 acres. The Trust's mandate includes reuse of the Presidio's 6 million square feet of buildings to generate revenue to sustain the park. Revitalizing the district took creativity, perseverance, community support, and substantial public and private investment. The result is a sustainable mixed-use community with 172 housing units, office space, a pre-school, a printing press, trails, and 25 acres of open and native habitat.

Interpretation was an important component of the project.

The '50s era modern wings were removed to restore the original appearance of the hospital. Original windows were retained, repaired, and weather-stripped. Three new floors were added to the service wing at the rear of the building, connected with a glass corridor to the main hospital to differentiate the new construction from the existing. Public hallway locations and materials were preserved. Exterior brick, limestone, terra cotta, and wood infill were restored and cleaned. A new seismic structure was fitted into the existing structure to meet current earthquake code.

Sustainability features were integrated into the design to qualify for LEED Gold certification. Features included proximity to services, walkability, low-maintenance landscaping, energy efficiency through envelope insulation, and efficient mechanical, lighting fixture, and appliance equipment. These same features contributed to a LEED ND (neighborhood development) certification for the district.

A Vision for Historic Preservation in California

Look up the term "vision statement" on the Internet and you will find a wide variety of definitions and opinions as to what such a statement should look like. But the vast majority of those sources share a few common themes: A vision statement articulates a commonly shared vision of the future; it is aspirational and inspirational; it describes in graphic terms where we want to be in the future if everything goes exactly as we hope. Having a vision statement for preservation in California serves to articulate a common purpose for all those who consider themselves part of the preservation community. It is, therefore, a set of long-term ambitions to which we can aspire and that can in turn inspire us to continue in our work.

A vision statement articulates a commonly shared vision of the future; it is aspirational and inspirational; it describes in graphic terms where we want to be in the future if everything goes exactly as we hope.

The following vision is informed by the responses received during the listening sessions, surveys, and interviews held during 2011 to help guide the development of this Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. Without any specific prompting, attendees at each listening session, as well as those taking the surveys and being interviewed, were asked to identify in either general or specific terms what preservation would "look like" at some point in an ideal future. What follows are the ideas that were brought up repeatedly, although not always in the same language of course, by those responding to these outreach efforts.

A Word About "Community"

Throughout this plan the word "community" is repeatedly used and therefore warrants a brief explanation. In many ways, and in the way it is used in this plan, "community" is much like the concept of "beauty"—it is defined in the eye of the beholder. One reader of this plan may bring to it a much different sense of what makes up his or her community than another. Depending on circumstances, an individual may ascribe a different meaning to community at different times in his or her life, or even at different times in the same day.

It is in fact the many different meanings that can be ascribed to the word community that is the reason this term is used so often in this plan. Community may be the neighborhood where you live. It might encompass the region where you work. It could also include your route to and from work. Or it may extend to the places you vacation or would like to visit. For those working in public agencies, community may encompass the entire jurisdiction of your agency—the city, the county, the state, the land your agency owns or manages. Community may not even be place-based, but could be defined by such things as culture, gender, race, age, abilities, hobbies, interests, and political opinions, just to name a few.

In the end, community is personal and changeable. Therefore, as you read this plan, consider all the different meanings of the word community that come to your mind as you reflect on the issues, goals, and objectives discussed herein. Try to step beyond your own experiences to consider what other readers may define as their communities. By seeking to understand the many ways that Californians define community, preservationists can better work to ensure historical and cultural resources are considered valuable parts of those communities and, therefore, support the vision articulated in this plan.

Our Vision

A majority of Californians will feel a sense of stewardship for the historical and cultural resources in their communities and, therefore, consider themselves preservationists. This majority will represent all walks of life (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.

Communities making land use planning decisions will look upon preservation of historical 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.

Communities will view historic preservation as a significant contributor to their economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

Word cloud generated from the text in the plan's vision statement—the bigger the font, the more times that word is used in the vision

Preservation Success Story—Bayview Opera House

Built in 1888 by South San Francisco Masonic Lodge Number 212 as a performance hall adjoining their lodge, the 300-seat South San Francisco Opera House (now known as the Bayview Opera House) was the first cultural building in the neighborhood and served for decades as the social hub of the Bayview-Hunters Point district. The project to restore the Bayview Opera House received a Governor's Historic Preservation Award in 2011.

Neighborhood children pose in front of the restored opera house. ***(Photo courtesy Rebecca Gallegos)***

The San Francisco Arts Commission, which owns the building, and the tenant organization, Bayview Opera House Incorporated, completed the project to restore the damaged proscenium and uncovered the hall's original 1888 Douglas fir floor (which was thought to have been replaced with plywood). In 2004 the building received a Save America's Treasures grant to restore the theater's hardwood floors. Also, as required by the Save America's Treasures grant, the building was listed on the National Register and a conservation easement was donated to San Francisco Architectural Heritage, activities which necessitated additional grants from the City of San Francisco's Historic Preservation Fund.

The beautifully restored floor features prominently in this shot of the theater and stage.

Centrally located along the main commercial corridor, the Bayview Opera House is well situated to become the main hub for cultural activities in the neighborhood. The brilliantly restored floor of the main auditorium has transformed this 122-year-old Italianate Victorian building from a dilapidated facility to an elegant venue worthy of the pride of the community. Today, the Bayview Opera House is again a community cultural center in San Francisco's most underserved neighborhood, and the slow rise of this building to its current splendor is a project to be celebrated, appreciated, and applauded.

A dance and musical performance features local youth.

Preservation Success Story—California Historical Landmark: Frog Woman Rock

In 2011 California Historical Landmark #549 was updated and revised to reflect the story of Frog Woman, a central figure in Pomo mythology identified with the site of a previously established California Historical Landmark. This update was undertaken in order to revise the original landmark's erroneous basis in legends and terms that were not derived from local ethnography. This effort was supported by the native Pomo community and the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors.

Frog Woman is a unique and significant figure well-known to many of the tribes of northern California.

This landmark amendment revised the original story of "Squaw Rock," derived from an 1880 history of Mendocino County but not based on local ethnographic legend. The "Squaw Rock" landmark name was based on an Algonquin name that has become offensive to many modern American Indians. The story was apparently not part of local native mythology.

Because California Historical Landmark #549 was originally designated prior to formal adoption of California Historical Landmark criteria, updates to the landmark required review under current standards. This update revised the nomination to meet current standards for California Historical Landmarks.

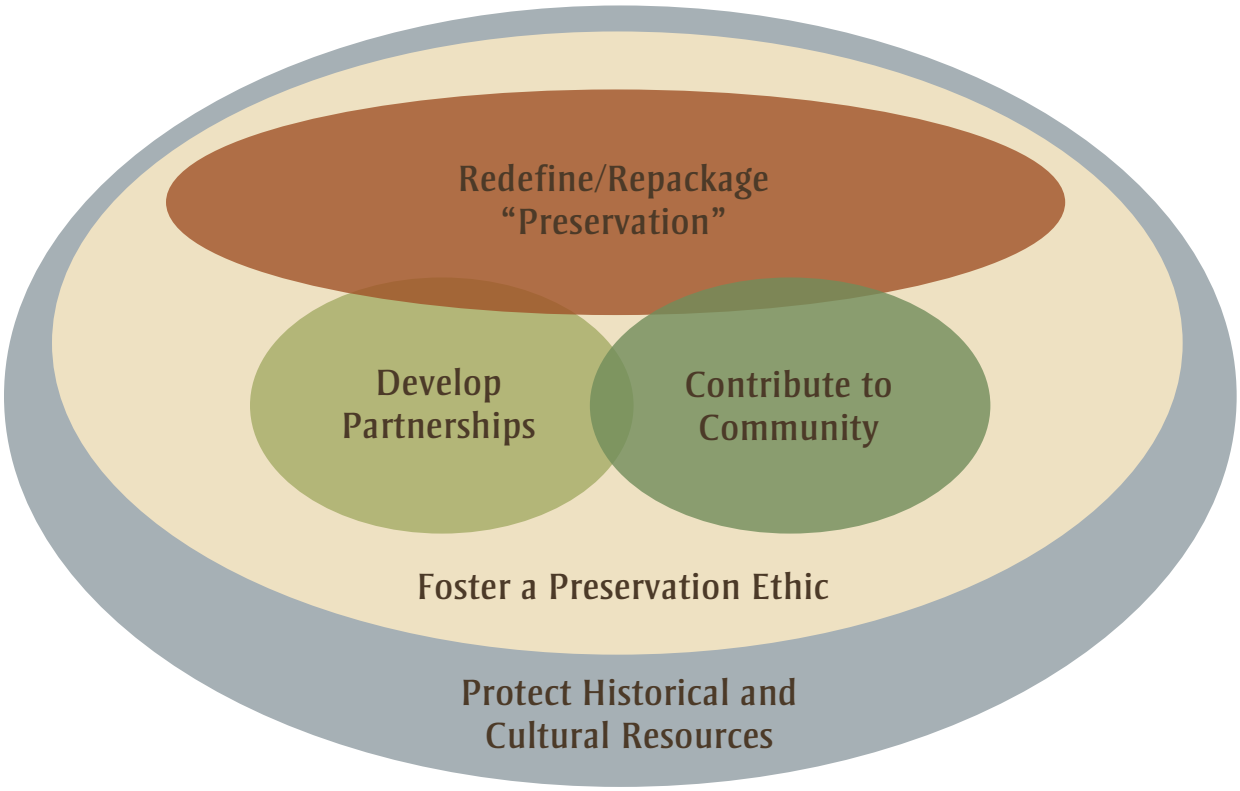
The ethnographic myth of Frog Woman, identified through multiple sources, connects the site with a unique and significant figure well-known to the tribes of northern California and thus was found eligible as "the first, last, only or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region." The amendment officially renamed the landmark while retaining the landmark number.

