2023

Natural and Cultural Resource Protection and Preservation Program (NCRP3)
Disaster Plan

Prepared for the Del Norte Office of Emergency Services
and Local Heritage Custodians
BY TIDAL BASIN GOVERNMENT CONSULTING

County of Del Norte
Board of Supervisors
981 "H" Street, Ste. 200
Crescent City, California 95531

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF DEL NORTE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
BOARD ORDER**

The following is a certified copy of a portion of proceedings of the Regular Session meeting, of the Del Norte County Board of Supervisors, held on March 14, 2023.

CONSENT:

13. Approve and adopt the Natural and Cultural Resource Preservation and Protection (NCRP3) Disaster Plan, an annex to the Emergency Operations Plan and direct the Office of Emergency Services to publish this plan on the County web page, and provide a copy of this plan and training to support its utilization by operational area partners as requested by the Disaster Council/Director of Emergency Services.**

Action: Approved.

Motion: Move to approve
Move: Valerie Starkey
Second: Joey Borges
Vote Yea: 5 Valerie Starkey, Joey Borges, Chris Howard, Dean Wilson, Darrin Short
Vote Nay: 0
Vote Abstain: 0
Absent: 0

I, KYLIE GOUGHNOUR, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Del Norte do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original orders made in the above entitled minutes by said Board of Supervisors at a meeting held in Crescent City, California on March 14, 2023 and the same now appears of record in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Board of Supervisors this 14th day of March 2023.

KYLIE GOUGHNOUR
Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Operational Area Board of Supervisors Letter of Approval

March 14, 2023
Operational Area Partners
County of Del Norte Department Heads
California Office of Emergency Services
FEMA Region IX

Dear Del Norte County Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Officials:

We are delighted to present the County of Del Norte (DNCO) Operational Area (OA) Natural and Cultural Resource Protection and Preservation Program (NCRP3) Disaster Plan. The NCRP3 Disaster Plan supports the OA Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Basic Plan as an annex. However, because it may also be used by tribal governments, local governments, and other cultural stewards and heritage custodians, it contains elements that may be duplicative of the EOP for ease of reference. This annex is the basis for managing NCRP3 operations in the OA before, during, and following a disaster or emergency.

This plan reinforces OA preservation and protection capabilities regarding natural and cultural resources. The NCRP3 Disaster Plan includes guidance for multiple public agencies, special districts, private partners, and nonprofit organizations; all of which have the responsibility to help preserve and protect our natural and cultural heritage in the face of disaster, to maintain individual and community identity, and to support recovery efforts.

The NCRP3 Disaster Plan is linked to jurisdictions, discipline, and mutual aid plans, the OA EOP, and standard operational procedures. It complies and is consistent with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Incident Command System (ICS), and the duties and responsibilities of the County and its departments in preparedness, response, and recovery procedures. A copy of the NCRP3 Disaster Plan may be obtained at the DNCO Office of Emergency Services (OES).

The County of Del Norte Board of Supervisors, which is the governing body of the County of Del Norte, has approved and concurs with this plan.

The successful execution of the NCRP3 Disaster Plan depends entirely on the skills and abilities of all county participants. Continually updating and testing this plan through review, exercises, and drills will ensure its relevance and usefulness during an emergency. We look to you as members of Del Norte County's emergency preparedness, response, and recovery organizations to assist in the ongoing program and capability improvement process.

Sincerely,

County of Del Norte

Board of Supervisors

Plan Distribution

The Del Norte County (DNCO) Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for establishing, maintaining, and distributing the DNCO Natural and Cultural Resource Protection and Preservation (NCRP3) Disaster Plan. The OES will make the NCRP3 Disaster Plan available to all DNCO departments, agencies, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), and other partner organizations as necessary and upon request.

Hard copies are available to view at the DNCO OES. A digital copy will be available on the DNCO website.

Personnel with a role in executive leadership, coordination and management, and operational implementation of emergency procedures have reviewed this plan and agree with the content in this plan as well as their role in responding to an emergency, as outlined in this plan. DNCO departments and partner organizations are encouraged to always have digital access to this plan or a printed copy available to them.

Record of Distribution

Plan #	Office/Department	Representative	Date Received	Signature
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Record of Changes

Any approved additions or modifications to the County of Del Norte (DNCO) Natural and Cultural Resource Preservation and Protection (NCRP3) Disaster Plan will be documented and noted in this section. The date of the change, the title of the person making the change, and a summary and reason for the modifications will be included in this section of the plan.

If any major or significant changes to this plan need to be made, then the revised NCRP3 Disaster Plan will be considered an update, and the cover page, promulgation page, and approval and implementation page should reflect that it is a new plan.

After any modification to this plan, the Emergency Services Manager will ensure that the updated version is distributed to all departments, agencies, and individuals listed on the Plan Distribution list and that the revised plan is uploaded to any shared sites and/or web pages wherein this plan resides.

Change Number	Date of Change	Sections	Summary of Change	Change made by (title or name)
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Disclosure Exemptions

Much of this plan is available for public review. However, portions of this document may contain sensitive information relevant to the operations of the County and the Operational Area (OA) jurisdictions in response to emergencies. Portions that include Personal Identifiable Information (PII) or information with significant implications on county, city, regional, state, or national security are placed in attachments that are exempt from public disclosure under the provisions of the California Public Records Act §6254.

Liability Exemption Statement

Disaster emergency response often requires decisions to be made quickly under adverse conditions. Government entities complying with this plan shall not be liable for injury, death, or loss of property except in cases of willful misconduct or gross negligence.

Nondiscrimination Statement

Local activities pursuant to the federal and state agreement for major disaster recovery will be carried out in accordance with all applicable state and federal nondiscrimination laws. Federal disaster assistance is conditional on full compliance with non-discrimination rules and policies.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1   PURPOSE

Del Norte County, California, is known for its impressive natural and cultural resources; yet significant gaps remain regarding planning or other initiatives to protect and preserve these important assets in the face of disaster. The region faces numerous hazards, including wildfire, drought, earthquake, tsunami, and severe storm; increasingly, climate change is intensifying the threat of several of these. Two Wild and Scenic Rivers (the Klamath and the Smith), a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage site (Redwood National and State Parks), and multiple Indigenous traditional knowledge and heritage collections are among the values at risk.
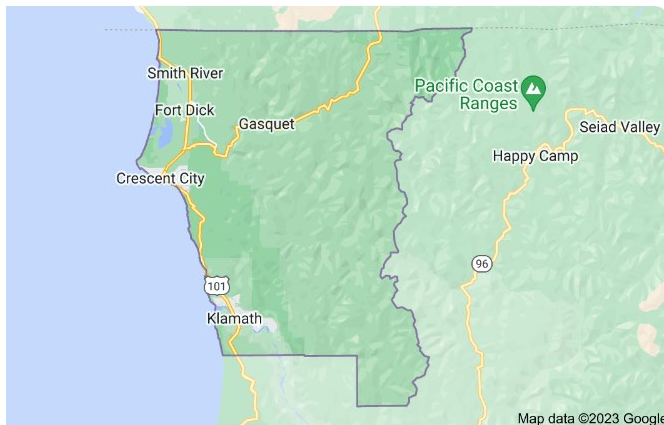
Figure 1: Del Norte County, California

Our natural and cultural resources support our way of life and reflect our identity. There exists a growing body of evidence that shows cultural heritage protection leads to disaster recovery that is faster, with less conflict, and which leads to overall community resiliency and strengthening.

The Natural and Cultural Resource Protection and Preservation Program (NCRP3) Disaster Plan (Plan) seeks to institutionalize and operationalize the capacity of the County of Del Norte (DNCO) to engage with local and tribal governments, agencies, community-based cultural groups and organizations, and other cultural stewards and heritage custodians to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the impact of disasters in relation to the community's valuable natural and cultural resources.

1.2   SCOPE

Culture is defined as the customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or another social group. *Nature* provides the setting in which cultural processes, activities, and belief systems develop; all which feed back to shape the environment in which we live. Thus, to protect and preserve culture, this plan recognizes the need to additionally protect and preserve the natural environment.

The immediate and interdependent actions taken to stabilize and reduce risks to endangered cultural heritage during and after an emergency are collectively defined as *cultural first aid*. The immediate cause of such an emergency may be a natural or human-made hazard, or a combination of both. Cultural first aid includes the analysis of an emergency situation and a hazard's likely effects on cultural heritage; on-site damage and risk assessment; and security and stabilization.

1.2.1   GENERAL

The Plan provides a framework for collaboration around and assistance in the implementation and operationalization of cultural first aid activities at the *Operational Area* (OA) level within Del Norte County, California.

- It is intended to support, not supplant, plans and authorities put into place by Del Norte's local and tribal governments, agencies, community-based organizations (CBO) and cultural groups, and other relevant stakeholders.

- Information provided within the Plan is guidance, not policy. Decisions about the best approach to disaster response are influenced by many factors and will be determined based on the best information available at the time.

This Plan may be activated in response to any extraordinary situation associated with any hazard – natural or human-caused – that may affect the OA and that generates situations requiring planned, coordinated responses by multiple agencies or jurisdictions.

1.2.2 AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

Within this Plan, **Area of Responsibility** (AOR) refers to the geographical location in which a political entity (e.g., city, county, state, tribe) has the authority or recognized responsibility to plan and conduct operations.

1.2.2.1 OA AOR

The **Standardized Emergency Management System** (SEMS) is the system required by California Government Code Section 8607(a) for managing emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies. SEMS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as necessary:

SEMS incorporates the functions and principles of the Incident Command System (ICS), the Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), existing mutual aid systems, the OA concept, and multiagency or interagency coordination. Local governments must use SEMS to be eligible for funding of their response-related personnel costs under state disaster assistance programs.

Under SEMS, the OA is the intermediate level of the state's emergency management organization, which encompasses the county and all political subdivisions located within the county including special districts. The OA manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the OA and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and regional level.
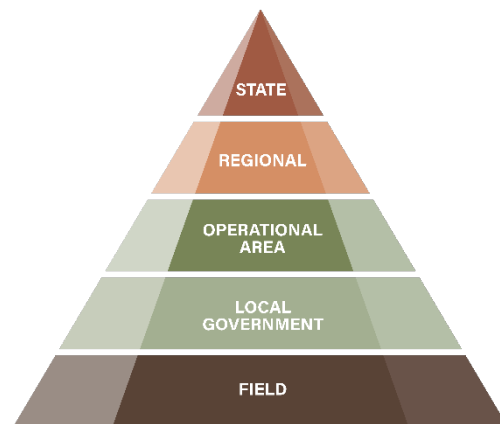
Figure 2: SEMS Structure

The OA always encompasses the entire county area, and in Del Norte, the county government serves as the OA entity – managing and coordinating the response and recovery activities within the county. (This is not the case in all counties – per SEMS, the governing bodies of the county and the political subdivisions within the county make the decision on organization and structure within the operational area.)

1.2.2.2 Tribal AOR

Native American tribal governments are sovereign, self-governing entities. Much like federal governments, tribal governments are responsible for the health, safety, and welfare of their citizens and their

communities. Tribal sovereignty predates the formation of the United States and is confirmed through numerous federal statutes and court cases. Tribal governments have an equal footing with federal government and maintain a government-to-government relationship with federal, state, and local governments.

Tribal AORs are complex and rarely lie within one congruent boundary. They include tribal government lands owned in fee or held in trust, individual tribal citizen lands owned in fee or held in trust, and lands within the Reservation boundary that are non-Indian-owned fee property. In addition, tribes may have recognized responsibility within ancestral territories. **Ancestral territory** is the land in which tribes live and interact with the environment during prehistoric, historic, and modern times.

1.2.3   COORDINATING OA AND TRIBAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

Tribes are sovereign and are not political subdivisions of counties. Moreover, the tribal relationships with other political entities for managing and coordinating emergencies are not specifically described within SEMS guidance. However, other regulations provide structure to and define the interaction within this relationship.

Section 8.2.5 of this plan describes OA and tribal interaction and collaboration during response operations. Interactions during planning and recovery efforts fall largely within the tribal consultation process. A description of this and other relevant legislation is provided in Section 12.

It is also worth noting that despite a tragic history (see Appendix L), contemporaries within Del Norte County often work together across local, state, federal, and tribal governments to support natural and cultural protection and preservation efforts.

1.2.4   EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MISSION AREAS

The Plan recognizes that incidents are cyclical events that are recurrent in nature. There are five acknowledged mission areas of emergency management, and at any given moment, the community will be operating in one or more of these areas. The NCRP3 Disaster Plan includes activities, resources, and roles and responsibilities associated with all five mission areas.

Figure 3: Relationship of the National Preparedness Goal, Mission Areas, and Core Capabilities

1.2.4.1 Prevention

Prevention includes core capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Unlike other mission areas which are all-hazards by design, prevention-related activities are focused on terrorist threats.

1.2.4.2 Protection

Protection includes core capabilities to safeguard the homeland against acts of terrorism and other human-caused or natural disasters.

1.2.4.3 Mitigation

Mitigation is an effort to reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to the life, property, and well-being of community members. Mitigation focuses on the premise that individuals, the private sector, communities, critical infrastructure, and the nation are made more resilient when the consequences and impacts, the duration, and the financial and human costs to respond to and recover from adverse incidents are all reduced.

1.2.4.4 Response

Response includes the core capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. It is focused on ensuring that the OA can effectively respond to any threat or hazard, including those with cascading effects, with an emphasis on saving and sustaining lives and stabilizing the incident as well as rapidly meeting basic human needs, restoring basic services and community functionality, establishing a safe and secure environment, and supporting the transition to recovery.

1.2.4.5 Recovery

During recovery, restoration efforts occur concurrently with regular operations and activities. The recovery period from an incident can be prolonged. Recovery encompasses timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of the infrastructure; housing and a sustainable economy; and the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of a given community affected by a catastrophic incident.

1.3 INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES

This Plan supports the DNCO OA Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Basic Plan as an annex. However, because it may also be used by tribal governments, local government, and other heritage custodians, it contains elements that may be duplicative of the EOP for ease of reference. It also references response plan documents created by other entities. During the use of this and other plans and procedures, the overall emergency management concepts, policies, and procedures contained in the OA EOP remain in place.

