Natural and Cultural Resources

Recovery Support Function (RSF) Annex

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# Goal

The goal of the San Diego Operational Area (OA) Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR) Recovery Support Function (RSF) is to provide guidance for coordinating disaster recovery and to connect members to available resources or programs that assist with the long-term recovery of damaged or destroyed NCR. RSF members work together to leverage existing NCR capabilities, build additional NCR capabilities, and identify potential funding and other resources to help address at-risk and affected NCR with long-term solutions. This goal is achieved by creating a systematic process that engages the whole community in the development of executable, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined recovery objectives.

## Mission

The mission of the NCR RSF, as stated in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), is to:

“Integrate federal assets and capabilities to help state and tribal governments and communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.”

Aligning with the federal NCR RSF, the OA’s NCR RSF facilitates the extension of expertise from County departments, agencies, and partners with the intention of:

* Incorporating considerations related to the management and protection of NCR, community sustainability, and compliance with environmental planning and historic preservation requirements into long-term recovery efforts
* Enhancing the OA’s ability to address the post-disaster long-term recovery needs of natural and cultural resources and historic properties
* Coordinating County programs that support disaster recovery, technical assistance, and data sharing
* Identifying and conducting post-disaster NCR assessments and studies
* Identifying NCR subject matter experts to serve on County damage assessment teams

**Definitions**

* Cultural Resources[[1]](#footnote-1): Any building, site, district, structure, or object that has artistic, educational, historic, legal, scientific, architectural, archeological, cultural, or social significance. These resources may include a community's heritage and way of life, historic properties, and historic/cultural resources such as documents, art, and audiovisual materials. They may comprise aspects of a cultural system that are valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contain significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are characterized as, but not limited to, structures, archeological resources, cultural landscapes, museum collections, archival documents and photographs, sacred sites, and ethnographic resources. Also included are cultural items as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [25 U.S.C. 3001].
* Historic Properties[[2]](#footnote-2): A district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology or culture at the national, state, or local level [16 U.S.C. 470]. Historic properties will be included in cultural resources throughout this RSF.
* Natural Resources[[3]](#footnote-3): Includes physical resources such as water, air, soils, topographic features, geologic features, and paleontological resources; physical processes such as weather, precipitation, runoff, erosion, deposition, tidal action, and wildfire; biological resources such as native plants, animals, and communities; biological processes such as natural succession and evolution; and associated attributes such as natural sounds, solitude, clear night skies, and scenic vistas.

# Overview of Partners

The NCR RSF consists of partners at the federal and state level as well as local, tribal, non-governmental organizations, faith-based and non-profit groups, private sector industry and other members of the whole community.

The NCR RSF is an alliance of San Diego OA agencies, departments, and other stakeholders with similar functional responsibilities that collaboratively prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters within San Diego County (County). The "Operational Area" consists of the County and each of the political subdivisions, including special districts and cities. The “County” is defined as the unincorporated areas of the region, including special districts. “Local” is defined as the individual cities in San Diego County. During multi-jurisdictional emergencies, each jurisdiction and special district is responsible for conducting and managing emergencies within its boundaries. The Operational Area Coordinator (OAC) serves as the primary focal point for coordination of mutual aid, assistance, and information between jurisdictions and special districts. The OAC is elected by the Unified Disaster Council (UDC), and is currently the County’s Chief Administrative Officer (CAO).

The NCR RSF stakeholders are organized in a manner that allows for interagency coordination and the development of a common operating picture for the RSFs, the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services (OES), the State of California (State), and federal partners. Additionally, the organization of the NCR RSF is consistent with the other five RSFs in order to provide common language and standardized organizational concepts.”

## Coordinating Agency

The coordinating agencies are responsible for overseeing the NCR RSF and are assigned this role based upon the agency’s authorities, resources, and capabilities in the San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP). The coordinating agencies have responsibilities in both pre-disaster and post-disaster phases of recovery and provide leadership, ongoing communication, coordination, and oversight for the NCR RSF. The County of San Diego OES will serve as the coordinating agency for the RSF. Local emergency management agencies or other coordinating entities in each city will be the coordinating agency for each individual jurisdiction’s recovery activities.

## Supporting Organizations

The NCR RSF supporting organizations are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the coordinating agency in executing the mission of the NCR RSF. The specific capabilities of supporting organizations may be articulated within agencies’ administrative orders, agency plans, documents, or standard operating procedures. The NCR RSF is designed to be used by individual jurisdictions within the OA for the development of their own recovery plans. In some cases, with minor modifications as appropriate, the NCR RSF can be used as the basis for city plans. Exhibit 1 lists the coordinating and support county, state, and federal RSF stakeholders.

Exhibit 1: NCR RSF Stakeholders

| **NCR RSF Stakeholders** |
| --- |
| **Coordinating Agency: San Diego County OES** |
| **Suggested Supporting Organizations and Stakeholders:**  *Key Supporting Entities*   * Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Task Force Members (NCHRTF) * San Diego County Library * San Diego County Parks and Recreation   *San Diego County Supporting Departments and Agencies*   * Department of Planning and Development Services * Department of General Services * Department of Public Works * Sherriff’s Department   *Other Supporting Entities/Subject Matter Experts*   * Access and Functional Needs Working Group * Balboa Art Conservation Center * Balboa Park Cultural Partnership * California Association of Museums * California Preservation Program * San Diego Archaeological Center * San Diego History Center * San Diego Museum Council * San Diego/Imperial County Libraries Disaster Response Network * Save Our Heritage Organization * Intertribal Long-term Recovery Foundation * Nonprofits and private sector organizations with natural and/or cultural resource missions * Representatives from faith-based organizations |
| **State Coordinating Agency: Governor’s OES** |
| **State Primary Agencies:**   * California Governor’s OES * California Environmental and Natural Resources Agencies * California Office of Historic Preservation * California State Parks |
| **State Supporting Organizations and Stakeholders:** |
| * California Natural Resources Agency * California Health and Human Services Agency * California State Archives * California State Library * California Preservation Program * California Historical and Cultural Endowment * California Cultural Resources Preservation Alliance, Inc. * California Historical Society * Native American Heritage Commission * National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation (NATHPO) * California Historical Records Advisory Board * State Historical Resources Commission * California Environmental Resources Evaluation System * California Water Quality Monitoring Council * California State Lands Commission * State-level disaster-specific supporting entities |
| **Federal Coordinating Agency: Department of the Interior** |
| **Federal Primary Agencies:**   * Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency * Department of Interior * Environmental Protection Agency |
| **Federal Supporting Organizations and Stakeholders:** |
| * Advisory Council on Historic Preservation * Heritage Emergency National Task Force * Corporation for National and Community Service * Council on Environmental Quality * Department of Commerce * Institute of Museum and Library Services * Library of Congress * National Endowment for the Arts * National Endowment for the Humanities * U.S. Army Corps of Engineers * U.S. Department of Agriculture |

# Target Capabilities and Key Elements

Targets and core recovery capabilities for NCR RSF include the ability to effectively plan and implement disaster recovery activities, engaging the whole community to achieve recovery objectives and increase resilience.