Frog Woman Rock with the Russian River flowing around it, as seen from northbound Highway 101.

Plan Goals and Objectives

This State Plan identifies five broad, "umbrella" goals to help California move towards the vision identified above. Each goal is accompanied by four objectives and a set of suggested activities. These suggested activities encompass actions that could be carried out by myriad members of the preservation community, not just the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). For this reason, the lists of suggested activities below may appear lengthy, but that is only because they are intended to spark discussion and generate ideas for additional activities an organization or agency may choose to undertake. Those activities on which the Office of Historic Preservation will particularly focus its efforts over the next five years are marked with an asterisk; however, the OHP could potentially assist with any of these activities as resources allow.

Each of the following five goals not only helps to achieve the goals that follow it but also may overlap with them, and therefore some suggested activities will help to meet multiple goals and objectives. For this reason, these goals must be viewed as a whole, and worked towards collectively. The following illustration is intended to help readers visually understand how the goals are inter-related and 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 and suggested activities discussed under them, are directed towards fulfilling this ultimate goal. Readers may view this goal as the end result this plan hopes to achieve (thus the reason it is discussed last in this plan); however, it could also be seen as the starting point in identifying the "why" underlying the other goals.

In order to reach this goal of protecting historical and cultural resources, we start with the basic goal of seeking to redefine how the public perceives preservation. 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, we 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 historians but Californians as a whole. Only by seeking to build this preservation ethic in the people of our state can we hope to reach our ultimate goal of preserving historical and cultural resources.

Redefine the Public's Perception of Preservation

Goal I: Expand the constituency for preservation by conveying the broad scope of what is considered a historical or cultural resource and communicating how communities can identify, protect, and make use of what is important to them.

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 .16 percent of the population) as "preservation leaders"—those for whom preservation is a primary focus of their personal interests and/or careers. (Field Guide to Local Preservationists, page 3)

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 their communities. The same National Trust report goes on to identify 15 million "local preservationists" (people who are regularly engaged in preservation-related activities), 50 million "active sympathizers," and 120 million passive consumers. Tapping into the energies and interests of these people is integral to moving the preservation movement forward in the 21st century.

Many people care about and use historical resources but do not necessarily consider themselves preservationists. This group of bicyclists poses in front of the Kearney Mansion in Fresno. (*Photo courtesy Karana Hattersly-Drayton*)

What explains the numbers gap between those who consider themselves preservationists and those who claim to care about and value the historic and cultural resources of their communities but do not self-identify as preservationists? Some respondents may say it's the language preservationists use, others might attribute it to the preservation community's focus on the tangible (buildings, sites, structures, and objects) rather than the intangible (the people behind the resources and the stories their lives can tell), and many would point to a sense of elitism on the part of the traditional preservation community that causes those who do not consider themselves "insiders" to therefore feel like outsiders. Whatever the cause may be, it is a fact that most people do not feel welcome at the

"preservation party"—whether that is because they were never sent an invitation, never opened the one they were sent, or simply misunderstood it.

Another way of looking at this goal is in relation to the general perception of what constitutes "progress" in our society—and the fact that preservation is often seen as standing in the way of progress. Preservationists must do more to help the public see that progress and preservation 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 view 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.

Preservation and progress worked hand-in-hand to create an enjoyable way to beat the heat on a summer's day in Fairfield, as children play in a fountain outside the Solano County Library. (*Photo courtesy Fairfield Main Street Association*)

In order for the preservation movement to sustain itself, especially in difficult economic times, it is imperative that a greater percentage of the population come to consider themselves preservationists (or whatever term works for them)—that is, they care about and advocate for the protection of historical and cultural resources in their communities. 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 following objectives will help achieve Goal I:

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

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

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

Suggested activities to carry out these objectives include:

- Prepare technical bulletins for California, based on National Register bulletins when appropriate, that speak to California's resources and issues (e.g., post-World War II development; resources associated with California industries such as agriculture, film production, or mining; consulting with California Indian groups; etc.). *
- Provide more interpretation of historical and cultural resources, including archaeological resources, using a wide variety of delivery methods, in order to help people understand their value and significance.

- Promote the preservation of resources for more than interpretive purposes by educating organizations and agencies about other types of uses that might better serve a community's needs.
- Increase the number of contexts (statewide and community-specific) to assist in conducting surveys and preparing individual nominations (e.g., contexts associated with groups of people such as women's history or specific cultural groups; contexts focused on California industries such as agriculture or mining; or contexts associated with a type of development such as post-World War II housing or military installations). *
- Conduct surveys that focus on resource types that have not been adequately identified and evaluated in the past. *
- Update older nominations to include more information about groups traditionally under-represented in nominations.
- Provide up-to-date information about built environment resources online and free of charge. *
- Develop a strategic plan for the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) to help it better serve the needs of its customers and the general public. *
- Celebrate and provide examples of successful "outside the norm" nominations and adaptive re-use projects that can serve as models for others. *
- Get involved as early as possible to work with community groups to identify options for adaptive re-use of a resource.
- Provide more information about how adaptive re-use is allowed for under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. *

Promoting more "outside the norm" nominations is a suggested activity of this plan. One such example is the National Register nomination for Chicano Park in San Diego, which was listed both for the artwork of its murals and for the social history it embodies.

- Disseminate information about the CHRIS and the use of and access to its inventory, including information specifically directed towards tribal groups. *

Develop Partnerships

Goal II: 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 consider themselves to be preservationists. For this reason, it is imperative that we form and build upon partnerships with those organizations and agencies whose interests overlap with our own. This includes such partners as tribal organizations, building inspectors, designers, advocates for

* Activities on which the Office of Historic Preservation will focus its efforts

accessibility improvements, developers and construction trades representatives, public art advocates, realtors, utilities, affordable housing advocates, land trusts, and local community/neighborhood organizations. By reaching out to these groups, we can better understand one another's interests, see where those interests intersect, and correct any misconceptions we may have about one another.

By working with both traditional and non-traditional partners, we can maximize our efforts by sharing the workload, eliminating duplication of effort, identifying the best entities to carry out certain activities, and ensuring we're all working towards the same ends.

In difficult economic times, partnerships become paramount because limited funding restricts our ability to achieve goals on our own. By working with both traditional and non-traditional partners, we can maximize our efforts by sharing the workload, eliminating duplication of effort, identifying the best entities to carry out certain activities, and ensuring we're all working towards the same ends.

The following objectives will help achieve Goal II:

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

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

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

Objective II.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 so they may better understand potential partners and find ways to work with them toward mutual goals.

Suggested activities to carry out these objectives include:

- Have a preservation presence at statewide and regional conferences of advocacy and professional organizations of potential partners including environmental advocacy organizations, local and regional planning agencies, and economic development and travel/tourism conferences and meetings. *
- Invite representatives of these organizations and agencies to attend and speak at preservation functions and forums.
- Create communications/outreach plans in order to strategically use various communications methods, avoid duplication of efforts, and maximize the reach and impact of messages. *
- Create a citizen's guide to historic preservation in California. *
- Create forums where traditional and non-traditional preservation partners can share information and discuss questions, problems, issues and best practices.

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* Activities on which the Office of Historic Preservation will focus its efforts

- Hold workshops or roundtables devoted to landscapes issues and invite land managing agencies and organizations to participate.
- Create training programs aimed specifically at non-traditional partners and/or the general public—ensure the programs are understandable and speak to the issues important to their intended audience. *
- Reach out to the professional planning community, including the American Planning Association, to provide training materials on integrating historic preservation into land use planning processes and programs. *
- Create a consistent set of policies to apply throughout the entire California Historical Resources Information System. *

Contribute to Community

Goal III: Communicate and improve upon the many ways that historic and cultural resources contribute to the livability and sustainability of our 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 II 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.

Farmer's Markets held in historic districts, like this one in Grass Valley, promote the use of historic resources, bring business to historic downtowns, and remind residents and visitors of the value of these places to their communities.

In a sense, preservation must highlight the fact that it is an integral part of the environmental/ sustainability movement. 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 foothold within the larger environmental community that can now be built upon and strengthened.

The following objectives will help achieve Goal III:

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

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

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

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* Activities on which the Office of Historic Preservation will focus its efforts

Objective III.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.