1.4 ASSUMPTIONS

The Plan was developed with the following assumptions:

- The preservation of cultural heritage can assist in rebuilding a society in the aftermath of conflict or disaster and is often essential to economic revival, security, and stability.

- Intangible cultural heritage exists only in its enactment by the communities that practice and transmit it; it is inseparable from their social, cultural, and economic life. Its safeguarding is therefore indivisible from the protection of the lives and well-being of its bearers.

- Culture and the natural setting in which it lives are intrinsic to what constitutes group identity, belonging, and place.

- Quality of life depends on a positive sense of identity, belonging, and place.

- Cultural diversity and the identities of communities, groups, and individuals should be fully respected. In the respect of values recognized by communities, groups, and individuals and sensitivity to cultural norms, specific attention to gender equality, youth involvement, and respect for ethnic identities should be included in the design and implementation of safeguarding measures.

- In all phases of an emergency, the communities shall play a primary role in identifying their cultural heritage and its worth. This requires the direct inclusion of the communities in identifying how their cultural heritage might have been affected by the emergency and what measures are needed to safeguard it as well as how they might draw on it as a resource for enhancing their resilience, facilitating recovery, and reestablishing trust and peaceful coexistence within and between communities.

- Local, state, national, and international stakeholders involved in emergency management – including disaster preparedness and relief specialists, humanitarian actors, nongovernmental organizations, and armed forces – have an important role to play in safeguarding affected natural resources and cultural heritage and supporting concerned communities to draw on this heritage in preparing for and responding to emergencies.

- Understanding the wider emergency context is crucial for providing effective cultural first aid.

- Cultural first aid should be provided in conjunction with humanitarian relief and recovery.

- Cultural first aid actions should prevent further damage and promote recovery.

2. SITUATION

Del Norte County is at the far northwest corner of the State of California on the Pacific Coast, adjacent to Oregon. The county is bounded on the north by Curry County, Oregon, and Josephine County, Oregon; on the east by Siskiyou County; on the south by Humboldt County; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The county encompasses 1,070 square miles, 80% of which are forestlands, protected redwoods, and recreation areas. Most of the county is located in Six Rivers National Forest. Elevations in the county range from sea level to 6,424 feet at Bear Mountain along the county's eastern boundary. Geographically, the county is defined by its coastal plain, mountainous region, and rivers. The county seat is Crescent City, the county's only incorporated city.

The county's name (commonly pronounced Del Nort, not Del-Nor-teh) is from the Spanish for "the land of the north" (la tierra del norte). The county is known for its recreational fishing and hunting areas and its natural wonders; in particular the coastal redwoods, scores of unique plants and flowers, dozens of species of coastal birds, rocky, primitive beaches, sea stacks, pristine rivers, and historic lighthouses.

Del Norte County can be divided into two topographic regions: the eastern mountainous belt in the Northern Coast Range and the Klamath Mountains; and the coastal lowlands, extending from Crescent City to the Oregon border. The wide part of the coastal lowlands is referred to as the Smith River Plain, which encompasses approximately 75 square miles.

3. HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

3.1 HAZARDS

The 2019 DNCO OA Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides a list of natural and human-caused hazards understood to present a significant risk to the OA. These include climate change, dam failure, drought, earthquake, flooding, landslide, severe weather, tsunami, and wildland fire. Due to the pandemic, and increased risks of civil unrest and cyberattacks in recent years, the Plan recognizes these hazards as well.

Figure 4: Del Norte County Hazards

Prior federal and state declared disasters, including their declaration number, are listed in [Appendix M](#).

3.2 VALUES AT RISK

The elements of a community or natural area considered valuable by an individual or community that could be negatively impacted by an emergency situation or the mitigating operations are considered resource *values at risk*. These values can be tangible or intangible and can vary by community and include diverse characteristics such as homes, specific structures, water supply, power grids, community infrastructure, and other economic, environmental, and social values.

The following sections further define the categories and types of natural and cultural resources that have been deemed to be values-at-risk within the AOR.

3.2.1 TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Tangible cultural heritage includes movable and immovable heritage.

- *Moveable heritage* includes books, documents, moveable artworks, machines, clothing, and other artifacts that are considered worthy of preservation for the future. These include objects significant to archaeology, architecture, science, technology, or cultural lifeways.

- *Immovable heritage* includes buildings (which themselves may include installed art such as organs, stained glass windows, and frescos), large industrial installations, residential projects, or other historic places and monuments.

Types of tangible cultural heritage located within Del Norte County include, but are not limited to:

- Archaeological sites
- Art galleries
- Artifacts
- Burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects
- Ceremonial items
- Cultural centers
- Cultural items
- Documents

- Event centers
- Historical homes
- Historical sites
- Libraries
- Medicinal gardens
- Monuments
- Museums
- Photographs
- Village sites

Locations listed within Del Norte County on the National Register of Historic Places, including their registration date and numbers, are included in Appendix M.

3.2.2 INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Intangible cultural heritage, also known as *living heritage*, consists of nonphysical aspects of a particular culture, more often maintained by social customs during a specific period in history. The concept includes the ways and means of behavior in a society and the often formal rules for operating in a particular cultural climate. These include social values and traditions, customs and practices, aesthetic and spiritual beliefs, artistic expression, language, and other aspects of human activity. Intangible cultural heritage is generally more difficult to protect than tangible cultural heritage.

> "The safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage has a dual role to play in the context of emergencies: on the one hand, intangible cultural heritage can be directly threatened by emergencies, and on the other hand, it can effectively help communities to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies." (UNESCO Intangible Heritage)

Types of intangible cultural heritage as defined by UNESCO and found within Del Norte County include, but are not limited to:

- Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage.
- Performing arts.

- Social practices, rituals, and festive events.

- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe.

- Traditional artisanship.

3.2.3 NATURAL HERITAGE

Natural heritage is also an important part of a society's heritage, encompassing the countryside and natural environment, including flora and fauna – scientifically known as biodiversity – as well as geological elements (including mineralogical, geomorphological, paleontological, etc.), scientifically known as geodiversity.

Types of natural heritage located within Del Norte include, but are not limited to:

- Land resources (fauna).

  - Small and large game (elk, deer, rabbit) and associated hunted and trapping locations

  - Other animals with cultural uses (condors, green sturgeon, etc.) and associated habitat and breeding grounds

- Land resources (flora) used for basket making, medicine, and sustenance (bear grass, acorns, salmon berries) and associated gathering locations.

- Marine and riverine resources (mussels, smelt, clams, seaweed, salmon) and associated fishing and gathering areas.

- Sacred sites (such as prayer rocks, mountaintops, and rock outcroppings).

3.3 VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerabilities are the susceptibility of values at risk to the negative impact of a disaster.

The vulnerability rating has been assessed as follows:

- *Very High:* One or more major weaknesses have been identified that make the asset extremely susceptible to an aggressor or hazard.

- *High:* One or more significant weaknesses have been identified that make the asset highly susceptible to an aggressor or hazard.

- *Medium High:* An important weakness has been identified that makes the asset very susceptible to an aggressor or hazard.

- *Medium:* A weakness has been identified that makes the asset fairly susceptible to an aggressor or hazard.

- *Medium Low:* A weakness has been identified that makes the asset somewhat susceptible to an aggressor or hazard.

- *Low:* A minor weakness has been identified that slightly increases the susceptibility of the asset to an aggressor or hazard.

- *Very Low:* No weaknesses have been identified.

Vulnerability ratings are applied to assess tangible, intangible, and natural heritage values-at-risk during preparedness planning using the *Individual Resource Value-at-Risk Response Procedure* form located in Appendix C.

4. NCRP3 RESPONSE TEAM

The NCRP3 Response Team (Team) is comprised of individuals from a multitude of disciplines with an interest and knowledge in natural and cultural resource protection and preservation. The Team serves as direct volunteers to Del Norte County OES, similar to the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), and members are onboarded directly as County volunteers. They operate under Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) approved by the Disaster Council and deploy under the authorization of the County Administration.

Team members develop skills to become cultural first aiders. A **cultural first aider** is someone who has received prior training in safeguarding endangered cultural heritage during or immediately after an emergency. They should have the knowledge and skills to assess, document, secure, and stabilize different types of cultural heritage in diverse emergency contexts and should be able to work in multidisciplinary teams. Due to the stress involved in cultural first aid and competing needs during disaster response and recovery, cultural first aiders must be able to cope with physical, mental, environmental, and task-specific work demands.

For more information about the NCRP3 Response Team, or if you are interested in becoming a member, contact Del Norte County OES.

5. PREVENTION

Prevention includes core capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Unlike other mission areas which are all-hazards by design, prevention-related activities are focused on terrorist threats.

5.1 PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Prevention activities may include the following:

- **Signage**. Delineate property lines to prevent confusion and provide clarity to both the public and law enforcement at what point trespassing occurs.

- **Highly visible security.** Visible security measures can deter aggressors. Perimeter-focused monitoring, placement of security personnel, and increased illumination can make people reconsider the difficulty of entering or damaging a facility/site/monument and/or its contents.

- **Collect, analyze, and share actionable intelligence.** Intelligence collection, integration, analysis, and information sharing about threats to natural and cultural assets ensure partners, stakeholders, and senior leaders receive actionable intelligence and information necessary to inform their decisions and operations.

- **Detect and disrupt threats.** Use actionable intelligence to thwart attacks; an implementation may span a variety of techniques including, but not limited to, sweeping critical infrastructure and facilities or restricting assets to sites.

5.2   PREVENTION RESOURCES

Prevention resources available to the community include:

- **Local law enforcement.**

  o   California Highway Patrol (Crescent City Area) - (707) 218-2000

  o   Crescent City Police Department - (707) 464-2133

  o   Del Norte County Sheriff's Office - (707) 464-4191

  o   Redwood National and State Parks Law Enforcement – (707) 464-6101

  o   Yurok Tribal Police - (707) 482-8185

- **Northern California Regional Intelligence Center (NCRIC).** One of 80 state and local fusion centers nationwide, the NCRIC serves to protect communities by supporting public safety as an intelligence and information-sharing nexus in Northern California. Information about the NCRIC and suspicious activity reporting (SAR) is available at https://ncric.ca.gov/

- **Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA).** CISA offers no-cost critical infrastructure vulnerability assessments to federal, state, tribal, territorial governments, and private industry. A list of types of assessments offered and contact information is provided at https://www.cisa.gov/critical-infrastructure-vulnerability-assessments

- **National and international natural and cultural resource organizations.** The list provided in Appendix J can connect the local community with national and international resources.

6. PROTECTION

Protection includes core capabilities to safeguard the homeland against acts of terrorism and human-caused or natural disasters.

6.1   PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Protection activities may include the following:

- **Facility hardening.** Perimeter security, such as walls, fences, and restricted areas, should be well-defined and in proper working order. Improvements to window glass can reduce or eliminate building damage. Additionally, a standoff distance between individuals and buildings and facilities may be created.

- **Environmental controls.** Manage the environment in which collections are kept safeguarded against unnecessary deterioration. Methods might include temperature controls, dehumidifiers, controlling light levels, and removing dust and gaseous air pollution.

- **Protect designated leadership, events, and soft targets.** Ensure the protection and safety of cultural leaders, personnel, and events of significance. Methods include crowd management techniques, such as the creation of perimeters, defined entry/exit points, and bag searches; staff (and sometimes visitor) background checks; and physical protection such as bulletproof vests/glass.

6.2   PROTECTION RESOURCES

Protection resources available to the community include:

- **Local law enforcement.** (See contact information in section 5.2.)

- **Government public works / roads divisions, private contractors.** Maintain stores of perimeter security apparatus such as fencing, concrete barriers, etc.

- **Local hardware stores.** Maintains stock of environmental stabilization equipment such as dehumidifiers, temperature controls, and air purifiers.

- **National and international natural and cultural resource organizations.** The list provided in Appendix J can connect the local community with national and international resources.

7. MITIGATION

Mitigation is an effort to reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to the life, property, and well-being of community members. Mitigation focuses on the premise that individuals, the private sector, communities, critical infrastructure, and the nation are made more resilient when the consequences and impacts, the duration, and the financial and human costs to respond to and recover from adverse incidents are all reduced.

7.1   MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Mitigation activities may include the following:

- **Development and implementation of local plans and regulations.** This can include mitigation, response, and recovery plans and regulations that reduce risks, such as building codes and zoning.

- **Natural systems protection.** Prescribed burns and erosion control are examples of natural systems protection.

"Historic preservation planning allows for the protection of historic properties and cultural resources before they are threatened with demolition or alteration. Hazard mitigation planning allows for the protection of life and property from damage caused by natural and manmade hazards. Integrating these two planning processes will help to ensure the future growth of safe and sustainable historic communities."

- **Structural projects.** Projects such as seismic retrofitting can ensure that buildings and facilities can withstand hazards.

- **Education programs.** Public information campaigns such as defensible space, tsunami awareness, and go-bag programs significantly reduce risk to those who participate and act on information.

Figure 5: Mitigation Activities

To support local hazard mitigation planning, an *NCRP3 Proposed Mitigation Activity Form* has been developed and provided as Appendix D. This tool is intended to help collect and evaluate potential mitigation activities for future implementation and funding. It is not intended to replace or replicate the formal hazard mitigation planning process but may be used to help inform the next update of the *Del Norte Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan* (HMP) and can serve as a resource for cultural stewards seeking support to implement mitigation projects. Note: A project does not have to meet FEMA hazard mitigation planning requirements to be evaluated with this tool as other programs also support mitigation activities.

7.2 MITIGATION RESOURCES

Mitigation resources available to the community include:

- **Municipal, County, and tribal governments.** Capacity for code development and enforcement, land use planning, and community outreach and education. Ability to implement identified mitigation projects.

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan / Planning.** The County oversees the OA Mitigation Planning effort, and some local tribes have implemented their own plans. Participation in a FEMA-approved Mitigation Plan provides access to grants that support mitigation projects.

- **National and international natural and cultural resource organizations.** The list provided in Appendix J can connect the local community with national and international resources.