* The management and protection of NCR, community sustainability, and compliance with environmental planning and historic preservation requirements are integrated into recovery.
* The OA maintains the ability to address post-disaster NCR recovery needs.
* Programs to support disaster recovery, technical assistance, and capabilities and data sharing are coordinated.
* Natural and cultural assessments and studies needed post-disaster, including proposed solutions to environmental and historic preservation policy and process impediments, are developed.

Typical NCR RSF post-disaster topics are suggested below and are based upon previous disaster needs:

* Leverage resources and available programs to meet local recovery needs.
* Identify opportunities to leverage natural and cultural resource protection with hazard mitigation strategies.
* Address government policy and agency program issues, gaps, and inconsistencies related to natural and cultural resource issues.

Encourage stakeholders at all levels of government and their important private sector partners to support the local community’s recovery plan and priorities by developing an NCR action plan that identifies how the stakeholders leverage resources and capabilities to meet the community’s needs.

Promote a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to understand the interdependencies and complex relationships of the natural and cultural environments.

# Concept of Operations

**I**f an incident evolves into such a magnitude that recovery activities exceed the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (OA EOC) capabilities or require external resources from agencies not represented in the OA EOC (if activated), RSFs may be activated. This engagement is facilitated (virtually or on-site) with the assistance of personnel from RSF primary agencies and supporting organizations as well as other coordinating agencies. Section 4.1 lists implementation thresholds to assist the OA in determining the need to engage the NCR RSF.

To provide assistance when requested, the OA has established four phases of recovery as described in the NDRF.

* **Phase 1: Preparedness (Pre-Disaster**) includes actions taken before an incident or event requiring RSF support.
* **Phase 2: Short-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within days to weeks following an incident.
* **Phase 3: Intermediate Recovery** includes actions taken within weeks to months following an incident.
* **Phase 4: Long-Term Recovery** includes actions taken within months to years following an incident.

After the decision has been made to activate the NCR RSF, the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager is the primary point of contact for the implementation. Depending on the size and scope of the disaster and resulting NCR RSF activation, the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager may operate out of the OA EOC or virtually from their existing duty station.

## Implementation Thresholds

### General Thresholds

Not all incidents will require the NCR RSF to be activated. The following thresholds are general guidelines that may indicate the need to activate the NCR RSF and other RSFs:

* The OA EOC may or may not be activated.
* Damage assessments are required.
* Field survey and inspections teams are activated.
* A significant number of residents within the OA are affected.
* A significant number of critical government agencies are affected.
* A large number of civic organizations are impacted.
* A large number of natural and cultural resources are impacted.
* Elected officials have made a proclamation of a local emergency, state of emergency, or federally declared disaster.
* Critical lifelines and essential infrastructures are damaged and unavailable to portions of the community.
* Two or more cities within the OA begin recovery operations due to a proclaimed local emergency.
* The County and one or more cities begin recovery operations due to a proclaimed local emergency.

### NCR RSF Specific Thresholds

[Placeholder for NCR RSF specific thresholds]

## Objectives and Implementation Activities

The NCR RSF stakeholders work together to accomplish the following objectives:

* Coordinate and communicate regarding preservation professionals, resources, materials, and services.
* Assist with locating secure and climatically stable storage facilities for items of historical and cultural significance that must be evacuated from their current or existing storage facilities.
* Secure essential personnel, materials, equipment, and services required to stabilize, conserve, and secure items of historical and cultural significance.
* Secure natural, cultural, and historically significant sites against further deterioration through natural or human-caused threats.
* Engage cultural and historic preservation leadership’s membership and participation in local recovery planning efforts.
* Emphasize the need to incorporate natural and cultural elements into local plans to ensure that the needs of the natural and cultural sectors as well as their impact within the region are recognized.
* Convene conference calls to discuss the status of recovery efforts and enable representatives of cultural institutions and historic properties to connect with emergency management directors.
* Provide technical assistance, including performing damage assessments by trained NCR Response & Recovery Team members.
* Provide damage assessments to cultural and historic resources to local officials for inclusion in damage assessment calculations.
* Monitor conditions at the emergency/disaster areas.

An established RSF that is operational during response activities will facilitate the transition out of response and short-term recovery activities into an organized reconstruction and redevelopment (intermediate and long-term recovery) phase. The NCR RSF is organized to facilitate this transition in order to achieve the desired end state for the County.

During the early recovery phase, the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager and the NCR RSF members will work closely with the EOC functional components and other RSFs to share information about impacts, assistance provided, and working relationships at all levels. As the response and short-term recovery missions decrease, the NCR RSF members will absorb the residual short-term recovery activities related to natural and cultural resources and transition to the County disaster recovery coordination structure. NCR implementation activities are listed below.

