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INTRODUCTION

California State Law and Historic Preservation, a publication of the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is a compilation of state statutes and regulations that govern the identification, designation and protection of the State of California's significant historical resources. ***California State Law and Historic Preservation*** is organized by statutes (code and section number), followed by regulations (title and section number), followed by advisory guidance and administrative policies. A topical index allows users to access information on specific topics within and among codes. The State Office of Historic Preservation is responsible for administering federal and state preservation programs in California and for assisting local governments and citizens in the preservation of the state's rich and diverse cultural heritage. ***California State Law and Historic Preservation*** is part of the OHP Technical Assistance Series.

The source book contains amendments through August 1999. The statutes included in this publication can be accessed on the internet at www.leginfo.ca.gov.

Information about the California Register of Historical Resources is available on OHP's website at www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21238.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines are found at <http://ceres.ca.gov/ceqa>. The CERES website also provides additional technical information regarding CEQA, including the Office of Planning and Research technical advice manuals *CEQA and Historical Resources* and *CEQA and Archeological Resources*.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings is available online at www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/index.htm

Information regarding the State Historic Building Code can be found at www.dsa.dgs.ca.gov/StateHistoricalBuildingSafetyBoard/default.htm.

STATUTES

Public Resources Code

Historical Resources

5020. State Historical Resources and Commission.

The Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee is continued in existence as the State Historical Resources Commission. Any reference in any law to the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee shall be deemed to refer to the State Historical Resources Commission.

5020.1. Definitions.

As used in this article:

- (a) "California Register" means the California Register of Historical Resources.
- (b) "Certified local government" means a local government that has been certified by the National Park Service to carry out the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470 et seq.) as amended, pursuant to Section 101(c) of that act and the regulations adopted under the act which are set forth in Part 61 (commencing with Section 61.1) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (c) "Commission" means the State Historical Resources Commission.
- (d) "Department" means the Department of Parks and Recreation.
- (e) "Director" means the Director of Parks and Recreation.
- (f) "DPR Form 523" means the Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Inventory Form.
- (g) "Folklife" means traditional expressive culture shared within familial, ethnic, occupational, or regional groups and includes, but is not limited to, technical skill, language, music, oral history, ritual, pageantry, and handicraft traditions which are learned orally, by imitation, or in performance, and are generally maintained without benefit of formal instruction or institutional direction. However, "folklife" does not include an area or a site solely on the basis that those activities took place in that area or on that site.
- (h) "Historic district" means a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
- (i) "Historical landmark" means any historical resource which is registered as a state historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021.
- (j) "Historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.
- (k) "Local register of historical resources" means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.
- (l) "National Register of Historic Places" means the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470 et seq.).
- (m) "Office" means the State Office of Historic Preservation.
- (n) "Officer" means the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- (o) "Point of historical interest" means any historical resource which is registered as a point of historical interest pursuant to Section 5021.
- (p) "State Historic Resources Inventory" means the compilation of all identified, evaluated, and determined historical resources maintained by the office and specifically those resources evaluated in historical resource surveys conducted in accordance with criteria established by

the office, formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historical landmarks or points of historical interest.

(q) "Substantial adverse change" means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.

5020.2. State Historical Resources Commission; membership; qualifications; term of office.

(a) The commission consists of nine members appointed by the Governor. The director, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, shall submit to the Governor a list of persons to be considered for vacant positions on the commission.

(b) (1) Five members shall be recognized professionals in one of each of the following disciplines: history, prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, architectural history, and architecture. However, one individual may represent both disciplines of architecture and architectural history and one individual may represent both disciplines of prehistoric archaeology and historic archaeology.

(2) One member shall be knowledgeable in ethnic history.

(3) One member shall be knowledgeable in folklife.

(4) Two members shall represent the public or possess expertise in fields of expertise the Governor deems necessary or desirable to enable the commission to carry out its responsibilities.

(c) Members shall hold office for a term of four years.

(d) Members of the commission on January 1, 1985, shall not be disqualified from serving the remainder of their existing term by reason of the requirements of subdivision (b). However, appointments made to the commission on and after January 1, 1985, shall be made so that the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) are satisfied at the earliest possible time.

5020.3. State Historical Resources Commission; meetings; chairperson, vice-chairperson; compensation.

(a) The commission shall meet at least four times per year in places it deems necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. Five members of the commission constitute a quorum.

(b) The commission shall elect annually from its members a chairperson and vice chairperson.

(c) The members of the commission may receive a salary for their services in an amount of fifty dollars (\$50) for each day, up to a maximum salary of one hundred dollars (\$100) per month. A member of the commission may also be reimbursed for the actual and necessary expenses which are incurred in the performance of the member's duties. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any member of the commission who is also a member of, and is entitled to receive the benefits from, the Legislators' Retirement System may elect to forego the compensation provided by this section and, if the compensation is foregone, the member shall not have his or her retirement benefits reduced and shall not be required to be reinstated into the retirement system.

5020.4. State Historical Resources Commission; powers and duties.

(a) The commission shall do all of the following:

(1) Receive and evaluate applications for, and make recommendations with respect to entries on, the National Register of Historic Places to the officer.

(2) Conduct a statewide inventory and maintain comprehensive records of historical resources pursuant to federal and state law, including, but not limited to, historical landmarks and points of historical interest.

(3) Establish criteria for the recording and preservation of historical resources, and for deletions from historical registers warranted by destruction or damage of a historical resource or other change in conditions.

(4) Develop and adopt criteria for the rehabilitation of historic structures.

(5) Establish policies and guidelines in compliance with state and federal requirements for a comprehensive statewide historical resources plan which includes, but is not limited to, architecture, history, archaeology, and folklife.

(6) Develop and update annually, based upon public hearings and active public participation, the statewide historical resources plan.

(7) Make recommendations to the department, based upon the statewide historical resources plan, including the listing of historical resource projects on a priority basis.

(8) Oversee the administration of the California Register, receive and evaluate nominations to, and cause qualified resources to be listed in, the California Register, and adopt, as necessary, timely revisions of the California Register criteria and procedures as may be advisable.

(9) Recommend to the department the criteria and standards for acceptance of historical buildings, structures, sites, or places for registration as historical landmarks or points of historical interest.

(10) Receive and evaluate applications for registration of structures, sites, or places as historical landmarks or points of historical interest. The commission shall select and designate historical landmarks and points of historical interest that it determines meet the criteria in subdivision (a) of Section 5031. The commission shall maintain a register which identifies historical landmarks and points of historical interest by number and description.

(11) Make recommendations to the office with respect to a standard design and detail for the marker or plaque which may be erected or raised at registered historical landmarks or historical resources, and with respect to the use of the marker or plaque. The commission shall consult with cities and counties in developing design and placement standards. These standards shall not prevent a city or county from implementing its own standards if they meet the minimum criteria established by the commission.

(12) Recommend to the department the type of directional sign to be erected in connection with the registration of a point of historical interest. The commission shall consult with cities and counties in developing design and placement standards. These standards shall not prevent a city or county from implementing its own standards if they meet the minimum criteria established by the commission.

(13) Submit an annual report in January to the director and the Legislature giving an account of its activities, identifying unattained goals of historical resources plans and programs, and recommending needed legislation for the support of those programs. The director shall advise the commission of new and continuing plans, policy, and programs concerning statewide historical resources and shall receive and consider the views of the commission.

(14) Consult with, and consider the recommendation of, public agencies, civic groups, and citizens interested in historic preservation.

(15) Develop criteria and procedures based upon public hearings and active public participation for the selection of projects to be funded through the National Historic Preservation Fund, the California Heritage Fund, and other federal and state programs that have as their primary purpose the preservation and enhancement of historical resources.

(16) Prepare, or cause to be prepared, and recommend to the director, a budget with respect to those duties and responsibilities of the commission contained in this section. (b) The commission may adopt guidelines for the review of applications for excavation and salvage permits submitted pursuant to Section 6313 and make recommendations thereon to the State Lands Commission.

5020.5. State Historical Resources Commission; archeological sites.

(a) The commission shall develop criteria and methods for determining the significance of archaeological sites, for selecting the most important archaeological sites, and for determining whether the most significant archaeological sites should be preserved intact or excavated and interpreted.

(b) The commission shall develop guidelines for the reasonable and feasible collection, storage, and display of archaeological specimens.

5020.6. State Historic Preservation Officer.

(a) The Governor shall appoint the State Historic Preservation Officer. The director, in consultation with the commission, shall submit to the Governor a list of persons to be

considered for the position. The person appointed shall be knowledgeable about historical resources.

(b) The officer shall serve as the executive secretary of the commission and shall be the chief administrative officer of the Office of Historic Preservation in the department.

(c) The officer shall have no responsibilities other than those provided by statute, executive order, and regulation, as well as any other duties the director assigns for the preservation and enhancement of the state's historical resources.

(d) The officer, or the officer's alternate, shall serve as an ex officio member of the Historic State Capitol Commission.

5020.7. Legislative Intent.

The Legislature recognizes that the long-term preservation and enhancement of historical resources is dependent, to a large extent, on the good will and cooperation of the general public and of the public and private owners of those resources. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that public agencies, including the commission and the office, shall endeavor to carry out their responsibilities under this article in a manner designed to elicit the cooperation of the owners of both identified and unidentified resources, to encourage the owners to perceive these resources as assets rather than liabilities, and to encourage the support of the general public for the preservation and enhancement of historical resources.

5021. Registration of State Landmarks and Points of Interest; publications of archeological investigations.

The department shall consider all recommendations for registration made by the commission, and shall register, as state historical landmarks, those buildings, structures, sites, or places which the department deems to be important historical resources and shall register, as points of historical interest, those buildings, structures, sites, or places which the department deems to be historical resources of sufficient historical interest to qualify for the placement of signs pursuant to Section 5022.5. The commission shall maintain a register which shall identify by number and description such historical landmarks and points of historical interest. The department may publish results of office and field archaeological investigation annually and shall issue additional publications, such as detailed site reports and area resource reports, as necessary, to inform the public and educational institutions.

5022. Landmark and Point of Interest Plaques.

The department may contract with or cooperate with public or private agencies for suitable plaques, markers, and directional signs at the site of, or on the approaches to, registered historical landmarks or points of historical interest, including signs on highways and roads.

5022.5. Landmark and Point of Interest Directional Markers.

There shall be two categories of places of historical significance: the registered historical landmark and the registered point of historical interest. The location of the point of historical interest shall be designated by a sign indicating "Point of Historical Interest" with an appropriate direction, which sign shall be erected and maintained by the Department of Transportation, as to state highways, or the county authorities or city authorities, as to streets or highways under their jurisdictions. A local historical group or organization may raise a marker or plaque at a registered point of historical interest. Nothing herein shall require the signing of such points where parking is not available or where such signing would cause a traffic safety hazard or would interfere with the normal flow of traffic.

5022.6. Landmark and Point of Interest Markers; design; misdemeanor violation.

The department shall adopt standard design and detail for the marker and for the plaque which may be erected or raised at registered historical landmarks. The use of such marker or plaque shall be prescribed by rule adopted by the department. Any person who maliciously or for commercial purposes, or contrary to such rule, uses or allows to be used any reproduction or

facsimile of such standard marker or plaque in any manner whatsoever is guilty of a misdemeanor.

5023. Landmark and Point of Interest Markers; duty to maintain.

(a) It shall be the duty of the Department of Transportation to keep in repair all objects or markers adjacent to a state highway which have been erected to mark registered historical places and to keep such monuments or markers free from vegetation which may obscure them from view.

(b) It shall be the duty of the county authorities, in charge of county highways, and all city authorities, with respect to streets and highways under their respective jurisdictions, to keep in repair or cause to be kept in repair all objects or markers adjacent to a public highway which have been erected to mark registered historical places and to keep such markers and monuments free from all vegetation which may obscure them from view.

(c) It shall be the duty of the department to keep in repair or cause to be kept in repair all objects, markers and monuments designating any registered historical places in respect to which no obligation in respect thereto is imposed on other governmental agencies by this section, and the department shall keep such markers and monuments free from all vegetation which may obscure them from view.

5024. State-owned Historical Resources; policies to preserve; master list; documentation.

(a) On or before January 1, 1982, each state agency shall formulate policies to preserve and maintain, when prudent and feasible, all state-owned historical resources under its jurisdiction listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or registered or eligible for registration as a state historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall provide such agencies with advice and assistance as needed.

(b) On or before July 1, 1983, each state agency shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer an inventory of all state-owned structures over 50 years of age under its jurisdiction listed in or which may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or registered or which may be eligible for registration as a state historical landmark. State-owned structures in freeway rights-of-way shall be inventoried before approval of any undertaking which would alter their original or significant features or fabric, or transfer, relocate or demolish those structures.