Suggested activities to carry out these objectives include:

- Issue press releases that highlight successful preservation projects and focus on the larger community the resource serves and benefits.
- Invite public officials to ribbon-cutting ceremonies and other events where historical resources are being honored.
- Focus preservation awards programs on projects that have made significant contributions to their communities, and discuss these contributions during awards ceremonies and in promotional and press materials. *
- Use various communication methods and media to put forward examples of approaches and projects that can serve as models for future preservation efforts and focus on these specific successful examples in newsletter articles, training, and conferences. *
- Include a "preservation seat" on local and regional economic development planning and advisory bodies.
- Submit comments on pending economic development plans to ensure inclusion of preservation in plan strategies.

Foster a Preservation Ethic

Goal IV: Cultivate a sense of stewardship for historical and cultural resources, and 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 methods it promotes—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 care more about these resources and 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 preserve historical and cultural resources because they know that these resources are important to maintaining the health (economic,

Getting families and young people to participate in activities at historical resources, such as this Christmastime event at Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma, can both create lasting memories and help foster a preservation ethic they will carry with them in the future.

* Activities on which the Office of Historic Preservation will focus its efforts

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 that burgeoning preservation 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 IV:

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

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

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

Although funding cuts have made it difficult, bringing students to historical resources as part of their studies is often the best way to cultivate a love of history. These young people will not soon forget their memorable wagon ride and day spent at Sutter's Fort in Sacramento.

Suggested activities to carry out these objectives include:

- Promote the Teaching with Historic Places program and make curriculum development experts aware of the program as a resource—consult with professional educational organizations to inquire how the preservation community can assist them in teaching our state's history in the classroom. *
- Research other states' outreach to the education community to find models to use in California; e.g., Colorado's HistoriCorps program. *
- Develop educational and outreach materials in languages other than English. *
- Work to have historic preservation integrated into the K-12 history curriculum where appropriate.
- Locate new sources of funding to help teachers, parents, youth organizations, and students gain access to and make better use of historical resources in both formal and informal education.
- Actively participate in the California Cultural and Historical Tourism Council and work with the Council to develop a pilot program to demonstrate the value of heritage tourism along a selected heritage corridor. *
- Create events and activities at historical and cultural resources that are specifically designed to make the resources a part of the community's everyday life (e.g., farmers markets, neighborhood meetings, outdoor concerts, community gardens).

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* Activities on which the Office of Historic Preservation will focus its efforts

Protect Historical and Cultural Resources

Goal V: Protect, preserve, restore, and maintain 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. Although the four previous goals in this plan help get us to this point, there are specific actions we can and should be taking that, rather than working to effect change by changing hearts and minds, have a direct impact on how historical and cultural resources in this state are treated by those individuals, agencies, and organizations with jurisdiction over them.

Although the four previous goals in this plan help get us to this point, there are specific actions we can and should be taking that, rather than working to effect change by changing hearts and minds, have a direct impact on how historical and cultural resources in this state are treated by those with jurisdiction over them.

The following objectives will help achieve Goal V:

Objective V.A: Provide assistance to public agencies to ensure consideration and appropriate treatment of heritage resources are part of project planning and implementation.

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

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

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

Suggested activities to carry out these objectives include:

- Train local government historic preservation commissioners, planning staff, and officials in historic preservation goals and practices, including the importance of early consultation. *
- Develop technical assistance that provides guidelines for identifying and evaluating cultural landscapes as a means of helping decision makers see the bigger picture when assessing project impacts. *
- Create positive, proactive working relationships between advocates and agencies that endure outside the confines of any specific project.
- Teach public agencies that consultation is a relationship, not just a process, and should be ongoing and regular, rather than project-specific. *
- Identify new and innovative funding sources to support cultural heritage initiatives.

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* Activities on which the Office of Historic Preservation will focus its efforts

- Educate property owners about historic preservation incentives available to them at the federal, state, and local levels; and assist local governments in establishing new incentives. *
- Working with the Green Building Council, strengthen LEED points for preserving historic buildings. *
- Support the use of language in land-conveyance documents to ensure preservation of cultural resources if the land is purchased by a public agency for open space or mitigation purposes. *
- Work to amend the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to mandate cultural resources protection whenever possible and refine the categorical exemptions to prevent inadvertent site destruction.
- Implement changes that will make project review processes and procedures more efficient without sacrificing effectiveness. *
- Develop tribal consultation guidelines for use by public agencies in carrying out Section 106, CEQA and Senate Bill 18 responsibilities. *
- Help more local governments achieve Certified Local Government status, address cultural resources in general plan updates, and adopt comprehensive cultural resource ordinances and processes for CEQA compliance. *
- Develop a formal tribal liaison position within the Office of Historic Preservation. *
- Update the DPR 523 forms based on feedback from users of the forms. *
- Create a formally designated tribal seat on the State Historical Resources Commission. *

Open space preservation, like the land around the Point Cabrillo Light Station in Mendocino County, can protect both archaeological resources and the settings and viewsheds of historic buildings and structures—but only if the agencies that manage the land leave it undeveloped. Having language that requires resource preservation in land conveyance documents is one way to help do this.

- Regularly review agreement documents for consultation to evaluate and ensure their effectiveness. *

* Activities on which the Office of Historic Preservation will focus its efforts

Preservation Success Story—National Register of Historic Places: Multiple Property Documents in Pasadena and Los Angeles

Over the past five years, staff of the City of Pasadena have generated two Multiple Property Documents, "Cultural Resources of the Recent Past" and "Late 19th and Early 20th Century Development and Architecture of Pasadena," and have nominated individual properties and districts under each multiple property document.

The Hillmont District in Pasadena

The 2008 "Cultural Resources of the Recent Past" Multiple Property Document (MPD) was based on two historic contexts—residential architecture in Pasadena from 1935-1968 and Mid-Century Modernism in the residential work of Buff, Straub & Hensman in Pasadena, 1948-1968. These contexts were based on the work of Pasadena architects, mostly out of the University of Southern California's School of Architecture, and the work of a specific development firm of particular local significance. Property types eligible included both single-family residences and districts of single-family residences of the associated architectural styles. In 2011 the city of Pasadena submitted the "Late 19th And Early 20th Century Development and Architecture in Pasadena" Multiple Property Document. This document presented four historic contexts, including early settlement, the 1880s boom, residential architecture, and architects and builders.

Detail from one of the houses in the Pegfair Estates District in Pasadena

In 2009 the Community Redevelopment Agency of Los Angeles nominated two districts and seven individual properties to the National Register under a Multiple Property Document entitled "African Americans in Los Angeles." This document presented seven associated property types: churches, residences and residential neighborhoods, schools, fire stations, theaters, club buildings, and commercial buildings. Properties may be nominated under five associated historic contexts between the 1890s and 1950s, including settlement patterns, labor and employment, community development, civic engagement, and entertainment and culture.

The 28th Street YMCA in Los Angeles, designed by Paul R. Williams, was the city's first club founded by and for African-American men and boys.

The Cities of Pasadena and Los Angeles have successfully used the Multiple Property Document approach to list many significant resources in the National Register, and its approach should serve as a model for other jurisdictions looking to take a broader and more holistic approach to preparing nominations.

Preservation Success Story—Maydestone Apartments, Sacramento

The Maydestone is a 1912 Mission Revival style apartment building.

The Maydestone is a historic building in downtown Sacramento, originally built in 1912 in the Mission Revival style, that has been redeveloped into affordable apartments using the affordable housing and historic preservation rehabilitation tax credits. It offers studio and one-bedroom apartments in the heart of downtown Sacramento. A fire in 2003 left it derelict for seven years, until a development firm proposed its renovation using rehabilitation tax credits combined with the affordable housing tax credit.

Dark woods and decorative tilework enhance the interior.

Most of the character-defining features of the building were completely intact, including original bathroom and kitchen fixtures. Pull-out beds were tucked beneath raised bathroom floors or kitchen counters and concealed behind built-in breakfront cabinets or desks. All the windows are original.

The rehabilitation changed very little of the original floor plan, preserving the small studio units and the original breakfront cabinets, with the pull-out beds. Modern bathrooms and kitchens were installed. Original windows were retained, repaired, and weather-stripped. Wood floors were refinished, and the original cage elevator was repaired and reused.

The Maydestone is also an excellent example of how a historic rehabilitation can be an energy efficient project as it is expected to receive its LEED Silver certification soon. Sustainable elements such as solar thermal and photoelectric panels, a rain harvesting and irrigation system for existing window boxes, and clear solar film on original window glass are integrated into the historic rehab. The original cage elevator recovers electricity while it brakes for floors, the same way a Toyota Prius recovers its energy, making the restored elevator both historic and 98 percent efficient.

Low-profile photoelectric panels on the roof helped the building achieve LEED silver certification.

The reuse of the building itself ensures the continued use of all the original material of the building, representing old growth timber and minerals mined, processed, and transported more than 100 years ago. It makes good use of its existing urban site, situated close to amenities and near light rail and public transit. The Maydestone is an elegant example of tax credit rehabilitation success.

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 has a seat at the table when decisions are being made that could impact historical resources. That means being aware of potential projects and getting involved in the process as early as possible. Ideally, the best way to achieve this is for preservationists to create and develop ongoing relationships with public agencies so that when projects come up, they can be analyzed and discussed by individuals who are already familiar with the missions and concerns of the people and organizations involved. The creation of these relationships, however, obviously goes both ways; and, therefore, it behooves public agencies to reach out to stakeholders in order to help build and nurture these relationships rather than simply waiting for the public to approach them.

