

**(6/13/07 draft by Janet Eidsness with Humboldt Heritage Professionals Network)**

## **CHAPTER 15. CULTURAL, SCENIC AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

### **INRODUCTION**

Humboldt County's cultural and scenic resources, open space lands and conservation areas, and diverse coastal, bay, riverine, forest and mountain environments contribute to the County's unique sense of place. Maintaining and enhancing these resources will help preserve the quality of life valued by its citizens and will continue to draw visitors important to our tourism industry. Cultural, scenic and paleontological resources located in both urban and rural settings of the County's jurisdiction may be impacted by land use decisions involving development and other actions.

This chapter is divided into three sections--cultural resources, scenic resources and paletontological resources. The section on Cultural Resources is a component of the Conservation and Open Space Element with reference to the provisions of Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004), plus requirements for review of significant impacts on significant cultural resources per CEQA. The section on Scenic Resources also relates to the Conservation and Open Space Element per Government Code §65560(b), which lists various types of open space lands subject to protection, including "areas of outstanding scenic, historic and cultural value." The section on Paleontological Resources addresses CA legal basis.... Each section includes its own set of goals, policies, standards and implementation changes.

### **15.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

*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. (National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470 et seq.) Section 1(b)(2))*

#### **15.1.1 Background**

##### **Definitions**

The following definition is employed in the General Plan.

A "cultural resource" is defined as:

A place generally 50 years of age or older associated with the County's unique legacy of human history and recognized for its historical, archaeological, architectural, traditional cultural, and/or cultural landscape qualities. Cultural resources are categorized as "buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts" ([http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_4.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_4.htm)) that may be important in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural,

educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of history at the local, state or national levels.

For purposes of CEQA, only those places determined to be “significant cultural resources” must be addressed during the environmental review process. Significant cultural resources are those defined by the State as “historical resources,” which include:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section PRC §5024.1(g), shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR §4852).

(<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/california%20code%20of%20regulations.pdf>)

For purposes of CEQA review, a cultural resource that *qualifies* for the California Register is considered a historical resource, *regardless of whether it is officially listed* on the register. CEQA requires that consideration only be given to determining whether a proposed action or project will have a significant impact on significant cultural resources (and not those determined to not qualify for the California Register, etc.).

### **Current Cultural Resource Inventories**

Within Humboldt County are more than one thousand places that have been identified and formally recorded to California Office of Historic Preservation (COHP) standards as cultural resource *sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts*. Among these, nearly 700 are archaeological sites dating to the prehistoric (pre-ca. 1850) and historic (ca. 1850 and later) periods. Humboldt County was first occupied by Native Americans 8,000 years ago based on radiocarbon site dating methods recognized by expert archaeological professionals (Fitzgerald and Hildebrandt 2001). Given this time depth of human occupation, plus other factors, thousands of undiscovered and unrecorded archaeological sites and other cultural resources likely exist in the County as well. The records of known Humboldt County cultural resources are officially maintained by the ***North Coastal Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)***, which is the official system for managing these confidential records by the COHP. The NCIC is presently operated by the Yurok Tribe in Klamath under an agreement with the COHP

([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page\\_id=1068](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1068)).

Since the 1960s in response to the passage of key Federal and State historic preservation laws, a number of official *historical resource inventories* have been compiled for lands in Humboldt County with the participation or under the direction of, among others: the cities of Eureka, Ferndale and Arcata, which focused on preserving historic buildings located in neighborhoods and commercial areas; and Federal and State agencies that manage forest and parklands, such as the US Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and California Department of Parks and Recreation, which are responsible for identifying and preserving all types of significant cultural resources found within their jurisdictions. The COHP manages information about known significant cultural resources in its Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) ([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page\\_id=1068](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1068)), which includes the following officially registered historical resources in Humboldt County:

- \_ places designed as National Historic Landmarks (NHL) (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/index.htm>);
- 50 listed National Register of Historic Properties (National Register) ([http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS\\_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS\\_LOGIN=1&IWS\\_REPORT=100000066](http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=100000066));
- \_listed California Register of Historical Resources (places listed on the National Register are automatically listed on the California Register) ([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page\\_id=21238](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21238)); and
- 13 places designated as California Historical Landmarks (including 5 places automatically listed in California Register).

The California Native American *Sacred Lands Inventory* is a confidential list of Native American sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento authorized by PRC §5097.96 (<http://nahc.ca.gov/publicresource.html>).

In addition, several local governments within the County have established lists of significant cultural resources (see examples listed in Table 1). While many of the officially registered and listed significant resources are located outside the County's direct jurisdiction (e.g., properties are located on Federal or State lands), there may be occasions where a project or action subject to County CEQA review could have a significant impact on those qualities that make these resources significant (e.g., where registered resources are located near County project areas, including but not limited to those properties whose importance characteristics include viewsheds and cultural landscapes that may be affected by County land use and planning decisions).