(c) The State Historic Preservation Officer, with the advice of the State Historical Resources Commission, shall establish standards, after consultation with agencies to be affected, for the submittal of inventories and development of policies for the review of historical resources identified pursuant to this section. These review procedures shall permit the State Historic Preservation Officer to determine which historical resources identified in inventories meet National Register of Historic Places and state historical landmark criteria and shall be placed in the master list of historical resources.

(d) The State Historic Preservation Officer shall maintain a master list comprised of all inventoried structures submitted and determined significant pursuant to this section and all state-owned historical resources currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places or registered as a state historical landmark under state agency jurisdiction. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall inform agencies with historical resources on the master list of current sources of funding for preservation activities, including rehabilitation and restoration.

(e) On or before July 1, 1984, and annually thereafter, each state agency shall submit inventory updates to the State Historic Preservation Officer and a statement of its year's preservation activities.

(f) Each state agency shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer for comment documentation for any project having the potential to affect historical resources listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or registered as or eligible for registration as a state historical landmark.

(g) As used in this section and Section 5024.5, "state agency" means any agency, department, division, commission, board, bureau, officer, or other authority of the State of California.

(h) As used in this section and Section 5024.5, "structure" means an immovable work constructed by man having interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization and used to shelter or promote a form of human activity and which constitutes an historical resource.

5024.1. California Register of Historical Resources.

(a) A California Register of Historical Resources is hereby established. The California Register is an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The commission shall oversee the administration of the California Register.

(b) The California Register shall include historical resources determined by the commission, according to procedures adopted by the commission, to be significant and to meet the criteria in subdivision(c).

(c) A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(d) The California Register shall include the following:

(1) California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places.

(2) State Historical Landmark No. 770 and all consecutively numbered state historical landmarks following No. 770. For state historical landmarks preceding No. 770, the office shall review their eligibility for the California Register in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the commission.

(3) Points of historical interest which have been reviewed by the office and recommended for listing by the commission for inclusion in the California Register in accordance with criteria adopted by the commission.

(e) If nominated for listing in accordance with subdivision (f), and determined to be significant by the commission, the California Register may include the following:

(1) Individual historical resources.

(2) Historical resources contributing to the significance of an historic district under criteria adopted by the commission.

(3) Historical resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys, if the survey meets the criteria listed in subdivision (g).

(4) Historical resources and historic districts designated or listed as city or county landmarks or historic properties or districts pursuant to any city or county ordinance, if the criteria for designation or listing under the ordinance have been determined by the office to be consistent with California Register criteria adopted by the commission.

(5) Local landmarks or historic properties designated under any municipal or county ordinance.

(f) A resource may be nominated for listing as an historical resource in the California Register in accordance with nomination procedures adopted by the commission, subject to all of the following:

(1) If the applicant is not the local government in whose jurisdiction the resource is located, a notice of nomination in the form prescribed by the commission shall first be submitted by the applicant to the clerk of the local government. The notice shall request the local government to join in the nomination, to provide comments on the nomination, or if the local government

declines to join in the nomination or fails to act upon the notice of nomination within 90 days, the nomination may be submitted to the office and shall include any comments of the local government.

(2) Prior to acting on the nomination of a survey, an individual resource, an historic district, or other resource to be added to the California Register, the commission shall notify property owners, the local government in which the resource is located, local agencies, other interested persons, and members of the general public of the nomination and provide not less than 60 calendar days for comment on the nomination. The commission shall consider those comments in determining whether to list the resource as an historical resource in the California Register.

(3) If the local government objects to the nomination, the commission shall give full and careful consideration to the objection before acting upon the nomination. Where an objection has been raised, the commission shall adopt written findings to support its determination concerning the nomination. At a minimum, the findings shall identify the historical or cultural significance of the resource, and, if applicable, the overriding significance of the resource that has resulted in the resource being listed in the California Register over the objections of the local government.

(4) If the owner of a private property or the majority of owners for an historic district or single property with multiple owners object to the nomination, the commission shall not list the property as an historical resource in the California Register until the objection is withdrawn. Objections shall be submitted to the commission by the owner of the private property in the form of a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the property, and that the party objects to the listing.

(5) If private property cannot be presently listed in the California Register solely because of owner objection, the commission shall nevertheless designate the property as eligible for listing.

(g) A resource identified as significant in an historical resource survey may be listed in the California Register if the survey meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory.

(2) The survey and the survey documentation were prepared in accordance with office procedures and requirements.

(3) The resource is evaluated and determined by the office to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on DPR Form 523.

(4) If the survey is five or more years old at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the California Register, the survey is updated to identify historical resources which have become eligible or ineligible due to changed circumstances or further documentation and those which have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminishes the significance of the resource.

(h) Upon listing an historical resource or determining that a property is an historical resource that is eligible for listing, in the California Register, the commission shall notify any owner of the historical resource and also the county and city in which the historical resource is located in accordance with procedures adopted by the commission.

(i) The commission shall adopt procedures for the delisting of historical resources which become ineligible for listing in the California Register.

5024.5. State-owned Historical Resources; notice and summary of proposed actions to SHPO; mediation responsibility.

(a) No state agency shall alter the original or significant historical features or fabric, or transfer, relocate, or demolish historical resources on the master list maintained pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 5024 without, early in the planning processes, first giving notice and a summary of the proposed action to the officer who shall have 30 days after receipt of the notice and summary for review and comment.

(b) If the officer determines that a proposed action will have an adverse effect on a listed historical resource, the head of the state agency having jurisdiction over the historical resource and the officer shall adopt prudent and feasible measures that will eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects. The officer shall consult the State Historical Building Safety Board for advice when appropriate.

(c) Each state agency shall maintain written documentation of the officer's concurrence with proposed actions which would have an effect on an historical resource on the master list.

(d) The officer shall report to the Office of Planning and Research for mediation instances of state agency refusal to propose, to consider, or to adopt prudent and feasible alternatives to eliminate or mitigate adverse effects on historical resources on the master list as specified in subdivision (f) of Section 5024.

(e) The officer may monitor the implementation of proposed actions of any state agency.

(f) Until such time as a structure is evaluated for possible inclusion in the inventory pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 5024, state agencies shall assure that any structure which might qualify for listing is not inadvertently transferred or unnecessarily altered.

(g) The officer may provide local governments with information on methods to preserve their historical resources.

5024.6. State Office of Historic Preservation; powers and duties.

There is in the department the State Office of Historic Preservation, which is under the direction of the officer. The office shall do all of the following:

(a) Serve as the staff of the commission in carrying out its responsibilities, and as the staff of the officer in carrying out the responsibilities of that position.

(b) Recommend properties of historical significance for nomination by the commission for the National Register of Historic Places, for registration as historical landmarks and points of historical interest, and for listing in the California Register.

(c) Administer state and federal incentive programs for the preservation of historical resources, including the California Register.

(d) Provide information on federal and state benefits for preservation projects and enhancement of historical resources.

(e) Administer grant and loan programs to survey historical resources and assist the development and enhancement of these resources.

(f) Assist other state agencies by providing information and education on the economic and social benefits of utilizing historical resources.

(g) Provide public education and information on the preservation and enhancement of historical resources.

(h) Provide information and technical assistance to local, state, and national organizations to promote preservation and enhancement of historical resources by developing model ordinances, financial mechanisms, educational programs, conferences, workshops, and other materials.

(i) Cooperate with cultural and ethnic commissions, such as the Native American Heritage Commission, or other organizations or representatives when projects involve these groups' concerns.

(j) Review and comment on the impact on historical resources of publicly funded projects and programs undertaken by other governmental agencies.

(k) Review applications for excavation and salvage permits for salvage in state waters.

(l) Assist the State Lands Commission in administering Section 6313.

(m) Administer the California Register in accordance with procedures adopted by the commission.

(n) Administer and maintain the State Historic Resources Inventory in accordance with procedures developed by the office and adopted by the commission.

(o) Administer the California Heritage Fund created pursuant to Section 5079.10.

5025.11. State Historical Resources Commission; historic trails.

The department shall, with the advice of the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, or, as to certifications on or after January 1, 1975, with the advice of the commission, certify the route followed by Colonel John Charles Fremont and party from the Nevada state line through Mono, Inyo, Alpine, Amador, and El Dorado Counties to Sutter's Fort in Sacramento County in the winter of 1843, and the Donner Party Trail, from the Nevada state line to the junction of Verdi Canyon to Alder Creek Camp of the Donner Party, thence to the Donner Monument at Donner

Memorial State Park. The department may certify and mark, with the advice of the commission, other historic routes of travel within the state.

5025.12. Historic Trail and Markers.

The department is authorized to place suitable markers along these certified routes at intervals and at each intersection with a state highway or county road.

5025.2. Historic Trail Markers; duty to maintain.

It shall be the duty of the department to keep in repair, or cause to be kept in repair, all markers of such historical routes.

5026. Nomination to National Register of Historic Places; notification of city and county.

Upon receipt of an application for an entry on the National Register of Historic Places and prior to making any evaluation and recommendation with respect to such application, the commission shall first submit the application to the appropriate city council or county board of supervisors for comment. The city council or county board of supervisors shall have 45 days from the date of receipt in which to transmit written comments to the commission. Each member of the commission shall be provided by staff with a copy of such comments not less than 15 days prior to the hearing on the application by the commission.

5027. Transfer of State-owned National Register Property; legislative approval of demolition and alteration.

Any building or structure that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is transferred from state ownership to another public agency shall not be demolished, destroyed, or significantly altered, except for restoration to preserve or enhance its historical values, without the prior approval of the Legislature by statute. This section applies to any building or structure transferred from state ownership to another public agency after January 1, 1987.

5028. Natural Disaster Damage to Historic Property.

(a) No structure that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, on the California Register of Historic Places, or on any local public register of historic places, and that has been damaged due to a natural disaster, including, but not limited to, an earthquake, fire, or flood, may be demolished, destroyed, or significantly altered, except for restoration to preserve or enhance its historical values, unless the structure presents an imminent threat to the public of bodily harm or of damage to adjacent property, or unless the State Office of Historic Preservation determines, pursuant to subdivision (b), that the structure may be demolished, destroyed, or significantly altered.

(b) Any local government may apply to the State Office of Historic Preservation for its determination as to whether a structure meeting the description set forth in subdivision (a) shall be demolished, destroyed, or significantly altered. That determination shall be based upon the extent of damage to the structure, the cost of rehabilitating or reconstructing the structure, the structure's historical significance, and any other factor deemed by the State Office of Historic Preservation to be relevant. In making that determination, the State Office of Historic Preservation shall consider the recommendation made by a team selected by the State Office of Historic Preservation, composed of three residents with historic preservation expertise who reside in the affected county. The determination of the State Office of Historic Preservation shall be issued no later than 30 days after the structure was damaged, or 30 days after the receipt of the application, whichever occurred later.

5029. State Historical Resource Designation; notification of county recorder; effect on title.

(a) The commission shall, within 90 days after the approval by the director of the issuance by the commission of an historical resources designation for an individual property, submit to the county recorder for recordation, and the county recorder shall record, a certified resolution establishing the historical resources designation. For historical resources designations

approved prior to March 15, 1993, the commission may submit for recordation, and the county recorder shall record, a certified resolution of historical resources designation.

(b) Any local agency, or unit thereof, shall, within 90 days of an historical resources designation by the local agency or unit for an individual property, submit to the county recorder for recordation, and the county recorder shall record, a certified resolution establishing the historical resources designation. For historical resources designations made prior to March 15, 1993, the local agency, or unit thereof, may submit for recordation, and the county recorder shall record, a certified resolution of historical resources designation.

(c) The resolution shall include the name of the current property owner, the designating entity, the specific historical resources designation, and a legal description of the property.

(d) The recorder shall index the recorded resolutions of the commission or local agency, or unit thereof, listing the respective agency as the "grantor" and the current owner as the "grantee" for that purpose.

(e) For the purpose of this section, the term "historical resources designation" means the California Register of Historical Resources and any local historical resources designation resulting in restrictions on demolitions or alterations.

(f) This section shall have no effect on the right, title, or interest in the property identified after March 15, 1993, which is acquired by a bona fide purchaser for value between the time of designation of the property as a historical resource and time that the designation is recorded unless the purchaser had actual knowledge of the designation.

(g) This section shall have no effect upon the title to any property that is subject to this section.

State Landmarks

5031. Qualified Historical Property.

"Qualified historical property" means privately owned property which is not exempt from property taxation, is visually accessible to the public, and which is:

(a) All landmark registrations up to and including Register No. 769, which were approved without the benefit of criteria, shall be approved only if the landmark site conforms to the existing criteria as determined by the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee or as to approvals on or after January 1, 1975, by the State Historical Resources Commission. Any other registered California historical landmark under Article 2 (commencing with Section 5020) of this chapter, except points of historical interest, and which satisfies any of the following requirements:

(1) The property is the first, last, only, or most significant historical property of its type in the region;

(2) The property is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California; or

(3) The property is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction, or if it is one of the more notable works, or the best surviving work, in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder; or

(b) A property which is listed on the national register described in Section 470A of Title 16 of the United States Code; or

(c) A property which is listed on a city or county register or inventory of historical or architecturally significant sites, places or landmarks, provided, that such property satisfies any of the requirements set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 under subdivision (a).