Exhibit 2: Suggested NCR Recovery Operations Implementation Checklist

| **Support Activities** | **Responsibility** | **Completed** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Preparedness** | | | |
| Identify relevant local, state, and federal programs and incentives that have a role in supporting the preservation, protection, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery, and restoration of NCR during recovery. |  |  |  |
| Develop a pre-disaster NCR RSF action/sustainment plan to identify and communicate priority actions. |  |  |  |
| Identify environmental projects and programs that will protect natural resources and open space, while simultaneously reducing damage from natural disasters. |  |  |  |
| Identify and prioritize gaps and inconsistencies within and between relevant policies, program requirements, and processes affecting NCR that are used in disaster recovery, either separately or in combination with one another, and make recommendations to the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager). |  |  |  |
| Work with private nonprofits and other non-governmental organizations to leverage opportunities to encourage local organizations and institutions to develop emergency management plans that integrate natural and/or cultural resource issues. |  |  |  |
| Promote the principles of sustainable and disaster-resistant communities through the protection of natural resources such as coastal barriers and zones, floodplains, wetlands, and other natural resources critical to risk reduction. |  |  |  |
| Identify and assess appropriate hazard mitigation strategies for the protection of cultural resources. |  |  |  |
| **Short-Term Recovery** | | | |
| When activated by the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager, the supporting departments and agencies coordinate in support of the NCR RSF mission. |  |  |  |
| Facilitate the application and implementation of NCR recovery projects, including grant-related mitigation efforts or Small Business Administration loans. |  |  |  |
| Work to leverage local, state, and federal resources and available programs to meet community recovery needs. |  |  |  |
| Identify opportunities to leverage natural and cultural resource protection with hazard mitigation strategies. |  |  |  |
| Address government policy and agency program issues, gaps, and inconsistencies related to natural and cultural resource issues. |  |  |  |
| Coordinate cross-jurisdictional or multistate and/or regional natural and cultural resource issues to ensure consistency of support where needed. |  |  |  |
| Encourage responsible agencies at all levels of government and their important private sector partners to support the County’s recovery plan and priorities by developing an NCR action plan that identifies how the agencies leverage resources and capabilities to meet the community’s needs. |  |  |  |
| Synchronize the NCR action plan with other RSFs, as appropriate, to support disaster recovery. |  |  |  |
| Help the community leverage opportunities inherent in recovery to mitigate impacts to natural or cultural resources. |  |  |  |
| Promote a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to understanding the interdependencies and complex relationships of the natural and cultural environments. |  |  |  |
| Maintain robust and accessible communications throughout the recovery process among the local, state, and federal government and all other partners to ensure ongoing dialogue and information sharing. |  |  |  |
| Conduct salvage operations for records deemed essential for the continuity of government. This includes identifying the appropriate contractors for salvage operations in coordination with the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager. |  |  |  |
| Capture after-action recommendations and lessons learned. |  |  |  |
| Develop and implement corrective actions. |  |  |  |
| Develop an inventory of damaged natural and cultural resources. |  |  |  |
| Provide information and coordinate with San Diego County on environmental issues and preservation. |  |  |  |
| Understand the desired end state of recovery operations and develop a sustainability plan for the intermediate and long-term phase of recovery. |  |  |  |
| Coordinate with the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager to ensure the desired NCR end state is in alignment with the County’s desired end state and recovery objectives. |  |  |  |
| Respond to time-critical actions to save NCR from permanent loss or damage. Examples may include:   * Libraries, records repositories (including municipal and county clerk offices), and archives * Museums (including historical societies) and fine art galleries * Sites of historical and/or cultural significance * Endangered and protected plant and animal species * Parks and environmental resources/areas |  |  |  |
| Monitor debris management activities to ensure that debris operations are not causing further environmental damage (e.g., air quality issues related to burning) or breaking any environmental regulations in coordination with impacted jurisdiction and/or County of San Diego. |  |  |  |
| Based on the damage inventory, determine the resources needed to salvage the identified natural and cultural resources and request those resources through the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager. |  |  |  |
| Identify potential funding sources for short-term, intermediate, and long-term NCR recovery activities. |  |  |  |
| Develop guidance in determining how cultural and natural resources should be considered in applying for grant funds for public assistance and mitigation efforts. |  |  |  |
| Coordinate with state and federal government agencies and private and non-profit organizations to identify, request, request assistance, and direct resources where they are most needed. |  |  |  |
| Coordinate with other RSFs and the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager to provide situational awareness and status of NCR recovery operations. |  |  |  |
| Track disaster-related recovery costs through the specific disaster code. Coordinate with the San Diego Auditor and Controller to identify specific methods to track NCR-related costs. |  |  |  |
| Develop an inventory of damaged natural and cultural resources. |  |  |  |
| Provide information and coordinate with County of San Diego Environmental Health on environmental issues. |  |  |  |
| **Intermediate Recovery** | | | |
| Ensure further damage of natural and culturally significant resources is minimized during recovery. |  |  |  |
| Coordinate with the appropriate County and State environmental officials to ensure the desired end state goals and objectives comply with environmental regulations and codes. |  |  |  |
| Utilize information gathered during the impact analysis to strengthen grant applications for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects. |  |  |  |
| Coordinate with other RSFs and the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager to identify potential projects that will enhance the natural environment and review potential projects to ensure no harm is caused to the environment. |  |  |  |
| Develop/update the long-term sustainability plan for long-term recovery. |  |  |  |
| Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs through the specific disaster code. Coordinate with the County of San Diego Auditor and Controller on any additional NCR-related costs. |  |  |  |
| **Long-Term Recovery** | | | |
| Rebuild and restore NCR when possible and implement the long-term sustainability plan. |  |  |  |
| Coordinate with rehabilitation and conservation operations to ensure loss of historical and culturally significant resources is minimized. |  |  |  |
| Continuously monitor project progress to ensure consistency with natural and cultural resource preservation standards. This includes regular updates to the NCR RSF Coordinating Agency and OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager. |  |  |  |
| Coordinate with other RSFs to provide situational awareness and status of recovery operations. |  |  |  |
| Continue to track disaster-related recovery costs through a specific disaster code. Coordinate with the County of San Diego Auditor and Controller on any additional long-term NCR-related costs. |  |  |  |
| **Demobilization** | | | |
| Demobilize or reassign resources. |  |  |  |
| Finalize disaster-related recovery costs and complete the required federal documentation for reimbursement (if provided). This includes the closeout of recovery projects, including grant-related mitigation efforts or Small Business Administration loans, specifically as it relates to NCR. |  |  |  |
| Compile and reconcile costs and coordinate for reimbursement. |  |  |  |
| Capture after-action recommendations and lessons learned. |  |  |  |
| Identify possible mitigation strategies to be included in the San Diego County Hazard Mitigation Plan for future implementation. |  |  |  |
| Develop and implement corrective actions. |  |  |  |

## Roles and Responsibilities

Every member of a recovery operations organization is responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions. Recovery issues involving other jurisdictions and/or special districts will be coordinated and managed between the County, the jurisdictions/districts, or their designated representatives. All County departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process. All local jurisdictions and County departments should:

* Maintain standard operating plans and functional checklists.
* Train personnel and alternates.
* Maintain communications and coordination with appropriate EOC(s).

County OES is the lead agency within the OA with the responsibility to coordinate information, resources, and priorities among local governments. The County also serves as the coordination and communication link between OA jurisdictions and special districts. The role of the County as the OA lead agency does not change the coordination of discipline-specific resources such as fire, law, and medical through their established mutual aid systems. County OES is the administrator for the OA and is responsible for day-to-day needs of the OA.

County OES is the lead agency within the OA with the responsibility to coordinate information, resources, and priorities among local governments. The County also serves as the coordination and communication link between OA jurisdictions and special districts. The role of the County as the OA lead agency does not change the coordination of discipline-specific resources such as fire, law, and medical through their established mutual aid systems.

The following describes County agencies that have mission areas and responsibilities that fall within NCR recovery efforts:

Exhibit 3: NCR Coordinating and Supporting County Agency Functions

| **Stakeholders** | **Functions** |
| --- | --- |
| **Combined Functions[[4]](#footnote-4)** | |
| **County Libraries, County Parks and Recreation, OES, and the NCHRTF** | * Support RSF national- and local-level operations with subject matter expertise and staffing support, as appropriate. * Coordinate and communicate regarding preservation professionals, resources, materials, and services. * Assist with locating secure and climatically stable storage facilities for items of historical and cultural significance that must be evacuated from their current or existing storage facilities. * Secure essential personnel, materials, equipment, and services required to stabilize, conserve, and secure items of historical and cultural significance. * Secure natural, cultural, and historically significant sites against further deterioration through natural or human-caused threats. * Engage cultural and historic preservation leadership’s membership and participation in local recovery planning efforts. * Emphasize the need to incorporate cultural and historic Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) into local planning efforts to ensure that the needs of the cultural and historic sectors, as well as their impact upon the region, are recognized. * Convene conference calls to discuss the status of recovery efforts and enable representatives of cultural institutions and historic properties to connect with emergency management directors. * Provide technical assistance, including performing damage assessments by trained NCR Response & Recovery Task Force members. * Provide damage assessments from cultural and historic resources to local officials for inclusion in damage assessment calculations. * Monitor conditions at the emergency/disaster areas. |
| **Individual County Departments, Agencies, and Offices** | |
| **Department of General Services** | * Inspect and report on the status of communications sites and regional/county facilities. |
| **Department of Planning and Development Services** | * Coordinate the Damage Assessment Team to include the Field Survey Teams. * Report on behalf of the OA Damage Assessment Team in the EOC during the recovery phase. |
| **Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)** | * Conduct damage assessment, document damage (photos), compile lists of affected assets, and immediately begin BMPs for erosion control. When it is safe, DPR will deploy DPR Damage Assessment Teams to affected areas. DPR Damage Assessment Teams will then report damage to OES. |
| **Department of Public Works** | * Direct debris removal in unincorporated areas. This should be coordinated with the NCHRTF for any NCR resources. Damages are then reported back to OES. |
| **Chief Administrative Office** | * Coordinate with the local stakeholders across the OA. * Maintain communication within the NCR RSF and across other RSFs for economic recovery issues. * Coordinate NCR RSF activities with local RSFs. * Monitor RSF-initiated and -implemented recovery programs. * Represent the NCR RSF at the state and national level. * Coordinate with the OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager in post-disaster environments. |
| **County Libraries** | * Protect and preserve cultural and historical resources stored within the library system. |
| **Office of Emergency Services** | * Activate the NCR RSF when appropriate. Coordinate actions of the NCHRTF. |
| **Sheriff’s Department** | * Provide initial field situation reports. |