8. RESPONSE

 Response includes the core capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. It is focused on ensuring that the OA can effectively respond to any threat or hazard, including those with cascading effects, with an emphasis on saving and sustaining lives and stabilizing the incident, as well as rapidly meeting basic human needs, restoring basic services and community functionality, establishing a safe and secure environment, and supporting the transition to recovery.

8.1 GENERAL

8.1.1 OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

In accordance with the OA EOP, the OA response is guided by the following operational priorities:

- Life safety

- Incident stabilization

- Property protection

- Environmental protection

- Cultural and heritage resource protection

8.1.2   INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

The OA's natural and cultural resource response strategy is based on the following objectives:

- Respond quickly to provide cultural first aid to reduce impacts to heritage items.

- Promote the recovery of affected cultural heritage, in turn facilitating the recovery of the communities connected to it.

- Provide cultural first aid in alignment with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence.

8.1.3   CRITICAL TASKS

During an incident that threatens natural and cultural resource values at risk, critical tasks might include the following:

- Complete a situational assessment and analysis.

- Report essential elements of information (EEI) to decision-makers.

- Conduct on-site damage and risk assessments at impacted facilities/sites/monuments.

- Provide public information and risk communication.

- Select and implement response actions.

- Conduct short-term security and stabilization actions.

- Utilize large-scale operation resources, as needed.

8.1.4   IMPACTS

Destruction of natural and cultural resources may cause the following impacts to public health and safety:

- Slowed community recovery

- Loss of community identity

- Environmental damage

- Social disruption, including long-lasting animosity between contending groups

- Locally depressed economy

8.2 DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

8.2.1 GENERAL

Direction and control of NCRP3 operations are in accordance with the OA EOP Basic Plan. If the NCRP3 Response team is activated, it is to be activated under the Special Projects Branch.

8.2.2 PLAN ACTIVATION

This plan may be activated by the DNCO Director of Emergency Services or their designee.

8.2.3 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATIONAL LEAD AND PRIMARY SUPPORTS

The NCRP3 Response Team is the operational lead for NCRP3 operations and can be activated by the Director of Emergency Services or their designee. They may be supported with assistance from first responders, humanitarian professionals, cultural stewards and heritage custodians, other volunteers, and national or international cultural first aid organizations. The NCRP3 Response Team Leader reports to the Special Projects Branch Director within the Operations Section of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

8.2.4 NCRP3 EOC LIAISON

The EOC Manager may appoint an NCRP3 Assistant to the Liaison position within the Command Staff to coordinate and communicate with cultural stewards and heritage custodians regarding information needs and operational decisions.

8.2.5 CULTURAL STEWARD AND HERITAGE CUSTODIAN COORDINATION

Tribal representatives and other cultural and land stewards serve a unique role during disasters as subject matter experts and heritage custodians. If natural and cultural resource values at risk are impacted or predicted to be impacted because of a disaster, communication and a flow of information must be established. Tribes may interact with the EOC in a government-to-government role (if the incident is on tribal trust land) or as a liaison (if the incident is on identified ancestral territory). Other governmental and community-based groups will interact through a liaison. The information gained through this process should be shared with Planning and Operations to help inform operational strategies and tactics. The NCRP3 Response Team may also interact with these groups directly in the field as dictated by SOPs and other established policies and procedures.

8.2.6 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Activation of NCRP3 Operations will be organized according to the structure displayed in Figure 6.
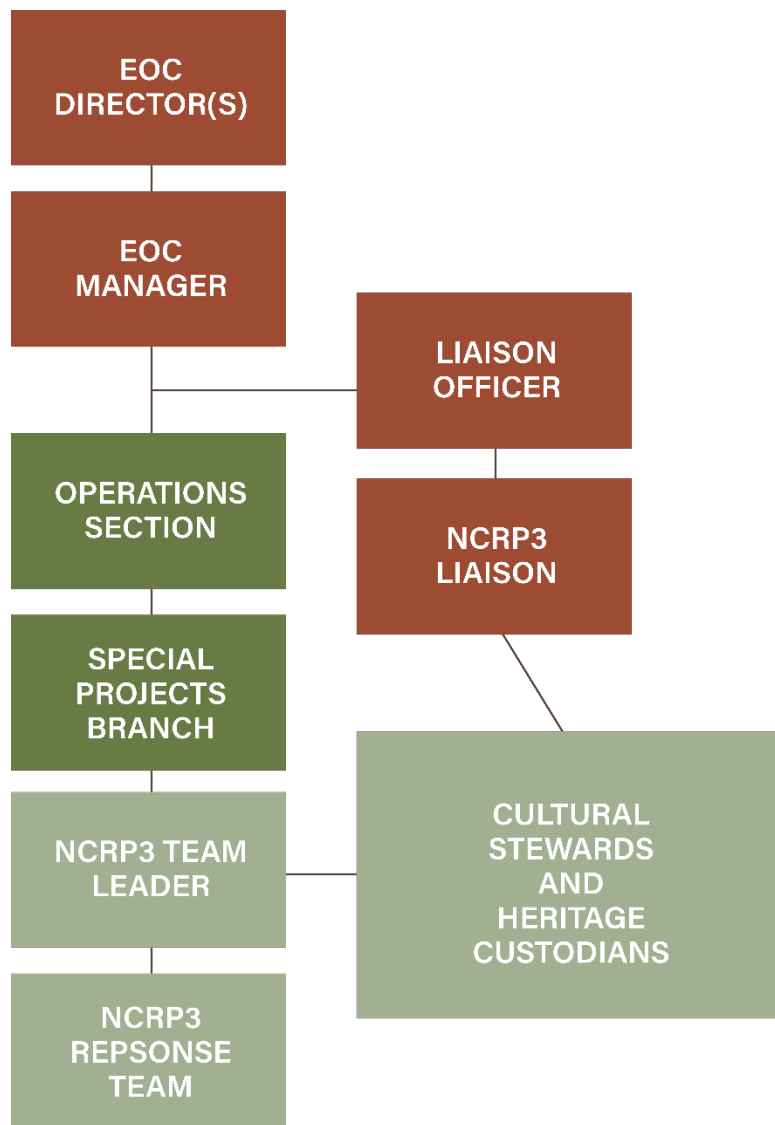
Figure 6: NCRP3 Response Structure (EOC/Field)

8.3   RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS)

8.3.1 ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL OF THE HAZARD

Situation assessment and analysis provides an understanding of the wider context of the emergency. It enables cultural first aiders to develop a context-specific plan for on-site actions.

EEI gathered during early situation analysis help emergency management officials and cultural first aiders develop an understanding of resulting or predicted impacts. This information also helps determine when it is safe to do on-site damage and risk assessment, and whether additional resources are needed to do so.

When evaluating EEI, the following elements should be considered:

- **Nature and scale of emergency:** In the case of a major or complex emergency involving extensive damage and loss of life, on-site cultural first aid operations might be delayed, although EEI should be gathered as far as safety permits.

- **Access to affected areas:** In an incident including hazardous material or armed conflict, access to the affected area may be severely limited, which may delay the activation of cultural first aid.

- **The scale of damage caused to cultural/natural heritage and/or its significance for stakeholders:** Where damage is extensive, the need for outside assistance could delay operations. Similarly, for highly significant cultural heritage, such as a World Heritage site, external experts may be required to carry out inspections before any action can be taken.

- **Local capacity and preparedness:** Cultural heritage first aid can be administered more successfully following life-saving operations when local capacity exists in terms of personnel, resources, and coordination mechanisms such as an effective emergency management program.

An EEI checklist for NCRP3 operations is provided in Appendix E.

On-site *damage and risk assessment* allow for the identification and recording of damage and risks posed to cultural heritage in the aftermath of a disaster. The outcomes of this step help to determine priorities for on-site actions.

Damage and risk assessment shall be conducted utilizing techniques described in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property's (ICCROM) First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis Toolkit and the Damage and Risk Assessment Forms provided as Appendix F, Appendix G, and Appendix H.

An *in-depth situation analysis* is carried out at the end of the emergency phase to determine mid to long term needs for the recovery of cultural heritage.

8.3.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND RISK COMMUNICATION

It is vitally important that public information and risk communication highlight the importance of natural and cultural resource protection and preservation during the response and recovery phases of a large disaster. Likely, the public will have a significant role in preserving not only their personal items and knowledge but that of the community. Tangible items of importance may be stored in private residences or businesses. Intangible heritage may also play an important role during the response phase in mitigating mental health impacts and can be used as a resource. Messaging about incidents should be considerate and inclusive of these needs.

Sample language to include in public information and risk communication is included in Appendix I.

8.3.3 SELECTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACTIONS

Immediate response actions should be taken with the intent of stopping further damage to natural and cultural resource assets. The three main response priorities of life safety, incident stabilization, and property/environmental protection, will typically, by their very nature, work to achieve this goal.

- **Life safety** is comprised of the immediate actions taken to protect and preserve life, including evacuation or shelter-in-place orders, sheltering, search and rescue, and provision of critical health and medical services. Life safety operations protect intangible heritage such as traditional knowledge. Life safety operations are always prioritized above all others.

- **Incident stabilization** involves the reestablishment of community lifelines. *Community lifelines* are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. These include safety and security, food, water, shelter, and health and medical; energy, communications, transportation; and hazardous material management. Incident stabilization protects both tangible and intangible heritage.

- **Property/environmental protection** includes actions taken to cease further damage to human-made and natural environments. This can include actions such as slope stabilization, fire line breaks, and oil spill cleanup.

While these categories of immediate response action tend to lend themselves to natural and cultural resource asset protection goals, this is not always the case, and every action should be considered in the context of cultural first aid when possible. For example, using bulldozers to cut fire lines may stop the forward progress of a fire but may inadvertently damage or destroy prehistoric sites. Vaccines distributed to health care workers during limited production periods may protect the essential workforce but leave traditional knowledge holders vulnerable.

8.3.4   SHORT-TERM SECURITY AND STABILIZATION ACTIONS

Security and stabilization actions include those that help to contain damage and reduce risk, taking affected heritage one step closer to recovery. In this stage, the actions for tangible, intangible, and natural heritage vary. The following actions are not all-inclusive:

Tangible Cultural Heritage

- **Develop grid maps.** By creating grid map(s) the identity and precise location of each fragment can be documented to help with the reintegration of materials during conservation.

- **Assign location codes and unique identification numbers.** During temporary storage of tangible items, location codes and unique identification numbers ensure that materials can be inventoried and located for processing and/or returned to their original or new location. This also serves as an accountability measure, ensuring that as objects move or get separated from their original storage area, they do not become disassociated from their identification documents.

- **Create documentation for the evacuation and/or salvage operation.** A spreadsheet that uses data including grid map location, temporary storage location, unique identifiers, treatment, and the final evacuation and/or salvage operation should be utilized to properly track items for conservation.

- **Triage and prioritize items.** Items should be triaged and prioritized for handling. Ideally, this should be completed during preparedness planning but may be needed on the scene. The following criteria may be useful during this process:
  - Community importance

- Type and severity of damage

- Object substance (organic vs. inorganic)

- Risk of further damage

- Ability to move items safely or without posing a health risk to workers

- **Handle and pack items.** It is important to handle and pack items using approved processes to reduce further damage.

- **Cleaning and drying items.** The method for cleaning and drying an item is dependent on the type of damage and the external environment.

> Some items may need professional restoration above the training and skill level of the NCRP3 Response Team. Team members should not attempt to restore items under these circumstances.

- **Freeze or vacuum-freeze drying wet items.** Freeze-drying and storing organic materials at low temperatures after a hazard event will allow more time to find funding and restore damaged infrastructure, in turn aiding the rehabilitation of recovered materials within a stable environment.

- **Store items.** Items must be stored in an environmentally controlled environment that includes temperature, humidity, and air quality controls.

- **Shore, cover, or brace in situ.** Some items, especially immovable heritage, may need to be stabilized in place. A variety of methods are available to shore, cover, or brace these objects in their location.

> Short-term security and stabilization actions should be conducted utilizing techniques described in ICCROM's First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis Toolkit and other SOPs formally adopted for use by the NCRP3 Response Team.

Intangible Cultural Heritage

- **Enhance transmission.** The primary means for securing and stabilizing intangible cultural heritage is by ensuring its viability through the transmission to others. This typically occurs on an ongoing basis but may be given special attention during response.

- **Preserve through documentation.** There may be efforts to preserve intangible cultural heritage through documentation including video or audio recordings, photographs, and other means.

- **Preserve the environment.** Many types of intangible cultural heritage rely on physical spaces for their transmission, such as performing arts venues and educational institutions. Efforts to secure and stabilize these structures support the security and stabilization of the associated value at risk.

Natural Cultural Heritage

- **Debris removal.** Debris flows can impact natural heritage sites and impact natural drainages, leading to subsequent flooding. Debris may also flow into streams and rivers, causing a fish kill.

- **Sandbagging and water barriers.** Sandbags and water barrier devices should be deployed to areas to direct the controlled flow of water and to protect critical areas from flooding.

- **Slope stabilization.** Several types of measures can be taken pre- or post-slide to increase stabilization such as seeding, which uses native, wild plant seeds in denuded areas for rapid germination and regeneration of vegetation to hold the soil and protect the watershed from erosion.

8.4   NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The no action alternative looks at the effects of not taking the action under consideration. In some situations, the cost of taking an action may outweigh its benefit. When contemplating whether to engage in cultural first aid, decision-makers should consider the following:

- **Allocation of scarce resources.** Often there may not be enough resources available (personnel, equipment, time, etc.) to allocate to all values-at-risk. In these situations, some response actions will have to be foregone to effectively support others.

- **First responder health and safety.** Disaster response can present risks to the physical and mental well-being of responders. The level of risk should be evaluated, and responders should be empowered to refrain from any activities in which they feel in danger.

- **Financial cost.** Some response actions may be too costly to be supported. However, if financial cost is the only barrier and the value(s)-at-risk is/are highly prioritized, it is recommended that assistance be sought from resources listed in Appendix J.

- **Other reasoning.** There may be other, valid reasoning for choosing a no-action alternative. It is strongly recommended that the incident managers and cultural stewards work together to determine the best option.