5032. Additional criteria.

(a) "Qualified historical property" pursuant to Section 5031 includes:

(1) Individual sites having structures.

(2) Facades or portions of entire sites.

(3) Historic districts.

(b) "Qualified historical property" does not include individual sites without structures.

(c) Commercial operation in itself does not necessarily disqualify a landmark's registration. However, should a commercial enterprise by its physical development plans, or its proximity, impact, excessive use, or management philosophy so dilute or erode the significance of or quality of the landmark's integrity, then an adverse effect shall have occurred and its registration may be withdrawn.

5033. Authority to adopt rules.

The department shall adopt all rules and regulations relating to standards for qualifying as a historical property. In adopting such rules and regulations, the department shall consider all recommendations of the State Historical Resources Commission.

Heritage Fund

5079. Heritage Fund; legislative declaration.

The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The preservation of California's historical resources is a responsibility of all citizens, and deserving of continued support through private contributions and efforts and through the use of public funds.

(b) Peoples of many cultures, backgrounds, and abilities have contributed to the economic and social diversity of the state.

(c) Increasing pressures for development, increasing public use, and deterioration through age and exposure continue to place California's historical resources at risk.

(d) Preservation of historical resources stimulates the economy, promotes energy conservation, contributes to the tourism industry, and enhances the quality of life in California.

(e) The stewardship of historical resources will further educational goals, deepen cultural and historical awareness, and advance the public's understanding of the existing human environment and institutions.

(f) Therefore, it is the policy of the state to encourage the stewardship and preservation of California's historical resources.

5079.01. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "California Register" means the California Register of Historic Resources.

(b) "Commission" means the State Historical Resources Commission.

(c) "Fund" means the California Heritage Fund created pursuant to Section 5079.10.

(d) "Historical landmark" and "historical resource" have the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (i) and subdivision (j), respectively, of Section 5020.1.

(e) "Historical resource preservation project" is a product, facility, or project designed to preserve an historical resource that is listed, or formally determined eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register, or designated as a historical landmark or point of historical interest.

(f) "National Register of Historic Places" means the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470 et seq.).

(g) "Nonprofit organization" means any private, nonprofit organization, existing under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, that has, among its principal charitable purposes, the preservation of historic resources for cultural, scientific, historic, educational, recreational, agricultural, or scenic opportunities.

(h) "Office" means the State Office of Historic Preservation.

(i) "Point of historical interest" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (o) of Section 5020.1.

(j) "Preservation" means identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, and reconstruction, or any combination of those activities.

(k) "Public agency" means a federal agency, state agency, city, county, district, association of governments, joint powers agency, or tribal organization.

(l) "Stewardship" means the development and implementation of programs for the proper care, interpretation, and repose of items of historic and cultural value.

5079.10. Creation of funds; administration of funds.

The California Heritage Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury and shall be administered by the office. Money in the fund shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement laws providing for historical resource preservation, including, but not limited to, Section 5028 and Executive Order W-26-92, under criteria developed by the office and adopted by the commission. The actual costs incurred by the office in connection with administering and implementing the services and functions authorized in this chapter shall be paid from the fund.

5079.11. Deposits.

Unless otherwise provided by law, all funds received by the office for the purposes of historical resource preservation shall be deposited in the fund. The office and the Controller may establish separate accounts in the fund for the purpose of separating deposits according to their origin or intended purpose.

5079.12. Grants, gifts, donations.

In addition to any public funds appropriated expressly for the purposes of this chapter, the office may apply for and accept grants, and accept gifts, donations, subventions, rents, royalties, and other financial support, or real or personal property, from private sources. All money received from private sources shall be deposited in a separate account established pursuant to Section 5079.11 and, notwithstanding Section 5079.10, is hereby continuously appropriated to the office for expenditure for historical resources preservation projects pursuant to this chapter after notification to, and project approval by, the Department of Finance.

5079.13. Deposit of proceeds.

The office shall deposit the proceeds from any lease, rental, sale, exchange, or transfer of real property, or any interest therein or option thereon, made pursuant to Section 5079.23, in the fund, together with any other reimbursements, repayments, and income received by the office, unless otherwise provided by law.

5079.14. Deposit of proceeds from real property lease.

When a lease of real property is made to a private individual, group, or entity, the office shall annually transfer an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the gross income from the lease to the city or, if in an unincorporated area, the county in which the real property is located. Fifty percent of the funds received by the city or county shall be used for historical preservation projects, as approved by the office.

5079.15. Emergency financial support.

The office may apply for and receive emergency financial support for projects and areas identified under federal and state emergency and disaster guidelines. These funds shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of this chapter and Article 2 (commencing with Section 5020) of Chapter 1 under criteria developed by the office and adopted by the commission.

5079.20. Real property acquisition.

(a) Pursuant to the Property Acquisition Law (Part 11 (commencing with Section 15850) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), the State Public Works Board may acquire, on behalf of the office, fee title, or any lesser interest, in any real property whose preservation is

required to meet the policies and objectives of the California Register, including any interest required to provide public access to cultural or historical resources.

(b) The office may accept gifts or dedications of real property in order to meet the purposes of this chapter.

(c) The office may enter into an option to purchase real property in order to meet the purposes of this chapter.

5079.21. Acquisition for public access.

The office may acquire and hold historical resources, artifacts, or objects, or any interest therein, that are required to provide public access to cultural or historical resources. These items may be acquired by purchase, option to purchase, gift, exchange, dedication, or any combination thereof.

5079.22. Agreements for preservation and management.

The office may, in order to carry out historic preservation projects for purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 5020) of Chapter 1 and Article 2 (commencing with Section 5079.10) of this chapter, initiate, negotiate, and participate in agreements for the preservation and management of historical resources under its control with public agencies, nonprofit organizations, private entities, or individuals, and enter into any other agreements authorized by state law.

5079.23. Real property transactions; authorization.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of General Services, when so requested by the office, may lease, rent, sell, exchange, or otherwise transfer any real property, or interest therein or option to purchase, acquired under this chapter, provided that the Director of General Services determines that the action is in the best interests of the state. The Department of General Services shall be reimbursed for any services rendered pursuant to this section.

5079.24. Real property transactions; adoption and implementation of procedures.

The commission shall adopt, and the office shall implement, appropriate procedures to ensure that real property transactions undertaken pursuant to this chapter are carried out in the public interest and with proper notice to the public.

5079.25. Loans and grants to public agencies and non profit organizations.

Money in the fund shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for loans and grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations to carry out the purposes of this chapter. No loan or grant shall be made except pursuant to an agreement with the office, and subject to terms and conditions approved by the commission, that ensure that the loan or grant carries out the purposes of this chapter.

5079.26. Authorization to contract and issue grants.

(a) The office shall encourage and support historical resource preservation through education activities, including publications and training, that further the policies set forth in Section 5079.

(b) The office may enter into contracts with public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or private entities for this purpose and may make grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations to carry out these activities.

5079.27. Support services.

The office may select and contract with other state agencies and with private entities and individuals to provide services necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and Section 5020.4.

5079.28. Project selection criteria.

Criteria for the selection of projects shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(a) The project is representative of the concerns and needs of a broad range of constituencies or an underrepresented constituency.

(b) The proposal considers aspects of the broad political, social, and economic issues of the present and their implications for the future preservation of historical resources.

(c) The project effectively links historical resources preservation issues and concerns with other public policy areas.

(d) The project strengthens and fosters the role of local communities in historical resources preservation issues.

(e) The project supports and enhances the capacity of public policy planning processes to accommodate historical resources preservation issues and concerns.

(f) The project enhances the historic preservation program of certified local governments, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 5020.1, and is consistent with the support of the office of certified local government programs.

5079.35. Acquisition, conservation, return and transfer of title.

(a) The office may acquire any interest in real property pursuant to Section 5079.20, or personal property pursuant to Section 5079.21, with historical, including archaeological, significance, or necessary for the preservation or management of any such property, in order to prevent the loss of historic integrity or imminent destruction or to otherwise secure the preservation of the historical resource.

(b) The office may undertake conservation or preservation activities for historical resources acquired under this chapter.

(c) The office shall encourage, to the greatest extent feasible, the acquisition of historical resources by other qualified purchasers, and the acquisition of the property shall only occur with the office acting as the buyer of last resort.

(d) The office shall take all feasible action to return or transfer title to the historical resources to a nonprofit organization, public agency, private entity, or individual, for all properties acquired for historical resources preservation under this chapter.

(e) Prior to taking any action towards the acquisition of any historical property, the office shall consult as needed with the appropriate city or county in order to better assess the historical significance of the historical property.

5079.40. Grants award; maximum amount.

The office shall award grants on a competitive basis to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for the preservation of historical resources. A grant made pursuant to this article may not exceed the lesser of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or 50 percent of the cost of the project. A grant may be awarded on a noncompetitive basis for emergency purposes only.

5079.41. Matching funds.

The office shall adopt guidelines, subject to the approval of the commission, for determination of the amount of matching funds required, if any, for a grant.

5079.42. Agreements with non profit organizations.

A public agency may enter into an agreement with a nonprofit organization for the purpose of carrying out a historical resource preservation project funded by a grant made pursuant to this article.

5079.43. Excess funds.

After completion of the historical resource preservation project, the grant recipient shall return to the office the amount of the grant that exceeds the eligible project costs.

5079.44. Assessment of significance; consultation with local government.

The office shall consult as needed with the appropriate city or county in order to assess the historical significance of historical resources in connection with an historical resource preservation project proposed pursuant to this article by a nonprofit organization.

5079.50. Grants for impaired resources; restrictions.
The office shall award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations to improve the management of California's historical resources which, because of natural events or human activities, have suffered impairment or loss of historic integrity. Grants made pursuant this section shall not be available to acquire public facilities, except to the extent the acquisition is incidental to the historical resource management project.

5079.51. Planning grants.
After the approval of a proposed historical resource management project, the office may expend funds to prepare a plan for the protection and enhancement of the historical resource.

5079.52. Assessment of significance; consultation with local government.
The office shall consult as needed with the appropriate city or county in order to assess the historical significance of historical resources in connection with an historical resource management project proposed pursuant to this article by a nonprofit organization.

5079.60. Archeological resources, legislative findings and declarations.
The Legislature hereby finds and declares that California's archaeological resources are endangered by urban development and population growth and by natural forces. The Legislature further finds and declares that these resources need to be preserved in order to illuminate and increase public knowledge concerning the historic and prehistoric past of California.

5079.61. Archeological resources; grant.
The office may award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for historical resource preservation projects that include the acquisition of significant archaeological resource areas and artifacts associated with those sites.

5079.62. Archeological resources; grant restrictions.
(a) The amount of the grant shall not exceed the cost of the project.
(b) The amount of the grant and the amount of matching funds required, if any, shall be determined by the office, based on the financial resources available to the grant applicant, the urgency of the project relative to other archaeological projects, the extent to which the project furthers program objectives, and other factors identified by the office and approved by the commission that further the purposes of this chapter.

5079.63. Archeological resources; loans.
The office may loan funds to a nonprofit organization for the temporary acquisition of an archaeological resource that will be subsequently acquired by a public agency.

5079.64. Archeological resources; grant restrictions.
Not more than 25 percent of any grant made pursuant to the article may be expended for archaeological survey and reports, special salvage excavation, and artifact preservation activities in conformance with accepted curation standards. No funds shall be expended for the survey or excavation of any site that the owner intends to resell for commercial gain.

5079.65. Archeological resources; assessment of significance; consultation with local government.
The office shall consult as needed with the appropriate city or county in order to assess the historical significance of historical resources in connection with an historical resource preservation project proposed pursuant to this article by a nonprofit organization.

Archeological Sites

5097. Archeological, Paleontological and Historical sites definitions; state lands.

As used in this chapter, "state lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state or any state agency. It does not include lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of a city, county, or district, or fire trails under the jurisdiction of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Conservation.

5097.1. Public Works.

Prior to the commencement of construction of any major public works project on any state lands, the state agency proposing to construct the project, or on whose behalf the project is to be constructed, may submit to the State Department of Parks and Recreation general plans sufficient to indicate the nature of the project, its location, and the excavations which will be undertaken in connection with the project.