## Communication and Coordination

Following the completion of the initial NCR impact assessment, the NCR RSF Coordinating Agency will continue to engage with local-level, and potentially national-level, RSF agencies and applicable state agencies to coordinate the immediate actions requiring RSF engagement. Many entities will be active participants in the NCR RSF following an incident. The entities that will need to be involved post-disaster fluctuates in order to obtain the appropriate expertise or capabilities of other entities beyond direct jurisdictional control that are known to support, or are capable of supporting, recovery efforts rather than continual participation in the RSF. The NCR RSF coordinating agencies will seek the expertise of supporting stakeholders and other partners as appropriate.

**NCR RSF Coordination**

Many entities will be active participants in the NCR RSF following a disaster. The number of entities that will need to be involved post-disaster fluctuates in order to obtain the appropriate expertise or capabilities of other entities beyond direct jurisdictional control that are known to support or are capable of supporting recovery efforts at any given time. The NCR RSF coordinating agencies will seek the expertise of supporting stakeholders and other partners as appropriate. The NCR RSF partners’ technical expertise can be used to help foster a systematic approach to recovery that recognizes the interdependencies and complex relationships of NCR to the well-being of the community.

**Coordination with the Local Communities[[5]](#footnote-5)**

RSF partners, through coordination with other agencies, organizations, and levels of government, can facilitate assistance to help achieve a successful recovery. In addition to these organizations, other partners must also be engaged to support a whole-community effort to recover. These include non-governmental organizations, the non-profit sector, the private sector, and individuals. Such an array of stakeholders can potentially provide technical expertise, donated supplies and/or labor, and, in some cases, funding support for recovery projects. The combined efforts of all levels of government, organizations and groups, and individuals can help foster whole-community contributions to recovery and help ensure that a combination of perspectives and resources is drawn upon to enable a holistic recovery.

**Convening the NCR RSF Task Force**

San Diego County OES, County Libraries, County Parks and Recreation, and other members of the NCHRTF will coordinate through local command and control structures to determine the specific needs and priorities of natural and cultural resources and historic properties. Convening the NCR RSF Task Force may be unnecessary unless the community remains overwhelmed by the impacts from the disaster and the community’s recovery strategy identifies a specific need. The OA Recovery Coordinator/Manager must coordinate with the NCR RSF Task Force to develop contingency plans for securing technical assistance. See Appendix A: NCR RSF Contact List.

**Communication**

As the coordinating agency, San Diego County OES is responsible for communication with the NCR RSF Task Force Liaison. Communication will generally be conducted via WebEOC, e-mail, and telephone.

**OA Functional Annexes and Emergency Function (EF) Coordination**

The OA Functional Annexes focus on missions (e.g., communications, damage assessment). These annexes describe the operational actions, roles, and responsibilities of departments, agencies, and supporting organizations of a particular function. Coordination for the NCR RSF flows from the county-level functional annexes to the State EF per the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization & County of San Diego OA Emergency Operations Plan, September 2014. Listed below are the likely County of San Diego OES Functional Annexes and State EFs that would interact with the NCR RSF:

* San Diego County Annex J – Construction & Engineering Operations and State EF #3 – Infrastructure
* San Diego County Annex A – Emergency Management and State EF #4 – Information and Planning
* San Diego County Annex H – Environmental Health Operations and Annex SAP – Hazardous Material Plan and State EF #10 – Hazardous Materials
* San Diego County Annex O – Animal Services and State EF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources

**RSF Coordination with Other RSFs**

The NCR RSF must make sure recovery activities are coordinated with those of the other RSFs. While the ultimate coordination of activities is the responsibility of the OA Disaster Recovery Coordinator/Manager, adequate coordination between RSFs is necessary. There are a multitude of interrelated and interdependent issues that require extensive inter-RSF coordination. In some situations, the NCR RSF can provide input such as cultural and historical building designations and subject matter expertise for other RSF efforts. In other situations, the NCR RSF can benefit from the work of the other RSFs, thereby leveraging their outputs. Some of the projected interdependencies are captured in Exhibit 4: NCR RSF Coordination.

Exhibit 4: NCR RSF Coordination

| **Recovery Support Function** | **Potential Support to NCR RSF** | **Potential Support from NCR RSF** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Community Planning and Capacity Building | Address natural or cultural resource impacts in a community through strategic planning, leveraging Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF resources as well as tribal, state, or local capacity. | * Shares best practices and assists in the development of programmatic approaches to address NCR issues * Facilitates the identification of NCR subject matter experts * Acts as the liaison for the NCR RSF recovery issues and develops an action plan to avoid duplication of efforts |
| Economic | Address the rehabilitation of commercial properties within historic districts, cultural properties and institutions, and parks and protected areas used for recreation and to integrate NCR activities into economic growth through tourism or other initiatives. | * Provides technical and subject matter expertise in assessing the impacts on NCR during recovery activities * Provides technical assistance and/or subject matter expertise for obtaining potential financial assistance, potentially from other entities, for eligible disaster recovery projects or programs |
| Health and Social Services | Address impacted public health and social service programs that rely on NCR impacted by the disaster. | Provides NCR technical assistance and subject matter expertise to support recovery efforts for public health and social services infrastructure |
| Housing | Address the rehabilitation of residential buildings within historic districts and to integrate historic components into the rebuilding of historic homes. | Provides NCR technical assistance and subject matter expertise for the rehabilitation of historical districts and houses |
| Infrastructure | Address the rehabilitation of natural resources that may also act as part of a community’s infrastructure (e.g., floodplains, natural dikes, roads acting as dams, water sources). In addition to natural resources, human-caused resources such as wastewater treatment plants may also be addressed. | Provides NCR technical assistance and subject matter expertise for assessing impacts on infrastructure following a disaster and during recovery activities |

# Special Considerations and Available Resources

**Natural Resource Considerations**

* **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements.** NCR RSF members should be familiar with NEPA and how the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region implements these requirements. Early coordination by NEPA experts will enable an efficient documentation process and avoid unanticipated delays in applicable agency coordination or project design changes, to minimize environmental effects.
* **State environmental policies.** NCR RSF members should either be familiar with or work with the state to understand how state policies may impact recovery planning efforts. Additionally, they should understand how state policies may relate to federal policies (i.e., understand how one may be stricter than another with respect to specific environmental concerns).
* **Best management practices.** NCR RSF members should also understand best management practices as they relate to recovery projects that could have environmental impacts. More importantly, NCR RSF members should incorporate these practices as projects are developed.
* **Endangered Species Act (ESA) issue avoidance.** NEPA and ESA compliance can occur on parallel tracks, but ESA consultation must be executed prior to completion of the NEPA process. Early identification of any ESA issues and coordination with the appropriate federal agencies is essential. ESA issues will vary greatly among regions and states.
* **Funding for programs is a major consideration for the recovery of NCR.** Funding cycles as well as the general state of funding availability, may affect the availability of multiple agencies’ funding for programs.