8.5   LARGE SCALE OPERATIONS

An operation shall be deemed large-scale if it is of sufficient size and/or complexity to exceed the ability of local resources for response and recovery efforts. In the case of large-scale operations, the NCRP3 Team Leader shall place a resource request with EOC Logistics to request assistance from the appropriate organization(s) listed in Appendix J. The resource request should include as much specificity as possible, including the type of resource needed (technical assistance, supplies, equipment, personnel), expected duration of need, and wrap-around services available. EOC Logistics may request resources directly if a nonprofit, or through Cal OES for federal or international aid.

8.6   RESPONSE RESOURCES

Response resources available to the community include:

- **NCRP3 Response Team.** Trained volunteer team specializing in disaster response and recovery to provide cultural first aid. Can help inform the selection and implementation of immediate response actions and direct or support stabilization activities.

- **Local climate-controlled storage facilities.** Damaged or at-risk moveable tangible cultural heritage can be stored in climate-controlled facilities during response and recovery activities.

- **Local law enforcement.** (See contact information in section 5.2.)

- **Zonehaven.** Zonehaven is primarily an evacuation tool but can be used to geolocate critical natural and cultural resource sites to help inform decision-makers during response planning.

- **National and international natural and cultural resource organizations.** The list provided in Appendix J can connect the local community with national and international resources.

9. RECOVERY

During recovery, restoration efforts occur concurrently with regular operations and activities. The recovery period from an incident can be prolonged. Recovery encompasses timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of the infrastructure; housing and a sustainable economy; and the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of a given community affected by a catastrophic incident.

This phase should integrate the expertise and resources of the Whole Community to preserve, protect, and restore the affected community's natural and cultural resources and historic properties in a way that is inclusive, sustainable, and resilient.

9.1 RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

Critical NCRP3 tasks within the recovery framework include:

- **Damage Assessment.** Complete a damage assessment of affected natural and cultural resources and develop a timeline that includes consideration of available human and budgetary resources for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.

- **Data and information sharing.** Coordinate and facilitate the sharing and integration of natural and cultural resource impact data to help understand the recovery needs and support good decision-making for natural and cultural resource recovery stakeholders.

- **Implement mitigation measures.** Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures during rebuilding efforts.

- **Participate in recovery planning.** Integrate environmental staff knowledgeable in natural resources and environmental regulatory requirements early in a disaster recovery planning process. Integrate sustainable planning elements to provide a multidisciplined effort that includes consideration of long-term environmental effects on natural resources, integration of open space and sensitive resources, and community well-being.

- **Implement natural and cultural resource recovery processes.** Preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery that is achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

- Additional recovery activities that may be used depending on the incident include **evidence preservation.** Documentation of property damage may affect insurance claims and the ability of the justice system to seek additional penalties. All evidence of theft and vandalism, particularly video surveillance, should be cataloged and provided to law enforcement and regulatory agencies.

9.1.1 FEDERAL NATURAL AND CULTURAL RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION

The Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (RSF) facilitates the integration of capabilities of the federal government to support the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders.

The Natural and Cultural Resources RSF can:

- Facilitate or provide funding and/or technical assistance in support of community recovery priorities to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore impacted natural and cultural resources.

- Identify and leverage resources and programs that are available to support the development and implementation of sustainable recovery strategies.

- Provide technical assistance to help impacted communities develop recovery planning, establish recovery task forces, develop cultural and natural resources protection organization networks, and enhance their recovery capability and readiness for future disasters.

- Coordinate environmental and historic preservation (EHP) issues across the RSFs and with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments; provide expertise in support of the Unified Federal Review (UFR) process to help ensure EHP compliance in recovery.

9.1.2 FUNDING SUPPORT AND COST RECOVERY

Del Norte County will seek cost recovery for disaster-related expenses whenever possible, including the costs of the response. Strict rules determine the eligibility of applicants, the type of work covered, and the documentation required. In most cases, a federal or state declaration is required. Tribal governments can be direct applicants for federal assistance or can be sub applicants through the state. Some types of private nonprofit (PNP) entities may also be eligible and may be subapplicants through the County. Additionally, the national and international natural and cultural resource organizations listed in Appendix J may have funding to support cultural heritage protection and preservation efforts for government, PNPs, and other entities.

Cal OES and FEMA require certain documentation for potential recovery of costs. To facilitate this effort, Del Norte County will follow County administrative protocols to track time, expenses, and information on applicable personnel and equipment usage. All entities directly supporting government-led incident response should adhere to these protocols and submit documentation to the OA EOC or Del Norte OES.

It is recommended that *all* response efforts be clearly documented to provide the greatest opportunity for reimbursement.

9.1.2.1 FEMA Public Assistance

The mission of FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Program is to provide assistance to state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments, and certain types of PNP organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from presidentially declared major disasters or emergencies. Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental federal grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and specific facilities of certain PNP organizations. The PA Program also encourages the protection of these damaged facilities from future

incidents by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures. FEMA provides this assistance based on authority in statutes, executive orders, regulations, and policies.

Tribal governments can submit for PA either directly with the federal government or through the state, dependent on certain eligibility factors and preference.

A federal declaration is required for PA Program assistance.

Eligibility for Public Assistance Grant Funding

Eligibility for cost recovery is based on four basic criteria: applicant, work, facility, and cost eligibility.

- An applicant must be a state, territory, tribe, local government, or certain types of private nonprofit organization.

- A facility must be a building, public works system, equipment, or natural feature.

- Work is categorized as either Emergency or Permanent. It must be required as a result of the declared incident, located within the federally designated disaster area, and the legal responsibility of the applicant.

- Cost is the funding tied directly to eligible work, and must be adequately documented, authorized, necessary, and reasonable. Eligible costs include labor, equipment, materials, and contract work, as well as direct and indirect administrative costs.

Eligible Types of Work

Emergency work – must be completed within six months:

- Category A: Debris removal

- Category B: Emergency protective measures

Permanent work – must be completed within 18 months:

- Category C: Roads and bridges

- Category D: Water control facilities

- Category E: Public buildings and contents

- Category F: Public utilities

- Category G: Parks, recreational, and other facilities

More Information

The specific requirements that determine eligibility and the types of work and facilities that are covered are laid out in [FEMA's Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide](#) (PAPPG).

9.1.2.2 FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs provide funding for activities that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disasters under a variety of programs.

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

    Hazard Mitigation plans need to be in place for a state, tribe, or territory to be able to utilize and apply for these programs. This grant funding, available after a presidentially declared disaster, enables rebuilding in a way that reduces or mitigates future disaster losses in communities. Measures include:

    - Protecting or purchasing a public or private property that experienced or is in danger of experiencing repetitive damage.

    - Protecting a home with barriers to prevent floodwater from entering.

    - Using fire-resistant materials on the outside of a home and clearing trees and brush around it.

    - Strengthening the roof, walls, doors, and windows of a home to minimize high wind damage.

    - Purchase and installation of equipment (such as generators) to ensure continuity of operations at critical facilities.

- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

    Funds can be used for projects that reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings insured by the National Flood Insurance Program.

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

    The BRIC program's guiding principles are supporting communities through capability and capacity building, encouraging and enabling innovation, promoting partnerships, enabling large projects, maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency.

For more information, see FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants.

9.1.2.3 California Disaster Assistance Act

The California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) authorizes the Director of Cal OES to administer a disaster assistance program that provides financial assistance from the state for costs incurred by local governments as a result of a disaster event. Funding for the repair, restoration, or replacement of public real property damaged or destroyed by a disaster is made available when the director concurs with a local emergency proclamation requesting state disaster assistance. The program also provides for the reimbursement of local government costs associated with certain emergency activities undertaken in response to a state of emergency proclaimed by the governor. In addition, the program may provide matching fund assistance for cost-sharing required under federal public assistance programs in response to a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency. The implementing regulations for CDAA can be found in the California Code of Regulations Title 19 (Public Safety) Division 2 (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services) Chapter 6 (Disaster Assistance Act).

Eligible Applicants

The state Public Assistance Program provides funding to cities, counties, special districts, school districts, community colleges, and certain private nonprofit organizations in the event of a state disaster.

Eligible Costs

In general, the state share is no more than 75% of the following eligible costs:

- Overtime and associated wage additive costs for emergency response personnel

- Actual travel and per diem

- Supplies, materials, and equipment

- Repair, permanent restoration, and replacement costs for public facilities

- The cost of basic engineering services when necessary for construction projects

- Indirect and administrative costs (10% of total approved state share)

- Costs for work performed under interagency assistance agreements for which an eligible applicant is legally obligated to pay

- The local cost share required under federal public assistance programs

9.1.2.4 Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund

The Historic Preservation Fund provides annual grants to State Historic Preservation Offices and those Tribal Historic Preservation Offices with a partnership agreement with the National Park Service to help them carry out the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. After a federally declared disaster, Congress may make an additional, emergency, supplemental appropriation to states, tribes, and territories impacted by a disaster. These supplemental appropriations can be in any dollar amount for any disaster type. Since 2000, Congress has been consistent in appropriating approximately $50 million for hurricane relief funding. To set and justify the overall appropriation amount, Congress may rely on data from states, tribes, and territories that articulate the need for funding using estimated damage dollar amounts. Having an established methodology for quick damage assessment is key to being able to respond to data requests rapidly. In addition to a straight dollar impact analysis, a description of the types of properties impacted can also be helpful. The wording of an appropriation can change to meet the needs of disaster-impacted communities; the key priorities, though, have generally been to repair disaster-damaged cultural resources and to provide states, tribes, and territories with additional funding to support post-disaster Section 106 review (see Section 12.3 National Historic Preservation Act). Having data to quantify the impact of a disaster can also be useful for states, tribes, and territories in proactively crafting a request to Congress for supplemental funding.

9.1.2.5 Non-federal Assistance

The Natural and Cultural Resources RSF Field Coordinator can help identify partners.

9.2   RECOVERY RESOURCES

Recovery resources available to the community include:

- **NCRP3 Response Team.** Trained volunteer team specializing in disaster response and recovery to provide cultural first aid. Can provide damage assessments and provide subject matter expertise for recovery planning.

- **Local law enforcement.** (See contact information in section 5.2)

- **Palm Industries (private contractor).** Provides 24-hour emergency service for water and sewer damage, fire and smoke damage, ultrasonic cleaning, mold remediation, and other special restoration and cleaning projects. Available at (541) 474-0403.

- **National and international natural and cultural resource organizations.** The list provided in Appendix J can connect the local community with national and international resources.

10. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of various Del Norte County entities for NCRP3 activities are described below. Roles and responsibilities of non-County entities are provided as guidance but may be independently influenced by organizational resources, policies, priorities, and authorities.

10.1 DEL NORTE COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Type: Government Agency – Local (County)	Role: Coordinate
PREVENTION	
Receive and share actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement, the Northern California Regional Intelligence Center (NCRIC), and relevant heritage custodian(s).	
PROTECTION	
Coordinate and support the use of law enforcement protection at cultural events and public events with a cultural leader presence.	
MITIGATION	
Lead efforts to maintain and socialize the NCRP3 Disaster Plan.	
Provide opportunities to train and exercise NCRP3 Disaster Plan components.	
Invite participation from natural and cultural resource partners during Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update planning.	
Liaise with regional, national, and international groups who support natural and cultural protection and preservation efforts.	
Provide outreach and education regarding natural and cultural preservation to the public and relevant agencies and organizations.	

	Advocate for funding and other resources needed to support natural and cultural preservation efforts in Del Norte County.
	Seek opportunities to provide funding and implementation of identified NCRP3 mitigation activities; share these opportunities with appropriate agencies and organizations.
RESPONSE	
	Activate the NCRP3 Disaster Plan as appropriate in response to incidents that threaten natural and cultural resources.
	Deploy the NCRP3 Response team as requested and as available in response to mutual aid requests to neighboring jurisdictions.
RECOVERY	
	Lead or coordinate after -action review / improvement planning (AAR/IP) meetings to capture lessons learned and develop recommended courses of action.
	Coordinate damage assessment, debris removal, information sharing, and short- and long-term recovery planning efforts.

10.2 DEL NORTE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Type: Government Organization – Local (County/Operational Area)	*Role: Coordinate*
PREVENTION	
	Share actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement and relevant heritage custodian(s).
PROTECTION	
	Coordinate and support law enforcement protection at cultural events and public events with a cultural leader presence.
MITIGATION	
	Participate in opportunities to train and exercise NCRP3 Disaster Plan components.
RESPONSE	
	Staff NCRP3 Assistant Liaison and NCRP3 Response Team division as necessary and appropriate.
	Receive, analyze, and distribute assessment information (such as situational awareness, EEIs, and damage and risk assessments) regarding natural and cultural resources to appropriate parties.
	Source technical assistance and resources to support NCRP3 operational activities, as available, requested, and approved.

| Provide Joint Information System (JIS) / Joint Information Center (JIC) support for NCRP3-related public messaging as requested and approved. |
| Prioritize, allocate, and coordinate available resources to support incident command activities at on-site operations. |

| RECOVERY |
| Ensure volunteer hours and other in-kind donations related to NCRP3 activities are tracked and captured to support match requirements for reimbursement of declared disasters. |
| Participate in AAR/IP meetings to capture lessons learned and develop recommended courses of action. |

10.3 NCRP3 RESPONSE TEAM

| *Type: Volunteer Organization – County Managed* | *Role: Lead* |
| PREVENTION |
| Share actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement and relevant heritage custodian(s). |
| PROTECTION |
| Serve as subject matter experts (SMEs) to provide input regarding cultural events that may require a protective element. |
| MITIGATION |
| Participate in opportunities to train and exercise NCRP3 Disaster Plan components. |
| Serve as SMEs to provide input from a natural and cultural preservation perspective on other disaster planning projects. |
| Liaison with local, regional, national, and international groups who support natural and cultural protection and preservation efforts. |
| Provide outreach and education regarding natural and cultural preservation to the public and relevant agencies and organizations. |
| Advocate for funding and other resources needed to support natural and cultural preservation efforts in Del Norte County. |
| Provide a representative to participate in Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update planning. |
| Seek opportunities to provide funding and implementation of identified NCRP3 mitigation activities; share these opportunities with appropriate agencies and organizations. |

RESPONSE
Lead NCRP3 activities during disaster response.
Coordinate and collaborate with cultural stewards and heritage custodians to assess and evaluate damage and threats to natural and cultural resources.
Secure approval from heritage custodians for access by the NCRP3 Response Team to natural and cultural resources damaged or under threat.
Provide to the EOC situation analysis, EEI, and damage and risk assessment reports on natural and cultural resources impacted or threatened by disaster.
Work with the JIS/JIC to develop action-oriented public information and risk communication resources for the public to assist individuals, families, businesses, and other organizations in the protection of their own and the community's natural and cultural resource values-at-risk.
Serve as SMEs to provide information and recommendations regarding natural and cultural resource considerations when developing operational plans for life safety, incident stabilization, and environment/property protection activities.
Perform short-term security and stabilization actions to contain damage and reduce risks to tangible, intangible, and natural heritage.
Coordinate with Del Norte County Community Development Department to ensure all activities are permitted in accordance with local, state, tribal, and federal regulations.
Provide situation reports each operational period to address EEI requested by the EOC.
RECOVERY
Lead NCRP3 activities during disaster recovery.
Liaison with cultural first aid organizations for technical assistance and operational assistance as needed to perform recovery activities.
Coordinate with Del Norte County Community Development Department to ensure all activities are permitted in accordance with local, state, tribal, and federal regulations.
Serve as SMEs to recommend NCRP3 mitigation activities that can be implemented during recovery.
To support match requirements for reimbursement of declared disasters, provide documentation of volunteer hours and other in-kind donations related to NCRP3 activities.
Participate in AAR/IP meetings to capture lessons learned and develop recommended courses of action.