5097.2. Archeological Site Survey.

Upon receipt of plans for a proposed construction project upon state lands, the department may conduct an archaeological site survey on the affected state lands in order to determine whether the lands may contain any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological sites, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature. The department shall submit to the state agency, by or on whose behalf the project is to be constructed, its recommendations concerning the preservation, photographing, recording, or excavation for, any archaeological, paleontological, or historical features which may be located upon the lands.

5097.3. Department of Parks and Recreation.

The state agency, by or on whose behalf public works are to be constructed on state lands, may undertake such surveys, excavations, or other operations on the state lands as it determines to be necessary to preserve or record any archaeological, paleontological, or historical features, including rock art, which may be located on the lands, after receiving the recommendations of the department, or the state agency may contract with the department to undertake those operations. The department may carry out the operations.

5097.4. Delay.

No archaeological program conducted by the Department of Parks and Recreation shall impair, impede or delay any state construction project.

5097.5. Removal or Destruction; Prohibition.

(a) No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

(b) As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

5097.6. Appropriations.

Expenditures to carry out the purposes of this chapter shall be made only pursuant to legislative appropriation for these purposes or by contract with other state agencies.

Native American Heritage

5097.9. Native American Historical, Cultural and Sacred Sites; free exercise of religion; cemeteries, place of worship on ceremonial sites.

No public agency, and no private party using or occupying public property, or operating on public property, under a public license, permit, grant, lease, or contract made on or after July 1, 1977, shall in any manner whatsoever interfere with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution; nor shall any such agency or party cause severe or irreparable damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require. The provisions of this chapter shall be enforced by the commission, pursuant to Sections 5097.94 and 5097.97.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to limit the requirements of the Environmental Quality Act of 1970, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000). The public property of all cities, counties, and city and county located within the limits of the city, county, and city and county, except for all parklands in excess of 100 acres, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter. Nothing in this section shall, however, nullify protections for Indian cemeteries under other statutes.

5097.91. Native American Heritage Commission.
There is in state government a Native American Heritage Commission, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

5097.92. Native American Heritage Commission; membership; executive officer.
At least five of the nine members shall be elders, traditional people, or spiritual leaders of California Native American tribes, nominated by Native American organizations, tribes, or groups within the state. The executive secretary of the commission shall be appointed by the Governor.

5097.93. Native American Heritage Commission; compensation.
The members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses.

5097.94. Native American Heritage Commission; powers and duties.
The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To identify and catalog places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. The identification and cataloging of known graves and cemeteries shall be completed on or before January 1, 1984. The commission shall notify landowners on whose property such graves and cemeteries are determined to exist, and shall identify the Native American group most likely descended from those Native Americans who may be interred on the property.

(b) To make recommendations relative to Native American sacred places that are located on private lands, are inaccessible to Native Americans, and have cultural significance to Native Americans for acquisition by the state or other public agencies for the purpose of facilitating or assuring access thereto by Native Americans.

(c) To make recommendations to the Legislature relative to procedures which will voluntarily encourage private property owners to preserve and protect sacred places in a natural state and to allow appropriate access to Native American religionists for ceremonial or spiritual activities.

(d) To appoint necessary clerical staff.

(e) To accept grants or donations, real or in kind, to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(f) To make recommendations to the Director of Parks and Recreation and the California Arts Council relative to the California State Indian Museum and other Indian matters touched upon by department programs.

(g) To bring an action to prevent severe and irreparable damage to, or assure appropriate access for Native Americans to, a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, pursuant to Section 5097.97. If the court finds that severe and irreparable damage will occur or that appropriate access will be denied, and appropriate mitigation measures are not available, it shall issue an injunction, unless it finds, on clear and convincing evidence, that the public interest and necessity require otherwise. The Attorney General shall represent the commission and the state in litigation concerning affairs of the commission, unless the Attorney General has determined to represent the agency against whom the commission's action is directed, in which case the commission shall be authorized to employ other counsel. In any action to enforce the provisions of this subdivision the commission shall introduce evidence showing that such cemetery, place, site, or shrine has been historically regarded as a sacred or sanctified place by Native American people and represents a place of unique historical and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or community.

(h) To request and utilize the advice and service of all federal, state, local, and regional agencies.

(i) To assist Native Americans in obtaining appropriate access to sacred places that are located on public lands for ceremonial or spiritual activities.

(j) To assist state agencies in any negotiations with agencies of the federal government for the protection of Native American sacred places that are located on federal lands.

(k) To mediate, upon application of either of the parties, disputes arising between landowners and known descendents relating to the treatment and disposition of Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials.

The agreements shall provide protection to Native American human burials and skeletal remains from vandalism and inadvertent destruction and provide for sensitive treatment and disposition of Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods consistent with the planned use of, or the approved project on, the land.

(l) To assist interested landowners in developing agreements with appropriate Native American groups for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials.

5097.95. Native American Heritage Commission; state and local agency cooperation; environmental impact reports.

Each state and local agency shall cooperate with the commission in carrying out its duties under this chapter. Such cooperation shall include, but is not limited to, transmitting copies, at the commission's expense, of appropriate sections of all environmental impact reports relating to property identified by the commission as of special religious significance to Native Americans or which is reasonably foreseeable as such property.

5097.96. Native American Heritage Commission; sacred sites.

The commission may prepare an inventory of Native American sacred places that are located on public lands and shall review the current administrative and statutory protections accorded to such places. The commission shall submit a report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 1979, in which the commission shall report its findings as a result of these efforts and shall recommend such actions as the commission deems necessary to preserve these sacred places and to protect the free exercise of the Native American religions.

5097.97. Native American Heritage Commission; public hearings; legal action.

In the event that any Native American organization, tribe, group, or individual advises the commission that a proposed action by a public agency may cause severe or irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, or may bar appropriate access thereto by Native Americans, the commission shall conduct an investigation as to the effect of the proposed action. Where the commission finds, after a public hearing, that the proposed action would

result in such damage or interference, the commission may recommend mitigation measures for consideration by the public agency proposing to take such action. If the public agency fails to accept the mitigation measures, and if the commission finds that the proposed action would do severe and irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, the commission may ask the Attorney General to take appropriate legal action pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 5097.94.

5097.98. Native American Heritage Commission; human remains; most likely descendent.

(a) Whenever the commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 24 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

(b) Whenever the commission is unable to identify a descendent, or the descendent identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94 fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5097.9, the provisions of this section, including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94, shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000)).

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 30244, the provisions of this section, including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section, and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000)).

5097.99. Felony Possession of Native American Human Remains and artifacts.

(a) No person shall obtain or possess any Native American artifacts or human remains which are taken from a Native American grave or cairn on or after January 1, 1984, except as otherwise provided by law or in accordance with an agreement reached pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 or pursuant to Section 5097.98.

(b) Any person who knowingly or willfully obtains or possesses any Native American artifacts or human remains which are taken from a Native American grave or cairn after January 1, 1988, except as otherwise provided by law or in accordance with an agreement reached pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 or pursuant to Section 5097.98, is guilty of a felony which is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

(c) Any person who removes, without authority of law, any Native American artifacts or human remains from a Native American grave or cairn with an intent to sell or dissect or with malice or wantonness is guilty of a felony which is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

5097.991. Repatriation.

It is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated.

California Environmental Quality Act

21083.2. Archeological Resources.

(a) As part of the determination made pursuant to Section 21080.1, the lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address the issue of those resources. An environmental impact report, if otherwise necessary, shall not address the issue of nonunique archaeological resources. A negative declaration shall be issued with respect to a project if, but for the issue of nonunique archaeological resources, the negative declaration would be otherwise issued.

(b) If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

- (1) Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.
- (2) Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.
- (3) Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.
- (4) Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

(c) To the extent that unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state, mitigation measures shall be required as provided in this subdivision. The project applicant shall provide a guarantee to the lead agency to pay one-half the estimated cost of mitigating the significant effects of the project on unique archaeological resources. In determining payment, the lead agency shall give due consideration to the in-kind value of project design or expenditures that are intended to permit any or all archaeological resources or California Native American culturally significant sites to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. When a final decision is made to carry out or approve the project, the lead agency shall, if necessary, reduce the specified mitigation measures to those which can be funded with the money guaranteed by the project applicant plus the money voluntarily guaranteed by any other person or persons for those mitigation purposes. In order to allow time for interested persons to provide the funding guarantee referred to in this subdivision, a final decision to carry out or approve a project shall not occur sooner than 60 days after completion of the recommended special environmental impact report required by this section.

(d) Excavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archaeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.

(e) In no event shall the amount paid by a project applicant for mitigation measures required pursuant to subdivision (c) exceed the following amounts:

(1) An amount equal to one-half of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of a commercial or industrial project.

(2) An amount equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of a housing project consisting of a single unit.

(3) If a housing project consists of more than a single unit, an amount equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of the project for the first unit plus the sum of the following:

- (A) Two hundred dollars (\$200) per unit for any of the next 99 units.
- (B) One hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per unit for any of the next 400 units.
- (C) One hundred dollars (\$100) per unit in excess of 500 units.

(f) Unless special or unusual circumstances warrant an exception, the field excavation phase of an approved mitigation plan shall be completed within 90 days after final approval necessary to implement the physical development of the project or, if a phased project, in connection with the phased portion to which the specific mitigation measures are applicable. However, the project applicant may extend that period if he or she so elects. Nothing in this section shall nullify protections for Indian cemeteries under any other provision of law.

(g) As used in this section, "unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

(h) As used in this section, "nonunique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site which does not meet the criteria in subdivision (g). A nonunique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects.

(i) As part of the objectives, criteria, and procedures required by Section 21082 or as part of conditions imposed for mitigation, a lead agency may make provisions for archaeological sites accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions may include an immediate evaluation of the find. If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow recovering an archaeological sample or to employ one of the avoidance measures may be required under the provisions set forth in this section. Construction work may continue on other parts of the building site while archaeological mitigation takes place.

(j) This section does not apply to any project described in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 21065 if the lead agency elects to comply with all other applicable provisions of this division. This section does not apply to any project described in subdivision (c) of Section 21065 if the applicant and the lead agency jointly elect to comply with all other applicable provisions of this division.

(k) Any additional costs to any local agency as a result of complying with this section with respect to a project of other than a public agency shall be borne by the project applicant.

(l) Nothing in this section is intended to affect or modify the requirements of Section 21084 or 21084.1.

21084. Guidelines shall list classes of projects exempt from Act.

(e) No project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, as specified in Section 21084.1, shall be exempted from this division pursuant to subdivision (a).

21084.1. Historical Resources Guidelines.

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources. Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1, are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 shall not preclude a

lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.

Government Code

Public Records

6254. Restriction of Archeological Record Disclosure.

Except as provided in Sections 6254.7 and 6254.13, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require disclosure of records that are any of the following: (r) Records of Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.

6254.10. Information maintained by Department of Parks and Recreation. Nothing in this chapter requires disclosure of records that relate to archeological site information maintained by the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, or the State Lands Commission.

Capitol View Protection

8162.5. Definitions.

(a) This section and Sections 8162.6, 8162.7, 8162.8, and 8162.9 shall be known as the Capitol View Protection Act.

(b) "Capitol Park" means the area lying between 9th Street on the west, 15th Street on the east, N Street on the south, and L Street on the north.

(c) "Height limit" means the highest point of the building except for the following unoccupied elements: building caps that serve a decorative function and rooftop mechanical equipment that is screened and placed in a location furthest away when viewed from the State Capitol or Capitol Park.

(d) "Block" means a reference to a block in a specified direction from a given numbered street bounded by the center line of the given street and the center line of the adjacent numbered street in the specified direction. A reference to a block in a specified direction from a given lettered street shall mean the property bounded by the center line of the specified street and the center line of the adjacent lettered street in the specified direction. A reference to a block may also be defined by specific stated lines on opposite sides of a given street, but parallel to the center line of the street.

(e) "Half block" means a reference to a half block in a specified direction from a given numbered street bounded by the center line of the given street and a line parallel to, and 200 feet in the specified direction from, the center line of the given street. A reference to a half block in a specified direction from a given lettered street shall mean the property bounded by the center line of the given street and a line parallel to, and 210 feet in the specified direction from, the center line of the given street.

(f) "Street" means, for purposes of the height restrictions and setback requirements, the center line of the street.

(g) "Abandoned or built across streets" means an instance in which a portion of a given street has been abandoned or built across. A reference to the given street shall mean the center line of the street that would have existed if the street had not been abandoned or built across, and was the same width as the existing given street.

(h) "K Street" shall mean, for property west of 14th Street, the center line of the K Street Mall.

8162.6. Legislative findings and declarations.

The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Sacramento's State Capitol and Capitol Park provide the City of Sacramento with a unique cultural and open-space resource that is a major attraction for thousands of visitors each year.

(b) Over the past 10 years, the skyline of downtown Sacramento has changed dramatically, signifying the city's diversity as a center of commerce and government. As a result of this growth, the State Capitol no longer has the most prominent position on the skyline.