**Cultural Resource Considerations**

* Bringing in specialists with specific preservation expertise will help ensure that preservation standards are met. Other specialists (such as grant and tax credit specialists) can be brought in to focus on funding issues.
* Collections of cultural and historic significance may be damaged in disasters. These holdings—including irreplaceable books, documents, photographs, audiovisual records, art, and artifacts—may represent a community's heritage and provide a focus for tourism. Their preservation is critical to both economic recovery and community resilience.
* Museum, library, and other cultural institutions are often dependent on grants and other funding and are not always well prepared for disaster (i.e., although they should, they do not always have emergency plans in place). In the past, FEMA has helped state-run or eligible nonprofits, but not all nonprofits are eligible for FEMA assistance. These institutions are often dependent on help from the preservation community or organizations and agencies such as the National Endowment for the Humanities, SHPOs, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. It is important that these types of institutions understand both National Response Framework (NRF) and NDRF concepts and how they can be implemented to leverage resources. Additional information can be found in the *Guide to Navigating Federal Emergency Management Agency and Small Business Administration Disaster Aid for Cultural Institutions*.
* Private nonprofits and individual owners or businesses are not always able to find the resources to rehabilitate or restore their historic properties. These properties can contribute to the economic health of the town (especially those on “Main Street”) and, if they cannot be rebuilt or restored (or are rebuilt or restored in a way that negatively affects the historic integrity of and detracts from downtown); the ability of the community to recover from disaster may be hampered. Private sector operators of business on or in natural resources or cultural properties may play an important part of the local economy.
* There are several potential impediments to effective data sharing. Information on cultural resources is stored in different ways in each state. The information may be located at a clearinghouse run by the state, a university, or a museum. In some cases, the information is kept by an often overwhelmed SHPO/THPO. The information may be in hard copy or electronic form. Mapped information may be in a geographic information system format, but the platform varies. Different types of information are also collected by each state, so comparing data can be problematic. These variables make analysis very difficult to accomplish quickly. Control of the information is also an issue, as much of it is considered sensitive data only to be shared with professionals, universities, or other predetermined parties. Finally, most of the available data on cultural resources comes from studies resulting from a need for NEPA or National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance. These studies only look at the project area, so there may be important resources that have not been identified or inventoried.
* The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program supports the rehabilitation of historic and older income-producing structures. Historic buildings are eligible for a 20% federal tax credit if listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as a contributing building to a National Register-listed or certified state or local historic district. In addition, historic rehabilitations must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Non-historic, non-residential buildings built before 1936 are eligible for a 10% federal tax credit. From time to time, Congress has increased these credits for limited periods for the rehabilitation of buildings located in areas affected by natural disasters. Many states also have similar state tax credit programs. Individual property owners may not: know if their properties are already eligible, have the resources or expertise to nominate their property/properties to become eligible, be aware the tax credit program exists, or know how to obtain tax credits. Misunderstandings exist about the meaning of having a property listed; providing more information about the benefits of listing, as well as the tax credit program, can be useful.
* Some funding gaps may occur when FEMA Public Assistance (PA) funding does not cover a particular aspect of a historic property. Further funding gaps can occur because a particular private non-profit does not qualify for FEMA PA funding. Partnerships and resource coordination have helped fill these gaps.

## 5.1 Historic Places

The following list was created from the National Register of Historic Places[[6]](#footnote-6) using the listed properties from 1966–2012. The National Register is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. See Appendix C: National Register of Historic Places List for a list of the San Diego County properties.

## Available Resources

### Communication Tools

The following resources are located within the County of San Diego and neighboring cities and may be useful for stakeholder engagement after a disaster:

* **Common communications capabilities** including in person meetings, conference calls, e-mail distribution lists, webinars, video teleconferencing, etc. can be used with identified RSF stakeholders to identify and assess needs, and coordinate recovery actions.
* **SDCountyEmergency.com** can be used to host disaster information and short-term Recovery Information in written, narrated, American Sign Language and Spanish formats. SDCountyEmergency can also highlight social media posts and mapped information with relevant recovery information.
* **SDCountyRecovery.com** can be used to host incident specific recovery information, along with general recovery information and resources. The site also features an Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Survey to allow self-reporting by residents of their disaster damages to assist the County in gauging eligibility for Individual Assistance Programs.
* **SD Emergency App** for iOS and Android devices can be used to send push notifications and host disaster information and short-term Recovery Information, as well as the location of established Local Assistance Centers/Disaster Recovery Centers.
* **SD County Planning and Development Services Historic Site Board Website** lists the historic properties and includes a photo album of each property.
* **Risk Communication Partner Relay** is a network of partners representing non-profit organizations, agencies and networks serving the homeless, houses of worship, and refugee resettlement agencies to assist in public communication during disasters and public health emergencies. These partners have agreed to assist the County by translating and disseminating critical disaster, safety and health information to residents.
* **WebEOC** is used by the County and over 300 regional public safety partners and 4,000 users as crisis information management system and provides secure real-time information sharing among responding, agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions. WebEOC can be used to share information related to short-term recovery operations and conditions.
* **2-1-1 San Diego** works closely with the County of San Diego OES during a disaster to provide public information to the community and rumor control and trend analysis to County officials. 2-1-1 also reports community needs that are not being met, and acts as the central communications point for other community agencies and non-governmental organizations.

### Technology/Geographic Information System (GIS) Data Management

The following are GIS assets located within the County of San Diego and may be useful after a disaster:

* County Engineering staff, mapping, and records
* County OES Information Systems GIS Analyst
* County OES Health and Social Resources Survey Data
* County Fire Department GIS Analyst
* County Parks and Recreation Department Property Database
* Regional SanGIS mapping and records, maintained by OES
* Data in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), maintained by San Diego State University (SDSU) for the County Planning Department
* County Data from Federal Cultural Databases (Forest Service, Camp Pendleton, Native American/Tribal, etc.)

### 5.2.3 NCR RSF Specific Resources

* **Balboa Art Conservation Center** www.bacc.org

This is a regional conservation center for the preservation of material culture in the areas of art and history. Objects for which services are available include paintings, works on paper and documents, polychrome sculpture, photographic materials, murals as well as condition assessment of objects and collections and emergency response and recovery.

* **Balboa Park Cultural Partnership** www**.**bpcp.org

Alliance of 28 Balboa Park institutions dedicated to developing and sustaining the Park for the benefit of all now and into the future. The Partnership’s member institutions vary in size and type and include museums, performing arts groups and theatres, cultural centers, gardens and the San Diego Zoo. The Board of Directors is composed of executive directors of member institutions.