10.4 FIRE RESPONSE AGENCIES

Type: Government Agency – First Responder	Role: Support

	PREVENTION
	Share actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement and relevant heritage custodian(s).
	PROTECTION
	Encourage the use of facility hardening and environmental controls to protect heritage collections when performing inspections.
	MITIGATION
	Participate in opportunities to train and exercise NCRP3 Disaster Plan components.
	RESPONSE
	Notify the EOC of observed damage or threats to natural and cultural resources.
	Consult with the NCRP3 Response Team for operational planning to ensure considerations for natural and cultural resources have been addressed when possible.
	Support NCRP3 Response Team access to natural and cultural resources that have been damaged or are threatened when safe to do so and access approval has been granted.
	RECOVERY
	Participate in AAR/IP meetings to capture lessons learned and develop recommended courses of action.

10.5 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Type: Government Agency – First Responder	Role: Support

	PREVENTION
	Receive, share, and act on actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement, the NCRIC, and relevant heritage custodian(s).
	Provide visible security as appropriate to deter human threats to natural and cultural resources.
	PROTECTION
	Protect soft targets such as cultural leaders and events.
	MITIGATION
	Participate in opportunities to train and exercise NCRP3 Disaster Plan components.

RESPONSE
Notify the EOC of observed damage or threats to natural and cultural resources.
Consult with the NCRP3 Response Team for operational planning to ensure considerations for natural and cultural resources have been addressed when possible.
Support NCRP3 Response Team access to natural and cultural resources that have been damaged or are threatened when safe to do so and access approval has been granted.

RECOVERY
Participate in AAR/IP meetings to capture lessons learned and develop recommended courses of action.

10.6 PUBLIC WORKS AGENCIES

Type: Government Agency – First Responder	*Role: Support*

PREVENTION	
	Share actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement and relevant heritage custodian(s).
	Install clear signage as appropriate to deter human threats to natural and cultural resources.

PROTECTION	
	Consult with cultural stewards and heritage custodians when engaging in land use projects or if tangible heritage items are encountered during utility digs, etc.

MITIGATION	
	Participate in opportunities to train and exercise NCRP3 Disaster Plan components.

RESPONSE	
	Notify the EOC of observed damage or threats to natural and cultural resources.
	Consult with the NCRP3 Response Team for operational planning to ensure considerations for natural and cultural resources have been addressed when possible.
	Support NCRP3 Response Team access to natural and cultural resources that have been damaged or are threatened when safe to do so and access approval has been granted.

RECOVERY	
	Participate in AAR/IP meetings to capture lessons learned and develop recommended courses of action.

10.7 CULTURAL STEWARDS AND HERITAGE CUSTODIANS

Type: Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)	Role: Lead / Support
PREVENTION	
Receive and share actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement and Del Norte OES.	
Provide clear signage and visible security as appropriate to deter human threats to natural and cultural resources.	
PROTECTION	
Ensure collections are housed in hardened buildings when possible. Maintain adequate environmental controls.	
MITIGATION	
Participate in opportunities to train and exercise NCRP3 Disaster Plan components.	
Develop facility and/or land use evacuation, response, and recovery plans to mitigate impacts from all hazards.	
Develop continuity of operations plans to ensure ongoing access to cultural items and events by the public following the disaster.	
Participate in Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update planning meetings.	
Advocate for funding and other resources needed to support natural and cultural preservation efforts in Del Norte County.	
Seek opportunities to provide funding and implementation of identified NCRP3 mitigation activities and share these with appropriate agencies and organizations.	
RESPONSE	
Notify the EOC of observed damage or threats to natural and cultural resources.	
Provide approval for NCRP3 Response Team access to natural and cultural resources that have been damaged or are threatened if requested.	
Lead or assist with response actions to protect and preserve natural and cultural resources.	
RECOVERY	
Participate in AAR/IP meetings to capture lessons learned and develop recommended courses of action.	

10.8 DEL NORTE COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Type: Government Agency – Local (County)	Role: Support

	PREVENTION
	Share actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement and relevant heritage custodian(s).
	Provide clear signage as appropriate to deter human threats to natural and cultural resources.
	PROTECTION
	Ensure permitting is done in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations to include tribal consultation (as required) for natural and cultural resources.
	MITIGATION
	Provide outreach and education regarding natural and cultural preservation to the public and relevant agencies and organizations.
	Advocate for funding and other resources needed to support natural and cultural preservation efforts in Del Norte County.
	Provide a representative to participate in Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update planning.
	Seek opportunities to provide funding and implementation of identified NCRP3 mitigation activities and share these with appropriate agencies and organizations.
	RESPONSE
	Notify the EOC of observed damage or threats to natural and cultural resources.
	Support the EOC Planning section with information on land use, heritage custodians, and permitting.
	RECOVERY
	Participate in AAR/IP meetings to capture lessons learned and develop recommended courses of action.

10.9 PRIVATE SECTOR

Type: Business / Commercial	Role: Support

	PREVENTION
	Share actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement and relevant heritage custodian(s).

PROTECTION	
	Secure private collections in protected environments (such as fireproof safes) and maintain adequate environmental controls.
	Consult with cultural stewards and heritage custodians when engaging in land use projects.
MITIGATION	
	Develop business evacuation plans that include considerations for tangible heritage items to mitigate impacts from all hazards.
	Participate in education opportunities about natural and cultural resource protection.
RESPONSE	
	Notify the EOC of observed damage or threats to natural and cultural resources.
	Perform short-term security and stabilization actions to contain damage and reduce risks to tangible, intangible, and natural heritage within private collections.
RECOVERY	
	Support recovery efforts, including response to data collection efforts, participation in recovery planning efforts, and implementation of natural and cultural resource recovery processes.

10.10 PUBLIC

Type: Individual / Family	*Role: Support*
PREVENTION	
	Share actionable intelligence regarding threats to natural and cultural resources with local law enforcement and relevant heritage custodian(s).
PROTECTION	
	Secure private collections in protected environments (such as fireproof safes) and maintain adequate environmental controls.
	Consult with cultural stewards and heritage custodians when engaging in land use projects.
MITIGATION	
	Develop home evacuation plans that include considerations for tangible heritage items to mitigate impacts from all hazards.
	Participate in education opportunities about natural and cultural resource protection.

RESPONSE
Notify the EOC of observed damage or threats to natural and cultural resources.
Perform short-term security and stabilization actions to contain damage and reduce risks to tangible, intangible, and natural heritage within private collections.
RECOVERY
Support recovery efforts including response to data collection efforts, participation in recovery planning efforts, and implementation of natural and cultural resource recovery processes.

11. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

11.1 DEVELOPMENT

The NCRP3 Disaster Plan was developed as an annex to the OA EOP under the authority of the DNCO Disaster Council and the DNCO Board of Supervisors. It was supported through an in-kind donation from Tidal Basin Government Consulting for plan development. Technical assistance for the project was provided through the Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative.

11.1.1 STANDARDS AND METHODOLOGY

The Plan was developed in adherence to FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 v3 guidance and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It integrates principles of cultural heritage protection and preservation set forth by ICCROM and UNESCO.

11.1.2 PLANNING TEAM

The Plan was developed using a planning team consisting of representatives of the County of Del Norte, Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, Elk Valley Rancheria, Resighini Rancheria, Yurok Tribe, Del Norte Association for Cultural Awareness (DNACA), and the Hispanic community.

11.2 MAINTENANCE

The Plan is not a static document but will evolve as needs and priorities evolve. Changes to the organization, federal guidance, or local/state/federal regulations may require that changes be made to the Plan. Additionally, changes may become necessary as exercises and real-world emergencies provide opportunities to implement the Plan, test its effectiveness, and highlight strengths or areas in need of improvement.

Figure 6: Plan Maintenance

11.2.1 MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY AND SCHEDULE

DNCO OES coordinates the maintenance of the Plan including the full document updates. These substantial reviews should take place a minimum of every three years. The Emergency Services Manager is authorized to prepare and maintain the Plan and to submit it to the DNCO Disaster Council and the DNCO Board of Supervisors for approval and promulgation.

11.2.2 MAINTENANCE COMPONENTS

At a minimum, the following sections should be workshopped with representatives of planning partners from the original planning team during each substantial update:

- Section 3.1 Hazards

- Section 3.2 Values at Risk

- Section 5.2 Prevention Resources

- Section 6.2 Protection Resources

- Section 7.2 Mitigation Resources

- Section 8.6 Response Resources

- Section 9.2 Recovery Resources

- Section 10 Roles and Responsibilities

- Section 11.2.3 Training

Additional sections may be reviewed and updated based on need.

11.2.3 TRAINING

The following courses are suggested for those involved in natural and cultural resource protection and prevention in the face of disasters. This list is not exhaustive. Contact OES for more information about course registration.

CSTI Courses

- AWR 347 Climate Adaptation Planning for Emergency Management

- MGT 315 Critical Asset Risk Management

FEMA Independent Study Courses

- IS 253 Overview of FEMA's Environmental and Historic Preservation Review

- IS 650 Building Partnerships with Tribal Governments

- IS 1016 Environmental and Historic Preservation Considerations/Compliance for Public Assistance Grants

FEMA Emergency Management Institute Residential / Non-Residential / Indirect Courses

- IS0505 Religious and Cultural Literacy in Disaster

FEMA National Training and Education Division

- AWR 379 Coastal Hazards Awareness

- MGT 484 Nature-Based Solutions for Mitigating Hazards

- MGT 486 Planning for Coastal Hazards

Museum Study Courses

- Museum Study: Cultural Institution Crisis Response

- Museum Study: Introduction to the Agents of Deterioration

- Assessing Risk to Cultural Property 1

- Assessing Risk to Cultural Property 2

Additional Training

- Department of the Interior Protection 101: Safeguarding DOI Museum Collections

- Foundation for Advancement in Conservation (FAIC): National Heritage Responder program and Alliance for Response (AFR) networks

- Heritage Emergency and Response Training (HEART), coordinated by the Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative and the Heritage Emergency National Task Force

- International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property Courses (varies)

To support the integration of the disabilities and access and functional needs (DAFN) communities in emergency response, training should incorporate DAFN planning considerations and representation.

11.2.4 EXERCISE

The best method of training emergency responders is through a progression of building-block exercises. Exercises allow emergency responders to become familiar with the procedures, facilities, and systems they

will use during incident response. Training and exercise programs for the OA are established with consideration for people with DAFN.

The DNCO OES will incorporate opportunities to exercise the NCRP3 Disaster Plan and NCRP3 Response Team during the development and implementation of all-hazards exercises as appropriate. Exercises are developed using Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) standards and methods.

11.2.5 AFTER-ACTION REPORT / IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The California Code of Regulations, Title 19, § 2450 states that any city, city and county, or county declaring a local emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency, and any state agency responding to that emergency, shall complete and transmit an AAR to Cal OES within 90 days of the close of the incident period. Furthermore, it states that the AAR shall include, at a minimum, a review of response actions taken, the application of SEMS, suggested modifications to SEMS, necessary modifications to plans and procedures, identified training needs, and recovery activities to date.

In addition to fulfilling state requirements, conducting after-action reviews (i.e., "hotwashes") and completing AAR/IPs benefit the County and NCRP3 partners by informing future investments in planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise (POETE). AAR/IPs should be reviewed annually and the information integrated into OES budgets, training plans, operational plans, and other administrative documentation to support continuous improvement.

12. AUTHORITIES

12.1 LOCAL

Del Norte County Code, Section 2.60 Emergency Organization and Function. The declared purposes of this chapter are to provide for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within this county in the event of an emergency, the direction of the emergency organization, and the coordination of the emergency functions of this county with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations, and affected private persons.

Del Norte County Code, Section 16.04.31 Archaeology. In cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office, where it is determined development would adversely affect archaeological resources, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required. The State Historical Preservation Office shall have up to 15 days upon receipt of county notice to provide a review. Reasonable mitigation measures shall be required as a condition of any permit. If in the course of development, any archaeological or cultural remains are encountered, work shall cease, and the County shall be contacted immediately. An evaluation of the site shall be conducted by the County, and any reasonable mitigation measures shall be required prior to the commencement of development.

12.2 STATE

California Executive Order B-10-11. Establishes the role and responsibilities of the governor's Tribal Advisor and directs that every state agency and department under the governor's executive control communicate and consult with federally recognized tribes and other California Native Americans and permit elected officials and other representatives of tribal governments to provide meaningful input into the development of legislation, regulations, rules, and policies on matters that may affect tribal communities.