Among the officially *listed historical resources in Humboldt County* are such familiar places as: Tuluwat on Indian Island in Humboldt Bay, the Wiyot village, ceremonial and sacred site important to on-going Wiyot identity and cultural traditions that is a registered NHL; the Eureka Inn, also a NHL; the Hotel Arcata and Jacoby Building on the Arcata Plaza are National Register properties; the Old Town Eureka and Ferndale Main Street are National Register Historic Districts; Fernbridge crossing the Eel River is a listed National Register structure; the De-No-To District, comprising a sacred trail and associated landscape between Hoopa Valley and the high country, is a listed National Register *Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)* of significance to on-going use by traditional Hupa religious practitioners; and the Bald Hills Archaeological District

in Redwood National Park, which contains a cultural landscape element, is a National Register listed district.

**Table 1.** Examples of Significant Cultural Resources Listed by Local Governments in Humboldt County.

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Significant Cultural Resources List</b>	<b>Notes</b>
City of Arcata	Designated Historical Sites List ( <i>Arcata General Plan 2020</i> )	Includes 90 historic buildings, structures and place (plaza) with significance period identified
City of Arcata	List of Noteworthy Structures and Sites ( <i>Arcata General Plan 2020</i> )	Includes 256 historic buildings and structures with period identified
City of Arcata	Arcata Plaza Historic District ( <i>Arcata General Plan 2020</i> )	Identifies historic buildings, structures, objects and landscape elements contributing to significance of mapped district
City of Arcata	Local Historic Landmarks, Neighborhood Conservation Areas and Specific Plan District ( <i>Arcata General Plan 2020</i> )	Establishes boundaries of historic Neighborhood Conservation Areas for Bayview, Arcata Heights and “Central” Arcata
City of Eureka	<i>Eureka, An Architectural View</i> by Architectural Resources Group (1987) for Eureka Heritage Society (“Green Book”)	Illustrated list of 1600 significant buildings and structures, certified by City, which is a Certified Local Government (CLG)

## **Cultural Resources Management and the Legal Framework**

***Cultural Resources Management (CRM)*** has emerged as a new field since the 1970s in response to the passage of a body of archaeological and historic preservation laws, policies, regulations, standards and guidelines at the Federal and State levels. It involves the practice of “historic preservation,” which has been defined by Congress as:

... identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, (and) conservation (of historic properties), and education and training regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities.  
(National Historic Preservation Act §301(8))

Cultural resources are considered part of the environment and are identified as an element specifically mandated for consideration and review under key environmental protection laws, including:

- the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)*; and
- the *California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA)*.

NEPA §101(b)(4) stresses the preservation of important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage. Similarly, CEQA (CCR §21001(b)) states that it is a California policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with... enjoyment of aesthetic, natural, scenic, and historic environmental qualities."

CEQA, encoded in §21000 et seq. of the Public Resources Code (PRC) with *Guidelines for Implementation* codified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, §15000 et seq., requires state and local public agencies to identify the environmental impacts of proposed discretionary activities or projects, determine if the impacts will be significant, and identify alternatives and mitigation measures that will substantially reduce or eliminate significant impacts to the environment. Under CEQA, a project that may cause a substantial adverse effect on the significance of a *historical resource* (as defined by CCR §15064.5) is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

**"Section 106" of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966** is another key law requiring that Federal agencies take into account the effects of their "undertakings" on National Register of Historic Places eligible or listed cultural resources. For purposes of Section 106, an "undertaking" is defined as "a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval." Implementing regulations for Section 106 are published at 36 CFR 800 (<http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>). The Section 106 review process outlined therein is considered "best practices" by CRM professionals and government agencies nationwide, as is the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716) originally published in 1983 by the National Park Service (NPS) ([http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_0.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm)), the series of *National Register Bulletins* published by the NPS, and the 1993 NPS publication *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/index.htm>) (all links at <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/>).

In some instances, a project that is subject to CEQA compliance also requires compliance with Section 106 (and NEPA). For a project subject to both State and Federal compliance, the "best practices" Section 106 process findings may be adopted by Lead Agencies responsible for CEQA review with some additional word smithing in the environmental documents (e.g., CEQA refers to "historical resources" and "significant impacts," whereas Section 106 refers to "historic properties" and "adverse effects.") The criteria for determining cultural resource significance are essentially identical under both Section 106 and CEQA and are those established for the National Register of Historic Places (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>) and the California Register for Historical Resources (<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/california%20code%20of%20regulations.pdf>), respectively (see below). Resources listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register.

Under CEQA, *cultural resource significance* is determined with reference to criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as follows:

A resource must have *integrity* and meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

For the California Register, *integrity* is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance stated above and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources, such as buildings and structures, which have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural or architectural significance. The California Register criteria mirror those of the National Register.

For a site, building, structure, object or district to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, it must retain sufficient *integrity* and be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- (A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4; <http://cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>).

*Integrity* is similarly addressed by the National Register and is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but is must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their

significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. These are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association*. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant within the framework of its *historic context*.

The COHP advises in its publication *California Register and National Register, A Comparison (for Determining Eligibility to the California Register)* (OHP Technical Assistance Series #16, Sacramento),

When trying to determine if a resource is eligible for the California Register, you may find it easier to first determine a resource's eligibility for the National Register. Then, if you find it ineligible for the National Register—and keeping in mind the differences between the two programs—move on to determine if it may in fact be eligible for the California Register as a result of these differences.