* **California Association of Museums (CAM)** www.calmuseums.org

CAM is a professional organization that seeks to create a brighter future for museums and their communities. Our institutional members range in size, scope, and discipline. They include historical societies, cultural centers, art museums, botanical gardens, science centers, tribal museums, zoos, aquariums, and children’s museums. Work collaboratively with many statewide and national partners to achieve shared goals.

* **California Preservation Program** www.calpreservation.org

CPP provides information, education, and expert assistance on preservation of collections to libraries, archives, historical societies, history museums, and records repositories in California. An emergency toll-free number 888-905-7737 connects with a disaster response specialist. Phone consultation is provided at no charge.

* **San Diego Archaeological Center** www.sandiegoarchaeology.org

The San Diego Archaeological Center is the only organization in San Diego County dedicated to the care, management and use (‘curation’) of archaeological artifacts found throughout the San Diego region.

* **San Diego History Center** www.sandiegohistory.org

The San Diego History Center is the steward of San Diego community heritage and the principal institution reflecting its identity. The History Center and Research Library (extensive photograph and document archives) in the Casa de Balboa, collects, preserves and displays collections of regional history.

* **San Diego Museum Council** www.sandiegomuseumcouncil.org

San Diego Museum Council increases awareness, connects, provide services, and advocates for the diverse museums within its membership. With more than 40 unique museums as members, the Council strives to be a sustainable, prominent, and influential organization that represents San Diego County's museum community.

* **San Diego/Imperial County Libraries Disaster Response Network (SILDRN)** sites.google.com/site/sildrn

SILDRN is a regional cooperative organization of university, community college, and public libraries and Balboa Park museum libraries and archives. Its purpose is to provide mutual aid in preparing for and coping with disasters affecting libraries and their collections.

* **Save Our Heritage Organization** www.sohosandiego.org

SOHO's mission is to preserve, promote and support preservation of the architectural, cultural and historical links and landmarks that contribute to the community identity, depth and character of the San Diego region.

* **Inter-Tribal Long-Term Recovery Foundation** www.itltrf.org

ITLTRF is designed to implement service projects and activities to strengthen the resilience of Southern California Tribes through preparedness and mitigation of disaster hazards for tribal communities. ITLTRF members are expected to coordinate the design, delivery, and implementation of community disaster education and mitigation campaigns for tribal communities in Southern California.

# Relevant Plans or Standard Operations Procedures

**Federal**

1. NDRF
2. Applicant Handbook (FEMA 323), DHS, FEMA
3. Audit Tips for Managing Disaster-Related Projects, DHS Office of Inspector General
4. Help After a Disaster – Applicant’s Guide to the Individual and Household Program, DHS, FEMA, August 2005
5. Incident Command System, Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1
6. Public Assistance Guide (FEMA 322). DHS, FEMA
7. PA Policy Digest (FEMA 321). DHS, FEMA, October 2001
8. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by Public Law 92-288, June, 2013

**State**

1. Article 9, Emergency Services, Section 8605 of the Government Code, OAs
2. California Coroners Mutual Aid Plan
3. California Emergency Plan (May, 1998) and Sub-Plans
4. California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code
5. California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan
6. California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
7. California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
8. Disaster Debris Plan. California Integrated Waste Management Board
9. Emergency Management in California, Cal EMA, October 2003
10. Governor's Orders and Regulations for a War Emergency, 1971
11. Petris (SEMS) SB 1841 Chapter 1069 - Amendments to the Government Code, Article 7, California Emergency Services Act

**County**

1. County of San Diego Emergency Services Ordinance No. 8183, dated December 15, 1992
2. Conform to County Administrative Code, Section 396.5, Re-established by Ordinance 9139 (NS), 3/22/2000 (12)[[7]](#footnote-7).
3. County of San Diego Re-Entry Protocol. County of San Diego OES. September 2004
4. County of San Diego Resolution adopting the California Master Mutual Agreement, December 11, 1950
5. Disaster Debris Recycling and Handling - DRAFT. County of San Diego Department of Public Works, June 2006
6. DPLU 719 – Emergency Response and Damage Assessment Procedures, June 2009
7. Model Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan of the San Diego Chapter of the International Conference of Building Officials, 1991
8. Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, San Diego County, CA. County of San Diego OES and the Unified Disaster Council, August 2014
9. County of San Diego Behavioral Health Services Continuity of Operations Plan.
10. Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan, Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization OA EOP, September 2014
11. Public Works Mutual Aid Plan
12. San Diego County Animal Control Mutual Aid Agreement
13. San Diego County Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire Departments
14. Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, Fifth Amended Emergency Services Agreement, 2005

# Appendix A: NCR RSF Contact list

Exhibit 5: NCR RSF Contact List

| **RSF Member** | **Name/Position** | **Telephone** | **E-mail** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **San Diego County Contacts** | | | |
| Office of Emergency Services (OES) |  |  |  |
| County Libraries |  |  |  |
| Department of Parks and Recreation |  |  |  |
| Department of General Services |  |  |  |
| Department of Planning and Development Services |  |  |  |
| Department of Public Works |  |  |  |
| Sheriff’s Department |  |  |  |
| **Supporting Entities and Subject Matter Experts** | | | |
| Access and Functional Needs Working Group |  |  |  |
| Balboa Art Conservation Center |  |  |  |
| Balboa Park Cultural Partnership |  |  |  |
| California Association of Museums |  |  |  |
| California Preservation Program |  |  |  |
| San Diego Archaeological Center |  |  |  |
| San Diego History Center |  |  |  |
| San Diego Museum Council |  |  |  |
| San Diego/Imperial County Libraries Disaster Response Network |  |  |  |
| Save Our Heritage Organization |  |  |  |
| Intertribal Long-term Recovery Foundation |  |  |  |