It is important to note 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 to the table ideas to improve a project in terms of possible impacts, is essential for those who care about these resources. Because consultation is a process built upon relationships, it is imperative that it not be curtailed by agency or legislative attempts to streamline environmental review processes or policies.

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. 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.

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.

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 565 federally recognized tribes nationwide, with 19 percent of those being California tribes. 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—there are more than 130 THPOs nationwide, with more than 25 of those in California. 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.

Cultural Landscapes

The National Park Service defines cultural landscapes as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." In essence, a cultural landscape represents a complex set of geographical relationships reflecting the impact of cultural and economic forces on the land. As such, cultural landscapes are an ideal way to help communities understand and value their historical resources within the larger contexts in which they were developed and used.

Red Rock Canyon is a cultural landscape with both sacred and historical significance.

Population increases in traditionally rural areas, revitalization and infill in urban core areas, heritage tourism, a growing interest in people-oriented city planning, an understanding of the important role of agriculture and industry in California's development, and the cultural experiences of various Native American and immigrant groups all have contributed to the importance of identifying, understanding, evaluating, and preserving cultural landscapes and their components. Identification, evaluation, and registration programs have been expanded to include consideration of landscape issues, but much more work in these areas remains to be done, especially in providing guidance to those seeking to use these programs for landscapes in their communities. Once recognized, landscapes then need to be treated in a sensitive manner that considers both the evolution of the property and the need to maintain its historicity and authenticity. This requires a different way of viewing landscapes, and potential impacts to them, than what is traditionally used for single resources and historic districts.

Analyzing resources at the landscape level is essential in order to reconstruct a meaningful history and prehistory for each of the varied archaeological regions of California. Fortunately, the large amount of land in California owned by federal and state governments

(more than half of the state) has led to large areas with rich archaeological deposits being saved from private development and this provides preservationists in California with an opportunity to analyze these sites at a landscape level that might not otherwise be possible. To this end, the Office of Historic Preservation has advocated an analysis of data compiled from the archaeological record, as well as ethnographic data. The surge in promotion and implementation of renewable energy projects (e.g., solar, wind, and geothermal) and the effects of those types of projects at the landscape level have necessitated and prompted the OHP to find inventive means of negotiating the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of the effects of those projects on our non-renewable cultural resources. The technological advances and push for renewable energy in the state have required the focus of preservationists to shift from the resource, site, or district level to the larger and more encompassing regional or landscape level of assessment.

Cultural Diversity

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 on top of those already embodied in its resources.

Cultural diversity has been a subject of significance since 1979 when 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, a revised publication could feature five more views—perhaps 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.

The town of Locke in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (*Photo from the Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division*)

It is essential to remember that cultural diversity does not necessarily imply a certain architectural style. 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, discussed in more detail later in this section, 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. Cultural diversity 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 having an interest in preservation as a result of increased association with and understanding of the historical and cultural resources in their communities.

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.

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.

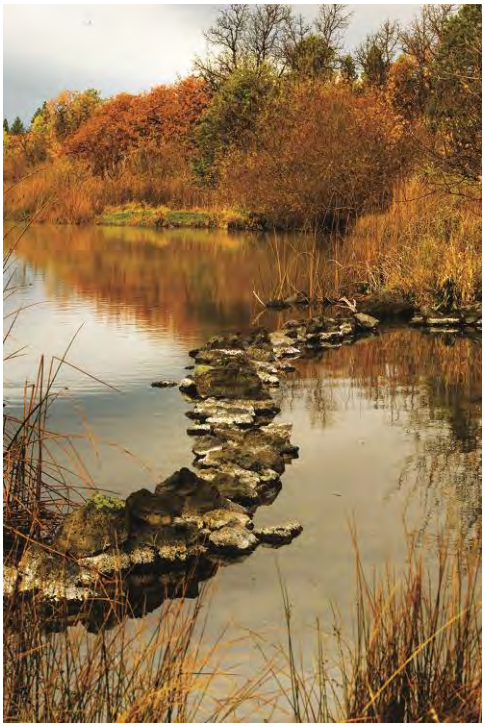
The Office of Historic Preservation is the primary keeper of a statewide inventory of this information, but it must find ways to successfully partner with and lead others in order to effectively manage the data for which it is responsible. The OHP manages the inventory

and provides access to it through the California Historical Resources Information System, composed of the State Historical Resources Commission, the OHP, and eleven regional Information Centers (ICs). Unfortunately, the ICs must rely largely on their own income to fund the work they do. As a result, they often must focus their activities and decisions on maintaining adequate income to continue their basic operations and this takes resources away from effectively implementing steps to standardize or modernize their operations.

In order to achieve the goals and objectives in this plan, it is imperative that more 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 they don't even know about. With increased funding and effective planning, support, and implementation, many improvements in management of the CHRIS inventory can be accomplished. Additionally, better partnering and communication amongst those with similar responsibilities and needs could help make management of historical resources information more efficient and effective.

Archaeological Resources

Prehistoric and historical archaeological resources include the physical ruins and the objects of past daily life. These ruins and objects are often our only sources of information for significant periods of California's history and have the potential to reveal parts of the prehistory of ancient California as well as aspects of more recent California history that were never put into words. The diverse base of archaeological resources in California provides a tangible connection to our collective heritage and is a worthy focus of preservation efforts.



These fish traps on the Fall River are part of a series of important archaeological sites and features associated with the Pit River Ajumawi of northeastern California.

The State Historical Resources Commission has adopted a series of white papers that address issues related to archaeological resources. These white papers, along with public comments submitted about them and responses to those comments, are available at http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=26522.

Ideas from those white papers have been incorporated into the vision, goals, objectives, and suggested actions identified in this plan. The white papers identify and discuss five issues of particular relevance to archaeological resources as identified in the previous State Plan: Conservation, Curation, Interpretation, Preservation, and Standards and Guidelines. In each of these areas, tasks are identified to help bridge the gap from the current situation to an ideal vision for the management of archaeological resources. By carrying out those tasks, these resources would be better protected from harm and also would be better understood and valued by the public. Where appropriate, these tasks have been incorporated into the lists of suggested activities included in this plan.

Preservation Success Story—San Nicolas Island Archaeological Field School Program

This project, which received a Governor's Historic Preservation Award in 2011, recognizes the Environmental Division, Naval Base Ventura County, for sustaining a high level of excellence in facilitating the San Nicolas Island Archaeological Field School program. The program is a cooperative undertaking of California State University, Los Angeles (CSULA) and the Navy designed to meet both educational needs and federal historic preservation mandates under Sections 110 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The island's cultural history spans approximately 8,000 years.

San Nicolas Island, which is 13,370 acres, is about 60 miles from the southern California coast. Its cultural history spans about 8,000 years. Cultural resources include more than 550 prehistoric archaeological sites; approximately 20 historic archaeological sites representing activities of 19th century Aleut sea otter hunters, Chinese abalone fishermen, and Anglo sheep ranchers; a few sites and structures from World War II; numerous Cold War structures; and a number of beached and offshore shipwrecks.

The program calls for students to conduct field and laboratory investigations of these and other significant cultural resources. The field school started in the mid-1970s and has run continuously since the early 1990s. Fifteen students participate every summer in the three-week field course, helping the Navy in their historic preservation and management needs. Training received translates into marketable skills suited to work for government agencies and private archaeological firms.

The Navy's Environmental Division funds transportation to, from, and on the island, room and board, lab facilities, and archaeological equipment. This high level of support has enabled students, many of them low-income, inner-city students, the chance to gain valuable hands-on training in archaeological field and lab techniques, cultural resources law, and project and data management. The project is definitely a win-win proposition for students, the Navy, and California's historical resources.

The program is a cooperative undertaking of CSU Los Angeles and the Navy.

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.

Even in the current economic climate, heritage tourism is an important component of dealing with the "New Normal" (as the California Travel and Tourism Commission's 5-Year Strategic Plan calls it). The trends and implications that arise from this new normal show that although consumers continue to travel, they do so with heightened attention to costs, and although they continue to seek luxury, they have redefined the term to encompass quality of experience and value. Heritage resources, because they are usually lower priced than other recreational activities, appeal to consumers looking for greater value while at the same time seeking a memorable and engaging experience.

A group being taken on a walking tour stops in front of Paso Robles' Carnegie Library, now used as a museum and office space for the local historical society.

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.

California Main Street and Preserve America Programs

The California Main Street and Preserve America programs are two community-based programs that can significantly help neighborhoods with economic and cultural revitalization efforts.

The California Main Street Program (CMSP) has been a highly successful local economic development tool since its inception in 1986. Although funding for State oversight of the program was eliminated in budget cuts in 2002, the program continues to exist through a partnership between the Office of Historic Preservation and the non-profit California Main Street Alliance. The CMSP is based on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's "Main Street Approach" to revitalize commercial districts. The National Trust defines this approach as a "community-driven, comprehensive methodology used to revitalize older, traditional business districts." Local main street programs can be structured in several ways. Whether the program is based in a non-profit organization or a public agency, the approach is volunteer-driven, and engages and is supported by stakeholders in the district's revitalization efforts. California currently has 24 designated or accredited Main Street programs, out of 1,018 programs nationwide.