([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1056/files/06CalReg&NatReg\\_090606.pdf](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1056/files/06CalReg&NatReg_090606.pdf)).

***County Resolution No. 71-14***, adopted in 1971 by the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors, established that it is County policy to consult with local interested Native American organizations and individuals early in the planning process to identify, assess project impacts and provide recommendations for protecting Native American graves, cemeteries, burial grounds and ceremonial sites for all projects or operations for which the County is responsible in whole or in part, and for County law enforcement agencies to enforce those laws protecting Indian burial grounds, cemeteries and ceremonial sites. Since 1971, a number of State and Federal laws have been enacted to address the protection of Native American cultural resources, including:

- California Native American prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and ruins;
- inscriptions made by Native Americans at those sites;
- spiritual, ceremonial and religious places and places of worship and sacred shrines;
- sanctified cemeteries, burials grounds and burials; and
- cultural places that reflect contemporary Tribes' continuing cultural ties to the land and to their traditional heritages. ([http://opr.ca.gov/SB182004/Final\\_Guidelines\\_for\\_Web\\_03-01-05.pdf](http://opr.ca.gov/SB182004/Final_Guidelines_for_Web_03-01-05.pdf))

Enacted since the County adopted this policy in 1971 are various CRM laws, policies and regulations that echo and recognize the importance of consulting with local Native Americans having heritage ties to project areas for purposes of identifying, assessing project impacts to, and developing protection and/or mitigation plans for significant Native American cultural resources (see NHPA as revised in 1992 and updated regulations at <http://www.achp.gov/siteindex.html>; *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* [TCPs], National Register Bulletin 38 at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb38/>). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) makes available to professional CRM consultants, agencies and others, upon request, updated contact lists of interested Native American Tribes, organizations, groups and individuals in specific geographic areas.

Also since 1971, penalties for illegally disturbing or destroying Native American cultural resources have been strengthened, law enforcement has become better trained, and successful prosecutions have been made against looters at the local, State and Federal levels.

***Protection of Native American remains and associated funerary offerings***, typically found in archaeological contexts, has been and continues to be of paramount concern for Native Americans. Senate Bill 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) went into effect on January 1, 1988, to protect Native American graves located on non-Federal public lands and on private properties within California. This law established required procedures for handling discoveries of Native American remains, and assigns certain powers, duties and responsibilities to the NAHC (HSC §7050.5 and PRC §5097.94 and §5097.98). These requirements have been integrated into the CEQA Guidelines for historical resources (CCR 15064.5(d)(e)) (<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/california%20code%20of%20regulations.pdf>).

In addition, Senate Bill 447 amended the PRC to make it a felony offense to obtain or possess Native American remains or associated grave goods except as permitted by law (PRC 5097.99; (<http://nahc.ca.gov/profguide.html>)). In 2006, passage of Assembly Bill 2641 established additional measures for protecting Native American graves in the State discovered inadvertently during development (PRC §5097.9-5097.991).

***Repatriation of Native American remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony*** held in Federally or State of California assisted or controlled repositories, or those discovered during development or other actions, is another key concern among Indian peoples. Two laws, which address fundamental human rights, have been enacted to address these concerns: the National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAPGRA, Public Law 101-601; 25 USC 3001 et seq.); and the California NAGPRA of 2001 (AB 978, Chapter 818, Statutes of 2001; HSC §8010-8011 at <http://nahc.ca.gov/has.html>).

***Laws establishing penalties for knowingly disturbing or destroying cultural resources*** on Federal and State lands have been enacted since the County adopted Resolution 71-14. The key Federal law that applies to archaeological resources on Federal lands is the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (Public Law 96-95, 16 USC 470aa-mm; <http://www.cr.nps.gov/laws.htm>). The Native American Historic Resources Preservation Act of 2002 (California SB 1816, Chapter 1155, Statutes of 2002; PRC 5097.993-5097.994) added language to existing State code increasing the penalties (imprisonment up to one year and up to \$50,000 fine per violation) for unlawfully and maliciously disturbing a Native American historic, cultural or sacred site located on non-Federal public land or on private land by a person other than the landowner (<http://nahc.ca.gov/publicresource.html>).

California Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), Native American Cultural Places requires the County to provide notice to and consult with Tribe(s) identified by the NAHC prior to the adoption or amendment of a General Plan or Specific Plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005 (Government Code §65352.3). In addition, SB 18 directs the County to consult with Tribe(s) identified by the NAHC if newly proposed open space may contain a cultural place. Public disclosure of confidential Tribal information obtained during these consultations is restricted under Senate Bill 922 (“Public records, Native American Cultural Places,” Statutes of 2005; Government Code

§6254(r), §6254.10), which amended the Public Records Act. Tribal Consultation Guidelines (OPR 2005) offers important and clear advice to assist local governments and Tribes in complying with the provisions of SB 18 and is subject to periodic updates [http://www.opr.ca.gov/SB182004/09\\_14\\_05%20Updated%20Guidelines%20\(922\).pdf](http://www.opr.ca.gov/SB182004/09_14_05%20Updated%20Guidelines%20(922).pdf)

A Native American “*cultural place*” is defined under SB 18 as:

- Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC §5097.9); and
- Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC §5097.995).