# Appendix b: NCHRTF Member Contact List

Exhibit 6: NCHRTF Members

| **NCHRTF Member** | **Name/Position** | **Telephone** | **E-mail** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Adobe Chapel Museum |  |  |  |
| Air and Space Museum |  |  |  |
| Athenaeum Music & Arts Library |  |  |  |
| Balboa Art Conservation Center |  |  |  |
| Balboa Park Conservation Center |  |  |  |
| Balboa Park Cultural Partnership |  |  |  |
| Barona Cultural Center & Museum |  |  |  |
| Birch Aquarium at Scripps |  |  |  |
| Bonita Museum & Cultural Center |  |  |  |
| Cabrillo National Monument |  |  |  |
| Cal State San Marcos Library |  |  |  |
| California Association of Museums |  |  |  |
| California Conservation Program |  |  |  |
| California Surf Museum |  |  |  |
| California Western School of Law |  |  |  |
| Cople Library University of San Diego |  |  |  |
| Coronado Historic l Association and Museum of History and Art |  |  |  |
| David May Gallery and Collection, USD |  |  |  |
| Escondido History Center |  |  |  |
| Escondido Public Library |  |  |  |
| Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum MCAS |  |  |  |
| Gaslamp Museum at the William Heath Davis House |  |  |  |
| Gemological Institute of America |  |  |  |
| Heritage of the Americas Museum |  |  |  |
| Japanese Friendship Garden Society of San Diego |  |  |  |
| La Jolla Historical Society |  |  |  |
| Lambda Archives of San Diego |  |  |  |
| Living Coast Discovery Center |  |  |  |
| Lux Art Institute |  |  |  |
| Maritime Museum of San Diego |  |  |  |
| Marston House Museum & Gardens |  |  |  |
| Mingei International Museum |  |  |  |
| Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego |  |  |  |
| Museum of Making Music |  |  |  |
| Museum of Photographic Arts |  |  |  |
| National University |  |  |  |
| Oceanside Museum of Art |  |  |  |
| Oceanside Public Library |  |  |  |
| Palomar College Library |  |  |  |
| Rincon Museum |  |  |  |
| Reuben H. Fleet Science Center |  |  |  |
| San Diego Air & Space Museum |  |  |  |
| San Diego Archaeological Center |  |  |  |
| San Diego Automotive Museum |  |  |  |
| San Diego Botanic Garden |  |  |  |
| San Diego Children's Discovery Museum |  |  |  |
| San Diego Chinese Historical Museum |  |  |  |
| San Diego History Center |  |  |  |
| San Diego Natural History Museum |  |  |  |
| San Diego Law Library |  |  |  |
| San Diego Model Railroad Museum |  |  |  |
| San Diego Museum of Art |  |  |  |
| San Diego Museum Council |  |  |  |
| San Diego State University Library |  |  |  |
| Santa Ysabel Store and Backcountry Visitor Center |  |  |  |
| Save Our Heritage Organization |  |  |  |
| Sikes Adobe Historic Farmstead |  |  |  |
| Southwestern College Library |  |  |  |
| The New Children’s Museum |  |  |  |
| The Water Conservation Garden |  |  |  |
| Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve |  |  |  |
| Timken Museum of Art |  |  |  |
| Tribal Representative |  |  |  |
| UC San Diego Library |  |  |  |
| UCSD Libraries |  |  |  |
| University of San Diego Legal Research Center |  |  |  |
| USS Midway Museum |  |  |  |
| Veterans Museum & Memorial Center |  |  |  |
| Visions Art Museum |  |  |  |
| Warner-Carrillo Ranch House |  |  |  |
| Whaley House Museum |  |  |  |
| Women's Museum of California |  |  |  |