The Main Street program promotes doing business in historic downtowns, such as these shoppers taking advantage of Hollister's Main Street retailers. (*Photo courtesy* Erin Balbas *Photography.*)

The California Main Street communities are proven economic revitalization programs that preserve and enhance vital downtown cores and neighborhoods of both large and small cities in the state. The CMSP is a supporter of smart growth and sustainability policies, and utilizes existing infrastructure, services, and buildings, thereby retaining historical resources. Further, the program promotes planned infill of older downtown cores and is a proven bulwark against economic downturns and against communities losing their downtown economic base to infusions of big-box retailers and suburban flight. For these reasons and more, it is imperative that the preservation community in California maintain a strong working relationship with California's Main Street communities and look for ways to enhance and encourage use of this valuable economic revitalization tool.

The Preserve America program recognizes and designates communities—including municipalities, counties, neighborhoods in large cities, and tribal communities—that protect and celebrate their heritage, use their historic assets for economic development and community revitalization, and encourage people to experience and appreciate the local historical resources through education and heritage tourism programs. Benefits of designation include recognition by the White House, eligibility to apply for grants (although grant funding has been zeroed out the past two years), a Preserve America Community road sign, authorization to use the Preserve America logo, listing in an online directory, inclusion in national and regional press releases, and enhanced community visibility and pride. Since the program began in 2003, 843 communities have been designated throughout the country, 37 of which are communities in California.

With its wealth of historical resources in still largely intact neighborhoods, the Golden State surely has many more communities that are worthy of Main Street and/or Preserve American designation, and it would behoove preservationists to ensure that more communities are aware of these programs and can take advantage of their benefits. The Office of Historic Preservation hopes to increase the number of communities designated under these programs by better coordinating, and supporting partnerships between, the Main Street, Preserve America, and Certified Local Government programs in California.

Preservation Success Story—North Park Main Street

The North Park community comprises an area of approximately 1,466 acres, where approximately 40,500 people live in about 22,000 dwellings. It is in the central area of the City of San Diego adjacent to Balboa Park within five miles of downtown San Diego. North Park Main Street was established in 1996 as a Business Improvement District (BID) whose goal is to promote the revitalization of historic commercial districts supporting small, independently-owned businesses. It has nearly 500 members.

The community of North Park might be well-known for its eye-catching sign, but the attention it's getting these days is for its sustainability efforts.

Over the last ten years, the greater North Park community and the North Park Main Street BID have experienced an economic and cultural renaissance, emerging as one of the most progressive and dynamic urban villages in San Diego. To celebrate and promote this trend, in 1998 North Park Main Street (NPMS) declared itself an "Arts, Culture and Entertainment" District. Since then, a new professional class of artists, designers, musicians, architects, writers, entrepreneurs, and a wide spectrum of exciting cultural events have turned North Park Main Street into a widely-recognized creative community.

In 2009 community leaders of North Park Main Street began to develop California's first Sustainable Main Street program. Later that year, a group of local stakeholders gathered to create the framework for a sustainability plan in North Park. Goals were to maintain the cultural and historic integrity of the built and social environment, increase resource efficiency, conservation, and internal connectivity within the District, and provide a setting for a sustainable green economy. Sustainable North Park Main Street calls for the preservation of historically-significant and contributing structures, emphasizing the reuse of materials and business practices needing less energy and waste. These principles provide the soil for North Park Main Street to grow around a shared vision of localism, historic preservation, and environmental stewardship. Research teams, working pro bono, assessed existing conditions, proposed measures of success, and identified possible interventions in the areas of food and water, transportation and public places, and energy and materials. From this design development process emerged the Vision Plan. Following the development of this vision, the OHP awarded a grant to NPMS, with matching funds coming from San Diego Gas & Electric, along with pro bono efforts from Platt/Whitelaw Architects, OBR Architects, and volunteer professionals, who developed a Sustainability Study and Implementation Plan.

Through the extraordinary and exemplary action of the North Park community, the Sustainability Study and Implementation Plan for NPMS has demonstrated that projects of this scale and complexity can be achieved where there is passion and commitment. The accomplishment can rightfully be considered a success not only for North Park and San Diego, but for the California Office of Historic Preservation, California Main Street, and current and potential Main Street programs across the nation.

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 goes on to point 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 and Preserve America communities.

Historic preservation takes place—or fails to—primarily at the local level. Preservation succeeds when concerned citizens and property owners, preservation advocates, 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 players 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.

Riverside, home to the well-known Mission Inn, is one of California's Certified Local Governments.

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, 62, or 11.5 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.

Sustainability

In its most simple sense, sustainability is the capacity for a system to endure, to survive and thrive over the long term. Most people view sustainability through the lens of environmental stewardship—our 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 one views the concept of sustainability from the more narrow environmental context or defines it more broadly, sustainability is inherently and intrinsically linked to the preservation of historical and cultural resources that are valued by a community, and it is imperative that the preservation community work to make the public more aware of this relationship.

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Preservation of historical resources aids in environmental sustainability by providing a host of environmental benefits. Rehabilitation projects use fewer materials than new construction and, as a result, also use 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—or, in today's economic reality, aren't falling anywhere near as fast.

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.

The Lopez Adobe in San Fernando was one of the many historic buildings damaged in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

This plan embraces and upholds the five principles addressed in the Pocantico Proclamation on Sustainability and Historic Preservation, drafted in 2009 by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Friends of the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (available at http://ncptt.nps.gov/pocantico-proclamation-on-sustainability-and-historic-preservation/all/1/). These principles include: 1) Foster a culture of reuse; 2) Reinvest at a community scale; 3) Value heritage; 4) Capitalize on the potential of the green economy; and, 5) Realign historic preservation policies with sustainability.

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 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 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 Rehabilitation Tax Credit and the State-sponsored Mills Act Property Tax Abatement Program. Although California does not have a state-level rehabilitation tax

credit to help boost our numbers, California continues to rank high among the states in use of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives. For fiscal year 2011, California was sixth in certified expenses at more than $213 million, and 14th in the number of certified projects. 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.

The owners of the Ferry Building made use of Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits as part of their very successful adaptive reuse of this well-known San Francisco landmark. (*Photo from the Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division*)

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 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 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 three 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 our message is to extend beyond those we traditionally have tried to reach 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 demands 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, we will be fostering a preservation ethic within our 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.

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.

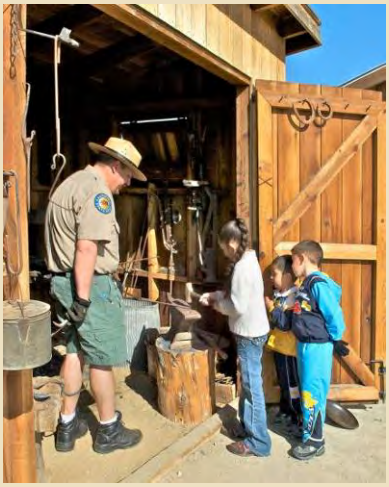
Preservation Success Story—California Historical Landmark: Allensworth

In 2012 California State Parks staff wrote a new California Historical Landmarks nomination for Allensworth, a town in the southern San Joaquin Valley unique for its establishment and settlement as an African American community. The nomination was listed as California Historical Landmark #1047 as the first, last, and only town in California that was financed, founded, and governed by African Americans, and for its association with Colonel Allen Allensworth, an individual who profoundly influenced California history.

Colonel Allensworth and his family owned and lived in this house.

Established in 1908, the town of Allensworth arose during a period in America's history when African Americans throughout the country pursued a quality of life greater than could be realized in a white majority society that continued to deny social, economic, and political equality to black citizens. From the late 1870s and continuing well into the 1900s, thousands of African Americans migrated out of the South and into western and northern states in search of better opportunities.

The church building in Allensworth



Young visitors to Allensworth State Historic Park check out the blacksmith's shop with a park interpreter.

The town of Allensworth was the vision of its leading founder Colonel Allen Allensworth. Born into slavery in 1842, Allensworth escaped during the Civil War and served in the Union Navy and later in the Army. Colonel Allensworth subscribed to Booker T. Washington's view that African Americans had to develop and believe in their own capabilities as citizens before they could convince white society of the same. Upon his retirement, Allensworth moved his family to Los Angeles where he continued his efforts to advance the standing of African Americans, preaching his message and joining ranks with like-minded individuals. Creation of the town of Allensworth provided the opportunity to put into practice all that Allensworth, Washington, and others had advocated.

The children of Allensworth attended this school.

Preservation Success Stories—Section 106 Consultations

The Rubicon Trail

The Rubicon Trail exemplifies a fresh approach to reviewing linear resources. A 46-mile trail that most likely began in prehistory and continues its use to present day as the "grand-daddy" of off-highway vehicle travel as embodied in the annual Jeepers' Jamboree. The federal undertaking that impacted the trail involved a bridge being constructed over a water crossing in a rugged, wilderness setting in the high Sierra. All parties—the U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Transportation, Placer County, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the State Historic Preservation Officer—reached consensus on a method of recordation and evaluation of National Register criteria for the 46-mile linear resource even though the Area of Potential Effect for the undertaking was literally only a few hundred feet of the trail. The recordation and evaluation approach successfully used for the Rubicon Trail has now paved the way for its application to other linear resources that have been used over long periods of time and continue to be used to the present day.