### **Historical Records Management**

The California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, §15064.5 specifies that determinations of historical significance must be based on information derived from examination of the “whole record.”

***Historical County Government Records.*** An important part of the “whole record” includes historically significant public records held in trust by the County in various offices and facilities, including:

- Land ownership and vital (births, deaths and marriages) records in the Recorder’s Office; tax assessment books on microfilm in the Auditor’s Office;
- Court records in the Clerk’s Office;
- Minutes of the Board of Supervisors; and
- Other materials located in various offices, including the Tax Collector’s vault.

Currently, Humboldt County does not have a countywide program to assure preservation management and public access to its historically significant records. Nor does the County have a policy for archiving its public records, including those generated now that will be important to the future.

***Local Facilities Managing Other Significant Historical Information.*** Local facilities that manage important historical records, manuscripts and other data pertaining to Humboldt County history are listed in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Important collections of local historical records and information.

<b>Facility Name and Location</b>	<b>Record Types, Examples</b>
Humboldt County Historical Society, Eureka	Historical photos, maps, books and files on Humboldt County and North Coast history
Humboldt County Library, “Humboldt Collection,” Eureka	Historical photos, maps, books and local newspapers on Humboldt County and North Coast history
Humboldt State University, “Humboldt Room,” Arcata	Historical photos, maps, books, files and local newspapers on Humboldt County and North

	Coast history, plus Susie Baker Fountain collection, Shuster Photograph Collection
Humboldt County Public Works Department, Natural Resources Collection, Eureka	A collection of historical aerial photographs, maps, notes and other materials compiled by past Director Don Tuttle.

## Interest Groups and Partners in Preservation

**Indian Tribes.** Within the political boundaries of Humboldt County are *ancestral lands* recognized by its indigenous Indian peoples as being their places of origin and homelands “since time immemorial.” These include descendants of peoples who spoke languages of four distinct language families as classified by anthropologists—Wiyot, Yurok, Karuk, Hupa, Chilula, Whilkut, Nongatl, Mattole, Sinkyone, Lassini and Wailaki (R.F. Heizer, editor (1978), *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.). *Federally-recognized Tribes with Tribal Lands* (reservations or rancherias) and *Tribal Governments* include:

- the Wiyot Tribe, Loleta;
- the Blue Lake Rancheria, Blue Lake;
- the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, Loleta;
- the Big Lagoon Rancheria, Trinidad;
- the Yurok Tribe, Klamath (Del Norte County);
- the Trinidad Rancheria, Trinidad;
- the Hoopa Valley Reservation Tribe, Hoopa; and
- the Karuk Tribe of California, Happy Camp (Siskiyou County).

The above-named Federally-recognized tribes are among those listed by the NAPC as Tribes to be consulted by local governments under SB 18 (Government Code §65352.3, §65352, and §65092). In addition, SB 18 acknowledges that for historical reasons, many indigenous California Indian communities are presently non-Federally recognized Tribes, and for the purposes of SB 18, those identified by the NAHC must also be given the opportunity to consult under SB 18. An estimated 5.4% of the County’s population in 2005 is American Indian (including Alaska Native), which are persons self-identified in the census as “having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment” (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06023.html>).

In the past decade, many Tribal Governments in Humboldt County have established and staffed Cultural Departments to assist them in CRM compliance on their *Tribal Lands* and to collaborate and consult with CRM professionals and local governments to identify and protect important heritage resources across their *ancestral territories*. As of June 2006, the Yurok Tribe, the Wiyot Tribe, and the Blue Lake Rancheria have established *Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)* programs authorized under the 1992 NHPA amendments (16 USC 470a(d)). Under a Tribal agreement with the NPS, the THPO is the responsible authority for carrying out any or all functions otherwise assigned to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (16 USC 470a(b)(2) and (b)(3)) for their respective Tribal Lands (i.e., those falling within the exterior

boundaries of a Reservation or Rancheria). Many local Tribes are interested in protecting their heritage places regardless of whether they are located on their reservation, or on public lands or private property. This is especially true about their ancestor’s graves and burial grounds, as well as traditional sacred places and rights to obtain natural resources important to maintaining a variety of age-old traditions important to Tribal identities (e.g., plants collected for basketmaking and other native arts and crafts, as traditional subsistence resources, for medicines and use in ceremonies).

**Local Historic Preservation Groups, Organizations and Attractions.** The high level of interest in researching and interpreting local history, preserving cultural resources and promoting heritage tourism is indicated by the number of County organizations, groups, museums and other cultural attractions listed in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Examples of Local Historic Preservation Groups, Organizations and Heritage Attractions in Humboldt County.