(c) In the last three years, 10 major project office buildings have been constructed or approved within the downtown's C-3 zone and approximately 14 additional buildings have been proposed. This growth has prompted increased community concern about preservation of the visual prominence of the State Capitol. (d) Since June of 1990, state officials have been working with the city toward developing a plan that would guide future development downtown in a way that would preserve and enhance the visual prominence of the State Capitol and the character and scale of Capitol Park.

8162.7. Height limitations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in Section 8162.9, the following height limits shall apply as follows:

(a) The applicable height limit shall be 80 feet for the following areas:

(1) The block surrounded by L Street on the north, 16th Street on the east, Capitol Avenue on the south, and 15th Street on the west.

(2) The half block surrounded by Capitol Avenue on the north, 16th Street on the east, 15th Street on the west, and a line parallel to and 210 feet to the south of Capitol Avenue on the south.

(3) The half block to the east of 15th Street between a line running parallel to and 210 feet to the north of N Street on the north, and a line running parallel to and 210 feet to the south of N Street on the south.

(4) The half block to the south of N Street between 15th Street on the east, and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the west of 9th Street on the west.

(b) The applicable height limit shall be 120 feet for the following area: The blocks between L Street on the north, 17th Street on the east, N Street on the south and 16th Street on the west.

(c) The applicable height limit shall be 150 feet for the following areas:

(1) The half block to the west of 16th Street between a line parallel to and 210 feet to the north of N Street on the north, and a line parallel to and 210 feet to the south of N Street on the south.

(2) The half block to the north of O Street between 16th Street on the east and 8th Street on the west.

(3) The half block to the south of N Street between 8th Street on the west and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the east of 8th Street on the east.

(4) The block to the south of O Street between a line parallel to and 200 feet to the east of 11th Street on the east and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the west of 11th Street on the west.

(5) The half block to the north of L Street between 16th Street on the east and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the west of 9th Street on the west.

(6) The half block to the west of 9th Street between L Street on the north and N Street on the south.

(d) The applicable height limit shall be 250 feet for the following areas:

(1) The half block to the south of O Street between 13th Street and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the west of 12th Street.

(2) The half block to the south of O Street between a line parallel to and 200 feet to the east of 10th Street on the east, and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the west of 8th Street on the west.

(3) The half block to the west of 8th Street between N Street on the north and O Street on the south.

(4) The half block to the south of K Street between 12th Street on the east and 10th Street on the west.

(5) The block to the north of K Street between a line parallel to and 200 feet to the west of 11th Street on the west, and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the east of 11th Street on the east.

(e) The applicable height limit shall be 300 feet for the following areas:

(1) The half block to the south of K Street, between 16th Street on the east and 12th Street on the west.

(2) The half block to the South of K Street, between 10th Street on the east and 8th Street on the west.

(3) The half block east of 8th Street, between a line parallel to and 210 feet to the north of L Street on the north and N Street on the south.

(f) The applicable height limit shall be 350 feet for the following areas:

(1) The block to the north of J Street between a line parallel to and 200 feet to the east of 11th Street on the east and a line parallel to and 200 feet west of 11th Street on the west.

(2) The half block to the north of I Street, between 11th Street on the east and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the west of 11th Street on the west.

(g) The applicable height limit shall be 400 feet for the following areas:

(1) The half block to the north of K Street between 16th Street on the east and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the west of 12th Street on the west.

(2) The half block to the north of K Street between a line parallel to and 200 feet east of 10th Street on the east and a line parallel to and 200 feet west of 8th Street on the west.

(3) The block to the west of 8th Street between K Street on the north and N Street on the south.

(h) The applicable height limit shall be 450 feet for the following areas:

(1) The half block to the south of J Street between 16th Street on the east and a line parallel to and 200 feet west of 12th Street on the west.

(2) The half block to the south of J Street between a line parallel to and 200 feet to the east of 10th Street on the east and 7th Street on the west.

(3) The half block to the north of K Street between a line parallel to and 200 feet to the east of 7th Street on the east and 7th Street on the west.

8162.8. Setback requirements.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following setback requirements shall apply:

(a) Buildings in the first half block north of L Street between a line parallel to and 200 feet to the east of 15th Street on the east and a line parallel to and 200 feet to the west of 9th Street on the west, and buildings in the first half block west of 9th Street between L Street on the north and N Street on the south shall be subject to the following setback requirements:

(1) Each building shall be set back not less than 15 feet from the property line along L Street or 9th Street.

(2) Buildings may be designed to include street level pedestrian oriented features such as arcades, plazas, or building bases. These features may extend up to six feet into the required 15-foot setback area, but shall not exceed 30 feet in height.

(b) Buildings in the first half block east of 15th Street between L Street on the north and N Street on the south shall be subject to the following setback requirements:

(1) Each building shall be set back not less than 9 feet from the property line along 15th Street.

(2) That portion of each building exceeding 60 feet shall be set back not less than 15 feet from the base of the building along 15th Street.

(c) Buildings in the first half block east of 11th Street between I Street on the north and a line parallel to and 210 feet to the south of K Street on the south, and buildings in the first half block to the west of 11th Street between H Street on the north and a line parallel to and 210 feet to the south of K Street on the south, shall be subject to the following setback requirement:

That portion of each building exceeding 70 feet or five floors, whichever is lower, shall be set back not less than 30 feet from the base of the building along Capitol Mall and 11th Street.

8162.9. Height limitation capitol area development authority's Stanford and Heilbron Mansions.

(a) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 8162.7, a 96-foot height limit shall apply to construction, exclusively for the purposes of residential development, for Lot 4, Block 223 (known as Capitol Area Development Authority Residential Site 21) surrounded by N Street on

the north, 14th Street on the east, 120 feet west of 14th Street on the west, and one quarter of a half block to the south of N Street on the south.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, development on the city blocks surrounding the Stanford Mansion located at 802 N Street, and the Heilbron Mansion located at 704 O Street, shall be environmentally sensitive to these historic mansions. Copies of environmental documents for any development on the city blocks surrounding these mansions shall be distributed by the State Clearinghouse within the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to the State Office of Historic Preservation, and other agencies as required by the California Environmental Quality Act, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.

State Capitol Commission

9149. Legislative findings and declaration.

The Legislature finds and declares that the historic State Capitol is a state historic and architectural legacy which must be preserved and maintained in a manner befitting the significance of the structures to the history and people of California. It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this article, to provide a permanent, official body to be charged with advisory review of the maintenance, restoration, development, and management of the historic State Capitol.

9149.1. Definitions.

As used in this article:

- (a) "Commission" means the Historic State Capitol Commission created by Section 9149.2.
- (b) "Historic State Capitol" is the building housing the state legislative offices and chambers, situated in the area bounded by 10th, L, 15th and N Streets in the City of Sacramento, except the east annex thereto.

9149.2. Historical State Capitol Commission; membership.

(a) There is in state government, the Historic State Capitol Commission, which shall consist of seven members, initially appointed as follows:

(1) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, with one member initially serving a term of four years and one member initially serving a term of six years; thereafter, any appointment under this paragraph shall be for a term of six years.

(2) Two members appointed by the President pro Tempore of the Senate, with one member initially serving a term of two years and one member initially serving a term of six years; thereafter, any appointment under this paragraph shall be for a term of six years.

(3) The State Historic Preservation Officer, the State Librarian, and the State Archivist, who shall serve ex officio.

(b) Each member shall serve until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. Vacancies shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term. The commission shall from time to time elect one of its members to chair the commission.

9149.3. Historical State Capitol Commission; legislative appointees.

The appointees of both the Speaker of the Assembly and the President pro Tempore of the Senate shall include one person who represents the arts or humanities and one person from the general public.

9149.4. Historical State Capitol Commission; reimbursement.

The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but shall receive reimbursement for travel and living expenses in connection with their official duties, at rates established by the Department of Personnel Administration.

9149.5. Historical State Capitol Commission; subcommittee on the capitol restoration project. The Joint Rules Committee shall appoint a Subcommittee on the Capitol Restoration Project, comprised of three members from the Senate and three from the Assembly, to monitor the commission. The legislators so appointed shall have no vote in commission proceedings.

9149.6. Historical State Capitol Commission; meetings.

(a) Four members of the commission shall constitute a quorum to do business, and no action of the commission may be taken except upon an affirmative recorded vote of four or more members.

(b) All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public.

(c) The commission shall meet upon call of the chairperson and at such other times as it may prescribe.

9149.7. Historical State Capitol Commission; powers and duties.

The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To prepare, complete, and, from time to time, to amend, a comprehensive master plan, based on a priority of needs, for the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the historic State Capitol.

(b) To review and advise the Legislature on any development, improvement, or other physical change in any aspect of the historic State Capitol.

(c) To manage, with the approval of the Joint Rules Committee, all historic and museum spaces and any concessions, in the historic State Capitol.

(d) To develop and manage historic art loans or other programs, exhibits, films, convocations, or other activities of an historic, architectural, or cultural nature, including any museum space in the historic State Capitol, as the commission determines will serve the interests of the public and promote public interest in the historic State Capitol under Joint Rules Committee supervision.

(e) To purchase for the state, or to accept as gifts to the state, any furnishings, artifacts, works of art, or other property which the commission determines will enhance the historic and cultural aspects of the historic State Capitol. All furnishings, artifacts, works of art, or other property so acquired shall be managed by the commission under supervision of the Joint Rules Committee.

(f) To accept financial contributions from any source, public or private, including any advisory foundation or group.

(g) To do any other act which the commission determines will maintain or enhance the historic and cultural legacy of the historic State Capitol.

9149.8. Standards for restoration, maintenance and curation.

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities under this article, the commission shall follow accepted standards for restoration, preservation, and maintenance of historic structures, including all of the following, where applicable and feasible:

(a) Standards for historic preservation, maintenance, recordation, and documentation of landmarks, promulgated by the United States Department of the Interior or its successor.

(b) Guidelines and museum management procedures, established by the National Trust for Historic Preservation or its successor.

(c) Standards, procedures, and guidelines for maintenance and protection of historic properties established or administered by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Office of Historic Preservation.

(d) The management, conservation, and accession policies and procedures for historic features and artifacts developed for the Capitol Museum project interpretive program of the Joint Rules Committee in connection with the State Capitol Restoration Project conducted under Section 9124.

(e) Recommended procedures of the American Association of Museums.

- 9149.9.** Restoration project data and research.
The commission shall maintain and may utilize all historic data, research, and project files developed and gathered by the state, and in the possession of the state, in connection with the State Capitol Restoration Project. On the date that the commission commences business, all of the written materials covered under this section shall be transferred to the State Archives to inventory, process, and store on behalf of the commission.
- 9149.10.** Assistance from state agencies.
The commission may request and shall receive assistance and data, relevant to the commission's duties and responsibilities, from every agency of state government.
- 9149.11.** Records and reports.
The commission shall maintain complete records of its proceedings and may publish reports and other publications in connection with its duties and responsibilities.
- 9149.12.** Funds.
The commission shall use any funds appropriated to its use, or allocated to its use by the Joint Rules Committee, donated to it, or acquired as revenue from any concession operated in the State Capitol, only for purposes of furthering the objectives of this article.
- 9149.13.** Concessions.
The commission shall review and advise on any interagency agreement for management of concessions within the historic State Capitol.
- 9149.14.** Historical State Capitol Commission; executive officer.
The commission shall employ an executive officer, who shall have at least three years of administrative-curatorial experience in the cultural or historic preservation fields, and staff persons as may be necessary to provide administrative services to the commission. No person may be employed as executive officer without approval, by majority vote, of the members of the Joint Rules Committee.
- 9149.15.** Contracts for services.
The commission may contract with any agency, public or private, for services, in connection with the commission's duties and responsibilities, as the commission determines to be necessary, including, but not limited to, the Department of Parks and Recreation in connection with the management of the Capitol Museum, as approved by the Joint Rules Committee. These contracts shall be subject to and consistent with existing laws, rules, and state policy regarding contracts with private firms or individuals for services provided to the state.
- 9149.16.** Legislative report.
The commission annually shall report to the Legislature on its activities. The commission shall propose to the Legislature such recommendations for legislation in connection with the historic State Capitol as the commission determines to be necessary.
- 9149.17.** Allocation.
The commission shall be supported by allocations by the Joint Rules Committee from the Contingent Funds of the Assembly and Senate. The commission annually shall submit to the Joint Rules Committee a proposed budget for each fiscal year. The budget shall be subject to approval by a majority vote of the Joint Rules Committee.

California Main Street Program

15399. Legislative findings and declarations.

The Legislature finds and declares the following:

(a) The continued economic vitality of business districts in our state's smaller cities and the neighborhoods of larger urban and suburban cities are essential to community preservation, social cohesion, and economic growth.