Buck Island Lake is a popular stopping spot along the trail.

Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake

A multi-year undertaking for the Navy and the Office of Historic Preservation, the negotiation and preparation of a Programmatic Agreement for the implementation of an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) for the Naval Air Weapons Station at China Lake, has been finalized. The Navy is to be commended on their innovative approaches taken to integrate the management of their world class cultural resources, National Historic Landmark Petroglyph Canyon to name just one, with their needs in providing the United States with the latest in defense technology for security here and abroad. The China Lake ICRMP is a shining example of the melding of two very diverse and often competing missions, that of national defense and cultural resource management. Most of the petroglyphs at China Lake appear to be between 1,000 and 3,000 years old, although the creation of rock art in this region may have begun as early as 13,500 years ago.

Petroglyphs of bighorn sheep

Medicine bags are featured on this petroglyph. (*Photos courtesy www.petroglyphs.us*)

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.

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 though 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.

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 1962 (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 the 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 lake bed 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 regards 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.

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 and designers of the Midcentury Modern style, also called California Modern, included Joseph Eichler, Albert Frey, Louis Kahn, John Lautner, Richard Neutra, and Rudolf Schindler. California's climate continued to influence architectural development with the adaptation of Midcentury Modern to desert living. Architects and designers chose elements that were environmentally sensitive and responsive to the harsh environment. Kit assembly, prefabricated components, and preassembled modules made homes simple, practical, and more affordable.

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 will be 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 contexts that will enrich historical appreciation and understanding of California's wealth of historical and cultural resources.

Preservation Success Story—City of Richmond's Preservation Programs

Located 16 miles northeast of San Francisco, Richmond sits on the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay. The City was incorporated in 1905, and it is best known for its unique history and role in the World War II home front effort. Between 1940 and 1945, workers from throughout the country streamed into the City to support wartime industries. The City was home to four Kaiser shipyards, which housed the most productive wartime shipbuilding operations of World War II, launching 747 ships during the war. The City was also home to approximately 55 war-related industries—more than any other city of its size in the United States.

Today Richmond is home to an award-winning and comprehensive local preservation program. The City has utilized all of the available historic preservation programs to protect and promote their heritage. Some of these accomplishments include:

- Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front National Historical Park was established in 2000 to preserve and interpret the stories and sites of our nation's home front response to World War II. Park sites are spread throughout Richmond, CA.
- In 2007 the City of Richmond was the recipient of a Governor's Historic Preservation Award for various projects relating to the City's Rosie the Riveter WWII Front National Historic Park. Then, in 2011 the City received an additional Governor's Historic Preservation Award for the rehabilitation of the Richmond Memorial Civic Center. Richmond Friends of Recreation/Save the Plunge Trust and Todd Jersey were given an award that same year for the rehabilitation of the Richmond Municipal Natatorium.
- Richmond Main Street Initiative (RMSI) is a community based non-profit dedicated to revitalizing historic downtown Richmond. RMSI has formed partnerships with the City of Richmond, downtown merchants, and neighboring residents to implement a comprehensive, community-driven approach to developing and improving downtown Richmond. The target area is along MacDonald Avenue from 8th to 19th Streets between Bissell and Nevin Avenues.

In 2011 two projects in Richmond received Governor's Historic Preservation Awards: The rehabilitations of the Richmond Memorial Civic Center (above) and the Richmond Municipal Natatorium (below).

(continued on next page)

- In 2006 and 2007 Richmond was designated a Preserve America Community and a Certified Local Government (CLG) by the OHP and NPS. In 2007 the Richmond Planning Department received at $75,000 Preserve America matching grant to help fund an expanded reconnaissance survey of historic structures in the Iron Triangle, Coronado, and Santa Fe neighborhoods. The Project PRISM Historical Context Statement and Historic Resources Survey Report of the Coronado, Iron Triangle, and Santa Fe neighborhoods were completed in October 2009.
- In honor of the Preserve America initiative, Teaching with Historic Places has posted on the web lesson plans that feature historic sites in Preserve America Communities. These lessons, based on sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places, are free and ready for immediate classroom use by students in history and social studies classes. Richmond is listed as the location for the lesson plan "Liberty Ships and Victory Ships, America's Lifeline in War," which teaches students how the United States mobilized a massive construction effort to build a large merchant fleet to serve in war and peace.
- In 2008 the City again received an NPS Save America's Treasures grant and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for the rehabilitation of the Maritime Childcare Center for Working Families. Richmond received a second Save America's Treasures Grant in 2009 for $150,000 to help support the rehabilitation of the Shipyard 3 Historic District/Riggers Loft.
- Also in 2008-2009 Richmond received a CLG Grant in the amount of $25,000. This grant assisted in the development of a historic structure report/preservation plan for Atchison Village, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places with 162 separate buildings containing 450 dwelling units. They again received a CLG grant in 2011 for $25,000 to help fund Phase 1 of a historic structure report for Richmond Shipyard No. 3, including a history of the property and an expanded conditions assessment of the contributing structures.
- The NPS certified two Federal Tax Credit Projects in Richmond in 2011 for the Maritime Childhood Development Center and the Carquinez Hotel. The Center will serve as a preschool, community service offices, and an NPS interpretive center. The total floor area included 17,167 square feet and the rehab costs totaled $7,321,629. The Carquinez (aka New Carquinez Hotel and Hotel Don) was rehabbed as low-income senior housing with commercial space on the 1st floor. The total space rehabbed was 35,747 square feet and cost $6,456,129.
- Every year, the City of Richmond recognizes a number of individuals, organizations, businesses, and agencies whose contributions demonstrate outstanding commitment to excellence in historic preservation, local history or promotion of the heritage of the City.

The Carquinez Hotel was a Federal Tax Credit project now with low-income senior housing and commercial space on the first floor.

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Preservation Success Story—Shipsey House, San Luis Obispo

The front facade of the Shipsey House after restoration

This project consisted of an overall rehabilitation and restoration of the Shipsey House constructed in 1880 in a vernacular Eastern Stick style. The wood frame single family residence is two stories with multiple cross-facing gables. It is located in the Mill Street Historic District in San Luis Obispo, a local historic district. Members of the Shipsey family lived in the house from the time of its construction until 2008 when it was sold to the present owner (who will rent out the property). Although essentially intact, the grounds and house suffered from deterioration and neglected maintenance. A metal garage structure built in the 1920s straddling the two parcels of the original lot was demolished as part of the project and a new single car garage constructed on the parcel containing the Shipsey House. Alterations made over the years appear limited to mostly wiring and plumbing work.

The restored kitchen

The work involved a general rehabilitation and restoration on the exterior and interior of the house with limited replacement of materials and/or features, which included restoration of the missing materials and features; a new roof clad in asphalt shingles that resemble wood shingles; door and window work as required; and lighting, new services, new perimeter fencing, landscaping, and a new carriage house. All new work was designed to be as invisible or compatible as possible, with any replacement work done in-kind.

Restored guest bath

Due to the intact integrity of the house and the reuse and restoration of original materials, the overall project is considered to be an outstanding application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and was certified to the Internal Revenue Service as such.

Appendix A – 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.

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, the office produces a periodic newsletter, *Preservation Matters*.

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 http://www.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 B – Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and Programs

The information below is excerpted from the website of the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) at http://www.nathpo.org/main.html.

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.

Most of California's Tribal Historic Preservation Officers are pictured here, attending a summit in October 2013. ***(Photo courtesy United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria)***

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.

Incorporating Tribal cultural values into the historic preservation program has been consistently cited as a priority. Finally, the need for assuming the responsibility for reviewing Federal undertakings that may affect historical properties and the importance of archaeological survey work was consistently mentioned as essential. 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 more information about the National Park Service's Tribal Historic Preservation Program, see http://www.nps.gov/history/thpo/index.htm.

For a list of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers in California with links to their websites, visit http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24683.

Appendix C – Historical Resources Registration Programs in California

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register recognizes resources of local, state, and national significance which have been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards and criteria. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archaeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the US Department of the Interior. As of April 2012, 2,757 California properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, encompassing 2,815 buildings, 468 districts, 2,340 sites, 2,366 structures, and 2,297 objects. One-hundred-forty-two properties listed at the national level of significance have additionally been recognized as National Historic Landmarks. These California properties are automatically listed in the California Register.

California Register of Historical Resources

The SHRC designed the California Register of Historical Resources for use by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The California Register is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archaeological resources. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding, and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act. As of April 2012, 49 properties including 102 resources have been listed directly in the California Register, independently of National Register listing or determination by consensus in Section 106 review.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark #770. California Historical Landmarks #770 and above are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. To be designated as a California Historical Landmark, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

The resource also must have the approval of the property owner(s); be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. If a site is primarily of local interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Points of Historical Interest Program. The most recently designated CHL was #1047; 1,056 properties carry the Landmark designation due to some satellite and thematic designations that share a Landmark number.