California Executive Order W-26-92 (Stewardship of State-owned Historical Properties). Requires state agencies to take specific measures to preserve significant state-owned properties and to administer historic properties under their control, regardless of ownership, in a spirit of stewardship. It directs all state agencies to recognize, and to the extent prudent and feasible, to preserve and maintain the state's significant historical resources. It also requires each state agency to appoint a Historic Preservation Officer. For the department, the Historic Preservation Officer is the Environmental Division Chief.

California AB 32: Global Warming Solutions Act (2006). Requires California to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 — a reduction of approximately 15% below emissions expected under a "business as usual" scenario.

California AB 52: Tribal Cultural Resources (2015). Amended California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requiring lead agencies to contact California Native American Tribes about CEQA projects and to consult with those Tribes if they request consultation on a specific project.

California Environmental Quality Act (1970): Requires public agencies to regulate activities which may affect the quality of the environment so that major consideration is given to preventing damage to the environment.

California Emergency Services Act (2013) (CESA). Establishes statewide emergency standards in the event of "natural, manmade, or state-of-war emergencies that put in peril the life, property, and resources of California citizens."

California Public Records Act (2018, as amended) (PRA): Nothing in this chapter requires disclosure of records that relate to archaeological site information and reports maintained by, or in the possession of, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a California Native American tribe and a state or local agency.

California SB 18: Consultations with California Native American Tribes (2004). Requires local jurisdictions to provide opportunities for involvement of California Native American tribes in the land planning process for the purpose of preserving traditional tribal cultural places.

12.3 FEDERAL

Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities (1906). Provides for the protection of historic or prehistoric remains on federal lands; establishes criminal sanctions for unauthorized destruction or appropriation of antiquities; authorizes the president to declare by proclamation national monuments; and authorizes the scientific investigation of antiquities on federal lands, subject to permit and regulations.

Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act (1974). Amended the 1960 Reservoir Salvage Act to include any federally assisted construction project that threatens the loss or destruction of significant scientific, historic, or archaeological data and requires the agency notify the Secretary of the Interior of the threat. This Act is also called the Moss-Bennett Act. The law provides for the use of up to 1% of project funds for survey and mitigation. The federal agency may undertake the survey or recovery of data, or it may request the Secretary of the Interior to do so. If the agency itself undertakes the survey and recovery, it must provide the Secretary of the Interior with a report.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979) (ARPA). Regulates the protection of archaeological resources and sites on federal and Indian lands.

Clean Air Act Amendments (1990). Authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment. The Act was amended in 1977 and 1990 to set new goals and meet unaddressed problems. The 1990 amendments also significantly strengthened conformity requirements for federal actions including transportation projects and funding.

Clean Water Act (1977, 1987). Establishes protections to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters through prevention and elimination of pollution.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980, as amended) (CERCLA). Provides a federal Superfund to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment. Through the Act, U.S. EPA was given the power to seek out those parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup. The U.S. EPA cleans up orphan sites when potentially responsible parties cannot be identified or located or when they fail to act. Through various enforcement tools, U.S. EPA obtains private party cleanup through orders, consent decrees, and other small party settlements. The U.S. EPA also recovers costs from financially viable individuals and companies once a response action has been completed.

Disaster Mitigation Act (2000). Amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), creating the framework for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to engage in hazard mitigation planning to receive certain types of nonemergency disaster assistance.

Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (1986): Promotes the conservation of wetlands in the United States to maintain the public benefits they provide.

Endangered Species Act (1973). Establishes protections for fish, wildlife, and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered; provides for adding species to and removing them from the list of threatened and endangered species and for preparing and implementing plans for their recovery; provides for interagency cooperation to avoid jeopardizing listed species and for issuing permits for otherwise prohibited activities; provides for cooperation with states, including authorization of financial assistance; and implements the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

Healthy Forests Restoration Act (2003). Directs the departments of Agriculture and the Interior, and the Council on Environmental Quality, to improve regulatory processes to ensure more timely decisions, greater efficiency, and better results in reducing the risk of catastrophic wildland fires.

Historic Sites Act (1935). Authorizes the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record and the National Survey of Historic Sites; authorized the establishment of national historic sites and designation of national historic landmarks; and authorized interagency, intergovernmental, and interdisciplinary efforts for the preservation of cultural resources.

National Environmental Policy Act (1970). Assure that all branches of government consider the environment prior to undertaking any major federal action that significantly affects the environment. It also requires that federal agencies consult with and consider the views of Native American tribes.

National Historic Preservation Act (1966). This legislation is intended to preserve historic and archaeological sites in the United States of America. The act created the National Register of Historic Places, the list of National Historic Landmarks, and the State Historic Preservation Offices. Among other things, the act requires federal agencies to evaluate the impact of all federally funded or permitted projects on historic properties (buildings, archaeological sites, etc.) through a process known as *Section 106 Review*.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990). Mandates museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items — such as human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony — to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Indian tribes.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988). This act constitutes the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities; especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.

Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (2013). The law authorizes several significant changes to the way FEMA may deliver federal disaster assistance to survivors. This provides substantially greater flexibility in use of federal funds for Public Assistance applicants and far less administrative burden and costs for all parties if applicants accept grants based on fixed, capped estimates, which may be provided by applicants' licensed engineer and validated by an independent expert panel. It also provides federally recognized Indian tribal governments the option to make their own request for a presidential emergency or major disaster declaration independently of a state or to seek assistance under a declaration for a state.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968, as amended). Preserves and protects wild and scenic rivers and immediate environments for the benefit of present and future generations.

13. ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

13.1 ACRONYMS

AAR: After Action Report

AAR/IP: After Action Report / Improvement Planning

AFR: Alliance for Response

AOR: Area of Responsibility

ARPA: Archaeological Resources Protection Act

BRIC: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

Cal OES: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

CDAA: California Disaster Assistance Act

CDPR: California Department of Parks and Recreation

CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act

CER: Cultural Emergency Response

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CERT: Community Emergency Response Team

CESA: California Emergency Services Act

CISA: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna

CPG: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide

CPG: FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide

CSTI: California Specialized Training Institute

DAFN: Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs

DNACA: Del Norte Association for Cultural Awareness

DNCO: County of Del Norte

EEI: Essential Elements of Information

EHP: Environmental and Historic Preservation

EOC: Emergency Operations Center

EOP: Emergency Operations Plan

EVR: Elk Valley Rancheria

FAIC: Foundation for Advancement in Conservation

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FMA: Flood Mitigation Assistance

FOUO: For Official Use Only

HEART: Heritage Emergency and Response Training

HMGP: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

HMP: Del Norte Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan

HSEEP: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

HYSA: Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act

ICCROM: International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

ICS: Incident Command System

IP: Improvement Planning

IRA: Indian Reorganization Act

JIC: Joint Information Center

JIS: Joint Information System

MMAA: Master Mutual Aid Agreement

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NCRIC: Northern California Regional Intelligence Center

NCRP3: Natural and Cultural Resource Protection and Preservation Program

NIMS: National Incident Management System

NPS: National Park Service

OA: Operational Area

OES: Office of Emergency Services

PA: Public Assistance

PAPPG: Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide

PII: Personal Identifiable Information

PNP: Private Nonprofit

POETE: Planning Organization Equipment Training and Exercise

PRA: California Public Records Act

REOC: Regional Emergency Operation Center

RNSP: Redwood National and State Parks

RSF: Recovery Support Function

SCRI: Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative

SEMS: Standardized Emergency Management System

SLTT: State, Local, Territorial, or Tribal

SME: Subject Matter Expert

SOC: State Emergency Operations Center

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

U.S. EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

UFR: United Federal Review

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

13.2 GLOSSARY

Ancestral territory: The land in which tribes live and interact with the environment during prehistoric, historic, and modern times.

Area of Responsibility Refers to the geographical for which a political entity (e.g., city, county, state, tribe) has the authority or recognized responsibility to plan and conduct operations.

Community Lifelines: Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. Community Lifelines are used to reframe incident information, understand and communicate incident impacts using plain language, and promote unity of effort across the Whole Community to prioritize efforts to stabilize the lifelines during incident response.

Cultural first aid: The immediate and interdependent actions taken to stabilize and reduce risks to endangered cultural heritage during and after an emergency.

Cultural first aider: Someone who has received prior training in safeguarding endangered cultural heritage during, or immediately after an emergency.

Cultural steward: An individual or organization responsible for preserving the value of cultural works, cultural objects, and cultural events, and for providing the means by which people may take future opportunities to benefit from that value.

Culture: The customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group.

Damage assessment: The process for determining the nature and extent of the loss, suffering, and/or harm to the community resulting from a natural, accidental, or human-caused disaster. Damage assessment provides situational awareness and critical information on the type, scope, and severity of the event.

Essential Elements of Information (EEI): Crucial pieces of information related to an incident that are needed by senior decision makers within a specified timeframe to support logical decision-making.

Heritage custodian: The person or organization holding and responsible for the care of tangible, intangible, and/or natural heritage materials.

Immovable heritage: Includes buildings (which themselves may include installed art such as organs, stained glass windows, and frescos), large industrial installations, residential projects, or other historic places and monuments.

Intangible cultural heritage: Also known as living heritage, consists of nonphysical aspects of a particular culture more often maintained by social customs during a specific period in history. The concept includes the ways and means of behavior in a society and the often formal rules for operating in a particular cultural climate. These include social values and traditions, customs and practices, aesthetic and spiritual beliefs, artistic expression, language, and other aspects of human activity. Intangible cultural heritage is generally more difficult to protect than tangible cultural heritage.

Mitigation: An effort to reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to life, property, and wellbeing of community members.

Moveable heritage: Includes books, documents, moveable artworks, machines, clothing, and other artifacts that are considered worthy of preservation for the future. These include objects significant to the archaeology, architecture, science, or technology of a specified culture.

Natural heritage: An important part of a society's heritage, encompassing the countryside and natural environment, including flora and fauna – scientifically known as biodiversity – as well as geological elements (including mineralogical, geomorphological, paleontological, etc.), scientifically known as geodiversity.

Nature: The setting in which cultural processes, activities and belief systems develop; all of which feed back to shape the environment in which we live.

Operational Area (OA): Defined by the State of California Emergency Services Act as an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.

Prevention: Includes core capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Unlike other mission areas which are all-hazards by design, prevention-related activities are focused on terrorist threats.

Protection: Includes core capabilities to safeguard the homeland against acts of terrorism and human-caused or natural disasters.

Public information: Entails the processes and systems that enable effective communications with various target audiences.

Recovery: Encompasses timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of the infrastructure; housing and a sustainable economy; and the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of a given community affected by a catastrophic incident.

Response: Includes the core capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

Risk assessment: A process to identify potential hazards and analyze what could happen if a hazard occurs.

Security and stabilization actions: Actions taken to reestablish community lifelines and to halt further damage to NCR assets.

Situation analysis: A process to determine what hazards or threats merit special attention, what actions must be planned for, and what resources are likely to be needed.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): The system required by California Government Code Section 8607(a) for managing emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies.

Values at risk: The elements of a community or natural area considered valuable by an individual or community that could be negatively impacted by an emergency situation or the mitigating operations.

Tangible heritage: Includes movable and immovable heritage.

Vulnerabilities: The susceptibility of values at risk to the negative impact of a disaster.

Appendix A: Emergency Contact Information

Jurisdiction/Agency/Org	Point of Contact	Phone Number(s)	Email
County of Del Norte			
Elk Valley Rancheria			
Resighini Rancheria			
Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation			
Yurok Tribe			
Hmong Cultural Center			
Hispanic community			
Redwood State and National Park			
Six Rivers National Forest			
Del Norte Historical Society			
Trees of Mystery Museum			
Del Norte Association for Cultural Awareness			
Wild Rivers Community Foundation			
Additional partner			
Additional partner			
Additional partner			

Appendix B: Identified Resource Locations

This section contains locations of known natural and cultural resource repositories. This list is non-inclusive, and intentionally excludes some resources to prevent damage such as looting.

Resource	Location	Heritage Custodian	Response Form on File?

Appendix C: Individual Resource Value-at-Risk Response Procedure Form

1. Resource value at risk		
2. Category	3. Type	4. Confidential?

5. Hazard vulnerabilities
☐ Civil unrest ☐ Climate change ☐ Cyberattack ☐ Dam failure ☐ Drought ☐ Earthquake ☐ Flooding ☐ Landslide ☐ Pandemic ☐ Severe weather ☐ Tsunami ☐ Wildland fire ☐ Other

6. Location Description

7. Heritage Custodian(s)	
8. Point of Contact (Name)	9. Point of Contact (Info)

10. Specific Essential Elements of Information (EEI)

11. Management Decision Points

12. Response Considerations	13. Response Activities

14. Last Updated	15. Name/position/org. of person completing the form

Individual Value-at-Risk Response Procedure Form INSTRUCTIONS

Refer to Section 3.2 for more information on boxes 1-4.

Box 1. Name the resource value at risk.

Box 2. Fill in category (tangible, intangible, or heritage).

Box 3. Fill in type (e.g., museum, language, game animal).

Box 4. Mark N if this information can be public or Y if information is for official use only (FOUO).

Refer to Section 3.1 or the Del Norte OA Hazard Mitigation Plan for more information on box 5.

Box 5. Mark all hazards that may threaten the value at risk.

Box 6. Provide a location description. This may be an address, coordinates, or geographical description, depending on the resource.

Box 7. Name the entity(s) legally responsible for the resource.

Box 8. Provide at least one, and preferably two, points of contact for the entity(s) named in Box 7. Ideally, these should be individuals or positions who have decision-making authority regarding the resource.

Box 9. Provide at least one, and preferably two, methods of contact for each point of contact named in Box 8.

Box 10. List any EEI that will help inform decision-making related to the resource if it is threatened.

Box 11. List management decision points that will help inform decision-making related to the resource if it is threatened.

Box 12. List any additional considerations important to response activities related to the resource.

Box 13. List associated response activities that should be taken if the resource is threatened.