(b) In recent years these central business districts have experienced economic difficulties due to shifting population bases, changes in the marketplace, and greater competition from suburban shopping malls.

(c) This decline has further eroded the ability of small businesses and property owners to renovate and enhance their commercial and residential properties.

(d) Merchants in the smaller cities are also experiencing greater difficulties in obtaining financial aid at reasonable interest rates, thereby further inhibiting their ability to develop new business as well as continue existing operations.

(e) Neighborhood commercial areas in medium-sized and larger cities need to maintain their local economies in order to provide goods and services to adjacent residents, to provide employment opportunities, and to avoid disinvestment and economic dislocations.

15399.1. Legislative intent.

(a) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish in the agency a program, the California Main Street Program, to provide technical assistance and training for small cities' government, business organizations, and merchants and property owners to accomplish community and economic revitalization and development of older central business districts and neighborhoods. It is the further intent of the Legislature that this program shall employ the techniques developed by the National Trust of Historic Preservation's Main Street Center which are designed to stimulate business reinvestment, restore building facades, retain existing small businesses, strengthen the local tax base, create employment opportunities, promote new businesses in downtown areas, and help to create a renewed sense of community pride. The Legislature further intends that this program be a joint state, local government, and private sector partnership utilizing private and public financial resources.

(b) It is the further intent of the Legislature to expand the California Main Street Program enacted pursuant to Chapter 1577 of the Statutes of 1985 to include assistance for commercial areas in medium-sized cities and larger urban communities.

15399.2. Development plan.

(a) There is hereby created within the agency a California Main Street Program which shall operate according to a plan developed by the agency with the assistance of all of the following:

(1) Organizations representing merchants and governments of small cities, historic preservation interests, financial institutions, and economic development groups.

(2) The California private industry councils.

(3) The Office of Small Business, the Office of Business Development, and the Small Business Development Center within the agency.

(4) The Office of Historic Preservation.

(5) The Department of Housing and Community Development.

(6) The chairpersons of the following committees of the Legislature:

(A) The Assembly Select Committee on Small Business.

(B) The Senate Select Committee on Small Business Enterprises.

(C) The Assembly Committee on Economic Development and New Technologies.

(D) The Joint Committee on the State's Economy. These chairpersons shall assist in the development of the plan to the extent that their participation is not incompatible with their positions as Members of the Legislature.

(7) The California Preservation Foundation.

(b) The agency shall modify and expand the California Main Street Program plan pursuant to Chapter 1577 of the Statutes of 1985 to include program elements designed to assist merchants and residents in the neighborhoods of larger and medium-sized cities.

15399.3. Development plan content.

The plan required by Section 15399.2 shall describe the objectives and strategies of the California Main Street Program, how the program will be coordinated with existing federal, state, local, and private sector small business development and historic preservation efforts, the means by which private investments will be solicited and employed, and methods of selecting and providing assistance to participating and demonstration communities.

15399.4. Implementation.

In order to implement this program, the agency shall do all of the following:

(a) Contract with the National Main Street Center of the National Trust for Historic Preservation to assist in accomplishing the program's objectives, to provide technical assistance to the agency, and to assist in developing criteria for the selection of, and aid in selecting, the participating and demonstration communities.

(b) Designate a program manager and staff.

(c) Develop objective criteria for selecting the participating and demonstration communities. The criteria shall include, but shall not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Evidence of interest and commitment to downtown economic development and historic preservation by both the private and public sectors.

(2) Evidence of potential private investment in the downtown area.

(3) A downtown with sufficient historic fabric to become a foundation for an enhanced community image.

(4) Organization and financial commitment to implement a long-term economic revitalization program which includes a commitment to employ a full-time, professional project manager with an operating budget.

(d) Devise a method of inviting eligible communities to submit applications, select demonstration communities, and additional participating communities in subsequent years.

(e) Include in the program, in addition to the demonstration communities, any city which has on the effective date of this chapter a contract with the National Trust's Main Street Center for a local main street program.

15399.5. Program available to cities and countries.

The program established pursuant to Chapter 1577 of the Statutes of 1985 shall continue to provide services to cities with populations of less than 50,000. There shall be three pilot programs for cities with the following characteristics:

(a) For cities with populations in excess of 50,000 but less than 200,000.

(b) For cities with populations of 200,000 or more but less than 400,000.

(c) For cities with a population of 400,000 or more.

15399.6. Private contributions.

In order to reduce costs to the state, the agency shall include in the plan a means to solicit private contributions for state and local operations of the program.

15399.7. Program fund.

There is hereby established in the State Treasury the California Main Street Program Fund. All private contributions, federal funds, and fees for services, if levied, shall be deposited into the fund for the operation of the program.

15399.8. Legislative report.

The agency shall include in its annual report to the Legislature a special report on the effectiveness of this program.

Local Government

25373. County Property; power to regulate for protection of historical resources; non-commercial property owned by religiously affiliated associations.

(a) The board of supervisors may acquire property for the preservation or development of a historical landmark. The board of supervisors may also acquire property for development for recreational purposes and for development of facilities in connection therewith.

(b) The board may, by ordinance, provide special conditions or regulations for the protection, enhancement, perpetuation, or use of places, sites, buildings, structures, works of art and other objects having a special character or special historical or aesthetic interest or value. These special conditions and regulations may include appropriate and reasonable control of the appearance of neighboring private property within public view.

(c) Until January 1, 1995, subdivision (b) shall not apply to noncommercial property owned by a religiously affiliated association or corporation not organized for private profit, whether incorporated as a religious or public benefit corporation, unless the owner of the property does not object to its application. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to infringe on the authority of the board of supervisors to enforce special conditions and regulations on any property designated prior to January 1, 1994.

(d) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to noncommercial property owned by any association or corporation that is religiously affiliated and not organized for private profit, whether the corporation is organized as a religious corporation, or as a public benefit corporation, provided that both of the following occur:

(1) The association or corporation objects to the application of the subdivision to its property.

(2) The association or corporation determines in a public forum that it will suffer substantial hardship, which is likely to deprive the association or corporation of economic return on its property, the reasonable use of its property, or the appropriate use of its property in the furtherance of its religious mission, if the application is approved.

(e) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to infringe on the authority of any legislative body to enforce special conditions and regulations on any property designated prior to January 1, 1994, or to authorize any legislative body to override the determination made pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d).

27288.2. County Recordation of Historically designated properties. Pursuant to Section 5029 of the Public Resources Code, after March 15, 1993, the county recorder shall record a certified resolution establishing an historical resources designation issued by the State Historical Resources Commission or a local agency, or unit thereof. For previously designated properties, the county may record the certified resolution establishing the historical resources designation upon submission.

City Property

37361. Power to regulate for protection of historical resources; non-commercial property owned by religiously affiliated associations.

(a) The legislative body may acquire property for the preservation or development of a historical landmark. The legislative body may also acquire property for development for recreational purposes and for development of facilities in connection therewith.

(b) The legislative body may provide for places, buildings, structures, works of art, and other objects, having a special character or special historical or aesthetic interest or value, special conditions or regulations for their protection, enhancement, perpetuation or use, which may include appropriate and reasonable control of the use or appearance of neighboring private property within public view, or both.

(c) Until January 1, 1995, subdivision (b) shall not apply to noncommercial property owned by a religiously affiliated association or corporation not organized for private profit, whether incorporated as a religious or public benefit corporation, unless the owner of the property does

not object to its application. This subdivision does apply to a charter city. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to infringe on the authority of the legislative body to enforce special conditions and regulations on any property designated prior to January 1, 1994. Subdivision (b) shall not apply to noncommercial property owned by any association or corporation that is religiously affiliated and not organized for private profit, whether the corporation is organized as a religious corporation, or as a public benefit corporation, provided that both of the following occur:

(1) The association or corporation objects to the application of the subdivision to its property.

(2) The association or corporation determines in a public forum that it will suffer substantial hardship, which is likely to deprive the association or corporation of economic return on its property, the reasonable use of its property, or the appropriate use of its property in the furtherance of its religious mission, if the application is approved.

(e) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to infringe on the authority of any legislative body to enforce special conditions and regulations on any property designated prior to January 1, 1994, or to authorize any legislative body to override the determination made pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d). This subdivision and subdivision (d) shall apply to a charter city.

37361.1. Conveyance to historical association; conditions; reversions. Notwithstanding anything in this chapter to the contrary, the legislative body may convey, upon such terms and conditions as it determines to be in the public interest, any surplus real property, together with any building thereon, owned by the city which has been determined by the legislative body to be of general historical interest, to an association or society the purpose of which is to research and promote the city's historical heritage or to preserve property of historical interest in the city and which is a nonprofit corporation formed under the laws of this state. Any such conveyance shall contain a condition to the effect that the historical nature of the property be restored, preserved, or both, for the benefit of the citizens of the city, and that title will revert to the city in the event that the association or society conveys the property in question to any person or entity which is not a nonprofit corporation involved with preserving and researching the history of the city.

Mills Act: Historical Property Contracts

50280. Restriction of property use.

Upon the application of an owner or the agent of an owner of any qualified historical property, as defined in Section 50280.1, the legislative body of a city, county, or city and county may contract with the owner or agent to restrict the use of the property in a manner which the legislative body deems reasonable to carry out the purposes of this article and of Article 1.9 (commencing with Section 439) of Chapter 3 of Part 2 of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. The contract shall meet the requirements of Sections 50281 and 50282.

50280.1. Qualified historic property.

"Qualified historical property" for purposes of this article, means privately owned property which is not exempt from property taxation and which meets either of the following:

(a) Listed in the National Register of Historic Places or located in a registered historic district, as defined in Section 1.191-2(b) of Title 26 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) Listed in any state, city, county, or city and county official register of historical or architecturally significant sites, places, or landmarks.

(1) Building. A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to an historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn;

(2) Site. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event, and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples of such sites are trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs;

(3) Structure. The term "structure" is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include mines, bridges, and tunnels;

(4) Object. The term "object" is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed, as opposed to a building or a structure. Although it may be movable by nature or design, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, role, or character. Objects that are relocated to a museum are not eligible for listing in the California Register. Examples of objects include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers; and

(5) Historic district. Historic districts are unified geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, objects, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally. Historic districts are defined by precise geographic boundaries. Therefore, districts with unusual boundaries require a description of what lies immediately outside the area, in order to define the edge of the district and to explain the exclusion of adjoining areas. The district must meet at least one of the criteria for significance discussed in Section 4852 (b)(1)-(4) of this chapter.

Those individual resources contributing to the significance of the historic district will also be listed in the California Register. For this reason, all individual resources located within the boundaries of an historic district must be designated as either contributing or as noncontributing to the significance of the historic district.

(b) Criteria for evaluating the significance of historical resources. An historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four 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;

(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

(3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of 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.

(c) Integrity. 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 described in section 4852 (b) of this chapter 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 that 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.

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

(d) Special considerations:

(1) Moved buildings, structures, or objects. The Commission encourages the retention of historical resources on site and discourages the non-historic grouping of historic buildings into parks or districts. However, it is recognized that moving an historic building, structure, or object is sometimes necessary to prevent its destruction. Therefore, a moved building, structure, or object that is otherwise eligible may be listed in the California Register if it was moved to prevent its demolition at its former location and if the new location is compatible with the original character and use of the historical resource. An historical resource should retain its historic features and compatibility in orientation, setting, and general environment.

(2) Historical resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years. In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.

(3) Reconstructed buildings. Reconstructed buildings are those buildings not listed in the California Register under the criteria in Section 4852 (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this chapter. A reconstructed building less than fifty (50) years old may be eligible if it embodies traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices; e.g., a Native American roundhouse.

(e) Historical resource surveys. Historical resources identified as significant in an historical resource survey may be listed in the California Register. In order to be listed, the survey must meet the following: (1) the resources meet the criteria of Section 4852 (b)(1)-(4) of this chapter; and (2) the survey documentation meets those standards of resource recordation established by the Office in the "Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register" (August 1997), Appendix B.

(1) The resources must be included in the State Historical Resources Inventory at the time of listing of the survey by the Commission.

(2) The Office shall review all surveys to assure the standards of resource recordation, which can be found in the "Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register" (August 1997), Appendix B of this chapter, have been met. If the survey meets the standards, the Office shall recommend to the Commission that all resources with a significance rating of category 1 through 4, or any subcategories thereof, on DPR Form 523 be listed in the California Register. The Office shall review all category 5 determinations for consistency with the California Register criteria of significance as found in Section 4852 (b) of this chapter. Office review will occur within sixty (60) days of receipt of the survey. At the end of sixty (60) days, the Office will either: (1) forward the survey for consideration by the Commission or (2) request additional information.

The status codes, established to indicate eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, have the following meanings:

- (A) Category 1--Listed in the National Register of Historic Places;
- (B) Category 2--Formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register;
- (C) Category 3--Appears eligible for listing in the National Register;
- (D) Category 4--Could become eligible for listing in the National Register; or
- (E) Category 5--Locally significant.