Name	Location
Humboldt County Historical Society	Eureka
Clarke Historical Museum	Eureka
Ferndale Museum	Ferndale
Trinidad Museum	Trinidad
Blue Lake Museum	Blue Lake
Arcata Historical Sites Society, periodic walking tours offered	Arcata
Hoopa Tribal Museum, Tribal led tours of historic sites offered	Hoopa
Eureka Historical Sites Society, special events offered	Eureka
Willow Creek-China Flat Historical Society & Museum	Willow Creek
Fortuna Depot Museum	Fortuna
Samoa Cookhouse and the Samoa Townsite	Samoa
Sumeg Yurok Village	near Trinidad
Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum and Madaket boat tours of bay	Samoa
Blue Ox Millwork and Historic Park	Eureka
Fort Humboldt State Historic Park and Logging Museum	Eureka
Timber Heritage Association and Museum (under development)	Eureka
Wiyot Heritage Center, Tribal docent led tours	Loleta
Tsurai Ancestral Society	Trinidad
Old Towns of Eureka and Ferndale, periodic walking tours offered	Eureka, Ferndale
Corporate Lumber Town of Scotia, Pacific Lumber Mill Tours	Scotia
Victorian Architectural Tour of Eureka, self-guided tours offered in Visitor’s Guide by Chamber of Commerce	Eureka
Victorian Village of Ferndale, information and tours promoted by Ferndale Chamber of Commerce	Ferndale

**Local College and University Programs.** Public education programs offering training in fields related to CRM are an asset to Humboldt County, and demonstrate an interest in and support for local historic preservation.

The College of the Redwoods (CR), with campuses and instructional sites in Eureka, Arcata, Hoopa, Crescent City and Fort Bragg, offers:

- Career pathways and courses in Anthropology, Computer Information Systems, Digital Media and Drafting Technology, Community and Economic Development, among others; and
- Historic Preservation and Restoration Technology (HPRT) Program ([www.redwoods.edu/departments.construction.Restoration.index.htm](http://www.redwoods.edu/departments.construction.Restoration.index.htm)).

Humboldt State University (HSU) in Arcata offers:

- Classes and Majors in Anthropology, Computer Information Systems, Cultural Studies, Environmental Ethnics, Environmental Science, Ethnic Studies, First Nations Environmental Protection, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing, Geography, Geology, History, Native American Studies, Natural Resources Planning and Interpretation, and Social Science, among others;
- Indian Natural Resource Science and Engineering Program (INRSEP);
- Center for Indian Community Development (CICD), including the Cultural Resources Facility (CRF) (<http://www.humboldt.edu/~cicd/contact.htm>); and
- Indian Teacher and Education Personnel Program (ITEPP).

**Other Government Agencies and Officials.** Coordination with other government agencies and officials in managing cultural resources under the County’s jurisdiction will be important and may be required on a project or program specific basis. Most of those listed in Table 4 have professional CRM staff, which the County may rely upon for guidance and assistance.

**Table 4.** Other Government Agencies and Officials with CRM Capabilities and Responsibilities.

Name	Location
California Coastal Commission	San Francisco
California Department of Transportation	*Eureka and *Sacramento
California Department of Parks and Recreation	*Eureka and *Sacramento
California Office of Historic Preservation (COHP) and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)	*Sacramento
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	*Fortuna and *Sacramento
California Department of Fish and Game	
Native American Heritage Commission	*Sacramento
USDI Redwood National and State Parks	*Orick, Crescent City and *Oakland
USDA Bureau of Land Management	*Arcata and *Sacramento
USDA Six Rivers National Forest	*Eureka and *San Francisco
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Arcata and *San Francisco
US Army Corps of Engineers	Eureka and *San Francisco

Notes: \* denotes locations of offices with professional CRM staff.

### 15.1.2 Cultural Resources Goals and Policies

#### Goals

- G1 Protection of Cultural Resources.** To provide for the protection of cultural resources for their associated, significant heritage, historic, scientific, aesthetic, educational and social values, and for their contributions to our highly valued, unique quality of life and heritage tourism opportunities important to present and future generations.
- G2 Historical County Government Records.** To preserve and make accessible to the public the historical information found only in Humboldt County government records, which are vital to understanding the region’s past and essential for a complete and accurate assessment of cultural resources in light of the “whole record” per CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, §15064.5.

## **Policies**

- P1 Identification and Protection.** For discretionary projects and actions (including issuance of Grading Permits) under the County’s purview that have the potential to impact *cultural resources*, as defined in this chapter, the County shall ensure that the resources are identified, their significance evaluated, and if determined to be significant *historical resources* (as defined by CEQA) and/or *Native American cultural places* (as defined by SB 18), they shall be protected from inappropriate alteration, damage or destruction.
- P2 Consultations Under CEQA.** Interested Native American Tribes, organizations and individuals, local history organizations, groups and knowledgeable individuals, and the interested public shall be consulted during CEQA review for purposes of identifying, evaluating the significance, assessing project effects, and developing measures to avoid or mitigate significant impacts to *historical resources*, as defined.
- P3 Tribal Consultations Under Senate Bill 18.** For the purposes of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, *Native American cultural places*, the County shall provide notice to and consult with interested Tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission in advance of any proposed adoption of or amendment to the General Plan or Specific Plan or land-use zoning, and for lands designated or proposed to be designated as open space that may or are known to contain a *Native American cultural place(s)*.
- P4 Designation of Open Space.** The preservation of *Native American cultural places* shall be promoted by designating them within open space in accordance with the wishes of the culturally affiliated Tribe(s).
- P5 Documentation of Findings for CEQA.** Cultural resources reports prepared by a qualified professional shall be required and funded by the applicant when the County determines that a discretionary project under its review, or a proposed County project, action or program, has the potential for significant impacts to a *historical resource(s)*.
- P6 Conditions and Mitigation.** Qualifying or listed *historical resources* shall not be knowingly damaged or destroyed through a discretionary action unless (1) the project

cannot reasonably be redesigned to avoid or minimize such impacts, (2) there is an overriding public benefit of the project, and (3) compensating mitigation to offset the impact is made a project condition.