California Points of Historical Interest

The 860 California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point. If a Point is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point designation will be retired.

Local Designation

In addition to the federal and state registration programs noted above (which are all administered in California by the Office of Historic Preservation), many local governments have designation programs for historical resources. Local government entities, including commissions, historic review boards, and planning departments, work with community members to record and recognize locally significant historic properties. These programs vary greatly between jurisdictions and there are no State or Federal requirements for these programs, nor are they regulated in any way by the State or Federal governments. For more information about possible local designation in your community, contact the appropriate local government (usually these programs are administered by the local government's planning division, so that's a good place to start).

Multiple Property Submissions (MPS)

The purpose of the MPS is to document as a group for listing in the National Register properties related by theme, general geographical area, and period of time. It may cover any geographical scale – local, regional, state, or national. It is used to register thematically-related properties simultaneously and establishes the registration criteria for properties that may be nominated in the future. Technically the MPS acts as a cover document and is not a nomination in its own right. It is a combination of the Multiple Property Documentation Form and the Individual Registration Form. Information common to the group of properties is presented on the Multiple Property Documentation Form, and the Individual Registration Form is specific to the nominated individual building, site, district, structure, or object. Once an MPS is listed, additional associated nominations may be submitted to the Commission at any time.

The context statements developed for an MPS may prove valuable for purposes other than National Register nominations. They may help inform research being conducted by agencies and organizations, as well as student research projects. The information in an MPS can also be used in the preparation of nominations for other registration programs, including local designation. Each MPS is accompanied by a bibliography that could provide insight into other sources a researcher might not even be aware of.

National Register Multiple Property Submission (MPS) Contexts for California include:

Architectural and Historic Resources of Auburn, California MPS

Berkeley, University of California Multiple Resource Area

Bungalow Courts of Pasadena Thematic Resources

California Carnegie Libraries MPS

Cultural Resources of the Recent Past, City of Pasadena

Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC/C-AMA) MPS

Early Automobile-Related Properties in Pasadena MPS

Earth Figures of California--Arizona Colorado River Basin Thematic Resources

Highway Bridges of California MPS

Historic Highway Bridges of California MPS

Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks MPS

Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles MPS

Hollister MPS

La Grange MRA Lassen Volcanic National Park MPS

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Development and Architecture in Pasadena MPS

Light Stations of California MPS

Lilian Rice Designed Buildings in Rancho Santa Fe MPS

Los Angeles Branch Library System Thematic Resources

Newlands Reclamation Thematic Resources

Point Arena MPS

Recreation Residence Tracts in the National Forests of California from 1906-1959

Residential Architecture of Pasadena: Influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement MPS

Torrance High School Campus Thematic Resources

Twentieth Century Folk Art Environment in California Thematic Resources

US Highway 66 in California MPS

US Post Offices in California 1900-1941 Thematic Resources

Appendix D – Useful Acronyms and Abbreviations

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)
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
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
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Office

Appendix E – State Plan Public Outreach Efforts

Online Survey 1 – Statistical Responses

Respondents' Information

Counties	Percent of Total
San Diego	15.2%
Los Angeles	12.9%
Sacramento	12.5%
San Luis Obispo	5.4%
Orange, San Francisco (each)	3.8%
Alameda	3.1%
San Bernardino	2.9%
Santa Clara	2.8%
El-Dorado, Fresno (each)	2.6%
Monterey	2.5%
Placer, Sonoma (each)	2.3%
Butte	2.0%
Yolo	1.7%
Santa Cruz, Solano (each)	1.5%
Contra Costa, Santa Barbara (each)	1.4%
Tuolumne	1.2%
Kern, San Mateo (each)	1.1%
Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Riverside (each)	0.9%
Nevada	0.8%
Marin, San Benito, Ventura (each)	0.6%
Amador, Calaveras, Imperial, Shasta, Stanislaus (each)	0.5%
Mariposa, San Joaquin, Siskiyou, Yuba (each)	0.3%
Alpine, Colusa, Del Norte, Inyo, Lassen, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Tehama (each)	0.1%
Out of State	0.9%

43% of respondents stated they did not work in the preservation professions. Of those that responded positively to this question 26 % stated they were archaeologists, 25 % historians, 13 % planners, 10 % architects or landscape architects, 7 % craftsmen or carpenters, and the rest fell into categories below two percent.

When asked who they worked for and/or were members of, respondents answered as follows:

- 30% worked for a State agency, 11% for a local government, 5% for a Federal agency, and 5% were university or college faculty;
- 4% were associated with a California Indian tribe and 9% with a local historic preservation commission;
- 22% belonged to a non-profit preservation organization, 21% to a local historical society, 10% to a local neighborhood association, and 3% to a heritage tourism organization.

Questions Asked

Identify the four most critical public needs or concerns in your community. (Select up to 4 only.)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Historic preservation	51.0%	317
Education/public schools	48.7%	303
Economic development/jobs	46.1%	287
Environmental protection	41.3%	257
Public works, roads, bridges	31.0%	193
Affordable housing	23.8%	148
Public transportation	23.6%	147
Clean air/clean water	22.7%	141
Urban/rural sprawl	19.3%	120
Public safety/domestic security	18.6%	116
Agricultural land development	10.6%	66
Disaster preparedness	10.5%	65
Private property rights	9.5%	59
Ethnic/cultural diversity	9.3%	58
Greenhouse gas reduction	9.3%	58
Toxic waste cleanup	4.2%	26
Gentrification	3.7%	23
Military base closures	1.1%	7

Identify the five most critical problems or threats affecting historic buildings, districts, archeological properties, and cultural landscapes in your community. (Select up to 5 only.)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Inadequate funding for historic preservation activities	54.4%	322
Public lacks awareness of/interest in historic resources	49.7%	294
Development/construction pressure	33.6%	199
Uninformed decision makers	31.8%	188
Demolition by neglect	30.7%	182
Lack of interest by government officials and agencies	28.0%	166
Lack of economic incentives	24.7%	146
Property owner apathy	21.6%	128
Inappropriate alterations to historic buildings	19.9%	118
Uneven application of preservation standards by government agencies	19.1%	113
Inadequate enforcement of local preservation ordinances	17.1%	101
No preservation education in K-12 schools	15.9%	94
Building code or government mandated accommodations (ADA, lead/asbestos abatement, energy conservation, seismic retrofitting)	15.2%	90
Lack of a historical resources survey	13.3%	79
Suburban/rural sprawl	13.0%	77
Lack of CEQA oversight	11.8%	70
No local preservation ordinance	9.5%	56
Lack of involvement by the Office of Historic Preservation	8.3%	49
Inappropriate infill projects	7.8%	46
Renewable energy system installations	7.3%	43
"Big box" stores	6.8%	40
Natural disasters	5.9%	35
Parking lot/parking structure construction	3.9%	23
Public works projects	3.2%	19
Inadequate building codes	1.4%	8

The State Plan focuses on specific issues that are of the greatest concern to the historic preservation community. In order to help us identify which issues to focus on in the next State Plan, distribute six "votes" among the following preservation issues. You may give more than one "vote" to any individual issue (by using a number greater than 1); however, the total sum of all votes must not exceed six.

Answer Options	Response Total	Response Average	Response Count
Funding and incentives for preservation	587	1.48	396
Cultural landscapes and sites	290	1.28	226
Heritage tourism	254	1.22	208
Land use planning	248	1.23	202
Outreach and training	241	1.22	197
Economics/economy	235	1.33	177
Preservation archaeology	226	1.34	169
Formal education (K-12 and university/college)	187	1.29	145
Preserving the recent past	174	1.18	147
Sustainability	174	1.15	151
Information management and access	173	1.31	132
Partnerships	135	1.07	126
Professional certification/standardization	125	1.40	89
Cultural diversity	92	1.10	84
Building code understanding	79	1.20	66
Statewide contexts	71	1.15	62
California Main Street	69	1.17	59

Which historic preservation tools or activities do you feel will be the most effective in your community between 2012 and 2017? (Select up to 5 only.)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Grants for historic preservation activities	59.4%	325
Local historic preservation incentives	51.7%	283
Increased public education and information	50.8%	278
Income tax credits for rehabilitation projects	36.2%	198
Local zoning regulations that recognize historical and archaeological properties	34.7%	190
Local historic preservation ordinances and commissions	32.4%	177
Historical resources surveys	27.4%	150
State laws and regulations (such as the California Environmental Quality Act)	26.0%	142
Active involvement by the Office of Historic Preservation	25.6%	140
Early and open communication between government/developers and tribal groups	19.0%	104
Oral histories	16.8%	92
Federal historic preservation laws and regulations	16.3%	89
Low-interest loans	14.8%	81
Context statements for evaluation of historical resources	14.1%	77
The Mills Act	13.0%	71
Historic preservation covenants	11.0%	60
Main Street program	9.0%	49
Building codes	8.2%	45