(3) If the results of the survey are five or more years old at the time of nomination, the documentation for a resource, or resources, must be updated prior to nomination to ensure the accuracy of the information. The statute creating the California Register requires surveys over five (5) years old to be updated.

(f) Historical resources designated under municipal or county ordinances. Historical resources designated under municipal or county ordinances which have the authority to restrict

information regarding whether or not the criteria for removal of an historical resource from the California Register have been met. If the criteria have been met, the resource shall be removed from the California Register. If the criteria for removal have not been met, the historical resource shall remain in the California Register. The decision of the Commission shall be final unless a request for reconsideration is made pursuant to Section 4857 of this chapter.

(d) The Office shall notify the resource owners, the local government described above, the general public, and the individual, organization, or government agency which made the original nomination within sixty (60) days after reaching a final decision. The decision of the Commission shall be binding.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 5020.4, 5024.1, and 5024.6, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 5020.1, 5020.4, 5020.7, 5024.1, 5024.5, 5024.6, 21084, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code.

4857. Requests for Redetermination by the State Historical Resources Commission.

Requests for redetermination may be submitted within thirty (30) days after the Commission transmits notice of its final determination. Such requests shall set forth the reasons why the Commission's determination was improper, including all new relevant facts and information.

(a) The Commission has the power to reverse or alter its prior determinations, in whole or in part, if any of the following occur:

(1) There is a significant error in the facts, information, or analysis on which the prior decision was based; or

(2) The prior determination, in light of current information, appears to have been arbitrary, capricious, or based on substantial error.

(b) The Commission shall advise the applicant within sixty (60) days after receipt of a request for redetermination whether it will consider such request, and if so, set the date for a hearing by the Commission.

(c) If the request for redetermination is denied, then the original determination shall become final for all purposes, unless the resource is later shown to be demolished, altered, or has lost its integrity.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 5020.4, 5024.1, and 5024.6, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 5020.1, 5020.4, 5020.7, 5024.1, 5024.5, 5024.6, 21084, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code.

4858. Saving Clause.

If any one or more of the regulations in this chapter, or any portion of any one of these regulations is found or held to be invalid, all other regulations and portions of regulations shall be severable from the invalid regulation or portion and shall be presumed to be valid.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 5020.4, 5024.1, and 5024.6, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Section 11350, Government Code; California Drive-In Restaurant Asso. v. Clark (1943) 22 Cal.2d 287, 140 P.2d 657; Schenley Affiliated Brands Corp. v. Kirby (1971) 21 Cal.App.3d 177, 98 Cal.Rptr. 609.

Appendix A. A Glossary of Terms as used in the California Register of Historical Resources

Note: Due to the length of this glossary, it has been moved to the end of this section, following the State Historic Building Code regulations.

CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, Chapter 3)

Note: The sections printed here represent only those portions of the guidelines that specifically address historical resources. Article 18 *Statutory Exemptions* also reference historical resources in Sections 15269 *Emergency Projects*; 15279 *Housing for Agricultural Employees*; and 15280 *Lower-income Housing Projects*. The full text of the CEQA Guidelines can be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.ceres.ca.gov/ceqa/>.

15064.5. Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources.

(a) For purposes of this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:

(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 (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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 (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

(b) A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

(3) Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.

(4) A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.

(5) When a project will affect state-owned historical resources, as described in Public Resources Code Section 5024, and the lead agency is a state agency, the lead agency shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5024.5. Consultation should be coordinated in a timely fashion with the preparation of environmental documents.

(c) CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites.

(1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

(2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

(3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate native americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

(e) In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps should be taken:

(1) There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

(A) The coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered must be contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and

(B) If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American:

1. The coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

2. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased native american.

3. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or

(2) Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

(A) The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.

(B) The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or

(C) The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

(f) As part of the objectives, criteria, and procedures required by Section 21082 of the Public Resources Code, a lead agency should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions should include an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation should be available. Work could continue on other parts of the building site while historical or unique archaeological resource mitigation takes place.

Note: Authority: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 21083.2, 21084, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code; *Citizens for Responsible Development in West Hollywood v. City of West Hollywood* (1995) 39 Cal.App.4th 490.

15126.4 Consideration and Discussion of Mitigation Measures Proposed to Minimize Significant Effects.

(a) Mitigation Measures in General.

(1) An EIR shall describe feasible measures which could minimize significant adverse impacts, including where relevant, inefficient and unnecessary consumption of energy.

(A) The discussion of mitigation measures shall distinguish between the measures which are proposed by project proponents to be included in the project and other measures proposed by the lead, responsible or trustee agency or other persons which are not included but the lead agency determines could reasonably be expected to reduce adverse impacts if required as conditions of approving the project. This discussion shall identify mitigation measures for each significant environmental effect identified in the EIR.

(B) Where several measures are available to mitigate an impact, each should be discussed and the basis for selecting a particular measure should be identified. Formulation of mitigation measures should not be deferred until some future time. However, measures may specify performance standards which would mitigate the significant effect of the project and which may be accomplished in more than one specified way.

(C) Energy conservation measures, as well as other appropriate mitigation measures, shall be discussed when relevant. Examples of energy conservation measures are provided in Appendix F.

(D) If a mitigation measure would cause one or more significant effects in addition to those that would be caused by the project as proposed, the effects of the mitigation measure shall be discussed but in less detail than the significant effects of the project as proposed. (*Stevens v. City of Glendale*(1981) 125 Cal.App.3d 986.)

(2) Mitigation measures must be fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally-binding instruments. In the case of the adoption of a plan, policy, regulation, or other public project, mitigation measures can be incorporated into the plan, policy, regulation, or project design.

(3) Mitigation measures are not required for effects which are not found to be significant.

(4) Mitigation measures must be consistent with all applicable constitutional requirements, including the following:

(A) There must be an essential nexus (i.e. connection) between the mitigation measure and a legitimate governmental interest. *Nollan v. California Coastal Commission*, 483 U.S. 825 (1987); and

(B) The mitigation measure must be "roughly proportional" to the impacts of the project. *Dolan v. City of Tigard*, 512 U.S. 374 (1994). Where the mitigation measure is an *ad hoc* exaction, it must be "roughly proportional" to the impacts of the project. *Ehrlich v. City of Culver City* (1996) 12 Cal.4th 854.

(5) If the lead agency determines that a mitigation measure cannot be legally imposed, the measure need not be proposed or analyzed. Instead, the EIR may simply reference that fact and briefly explain the reasons underlying the lead agency's determination.

(b) Mitigation Measures Related to Impacts on Historical Resources.

(1) Where maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of the historical resource will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, the project's impact on the historical resource shall generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant.

(2) In some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource, by way of historic narrative, photographs or architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of the resource will not mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur.

(3) Public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature. The following factors shall be considered and discussed in an EIR for a project involving such an archaeological site:

(A) Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.

(B) Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
3. Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site.
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

(C) When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken. Such studies shall be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center. Archaeological sites known to contain human remains shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 7050.5 Health and Safety Code.

(D) Data recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource, provided that the determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 21002, 21003, 21100, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code; *Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Board of Supervisors*, (1990) 52 Cal.3d 553; *Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of the University of California*, (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376; *Gentry v. City of Murrieta* (1995) 36 Cal.App.4th 1359; and *Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of the University of California* (1993) 6 Cal.4th 1112; *Sacramento Old City Assn. v. City Council of Sacramento* (1991) 229 Cal.App.3d 1011.

15325. Transfers of Ownership of Interest In Land to Preserve Existing Natural Conditions and Historical Resources.

Class 25 consists of transfers of ownership in interests in land in order to preserve open space, habitat, or historical resources. Examples include but are not limited to:

- (a) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer of areas to preserve existing natural conditions, including plant or animal habitats.
- (b) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer of areas to allow continued agricultural use of the areas.
- (c) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to allow restoration of natural conditions, including plant or animal habitats.
- (d) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to prevent encroachment of development into flood plains.
- (e) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to preserve historical resources.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15331. Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation.

Class 31 consists of projects limited to maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

State Historic Building Code Regulations (Title 24, Part 8)

[NOT INCLUDED]

The regulations implementing the State Historic Building Code (Health and Safety code section 18950 et seq.) were amended in 1998. The SHBC is incorporated as Part 8 within the California Building Standards Code (Title 24). The California Building Standards Code is a copyright document and cannot be reproduced here.

Copies of the SHBC can be obtained by purchasing the entire California Building Standards Code or obtained as a stand alone document. The SHBC can be ordered by calling the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO) at 1-800-284-4406. The item # is 158F98.

Additional descriptive information regarding the California Building Standards Code and the State Historic Building Code can be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.dsa.ca.gov/>.

A Glossary of Terms as used in the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Appendix A)

-A-

Archeological District. An area defined by a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites.

Archeological Site. A bounded area of a resource containing archeological deposits or features that is defined in part by the character and location of such deposits or features.

The Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa). Provides for protection of terrestrial and submerged archeological resources. Authorizes criminal prosecution for the excavation, removal, or damage of archeological resources on public or Indian lands without appropriate permit. Governs the transportation of illegally obtained materials, access to information, and the permitting process.

-B-

Boundaries. Lines delineating the geographical extent or area of an historical resource.

Building. A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure, created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. Also, used to refer to an historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

-C-

California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). That collection of Site Records, Historic Resource Inventory Forms, and all information on historical resources which has been acquired and managed by the State Office of Historic Preservation since 1975. This shall include the State Historic Resources Inventory, the California Archaeological Site Inventory, properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, California Registered Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources.

Conservation Easement. A less than fee simple interest in real property recorded as a deed restriction which is designed to protect the historic, cultural, archeological, or ecological characteristics of a property. For purposes of the regulations in this chapter, it is interchangeable with the term "Preservation Easement."

Cultural Heritage. Pertaining to the sum total of traditions, body of knowledge, etc., inherited as possessions, characteristics, or conditions expressing a traditional way of life subject to gradual, but continuous modifications by succeeding generations.

Cultural Resource. See Historical Resource.

Culture. A linkage of people possessing shared values, beliefs, and historical associations coupling social institutions and physical materials necessary for collective survival.

-D-

Disclosure, archeological site. To make available any records that pertain to an archeological site. However, "archeological site disclosure" need not take place if the nomination of a resource to the California Register requires making known any records which relate to archeological site information when those records are maintained by either the Department of Parks and Recreation or the State Historical Resources Commission.

District. A geographic area which possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, areas, structures, or objects which are united historically, culturally, or aesthetically by plan, history, or physical development. For purposes of the regulations in this chapter, this term is interchangeable with "Historic District."

DPR Form 422. Department of Parks and Recreation Archeological Resources Inventory Form Number 422.

DPR Form 523. Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Inventory Form Number 523.

-E-

Evaluation. A process carried out by the State Historical Resource Commission whereby the significance and integrity of an historical resource is judged, thereby determining its eligibility for listing.

-F-

Footprint. The form or pattern made by the perimeter of a building or other resource. Often used in connection with sketch maps or boundaries. A sketch map may show the footprint of historic resources as they are found on a parcel of land.

Formally Determined Eligible for Listing. An historical resource shall be considered “formally determined eligible for listing” when the State Historical Resources Commission accepts the nomination of the historical resource and designates the property as eligible for listing in the California Register.

-G-

Geographical Area. An area of land containing historical or archeological resources that can be identified on a map and delineated by boundaries.

-H-

Historic Context. An organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historical resources sharing a common theme, geographical area, or chronology. The development of “historic context” is a foundation for decisions regarding the planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historical resources based upon comparative historic significance.

Historic District. A geographic area which contains a concentration of historic buildings, structures, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally. “Historic districts” are defined by precise geographic boundaries. Therefore, “historic districts” with unusual boundaries require a description of what lies immediately outside the area in order to define the edge of the district and to explain the exclusion of adjoining areas.

Historic Fabric. (1) With regard to an historic building, “historic fabric” means the particular materials, ornamentation, and architectural features which are consistent with the historic character of the building. (2) With regard to an historic district, “historic fabric” means all sites, buildings, structures, features, objects, landscaping, street elements, and related design components of the district which are consistent with the historic character of the district. (3) With regard to an archeological district, “historic fabric” means sites, standing structures or buildings, historic landscape (land disturbance such as grading or construction), features (remnants of walls), and objects (artifacts) which are consistent with the historic character of the district.

Historic Integrity. The ability of a resource to convey its historical significance.

Historic Resources Inventory Form (DPR Form 523). A document which describes the characteristics and locations of buildings, structures, objects, and districts recorded for inclusion in an Historic Resources Inventory.

Historical Landmarks. See State Historical Landmark.

Historical Resource. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or which is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural history of California.