**P7 Managing Valuable Historical Government Records.** Valuable historical government records that were created by, but are no longer used in various County Government departments (e.g., birth, death and marriage records in the Recorder’s Office; minutes of the Board of Supervisors; Tax Collectors records) shall be identified, preserved, archived and made available for historical research as these are critical to (1) determining the significance of historical resources in light of the “whole record” (per CEQA) and (2) understanding and interpreting Humboldt County history for public benefit.

### 15.1.3 Cultural Resources Standards

**CU-S1 Significant Cultural Resources.** Includes any of the following:

- (1) Any site, building, structure, object or district (including cultural landscape) that is determined eligible for or listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (also referred to as “historical resources” per PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4850 et seq.), and/or the National Register of Historic Places (also referred to as “historic properties”)
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(k), or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC §5024.1(g), shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852); or
- (4) Any Native American “*cultural place*” as defined under SB 18 to include a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC §5097.9), and/or a Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC §5097.995).

**CU-S2 Project Screening Under CEQA.** For the purposes of initial screening to determine whether there is a potential for significant cultural resources to be present and impacted by a discretionary project under its review, the County shall maintain its agreement with the NCIC to conduct project-specific expedited records review and shall offer affected Tribe(s) the opportunity to screen and comment on the potential for significant Native American cultural places to be present. The NCIC and Tribal recommendations shall be

considered by the County when determining whether a cultural resources study(s) is needed for the purposes of CEQA review.

**CU-S3 Confidentiality.** The exact location of archaeological resources and Native American cultural places, and sensitive information disclosed during Tribal consultations, will not be released to the public at large in accordance with California laws. Such confidential information will be clearly identified in and redacted from technical cultural resources reports before being made available for public review and comment under CEQA.

**CU-S4 Professional Qualifications.** Persons who undertake cultural resources identification, evaluation and management studies pursuant to CEQA shall have demonstrated prior education and professional experience in applicable California historic preservation law(s) (e.g., *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Historical Resources* (OHP Technical Assistance Series #1, Sacramento; <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/ts01ca.pdf>) and the resource specialty under consideration (e.g., archaeology, historic buildings and structures) with reference to the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for Archaeology and Historic Preservation ([http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_9.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm); previously published at 36 CFR 61).

**CU-S5 Formal Records Searches.** Project-specific cultural resource studies required by the County for CEQA review shall include documentation of the results of formal records searches conducted at the NCIC and the Sacred Lands Inventory maintained by the NAHC.

**CU-S6 Cultural Resource Recording and Reporting.** Cultural resources identified during CEQA review shall be formally recorded to current California standards and with reference to guidance from the COHP, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (Final, March 1995, at [http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=1069](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1069)). Cultural resources reports prepared for the County shall be prepared to professional standards and with reference to guidance from the COHP, *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a), December 1989, at <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/armr.pdf>).

**CU-S7 "Best Practices" in CRM and Historic Preservation.** Federal historic preservation laws, regulations, policies and standards shall be recognized by Humboldt County as "best practices," particularly where current California law and guidance is unavailable, vague or contradictory (i.e., *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, originally published in 1983 at 48 FR 44716, available at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_0.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm); *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, NPS, revised for internet 2002 at <http://cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>).

**CU-S8 SB 18 Tribal Consultation Protocols.** The County shall give notice to and consult with interested Tribes identified by the NAHC as required by SB 18, including near-term

establishment of Consultation Protocols with reference to OPR's *Tribal Consultation Guidelines*.

**CU-S9 Preserving Significant Historic Buildings.** The County's preferred alternative shall be in place preservation of significant historic buildings. The County shall review applications for demolition permits for any structure 50 years of age or older, and as necessary, require they be documented, their significance evaluated, anticipated affects assessed, and mitigation recommendations made by a professional. Protection and mitigation measures shall reference the *California Historic Building Code* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (NPS 1995), in accordance with CCR Chapter 14, Section 3, §15064(b)(3) (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/index.htm>).

**CU-S10 Preserving Significant Archaeological Resources and Native American Burial Places.** Under CEQA, in accordance with CCR Chapter 14, Section 3, §151264(b)(3), consistent with the intent of County Resolution 71-14, and in consideration of local Native American heritage values associated with their ancestral places, planning to avoid project impacts on significant archaeological resources shall be the preferred treatment option. In cases where the CEQA review record discloses known or likely locations of Native American burial remains, the County shall impose project conditions for in place preservation to the extent permitted by law (e.g., no takings; project has overriding public benefit; plan is consistent with recommendation of the legally designated Most Likely Descendent per PRC §5097.98).