Box 14. Provide the date that the form was last updated.

Box 15. Provide the name, position, and organization of the individual completing the form.

Handling Instructions: For forms with "N" indicated in Box 4, heritage custodians should retain the original and submit a copy to delnorteoes@co.del-norte.ca.us with the title "NCRP3 Resource Response Form". OES should maintain copies alongside this plan to be referenced during response. For forms with "Y" indicated in Box 4, heritage custodians should retain the original and notify OES and/or the EOC (when activated) as soon as possible if an incident is threatening an identified resource. Only individuals with a need to know should be made privy to information on these forms

Appendix D: Proposed Mitigation Activity Form

1. Resource value-at-risk		
2. Category	3. Type	4. Confidential?

5. Hazard vulnerabilities
☐ Civil unrest ☐ Climate change ☐ Cyberattack ☐ Dam failure ☐ Drought ☐ Earthquake ☐ Flooding ☐ Landslide ☐ Pandemic ☐ Severe weather ☐ Tsunami ☐ Wildland fire ☐ Other

6. Location Description

7. Heritage Custodian(s)

8. Proposed Mitigation Activity

9. Responsibility(s)	10. Type of Mitigation
☐ Individual/Family ☐ Business/Corporate ☐ Government	☐ Manipulate the hazard. ☐ Reduce exposure to the hazard. ☐ Reduce vulnerability to the hazard. ☐ Build local capacity to respond to or be prepared for the hazard.

11. Project Viability	12. Funding Opportunities
(Choose all that apply – explain any unchecked boxes) ☐ The project is feasible/reasonable. ☐ The project is not already being implemented. ☐ The planning partner has the capability to implement the action. ☐ There is not a more cost-effective alternative. ☐ The action likely has public/political support. Explain:	Is the project a viable candidate for one or more of the following funding sources? ☐ FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program ☐ FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities ☐ FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance ☐ FEMA HMGP Post-Fire Assistance ☐ Other Explain:

13. Date	14. Name/position/org. of person completing the form

Proposed Mitigation Activity Form INSTRUCTIONS

Refer to Section 3.2 for more information on boxes 1-4.

Box 1. Name the resource value at risk.

Box 2. Fill in category (tangible, intangible, or heritage).

Box 3. Fill in type (e.g., museum, language, game animal).

Box 4. Mark N if this information can be public or Y if information is for official use only (FOUO).

Refer to Section 3.1 or the Del Norte OA Hazard Mitigation Plan for more information on box 5.

Box 5. Mark all hazards that may threaten the value at risk.

Box 6. Provide a location description. This may be an address, coordinates, or geographical description, depending on the resource.

Box 7. Name the entity(s) legally responsible for the resource.

Box 8. Describe the proposed mitigation activity using specific, measured, and time-bound language. (What do you want to do, with who, how, and when?)

Refer to the Del Norte Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section x, for more information on boxes 9-10.

Box 9. Mark whether the activity is likely to be undertaken at the individual/family, business/corporate, or government level.

Box 10. Mark the category in which mitigation activity falls.

Box 11. Describe project viability to the best of your ability. Explain any unchecked boxes.

Refer to https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigationfor more information on box 12.

Box 12. List any potential funding sources for the project. Note: There are additional sources for funding for natural and cultural resource protection projects, some of which can be found in Appendix K.

Box 13. Provide the date the form was completed.

Box 14. Provide the name and contact information for the person completing the form.

Handling Instructions: For forms with "N" indicated in Box 4, heritage custodians should retain the original and submit a copy to delnorteoes@co.del-norte.ca.us with the title "NCRP3 Proposed Mitigation Activity." OES should maintain copies of submissions for review during grant review and submission periods as well as during the 5-year Hazard Mitigation Plan update process. For forms with "Y" indicated in Box 4, heritage owners should retain the original and notify OES of a proposed project that is sensitive in nature. OES should work to connect the heritage custodian of these types of projects with funders directly for further exploration of project viability.

Appendix E: Essential Elements of Information

At the onset of an incident and for each subsequent operational period, the following EEI should be collected and evaluated to help inform NCRP3 activities:

- ☐ Which natural and cultural resources are currently impacted? Which resources are threatened within the next 24, 48, and 72 hours?

- ☐ Are heritage custodians and relevant cultural stewards aware? Has communication been established between the EOC and those points of contact?

- ☐ Are Value-at-Risk Response Forms available for the impacted/threatened resources? Have they been reviewed?

- ☐ Is the environment at the resource location safe and secure for assessment, stabilization, and salvage activities?

- ☐ Has a damage and risk assessment been performed at the resource site?

- ☐ Does the heritage custodian have the capability and capacity to provide the needed NCRP3 response and recovery resources (technical assistance, personnel, equipment and supplies, data management and technology, services) to mitigate impacts to and restore the resource?

    - o If not, can the OA provide the needed resources?

    - o If not, has a resource request been submitted to obtain the needed resources?

Appendix F: Damage and Risk Assessment Form (Tangible Heritage)

1. Site Code	2. Site Name and Type	3. Location	
4. Site Point of Contact (Name)		**5. Site Point of Contact (Info)**	
6. Assessor Name and Title		**7. Assessor Contact Info**	**8. Date**
9. Primary Hazard		**10. Secondary Hazard(s)**	

11. Description of Tangible Heritage items at risk / impacted

12. Protected Site?	13. Degree of Damage	14. Type of Damage *(Choose all that apply)*	
☐ International	☐ Minor	☐ Wet	☐ Soot
☐ National	☐ Medium	☐ Burned	☐ Pests
☐ Local	☐ Severe	☐ Deformed/Broken	☐ Soiled
☐ Unprotected	☐ Destroyed	☐ Mold	☐ Other (describe)

15. Draw a site map and take pictures. Mark the location and direction of pictures taken on the site map. Attach to this report. Identify the location of damaged/threatened areas and heritage items.

16. Is the site safe for work?	17. Is there a need to clear debris?	18. Are hazardous materials present?
☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes
☐ No	☐ No	☐ No

19. Actions to be taken:	20. Additional Observations
(Choose all that apply) ☐ Stabilize heritage items on site. ☐ Transport heritage items to a secure location. ☐ Transport heritage items to a salvage workspace (in county). ☐ Transport heritage items to a salvage workspace (out of county). ☐ Request local assistance. ☐ Request national/international assistance. ☐ Other:	

Appendix G: Damage and Risk Assessment Form (Intangible Heritage)

1. Community(s) Impacted	2. Community Location(s)	
3. Community Point of Contact (Name)	5. Community Point of Contact (Info)	
6. Assessor Name and Title	7. Assessor Contact Info	8. Date

9. Primary Hazard	10. Secondary Hazard(s)

11. Description of the Intangible Heritage at risk / impacted

12. Protected Heritage?	13. Degree of Damage	14. Type of Damage *(choose all that apply)*
☐ International ☐ National ☐ Local ☐ Unprotected	☐ Minor ☐ Medium ☐ Severe ☐ Destroyed	☐ Population Loss ☐ Societal Disruption ☐ Material Loss ☐ Other (describe)

15. Is there likely to be long-term degradation of the intangible heritage asset?   ☐ Yes   ☐ No

16. Is the site safe for work?	17. Is there a need to clear debris?
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

19. Actions to be taken:	20. Additional Observation
(Choose all that apply) ☐ Document/capture intangible heritage. ☐ Transmit knowledge to safe keepers. ☐ Reduce/eliminate societal disruptions. ☐ Protect/restore material loss. ☐ Request local assistance. ☐ Request national/international assistance. ☐ Other:	

Appendix H: Damage and Risk Assessment Form (Natural Heritage)

1. Site Name and Type	2. Location	
3. Site Point of Contact (Name)	4. Site Point of Contact (Info)	
5. Assessor Name and Title	6. Assessor Contact Info	7. Date

8. Primary Hazard	9. Secondary Hazard(s)

10. Description of the Natural Heritage at risk / impacted

12. Protected Site?	13. Degree of Damage	14. Type of Damage *(choose all that apply)*	
☐ International	☐ Minor	☐ Burned	☐ Habitat Loss
☐ National	☐ Medium	☐ Flooding	☐ Invasive Species
☐ Local	☐ Severe	☐ Population Decline	☐ Other (describe)
☐ Unprotected	☐ Destroyed	☐ Physical Disturbance	

15. Draw a site map and take pictures. Mark the location and direction of pictures taken on the site map. Attach to this report. Identify the location of damaged/threatened areas and heritage items.

16. Is the site safe for work?	17. Is there a need to clear debris?	18. Are hazardous materials present?
☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes
☐ No	☐ No	☐ No

19. Actions to be taken: *(choose all that apply)* ☐ Stabilize heritage items on site. ☐ Transport heritage items to a secure location. ☐ Transport heritage items to a salvage workspace (in county). ☐ Transport heritage items to a salvage workspace (out of county). ☐ Request local assistance. ☐ Request national/international assistance. ☐ Other:	20. Additional Observations

Appendix I: Public Information and Risk Communication Template Language

Preparedness Messaging

We already know that disasters place our people, community infrastructure, and services at risk. However, our community's natural and cultural resources are at risk too – and these are the resources that support our way of life and reflect our identity. A growing body of evidence shows that cultural heritage protection and preservation leads to disaster recovery that is faster, with less conflict, and this leads to a stronger, more resilient community.

What can you do? Within your own home, make sure that your family's heritage items are part of your disaster plan. Besides photographs, consider diaries, recipes, and art. Do not forget that skills and knowledge must also be documented or shared to live on.

At the community level, have a conversation with local officials to help them understand what is important to you. Heritage is more than our museums – it includes community events, performance art, historic sites, and local plant and animal life. If you are an individual or organization that is interested in special training to learn how to protect and preserve these vital community assets in the face of Del Norte County's many hazards, contact the Office of Emergency Services to learn more about how you can participate.

Response Messaging

Del Norte County is anticipating impacts from **[name/describe hazard]** beginning at approximately **[insert time/date]** and lasting through **[insert time/date]**. During disaster preparations, please consider protections for your individual or family heritage items, such as pictures, diaries, recipes, and art. If you are an organization with cultural stewardship responsibilities and you are concerned about impacts to natural and cultural resources from **[hazard]**, please contact the Office of Emergency Services to discuss what resources may be available to you. Natural and cultural resources support Del Norte County's way of life and reflects our identity – we know communities that take steps to protect these vital assets recover from disasters faster, with less conflict, and this leads to a stronger, more resilient community.

Recovery Messaging

Del Norte County has been impacted by **[name/describe hazard]** causing **[describe damages]**. Many resources will be available for those affected in the coming days and weeks, including support to recover and restore natural and cultural heritage assets. If you represent an organization that has heritage assets that have been impacted, or if your organization supports intangible heritage, such as performance art, storytelling, and skills-based knowledge, please call the Office of Emergency Services to discuss what resources may be available to you and how you can help support community recovery.

Appendix J: National and International Natural and Cultural Resource Organizations

Organization	Web / Contact Information	Mission or Purpose Statement	Resources Provided
American Society of Overseas Research (ASOR) Cultural Heritage Initiatives	https://www.asor.org/about-asor/	The ASOR Cultural Heritage Initiatives implements cultural property protection by documenting damage, promoting global awareness, and planning emergency and post-war responses.	• Subject matter expertise • Funding for archaeological projects
Archaeological Institute of America (AIA)	https://www.archaeological.org/	The AIA promotes archaeological inquiry and public understanding of the material record of the human past to foster an appreciation of diverse cultures and our shared humanity. The AIA supports archaeologists, their research and its dissemination, and the ethical practice of archaeology. The AIA educates people of all ages about the significance of archaeological discovery and advocates the preservation of the world's archaeological heritage.	• Subject matter expertise • Technical assistance • Training • Grants, including the Site Preservation Program, which provides grants of up to $15,000 to support innovative projects that aid in the preservation of threatened archaeological sites
Association for Research into Crimes against Art (ARCA)	http://www.artcrimeresearch.org/ http://art-crime.blogspot.com/	A research and outreach organization that works to promote the study and research of art crime and cultural heritage protection. The Association seeks to identify emerging and underexamined trends related to the study of art crime and to develop strategies to advocate for the responsible stewardship of our collective artistic and archaeological heritage.	• Training • Conferences
Cultural Emergency Response (CER)	https://princeclausfund.org/cultural-emergency-response	Originally a division of the Prince Claus Fund, CER became an independent organization in October 2022. CER provides first aid to cultural	CER acts as a cultural ambulance and provides quick financial support to local actors

		heritage threatened, damaged, or destroyed by conflict or disaster.	to stabilize the situation, prevent further damage, and implement basic repairs to save cultural heritage under threat.
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Art Crime Team	https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/violent-crime/art-theft	Art and cultural property crime—which includes theft, fraud, looting, and trafficking across state and international lines—is a looming criminal enterprise with estimated losses in the billions of dollars annually. To recover these precious pieces—and to bring these criminals to justice—the FBI has a dedicated Art Crime Team of 16 special agents, supported by DOJ trial attorneys for prosecutions. The Bureau also runs the National Stolen Art File, a computerized index of reported stolen art and cultural properties for the use of law enforcement agencies across the world.	• Maintains an online database of stolen art and cultural property • Investigates and prosecutes art and cultural property theft
Foundation of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (FAIC)	https://www.culturalheritage.org/about-us/foundation	The FAIC supports conservation education, research, and outreach activities that increase understanding of our global cultural heritage.	• Collections care resources including toolkits, checklists, and templates • National Heritage Responders – a team of trained professionals who provide assistance to institutions impacted by disasters • Subject matter expertise • Technical assistance • Funding