Historical Resources Inventory. A set of data, such as a list of historical resources, generated through an Historical Resources Survey.

Historical Resources Survey. The process of systematically identifying, researching, photographing, and documenting historical resources within a defined geographic area.

-I-

Identification. The process by which information is gathered regarding historical resources.
Information Center. See Regional Information Center.

-L-

Landscape, Cultural. A geographic area that (1) has been used, shaped, or modified by human activity, occupation, intervention; or (2) possesses significant value in the belief system of a culture or society.

Landscape, Designed. A geographic area that (1) has significance as a design or work of art; (2) was consciously designed and laid out by (a) a designer according to academic or professional design standards, theories, or philosophies of landscape architecture; or (b) by an amateur using a recognized style or tradition; (3) has an historical association with a significant person, trend, or event in landscape gardening or landscape architecture; or (4) has a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.

Landscape, Rural. A geographic area that (1) has historically been shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention; (2) possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings or structures, roads or waterways, or natural features; or (3) provides a sense of place.

Listed. A California Register historical resource shall be considered "listed" when (1) the State Historical Resources Commission, after reviewing the nomination of the historical resource, accepts it for listing in the California Register; or (2) it has been automatically "listed" under Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 (d)(1) & (2).

Local government. A public agency with land-use control authority over a designated historical resource. Local governments may include special district, tribal, city, or county governments.

-M-

Manuscript. (1) Bodies or groups of personal papers. (2) Collections of documents acquired from various sources according to a plan. (3) Individual documents acquired by a manuscripts repository because of their special importance. (Society of American Archivists)

-N-

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347 (1969) (amended)). Created a process by which to analyze significant environmental impacts, including impacts to historical resources, for federally funded or licensed actions.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). (16 U.S.C. 470 (1966) (amended)). Established the National Register of Historic Places. Created a partnership between federal, state, and local agencies to extend the national historic preservation programs to properties of state and local significance.

National Register Criteria. The federally established standards for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places, The. (16 U.S.C. 470a, 36 C.F.R. Parts 60, 63). The official inventory of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture which is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467 (1935) (amended)) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 (1966) (amended)).

Nomination. A formal application, submitted to the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing an historical resource on the California Register of Historical Resources.

-O-

Object. Manifestations that are primarily artistic in nature, or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. The "object" may be a fixture (real property) or movable (personal property). Although it may be movable by nature or design, an object must be associated with a

specific setting or environment. The “object” should be in a setting appropriate to its significant historical use, role, or character; for example, a fountain or boundary marker.

Officer. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is appointed by the Governor under the authority of Public Resources Code Section 5020.6. The SHPO serves as the Chief Administrative Officer of the Office of Historic Preservation and Executive Secretary of the State Historical Resources Commission. The SHPO administers state and federally mandated historic preservation programs under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 101 (b)(3), (16 U.S.C. 470 (1966) (amended)) and Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.

Owner. Those individuals, partnerships, corporations, or public agencies holding fee simple title to a resource. The term does not include individuals, partnerships, corporations, or public agencies holding easements or less than fee simple interests, including leaseholds.

-P-

Penal Code, Section 622.5. Provides misdemeanor penalties for every person, other than the owner, who injures or destroys objects of historical or archeological interest located on public or private lands.

Point of Historical Interest. The California Point of Historical Interest Program (Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 5021) is a state historical resources registration program, established in 1965, which provides official recognition for historical resources that are significant at a county or regional level, but do not qualify for designation as California Registered Historical Landmarks.

Preservation (treatment). The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, or historic fabric of an historical building or structure, or the form or vegetative cover of an historic site. It may include stabilization work, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic fabric.

Preservation Commission. A city or county board of appointed citizens with assigned responsibilities for surveying, designating, and protecting historical resources. May also be called an historic review board, design review board, landmarks commission, or cultural heritage commission.

Primary Number. The number used to identify and retrieve records regarding a specific site in the California Historical Resources Information System. The Primary Number describes the location of a resource in the same manner as a Site Trinomial Number.

Protection (treatment). The act or process of applying measures to affect the physical condition of an historical resource by guarding it from deterioration, loss, or attack by natural causes, or to cover or shield it from threat of danger or harm. In the case of buildings or structures, these measures are usually temporary; however, with regard to archeological resources, protective measures may be temporary or permanent.

Public Resources Code, Section 5097.5. Defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archeological, historical, or paleontological resources located on public lands.

-R-

Reconstruction (treatment). The act or process of reproducing through construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or any part thereof, as it appeared at a specified period of time.

Recordation. Section 27288.2 of the Government Code and Section 5029 of the Public Resources Code require the County Recorder to record a certified resolution of historical resources designation containing the name of the current property owner, the historical resources registration program, the designating entity, the specific historical resources designation, and a legal description of the property.

Regional Information Center. An Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, under contract to the Office of Historic Preservation, which receives, manages, and provides information on historical and archeological resources. “An Information Center” may also provide training or technical assistance on a fee-for-service basis.

Registration. A program by which an historic resource is documented, evaluated, and determined eligible or nominated for listing as a type of historical resource. Such programs may be local, state, or national.

Rehabilitation (treatment). The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

Research Design. Reveals the logic that will be used to direct identification, documentation, investigation, analysis, or treatment of an historical resource that identifies the goals, methods and techniques, potential results, and the relationship of the potential results to other proposed activities or treatments.

Resource, Contributing. A resource which by location, design, setting materials, workmanship, feeling, and association adds to the sense of historical authenticity, historical development, or value of an historical resource.

Resource, Non Contributing. An historical resource which does not add to the sense of historical authenticity or evolution of an historic property or where the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, history, and/or association of the historical resource have been so altered or deteriorated that the overall integrity of that resource has been irretrievably lost.

Restoration (treatment). The act or process of reproducing the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

-S-

Secretary of Interior Standards. Identified in the **Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects** (36 C.F.R.67), with accompanying interpretive guidelines, which are utilized by federal agencies in the preservation of historical properties that are listed, or are eligible for listing, on the National Register. They are also used by some State Historic Preservation Offices in evaluating projects proposed as historical resources in accordance with federal regulations; or by local governments, organizations, and individuals in making decisions about the identification, evaluation, registration, or treatment of historic properties. The **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation** is aimed at retaining and preserving those features and materials which are important in defining the historic character of an historical resource. Technical advice about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods is also included in the **Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation**.

Site. A location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A "site" need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples include trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs.

Site Record. A document which describes the characteristics and location of a site, and which has been completed for entry in the California Archaeological Site Inventory.

Site Trinomial Number. A site registration number assigned by the Office of Historic Preservation to a specific archeological resource under which all documentation for that resource will be recorded.

Stabilization (treatment). The act or process of applying measures designed to establish a weather resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property, or one which has the potential to deteriorate or to become unsafe, while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). See Officer.

State Historic Resources Inventory. Compilation of all identified and evaluated historical resources maintained by the State Office of Historic Preservation. It includes all those historical resources evaluated in surveys that were conducted in accordance with criteria established by

the Office (see Appendix B) and were thereafter determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places or designated as California Registered Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, or the California Register of Historical Resources.

State Historical Building Code (SHBC). The State Historical Building Code is contained in Part 8 of Title 24 (State Building Standards Code) and applies to all qualified historical structures, districts, and sites designated under federal, state, or local authority. It provides alternatives to the Uniform Building Code in cases consistent with building regulations for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, or relocation of qualified historic structures designated as historic buildings.

State Historical Landmarks. The California Registered Historical Landmarks Program (Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 5021) is a state historical resources registration program which was created in 1949 to recognize historical resources with regional and statewide significance to the history of California.

State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC). Commission appointed by the Governor under Public Resources Code Section 5020.4 and 5020.5. The SHRC has broad responsibilities for the statewide historic preservation program that include conducting a statewide inventory of historical resources, establishing criteria for evaluating historical resources, and conducting public hearings to develop and review a statewide historical resources plan.

Statement of Significance. An organizational format which groups information about related historical resources based on theme, geographic units, and chronological period. The information should describe why the resource is significant within a relevant historic context.

Structure. A construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include mines, bridges, and tunnels.

-T-

Tax Certification. A provision of federal tax law which, under certain conditions, allows money invested in capital rehabilitation to be deducted from income taxes owed. See those provisions for certified National Register structures which are included in the Economic Recovery Act of 1981 (Internal Revenue Code Sections 48, 168, 170, and 280B).

Traditional Cultural Properties. A geographic area or historical resource that embodies important cultural values. It may contain landscape characteristics that are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, and shaped the land to serve their needs, or it may include several categories of properties. It may also contain, or consist primarily of, natural features which are important in a religious or belief system.

-U-

UTM Coordinates. A set of metric coordinates (easting and northing) that indicate a unique location according to the **Universal Transverse Mercator** grid appearing on maps of the United States Geological Survey.

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

Executive Orders

Executive Order W-26-92

Whereas, the preservation and wise use of California's cultural and historic resources are of importance to the people of this state; and

Whereas, these cultural and historic resources, hereinafter referred to as "heritage resources," include artifacts, sites, building, structures, districts, and objects with historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural significance; and

Whereas, these heritage resources provide not only continuity with our past, but foster community pride, stimulate economic activity, improve housing, enhance the quality of life and, along with California's unique natural resources, draw hundreds of thousands of visitors to California every year; and

Whereas, due to their location, age, and the construction materials used, many of our important historic buildings and historic sites may be at risk from deterioration, destruction, and natural disasters; and

Whereas, an assessment of the extent of our heritage resources is needed in order to ensure their recognition and adequate protection in the future; and

Whereas, the preservation and wise use of historic resources must include consideration of cost-effectiveness and fostering private sector incentives, and state agencies must consider these and other public interests in their decision-making processes;

Now, therefore, I, Pete Wilson, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately, and do hereby direct all agencies of the Executive Branch of state government as follows:

Section 1. In furtherance of the purposes and policies of the State's environmental protection laws, including but not limited to the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., the State Historic Building Code, Health and Safety Code Section 18950 et seq., and the historic resources preservation laws, Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq., all state agencies shall recognize and, to the extent prudent and feasible within existing budget and personnel resources, preserve and maintain the significant heritage resources of the State. In accordance with these statutes, each state agency is directed:

- 1) to administer the cultural and historic properties under its control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations; and
- 2) to initiate measures necessary to direct its policies, plans, and programs in such a way that state-owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people; and
- 3) to ensure that the protection of significant heritage resources are given full consideration in all of its land use and capital outlay decisions; and
- 4) in consultation with the California State Office of Historic Preservation, to institute procedures to ensure that state plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of significant non-state owned heritage resources.

Section 2. Each state agency shall designate from among its current staff a key official (Agency Preservation Officer) whose responsibility will be to ensure that the State's policies regarding

the protection of cultural and historic resources within the jurisdiction of such state agency are carried out.

Section 3. Under the direction of its Agency Preservation Officer, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in consultation as appropriate with the State Historical Building Safety Board, each agency shall, by January 1994, develop and institute feasible and prudent policies and a management plan to preserve and maintain its significant heritage resources.

(a) Inventories pursuant to Section 5024 are to be completed or updated by January 1995, or as soon thereafter as feasible as specified in a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Inventory preparation shall take into account the kind, quantity, location of, and development risk to properties within the ownership and control of the agency.

(b) Heritage resources management plans and policies shall be reviewed periodically and revised as appropriate in consultation with the State Office of Historic Preservation.

(c) For purposes of developing management plans and policies under this order, resources which meet the following criteria shall be considered significant heritage resources:

(1) listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; or

(2) registered or eligible for registration as a state historical landmark or point of historical interest; or

(3) registered or eligible for listing in a California Register of Historical Resources in accordance with procedures and criteria developed by the State Historical Resources Commission.

Section 4. The State Historic Preservation Officer and the State Office of Historic Preservation shall provide leadership to and shall coordinate the efforts of State agencies in implementing their stewardship obligations with regard to historic resources, including, but not limited to, the requirements of Public Resources Code Sections 5020, et seq.

Section 5. Each state agency shall report to the State Office of Historic Preservation annually its progress in completing inventories, management plans, and policies pursuant to this order.

Section 6. The Resources Agency and the Office of Planning and Research shall provide guidance concerning the application of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the state's CEQA regulations in order to provide for the consistent protection and preservation of the heritage resources of California.

The provisions of Section 21080(b)(3) and (4) of the Public Resources Code shall not be construed or applied to exempt from review projects to alter significant historic resources except to the extent that the condition of the historic structures or resources poses an emergency as defined by Section 21060.3 of the Public Resources Code. The historic value of structures is to be preserved and enhanced, unless the state or local agency finds the structure presents an imminent threat of harm to the public or of damage to adjacent property.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 8th day of April 1992.

Pete Wilson, Governor of California
Attest: March Fong Eu, Secretary of State

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