**CU-S11 Historical Government Records Management.** The County shall coordinate and confer with local professionals that regularly use and/or manage important historical document collections (Table 2), including local historians, librarians and archivists, with regard to managing its historically important government records.

**CU-S12 Agency, Native American and Public Participation.** In carrying out its responsibilities under CEQA, the County shall seek and consider advice and comments on its cultural resources compliance program from local Native American and historic preservation groups, organizations and individuals (Tables 3), other government agencies having professional CRM expertise (Table 4), and the interested public.

#### 15.1.4 Cultural Resources Implementation Measures

**CU-IM1 Implement a Comprehensive Cultural Resources Ordinance.** For purposes of streamlining and establishing consistent policies and procedures for compliance with CEQA and other pertinent state laws protecting cultural resources, the County shall develop a comprehensive Cultural Resources Ordinance in consultation with interested professionals, local historic preservation groups and organizations, and Tribes, and with reference to the COHP's *Drafting Effective Historic Preservation Ordinances, Technical Assistance Bulletin #14* (2005; [http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/14\\_hp\\_ordinances.pdf](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/14_hp_ordinances.pdf)). Implementation will be subject to formal public comment and will require approval and adoption by the Board of Supervisors.

**CU-IM2 Secure Professional Oversight of County's Compliance with CEQA and California Historic Preservation Laws.** The County shall obtain professional and expert advice to ensure its actions and decisions concerning cultural resources are consistent with CEQA and other applicable State laws and guidance, by implementing one or more of the following:

- (1) hire staff who meets recognized professional standards in education and experience to review and advise various County departments in meeting its cultural resources compliance obligations;
- (2) establish a Historical Records and Resources Commission to be comprised of local professionals with expertise in archaeology, history, historic architecture, and historical records management as practiced in the context of CRM, to advise County staff, the Planning Commission and/or the Board of Supervisors in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities; and/or
- (3) appoint at least two persons to the County Planning Commission that are recognized as local CRM professionals, to provide expert advice to the County in making decisions and findings under CEQA and complying with California state laws protecting cultural resources.

**CU-IM3 Designate a County Tribal Liaison.** The County shall designate a staff person to serve as the "County Tribal Liaison" for purposes of consultations under SB 18 and CEQA, with his/her duties and authorities to be established through consultation(s) between the County and interested Tribes.

**CU-IM4 Preserve and Manage Historical Government Records.** The County shall take appropriate steps to archive and preserve historic public documents and make them available to the public in consultation with local professionals that regularly use and/or manage important historical document collections (Table 2), including local historians, librarians and archivists.

**CU-IM5 Inventory and Register Significant Cultural Resources Under County Jurisdiction.** The County shall review existing data management practices and systems in order to identify and adopt a geographical based information system for inventorying and registering significant cultural resources under its jurisdiction, and for resources that

may be under other jurisdiction but which may be affected by County land use and planning decisions.

The County shall consider applying for *Certified Local Government (CLG)* status under an agreement with the COHP and the NPS pursuant to §101(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act, which would provide County staff and commissions the tools, technical training, and more meaningful leadership roles in the preservation of the community's cultural heritage, and would facilitate integrating local interests and concerns into the official planning and decision-making processes at the earliest possible opportunity ([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page\\_id=21239](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21239)).

**CU-IM6 Public Incentives for Preserving Cultural Resources.** The County shall review, identify and promote current local, state and federal incentive programs for cultural resources preservation by the public and private landowners, including tax savings (e.g., Mills Act) and special achievement awards (e.g., Governor's Historic Preservation Award).

**CU-IM7 Promote Heritage Tourism and Appreciation of Humboldt County History.** The County shall actively pursue partnerships in heritage preservation with local Tribes, local history and historic preservation interest groups and organizations, CRM professionals in the private and public sectors, Chambers of Commerce and educators, and shall demonstrate good stewardship in the preservation of significant cultural resources as a means of promoting heritage tourism and appreciation of local history in the context of state, national and world history.

## **Cultural Resources-Relationship to Other General Plan Elements**

Preservation of historic properties is one element of the larger planning process. The most effective means of ensuring that other city policies do not conflict with preservation is the integration of preservation into all aspects of planning and ensuring consistency between elements of the General Plan.

The Cultural Resources element, deals directly with historic preservation policies. However, several other areas may indirectly impact cultural and historic resources (e.g. policies related to seismic hazards or housing might impact historic buildings). The opportunity exists to review these areas from a preservation perspective and add information and policies that will improve the integration of preservation planning into the general planning process.