What do you consider to be the five most important preservation program activities or services currently offered by the Office of Historic Preservation? (Select up to 5 only.)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Maintaining the Statewide Historic Resources Inventory	47.6%	240
Training/workshops/public outreach	45.4%	229
Historic Preservation Fund grants (Federal)	43.7%	220
California Heritage Fund grants/loans (State)	35.1%	177
Preservation planning	32.9%	166
Technical assistance	32.9%	166
Project review for CEQA (State)	31.3%	158
Federal/state historic registration programs	29.0%	146
Sustainable preservation	26.8%	135
Project review for Section 106 (Federal)	24.6%	124
Historical and archaeological resources survey programs	24.2%	122
Certified Local Government (CLG) program	21.2%	107
Federal tax credit program	19.6%	99
Seismic retrofit program	12.3%	62
Publications/newsletters	11.5%	58
Architectural plan review	9.3%	47
Natural disaster recovery	5.8%	29

Which new or expanded activities should the California Office of Historic Preservation focus on over the next five years? (Select up to 5 only.)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Develop and disseminate information about the economic and cultural value of historic preservation in California	30.1%	157
Be more proactive in the identification of sites that are potential landmarks or eligible for registration	28.5%	149
Assist cities in preparing preservation elements as part of their General Plans	28.0%	146
Reach out to developers and real estate professionals to increase their historic preservation awareness	27.6%	144
Provide for online access to the Statewide Historic Resources Inventory (excluding confidential sites)	26.4%	138
Encourage youth participation in preservation activities	26.1%	136
Compile and disseminate information on local "best practices" related to historic preservation	25.5%	133
Complete the conversion of historical resources data to GIS format	24.9%	130
Provide more direction in the identification, registration and preservation of culturally significant resources	24.1%	126
Conduct training workshops for the general public related to historic preservation practices	23.9%	125
Provide more training, technical assistance, and oversight of review of historical resources under the California Environmental Quality Act	23.8%	124
Encourage, and assist with, the creation and enforcement of local preservation ordinances	21.1%	110
Provide more training and technical assistance to local historic preservation staff and commissions	21.1%	110
Create a program to provide professional certification of those evaluating historical and archaeological resources	18.8%	98
Assist in protecting Native American sacred sites	18.4%	96
Partner with natural resource conservation organizations to work towards mutual goals	17.6%	92
Support heritage corridor programs and partner with other agencies to create new heritage corridors	12.1%	63
Provide more outreach to university/college students	11.5%	60
Develop additional guidance for compliance with state and federal historic preservation regulations	11.5%	60
Support coordination efforts with recognized and non-recognized Native American tribes	10.5%	55

Develop guidance for archaeological fieldwork and reporting	10.3%	54
Disseminate clear direction regarding Section 106 documentation	9.8%	51
Work to better coordinate preservation efforts with state, regional, and local disaster preparedness planning and response	9.6%	50
Target additional resources towards social media to promote preservation	8.4%	44
Provide more downloadable forms on the web	6.9%	36

Online Survey 2 – Questions Asked

How would you recommend counteracting the lack of awareness about historic preservation among the general public?

What do you think are the most effective tools for preserving historical and archaeological resources in your community? Why?

What do you think are the most critical threats or challenges to preservation of historical resources in your community? Why?

What would you recommend as the best ways to motivate government agencies to integrate preservation concerns into their land use planning efforts?

Individuals Interviewed by Office of Historic Preservation Staff

Ken Bernstein, City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources

Claire Bogaard, founding member, Pasadena Heritage; former member, State Historical Resources Commission

Lauren Bricker, Professor, CalPoly Pomoma; former member, State Historical Resources Commission

Mike Buhler, Executive Director, San Francisco Architectural Heritage

Meg Clovis, Cultural Affairs Manager, County of Monterey

Steade Craigo, Senior Restoration Architect (retired), California Office of Historic Preservation

Mark DeBacker, Vice Chair, City of Santa Rosa Cultural Heritage Board

Roberta Deering, Preservation Director, City of Sacramento

Linda Dishman, Los Angeles Conservancy

Sandy Elder, Program Analyst (retired), California Office of Historic Preservation

Tom Gates, California Energy Commission; formerly Yurok Self-Governance Officer and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Coordinator, North Coastal Information Center

Elizabeth Greathouse, Coordinator, Central California Information Center

Matt Hall, Coordinator, Eastern Information Center

Janet Hansen, City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources

Anthea Hartig, Executive Director, California History Society; former Director, Western Region, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Karana Hattersly-Drayton, Historic Preservation Project Manager, City of Fresno

Cindy Heitzman, Executive Director, California Preservation Foundation

Amy Huberland, Coordinator, Northeast Information Center

Leigh Jordan, Coordinator, Northwest Information Center

Blaine Lamb, Division Chief, Archaeology, History and Museums Division, California State Parks

Christy McAvoy, Founding Principal, Historic Resources Group

Michael McGuirt, Cultural Resource Specialist, California Energy Commission

Larry Myers, Executive Secretary (retired), Native American Heritage Commission

Jay Platt, Planner, Historic Preservation and Urban Design, City of Glendale

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst, Native American Heritage Commission

Rob Wall, Planning Director, City of Eureka

Preservation Success Stories—California Register of Historical Resources: The Moon, Legg Lake Play Structures, and La Laguna de San Gabriel Playground

In 2010 objects utilized by the Apollo 11 mission to the Moon and portions of the Eagle spacecraft left on the lunar service were listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, an effort that led to a counterpart nomination by the State of New Mexico. Both listings are a preparatory effort to declare the Apollo 11 landing site a National Historic Landmark and eventually a World Heritage Site.

The objects at Tranquility Base, the landing site of the Apollo 11 mission, are now listed on the California Register of Historical Resources.

Created on earth and placed on the moon by astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, Jr., on July 20, 1969, during the Apollo 11 Mission, 106 objects remain at Tranquility Base. The manufacture and deposition of the Objects Associated with Apollo 11 was the culmination of decades of research, development, and testing carried out in several states, including California. Many of the objects have a direct connection to facilities such as Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Moffett Field in Mountain View, and Aerojet in Sacramento. These institutions helped define twentieth century California as a world leader in aerospace technology. The objects are significant within the context of human exploration of space and within the context of the Cold War between the United States and Russia. The nomination specifically excludes features on the surface of the moon. Under a research grant from NASA through the New Mexico Space Grant Consortium, the objects were documented, inventoried, and mapped through archival research.

The Octopus playground sculpture at Legg Lake Playground

In 2009 and 2012 two children's parks in Southern California, Legg Lake and La Laguna de San Gabriel Play Sculptures, were listed in the California Register based on their design by Benjamin Dominguez, a master artist in concrete sculpture trained in Mexico City who immigrated to the United States. His work blended aesthetics with functional use as children's playgrounds, which he called "fantasy parks." Dominguez's specialty was a technique called trabajo rustico, or using concrete to mimic the look of wood, and examples of his concrete artwork included enclosures for the Chapultepec Zoo in Mexico City and a concrete tree at the Washington Park Zoo in El Paso, Texas. El Paso was also the location of his first playground commission.

(continued on next page)

The two-headed dragon play sculpture at Legg Lake Playground

Constructed in 1960, the Legg Lake Play Sculptures are six aquatic themed playground pieces hand crafted in concrete by Benjamin Dominguez. As named by Dominguez, the pieces include the "Mother Dragon," "Fish," "Octopus," "Two-Headed Dragon," "Starfish," and a semi-abstract piece called the "Tripod." Each is a whimsical creature designed to be played upon by small children. Many of the pieces feature expressionistic, happy faces and components such as spines and tentacles that extend into the surrounding space to encourage climbing and interaction. The pieces are scaled to children, and most of them are brightly painted. Three of the pieces are in very close proximity to the lakeshore, though elevated above the water itself. The majority of the pieces are set in context to a nearby backdrop of mature trees or other plant specimens. Each of the six pieces exists within a sandpit lined with river rock set in concrete. The general shapes of the sand pits were planned by Dominguez and built by the Juvenile Forestry Camp (no. 5) within two years after the pieces were finished. The six play sculptures located around Legg Lake in the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area demonstrate a unique period in the construction of playgrounds and also represent the early work in the development of a master concrete artist

The dragon slide at La Laguna de San Gabriel playground is always popular. ***(Photo courtesy Friends of La Laguna)***

La Laguna de San Gabriel is a playground located in the larger area of Vincent Lugo Park in the city of San Gabriel. It contains 14 concrete play sculptures in a sandy groundcover comprising 19,000 square feet. Completed in 1965, La Laguna was constructed by Benjamin Dominguez. His craftsmanship combined a folk vernacular style with functionality, thereby embodying the prevailing principles of playground design at that time—the blending of recreation, or play, with aesthetics. The 14 pieces share a nautical theme, and retain a high degree of integrity and shared context as a cultural landscape. La Laguna Playground was listed in the California Register of Historic Resources under Criterion 3 as the work of a master artist. The playground's listing was only one part of a wider community effort to save it from pending demolition. The City of San Gabriel had determined the playground was no longer safe and maintenance requirements too extensive for its continued use. However, a committed group of neighbors spent countless hours working with a variety of local and state authorities to ensure its preservation. Listing of the playground in the California Register was a major part of this effort, which also included extensive education of neighbors and City officials about the significance of post-World War II resources and about how the California Historic Building Code could be used to help preserve the playground structures.