# Appendix c: National Register of Historic places list

Exhibit 7: San Diego County National Register of Historic Places List

| **Reference Number** | **Resource Name** | **Address** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 94000311 | Americanization School | 1210 Division St. |
| 85003431 | Anza Borrego-Palo Verde Site, S-2 | Address Restricted |
| 85003432 | Anza Borrego-Sin Nombre, S-4 | Address Restricted |
| 85003433 | Anza Borrego-Spit Mountain Site, S-3 | Address Restricted |
| 93001018 | Baker, Pearl, Row House | 6122 Paseo Delicias |
| 77000331 | Balboa Park | CA Quadrangle 41 |
| 96001177 | Balboa Theatre | 868 4th Ave. |
| 66000227 | Bancroft, Hubert H., Ranchhouse | Bancroft Dr. off CA 94 |
| 92001754 | Bandy House | 638 S. Juniper |
| 93001462 | Beach, A.H., House | 700 S. Juniper |
| 74000547 | Bear Valley Archeological Site | Address Restricted |
| 11000943 | Beardsley, John R. and Florence Porterfield, House | 3130 Shadowlawn St. |
| 90002220 | BERKELEY | B St. Pier |
| 91000942 | Bingham, Samuel, House | 6427 La Plateada |
| 98001552 | Bishop, Ellis, House | 4802 El Arco Iris |
| 08000343 | Black, William, House--SDM-W-12 Locus A (CA-SDI-4669) | Address Restricted |
| 86000010 | Brawn, Charles A., House | 790 Vale View Dr. |
| 73000431 | Brick Row | A Ave. between 9th and 10th Sts. |
| 86002665 | Burnham--Marston House | 3563 Seventh Ave. |
| 66000224 | Cabrillo National Monument | 10 mi. from San Diego off U.S. 10, near S tip of Point Loma |
| 74000548 | California Quadrangle | Balboa Park-El Prado Area |
| 02001747 | Canfield--Wright House | 420 Avenida Primavera |
| 93001016 | Carlsbad Santa Fe Depot | 400 Carlsbad Village Dr. (Elm Ave.) |
| 91000941 | Carmichael, Norman and Florence B., House | 6855 La Valle Plateada |
| 13000521 | Case Study House No. 23C | 2339 Rue de Anne |
| 78000749 | Castle, The | W of Ramona |
| 78000750 | Chaplain's House | 836 Washington St. |
| 12001192 | Chicano Park | Near National Ave. & Dewey St. |
| 91000943 | Christiancy, George A. C., House | 17078 El Mirador |
| 98000833 | City of San Diego Police Headquarters, Jails and Courts | 801 W. Market St. |
| 91000939 | Clotfelter, Reginald M. and Constance, Row House | 6112 Paseo Delicias |
| 83001227 | Coulter House | 3162 2nd Ave. |
| 07000935 | Cuyamaca Village | Address Restricted |
| 85002723 | Eagles Hall | 733 Eighth Ave. |
| 85001065 | Edgemoor Farm Dairy Barn | 9064 Edgemoor Dr., Edgemoor Geriatric Hospital |
| 01001458 | El Cortez Apartment Hotel | 702 Ash St. |
| 76000515 | El Prado Complex | Balboa Park |
| 70000143 | Estudillo House | 4000 Mason St. |
| 73002252 | Fages-De Anza Trail-Southern Emigrant Road | Anza-Borrego State Park |
| 07001470 | Felicita County Park Prehistoric Village Site | Address Restricted |
| 98000700 | Fleming, Guy and Margaret, House | 12279 Torrey Pines Park Rd. |
| 73000433 | Ford Building | Balboa Park, Palisades Area |
| 80000841 | Gaslamp Quarter Historic District | Bounded by RR tracks, Broadway, 4th, and 6th Sts. |
| 99000158 | Georgia Street Bridge--Caltrans Bridge | Georgia St. and University Ave., bet. Florida St. and Park Blvd. |
| 06001157 | Ginty, John, House | 1568 Ninth Ave. |
| 80000842 | Grand-Horton Hotel | 332, 328 and 334 F St. |
| 75000465 | Granger Hall | 1700 E. 4th St. |
| 79000523 | Grant, U.S. Hotel | 326 Broadway St |
| 92000966 | Haines, Alfred, House | 2470 E St. |
| 82002245 | Hawthorne Inn | 2121 1st Ave. |
| 92000319 | Heilman Villas | 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090 Seventh St. and 706--720 (even nos.) Orange Ave. |
| 05000072 | Holzwasser--Walker Scoot Building and Owl Drug Building | 1014 Fifth ave. and 402-416 Broadway |
| 92001752 | Hotel Charlotta | 637 S. Upas |
| 71000181 | Hotel Del Coronado | 1500 Orange Ave. |
| 92001612 | Howell House | 103 W. Eighth St. |
| 78000751 | Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building | 526 Market St. |
| 74000550 | Initial Point of Boundary Between U.S. and Mexico | S of Imperial Beach off Monument Rd. |
| 80000843 | Johnson-Taylor Ranch Headquarters | E of San Diego and Black Mountain Rd. |
| 92000968 | Kinsey, Martha, House | 1624 Ludington Ln. |
| 92001268 | Kuchamaa | SE of San Diego at the US--Mexico border |
| 12001109 | La Jolla Post Office | 1140 Wall St. |
| 74000546 | La Jolla Women's Club | 715 Silverado St. |
| 12000443 | Lafayette Hotel | 2223 El Cajon Blvd. |
| 68000021 | Las Flores Adobe | Stuart Mesa Rd., about 7 mi. N of jct. with Vandergrift Blvd. |
| 93000391 | Las Flores Estancia | Jct. of Pulgas and Stuart Mesa Rds. |
| 75000464 | Las Flores Site | Address Restricted |
| 80000844 | Lee, Robert E., Hotel | 815 3rd Ave. and 314 F St. |
| 78000748 | Libby, Charles, House | 636 Rockledge St. |
| 01000027 | Lindstrom House | 4669 E. Talmadge Dr. |
| 76000516 | Long-Waterman House | 2408 1st Ave. |
| 90001477 | Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District | S of jct. of Barnett Ave. and Pacific Hwy. |
| 74000552 | Marston, George W., House | 3525 7th Ave. |
| 80000845 | McClintock Storage Warehouse | 1202 Kettner Blvd. |
| 79000524 | Medico-Dental Building | 233 A St. |
| 78000753 | Mission Beach Roller Coaster | 3000 Mission Blvd. |
| 89000805 | Mission Brewery | 1715 Hancock St. |
| 02000779 | Mohnike Adobe | 12115 Black Mountain Rd. |
| 84001181 | Moylan, Maj. Myles, House | 2214--2224 2nd Ave. |
| 91000590 | Naval Air Station, San Diego, Historic District | Naval Air Station, North Island, N. shore |
| 00000426 | Naval Training Station | Barnett St. and Rosecrans Blvd. |
| 66000222 | Oak Grove Butterfield Stage Station | 13 mi. NW of Warner Springs on CA 79 |
| 89000257 | Oceanside City Hall and Fire Station | 704 and 714 Third St. |
| 66000225 | Old Mission Dam | N side of Mission St.-Gorge Rd. |
| 74000350 | Old Point Loma Lighthouse | Included in Cabrillo National Monument |
| 71000182 | Old Town San Diego Historic District | Jct. of US 5 and US 80 |
| 93001395 | Olivenhain Town Meeting Hall | 423 Rancho Santa Fe Rd. |
| 84001182 | Panama Hotel | 105 W. F St. |
| 83003432 | Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church South | 508 Olive St. |
| 14000136 | Peterson, Robert O.--Russell Forester House | 567 Gage Ln. |
| 10001160 | PILOT (Pilot Boat) | Maritime Museum of San Diego, 1492 N Harbor Dr |
| 81000171 | Pythias Lodge Building | 211 E St. and 870 3rd Ave. |
| 94001161 | Ramona Town Hall | 729 Main St. |
| 92000261 | Rancho De Los Kiotes | 6200 Flying L.C. Lane |
| 70000145 | Rancho Guajome Adobe | 2.5 mi. NE of Vista |
| 91000940 | Rancho Santa Fe Land and Improvement Company Office | 16915 Avenida de Acacias |
| 76002247 | Red Rest and Red Roost Cottages | 1187 and 1179 Coast Blvd. |
| 11000990 | RENOWN (yacht) | San Diego Marriot Marina, A Dock, 333 W. Harbor Dr. |
| 91000946 | Rice, Lilian Jenette, House | 16780 La Gracia |
| 78000747 | Robinson Hotel | 2032 Main St. |
| 75002185 | Rockwell Field | North Island |
| 03000472 | Rosecroft | 530 Sivergate Ave. |
| 95000390 | Rosicrucian Fellowship Temple | 2222 Mission Ave. |
| 82002246 | Ruiz-Alvarado Ranch Site | Address Restricted |
| 07001177 | San Diego Armed Services YMCA | 500 W Broadway |
| 13000130 | San Diego Athletic Club | 1250 6th Ave. |
| 88000554 | San Diego Civic Center | 1600 Pacific Hwy. |
| 70000144 | San Diego Mission Church | 5 mi. E of Old Town San Diego on Friars Rd. |
| 66000226 | San Diego Presidio | Presidio Park |
| 79000525 | San Diego Rowing Club | 525 E. Harbor Dr |
| 97000924 | San Diego State College | 5300 Campanile Dr. |
| 99001565 | San Diego Trust and Savings Bank Building | 530-540 Broadway |
| 00001167 | San Diego Veterans' War Memorial Building--Balboa Park | 3325 Zoo Dr. |
| 70000142 | San Luis Rey Mission Church | 4 mi. E of Oceanside on CA 76 |
| 72000248 | Santa Fe Depot | 1050 Kettner St. |
| 71000180 | Santa Margarita Ranchhouse | Off Vandergrift Blvd. |
| 77000330 | Scripps, George H., Memorial Marine Biological Laboratory | 8602 La Jolla Shores Dr. |
| 91000944 | Shaffer, Charles A., House | 5610 La Crescenta |
| 75000466 | Sorrento Valley Site | Address Restricted |
| 75000467 | Spreckels Theatre Building | 123 W. Broadway |
| 73000432 | St. Matthew's Episcopal Church | 521 E. 8th St. |
| 66000223 | STAR OF INDIA | San Diego Embarcadero |
| 96000424 | Station and General Office, California Southern Railroad | 900 W. 23rd St. |
| 99001180 | Sunnyslope Lodge | 3733 Robinson Mews |
| 87000621 | Sweet, A. H., Residence and Adjacent Small House | 435 W. Spruce and 3141 Curlew Sts. |
| 83003593 | Table Mountain District | Address Restricted |
| 98001193 | Teacher Training School Building--San Diego State Normal School | 4345 Campus Ave. |
| 91000945 | Terwilliger, Claude and Florence, House | 5880 San Elijo |
| 92001684 | Thomas House | 208 E. Fifth Ave. |
| 93000578 | Torrey Pines Gliderport | W of Torrey Pines Rd., bordering Torrey Pines Scenic Dr. and S and W of Torrey Pines Golf Course |
| 98000699 | Torrey Pines Lodge | 12201 Torrey Pines Park Rd. |
| 98001248 | Torrey Pines Park Road | Roughly the North/South R. within Torrey Pines State Reserve |
| 75000468 | U.S. Courthouse | 325 W. F St. |
| 83001228 | U.S. Inspection Station/U.S. Custom House | Virginia and Tijuana Sts. |
| 13000417 | University Heights Water Storage and Pumping Station Historic District | 4236 Idaho St. |
| 91001748 | US Inspection Station--Tecate | CA 188 |
| 85000137 | US Post Office--Downtown Station | 815 E St. |
| 91000548 | Verlaque, Theophile, House | 645 Main St. |
| 71000183 | Villa Montezuma | 1925 K St. |
| 66000228 | Warner's Ranch | 4 mi. S of Warner Springs |
| 79000526 | Watts Building | 520 E St. |

1. Based on the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Glossary, June 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, As Amended and Annotated, June 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Department of Parks and Recreation, Natural Resources Division Manual, September 2004. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. San Diego County Office of Emergency Services, Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Annex, July 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Recovery Federal Interagency Operational Plan, July 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>, accessed May 15, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. County Of San Diego Historic Site Board Fact Sheet, January 22, 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)