Other areas which may impact cultural and historic resources include:

- Land Use which a basic framework for the type, location, intensity and quality of future development and redevelopment, including land use designations such as: Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Public/Quasi-Public and Open Space. Land Use policies should acknowledge that any property may contain potential historical resources and develop goals and objectives to support the preservation and appropriate rehabilitation of existing historic buildings as well as the compatibility of new development.
- 
- The Housing Element may address: Production of New Housing, Special Housing Needs, Housing Rehabilitation and Affordability Conservation, Equal Access, and Energy Conservation. The background report should recognized that the County has a relatively old housing stock, with many residences dating to the 1860-1900 period and many of these older residences may qualify as historic resources. The goals and policies should address potential impacts to historic resources brought about by rehabilitation of existing buildings, infill and redevelopment, and point out incentives available for rehabilitating historic buildings.
- Transportation and Circulation may include areas of concern for local transportation, including: Streets and Highways, Public Transit, Bicycle Transportation, Goods Movement, Rail Transportation, Water Transportation, and Circulation and Parking. This may include scenic and historic highways, or historic transportation corridors including docks, boat landings, and waterways associated with fishing and logging industries; footpaths and trails in landscapes such as Samoa, or the Eureka Sloughs, as well as on traditional cultural properties; street care alignments and

railroad alignments; boulevards through residential tracts; streetscapes, signage and markers, lighting fixtures, sidewalks and boardwalks.

- Conservation and Open Space, contains goals and policies designed to protect natural resources, such as: Aquatic Resources and Marin, Wetland, and Riparian Habitat, Agricultural Preservation, Conservation of Open Space, Timber Resources, Air Quality-General, and Air Quality-Transportation/Circulation. The goals and policies should include cultural resources such that areas of unique historic and scenic quality and areas containing identified critical habitats are preserved.
- Public Safety outlines goals and policies intended to protect residents, businesses and visitors from natural and man-made hazards, and may include: Seismic Hazards, Geological Hazards, Fire Safety, Flooding, Hazardous Materials and Toxic Contamination, Emergency Response, Residential Noise Exposure, and Noise Compatibility.
  - The area of seismic hazards should address the threat that earthquakes may pose to historic resources. Local government should seek to provide special structural consideration and flexibility to officially identified historically and architecturally significant structures. If buildings are not retrofitted for seismic safety, public use of those buildings could be terminated, a condition which would make continued use of a historic building not meeting the seismic codes economically infeasible.
  - Public Safety, establishes a framework for the provision of public facilities and services, such as: General Public Facilities and Services, Water Supply and Delivery, Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal, Stormwater Drainage, Solid Waste Collection and Disposal, Law Enforcement, Fire Protection, and Schools. Goals and policies developed in this section should recognize that any of these properties may be considered as potentially historic resources.

9/13/07 Initial Comments from Humboldt Heritage Professionals Network (HHPN)  
related to "Scenic Resources" section of GP Chapter 15  
(contact person Janet Eidsness)

This section should reference and include cultural landscapes, a type of historical resource, as scenic resources. Ideally this section would refer to "scenic and cultural landscapes" but, since this is unlikely, we would like to suggest the following:

[Add to key terms]

**Rural historic landscape:** A geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.

#### Natural Elements

Streams, sloughs, creeks and gulches are characteristic elements of communities around Humboldt Bay. In an analysis of historical resources, natural riparian habitat in urban areas would be considered potentially significant remnant landscapes- like the open space along the creek in Rohnerville over the last century...

Timberlands and farmlands may be considered Managed Landscapes, and we would use the term agricultural rather than farmlands since a lot of ag land was historically used for cattle and sheep range, or orchards not just field crops.

**RURAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES** The following types of resources are commonly found in rural cultural/historic landscapes:

Archaeology, where patterns visible upon the land or evident in subsurface remains can provide important information about land use and occupation of prehistoric or historic peoples.

Agriculture, where the land has been used for cultivating field crops, orchards, nursery stock, raising livestock, and other activities such as harvesting the forest that have contributed to the growth, development, and economy of a community during particular period in its history.

Architecture, where a collection of buildings and outbuildings tell the story of an area's development. These buildings date from the Euro-American settlement era to the post World War II era and are integrally related to large areas of landscape that are indicative of the physical development, materials, or land uses of the Fortuna region.

Rural landscapes can be hidden from view- such as the new road following the traditional trail system through out the region; the well-traveled river; or the

dilapidated trestles from the logging railroads. It is important to review historical maps, aerial photographs, travel all roadways, gain access to as much acreage as possible, on foot or by car, horse, bicycle, boat, or other means to access quarries, fields, orchards, forests, waterways, pastures, and open range, abandoned roadways and old and existing homesteads. This could all be included in the historic resources survey programs that are included in the Cultural Resources Element

#### Specific considerations for historic and scenic landscapes

- The historic patterns of growth and development can be traced through the years as adjacent communities interrelated for work, religious purposes, ethnic or civic gatherings, commerce. Retaining some of the historical separation between these communities by visually buffering elements like open space, trees, fences, etc, should be a strong consideration
- Traces of early development continue to be altered due to subdivisions, consolidation, growth, or abandonment of lands. They may temporarily reappear during times of construction and deconstruction on sites. This would include historic misalignments of streets that reflect the various tracts or additions by which the city grew, trees that line old roads and streets, remnant orchards and barns that indicate areas of former agricultural lands, old cemeteries.

The historic rural landscape is constantly being altered, yet it tells the story of a community's development and needs to be documented and acknowledge through oral histories, maps, photographs and historic markers. The cross references should be to the Cultural Resources Element policies on Landmarks, and the policies on Museums and Archives.