Heritage Emergency National Task Force (HENTF)	https://culturalrescue.si.edu/hentf/	HENTF, co-sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Smithsonian Institution, is a partnership of 60 national service organizations and federal agencies. HENTF's mission is to protect cultural heritage in our nation's states, tribes, territories, and local communities from the damaging effects of natural disasters and other emergencies.	Resources to help cultural stewards, emergency managers, and the public respond to and recover from major disasters.
Prince Claus Fund	https://princeclausfund.org/	The Prince Claus Fund mission is to support, honor, and connect artists and cultural practitioners in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe; especially where cultural expression is under pressure. They have also supported work in the U.S.	• Training and exchange programs • Education • Awareness
Saving Antiquities for Everyone (SAFE)	https://www.savingantiquities.org/	SAFE is a volunteer group devoted to raising awareness of the world's endangered cultural heritage.	• Education • Advocacy
Smithsonian Cultural Rescue Initiative (SCRI)	https://culturalrescue.si.edu/	SCRI's Four Functions are bringing *Recognition* to the scope of the problem, fostering *Resilience* among heritage organizations, supporting *Response* when disasters place heritage at risk, and conducting *Research* about at-risk heritage.	• Subject matter expertise Technical assistance • Published resources Networking • Training • Research • Education
Society for American Archaeology (SAA)	https://www.saa.org/	The SAA is an international organization dedicated to the research, interpretation, and	• Subject matter expertise • Technical assistance

		protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas.	• Education • Advocacy • Conferences
Trafficking Culture	https://traffickingculture.org/	Trafficking Culture is a research consortium that produces evidence-based research into the contemporary global trade in looted cultural objects.	• Has established a body of reliable evidence that supports the formulation of effective cultural heritage protection policy • Raises awareness about these issues through social media, on-line education, and professional training
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	https://www.unesco.org/en https://en.unesco.org/themes/culture-emergencies http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/hef	UNESCO seeks to encourage the identification, protection, and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972.	• Advocacy and awareness-raising • Documentation and monitoring • Capacity-building and technical assistance • Funding
United States Committee of the Blue Shield	https://uscbs.org/index.html	Formed in 2006 in response to heritage catastrophes around the world, Blue Shield International and its affiliated national committees work together as the cultural equivalent of the Red Cross, providing an emergency response to cultural property at risk from armed conflict and natural disasters.	• Public awareness • Promotion of legal protections • Coordination with U.S. military and cultural organizations during armed conflict • Emergency planning

			• Maintains database of volunteers
United States Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs — Cultural Heritage Center	https://eca.state.gov/	The ancient and historic monuments, objects, and archaeological sites of the world enrich and inform today's societies and help connect us to our cultural origins. The department's Cultural Heritage Center specializes in the protection and preservation of these irreplaceable resources, working on many fronts to safeguard the patrimony of other countries.	Grants and cooperative agreements to non-profit organizations to support academic, cultural, and professional exchange programs to promote mutual understanding.

Appendix K: References and Resources

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Appendix L: Demographics, History, and Culture

DEMOGRAPHICS

Information about population is a critical part of planning because it reflects elements that can provide information about cultural components of the community. Moreover, research shows that minorities are less likely to be involved in pre-disaster planning and experience higher mortality rates during a disaster event. Post-disaster recovery can be ineffective and is often characterized by cultural insensitivity. Finally, poverty can compound vulnerability.

According to Data USA (2021), which draws data from the Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Bureau of Labor, and other trusted data sources, in 2019 Del Norte County, California has a population of approximately 27,495 people. Of this, approximately 61.9% are white (non-Hispanic), 12.9% are white (Hispanic), 7.07% are American Indian & Alaskan Native, 4.05% are multiracial (non-Hispanic), 3.27% are black or African American (non-Hispanic), 3.14% are Asian (non-Hispanic), and the remaining 7.04% belong to other racial and ethnic groups.

Furthermore, approximately 7.73% of Del Norte County are foreign born, an increase from previous years but still far lower than the national average of 13.7%. Del Norte County's 95.9% citizenship rate is greater than the national average of 93.4%.

Households in Del Norte County, California have a median annual income of $45,283, which is less than the median annual income of $65,712 across the entire United States. Nineteen point five percent of the population lives below the poverty line, a number that is higher than the national average of 12.3%. The largest demographic living in poverty are Females 18-24, followed by Females 45-54 and then Males 55-64. The most common racial or ethnic group living below the poverty line in Del Norte County, California is White, followed by Hispanic and Two Or More.

HISTORY (General)

Indigenous people have lived within the area now known as Del Norte County since time immemorial. Their identity and cultural lifeways are inextricably tied to the land and its waterways. Their ancestors resided in numerous villages and lived from what the earth provided. Each village has its own geographical boundaries as well as members and descendants with traditional ownership to certain places, such as fishing holes, mussel rocks, and acorn gathering areas. (Resighini Rancheria, n.d.)

The first Europeans to explore the Del Norte County area were most likely the Spanish who arrived by ship in the 17th and 18th centuries. The area was described by George Vancouver in his journal in 1792. The first American to explore the region was Jedediah Smith in the early 1800s. Smith and his party of trappers were the first to reach the area overland on foot. The party established trade with the Native Americans of the region, discovered Lake Earl and established base camps in the area now known as Crescent City. In 1848, gold was discovered along the Trinity River by Major Pierson Reading. (DNCO, 2019).

With the onset of non-native settlements in 1849 and the establishment of the State of California the following year, the lives of Native people were forever disrupted. Gold in the Klamath, Trinity, and Salmon

Rivers brought an influx of non-native settlers to the region. Governmental policies and actions by settlers and militias targeted to exterminate, colonize, corral, and ultimately attempted to remove Native populations by any means. Eighteen treaties were negotiated in California; however, none of the treaties were ratified by the United States Senate. (Resighini Rancheria, n.d.)

By 1850, northwestern California, including the Del Norte County area, was teeming with miners. Klamath City, at the mouth of the Klamath River, was founded in 1851 and was intended to be a port city and provide access to the gold-rich back country. However, shifting sand bars at the mouth of the river made navigation uncertain, and the town was deserted soon after. The Town of Crescent City was established in 1853 by J.F. Wendell, who was issued a land warrant for 230 acres. Crescent City became a bustling shipping and trade center, catering to and supplying the miners. (DNCO, 2019)

In 1855 Congress authorized the building of a lighthouse at "the battery point" (a high tide island on the coast of Crescent City) to facilitate the use of Crescent Bay as a harbor. This lighthouse is still functioning today as an historic landmark. (DNCO, 2019)

Between 1850-1857 there were multiple massacres in the Smith River Valley, including the villages of Xaa-wan'-k'wvt and Yan'-daa-k'vt; the Yan'-daa-k'vt massacre remains the second largest recorded massacre in United States history. The killing of Native Americans was sanctioned and funded by the State of California, which offered rewards to the volunteers who brought them evidence of dead Tolowa - usually a hand or scalp. (Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, n.d.)

Gold discoveries in the immediate vicinity of Crescent City and along the south fork of the Smith River fueled a major growth boom in the Del Norte County area. However, within a few years, a decline in the production from local mines and the opening of more promising fields elsewhere in the state drew all but a handful of miners from the area. By the late 1850s, the population boom for Del Norte County was over. Del Norte County was officially founded in 1857, from part of the Territory of Klamath County. (DNCO, 2019)

By the end of the gold rush era, at least 75% of the Yurok people died due to massacres and disease, while other tribes in California saw a 95% loss of life. (Yurok, 2022)

Local tribes, like those throughout the country, experienced ongoing disruption of life, displacement from homelands, and genocide in the decades to come. Cultural groups were eventually formed into the federally-recognized tribal governments that we know today – the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, Elk Valley Rancheria, Yurok Tribe, and Resighini Rancheria. Reservation boundaries as they currently exist have changed many times, even up until recent years. It is important to note that ancestral territory – the region of land traditionally occupied by these groups – is far more expansive and that many Indigenous peoples claim an inherit responsibility to steward this land which exists far outside of reservation boundaries. (Resighini Rancheria, n.d.; Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, n.d.)

The Hmong in Del Norte are relative newcomers. The Hmong in the U.S. came mainly from Laos as refugees after the Vietnam War in the 1970s. Their lives in the hills of northern Laos changed as roughly 40,000 of them were recruited by the CIA to fight in the secret wars in Laos during the Vietnam War. They fought bravely and suffered many casualties, but once the U.S. pulled out from Vietnam, the North Vietnamese and their puppet government in Laos sought to punish the Hmong. Many of the Hmong fled

from invaders, losing many lives as they traveled through the jungle and swam the Mekong River to Thailand. Hmong in Del Norte County are emigrants from this period or their descendants. (Lindsay, n.d.)

The Hispanic arrival in Del Norte County is less clear. It is well established that expansive European colonization efforts were made by the Spanish. In California, colonization was marked by the establishment of 21 Spanish missions along the coast, along with four military districts overseen by a military establishment, or presidio. Presidios protected several missions and vast areas of land. The northernmost of these, Presidio of San Francisco, served as a base for the exploration of the northern California coast and its interior from 1817-1821. The presidio was occupied by the U.S. Army in 1847 after the U.S. occupation of California, and from 1849 to the present (except for 1851-1857), was a major U.S. Army Headquarters. (NPS, n.d.)

Del Norte County has experienced dramatic changes in its local economy as it has moved from a natural-resource based economy to a service-sector economy. The timber industry declined dramatically between the early 1970s and mid-1990s, due largely to two critical factors: the creation and expansion of Redwood National Park and the institution of environmental regulations limiting logging activity. The county's timber mills are no longer operational, and the timber that is cut from the forests is shipped elsewhere for processing. The Crescent City Harbor was once a dynamic seaport with a strong commercial fishing industry. A combination of declining resources and strict federal and state regulations has caused the fish catch to decline. The value of fish landed at the Crescent City harbor was $22.8 million in 2006 but only $12.8 million in 2014. (DNLTC, 2021)

Government is the predominant industry, accounting for almost half of the total employment in the county. The County brought in Pelican Bay State Prison in 1990, which now accounts for more than 1,000 jobs and houses about 2,000 inmates. Annexation of the 270-acre prison into Crescent City increased the City's population sufficiently for it to be eligible for a number of grants. The county's recreational resources attract visitors who spend time and money in the area. As of 2014, tourism expenditures in the county totaled $114 million and the industry employed nearly 1,000. Tourism is the leading industry in the continual transition from a resource production base to a diverse economic base. The largest growth in the next few years is projected to be in professional services. (California Department of Transportation, 2017; DNCO, 2019)

CULTURE (General)

As a rural community enveloped in public land, Del Norte County residents generally enjoy a slower pace of life. Many residents have close ties with the land, either working with it professionally in fishing, agriculture, or land stewardship, or recreationally. There is a small but vibrant local arts scene that is supported by theatre productions, Poetry Out Loud performances, art galleries, public art displays, and farmers markets. The music scene includes many artists – local, regional, national, and international. Farm-to-table foods are embraced and include backyard gardens, ranches, community gardens, farmers markets, and commercial agriculture. The community enjoys many events throughout the year such as the Klamath Salmon Festival, Fourth of July festivities, Del Norte County Fair, Sea Cruise, Festival of Trees, and more. Pelican Bay State Prison is also heavily influential, as substantial numbers of residents either work at the prison or are related to those incarcerated.

HISTORY AND CULTURE OF MAJOR ETHNIC SUBCULTURE GROUPS

Indigenous

Locally, the two predominant Indigenous cultures are the Tolowa and Yurok peoples. Traditionally, they were hunter-gatherers, with seed collection becoming widespread around 9,000 BCE. Due to the local abundance of food, local tribes rarely developed agriculture or tilled the soil. The Indigenous people practiced various forms of sophisticated forest gardening in the forests, grasslands, mixed woodlands, and wetlands to ensure availability of food and medicine plants. They controlled fire on a regional scale to create a low-intensity fire ecology; this prevented larger, catastrophic fires and sustained a low-density "wild" agriculture in loose rotation. By burning underbrush and grass, the Natives revitalized patches of land and provided fresh shoots to attract food animals. A form of fire-stick farming was used to clear areas of old growth to encourage new in a repeated cycle - a permaculture.

Historically and today, basket-making and regalia are important parts of tangible culture. Intangible culture is marked by ceremonies that mark important life events such as renewal, coming of age, and hunting and gathering seasons. Natural heritage of importance includes elk, deer, acorns, berries, salmon, seals, sea lions and more. Family ties are strong, and individuals can often trace extended familial connections.

Mass genocide and assimilation efforts significantly impacted native culture through loss of traditional knowledge such as language, skill sets, and ceremonial practices. Local tribes are working diligently today to retain and/or restore their culture with language programs, reintroduction of native species, traditional fire mitigation practices, resource use, and other efforts.

Despite some commonalities, each tribe is ethnically, culturally, and linguistically unique. Information about each of the federally recognized tribes with land located within Del Norte County's borders is provided as Figure 8. This information is taken directly from tribal websites or submissions.

Figure 7: California Indian Pre-contact Tribal Territories. Source: http://www.mip.berkeley.edu/cilc_images/bibs/maps/tribemap.gif

Elk Valley Rancheria

Submitted by Catherine Buchannan, Environmental Services Director, Elk Valley Rancheria

The Elk Valley Rancheria (EVR), California is an underserved federally recognized Indian Tribe located within the USEPA Region 9 geographic area, comprised of the Tolowa and Yurok people. The EVR is located in Del Norte County, California (the "County"). The County is California's northern-most county on the Pacific coast and is approximately 1,129 square miles in size. The population is 6,628, the median

household income is $33,347, per capita income is $11,237, and poverty rate is 24.8%. (Census Bureau estimates April 2020)

The largest and only incorporated city is Crescent City, population 6,628. The EVR is located approximately one mile away from Crescent City and is comprised of approximately 400 acres of land held in trust by the U.S. In addition, the Tribe owns approximately 40 acres in fee status within the communities of Crescent City, Smith River, and Gasquet.

The total population of the County is approximately 27,212, equating to nearly 23 people per square mile. Approximately 80% of the land in the County is publicly owned and includes the Redwood State and National Parks, which borders some of the Tribe's trust lands, and the Smith River National Recreation Area, part of the Six Rivers National Forest. All of these public lands are located in the Tribe's ancestral territory.

In the 1950s, the Tribe fell prey to policies (federal and state) that were in line with the United States Congress Indian Termination Policy of the 1940s to mid 1960s, which sought to strip the American Indians of their Tribes' identities and sovereignty. The termination policy attempted assimilation of the American Indian populations into the urban areas. To entice the Tribes to agree to the termination, the "Congress [promised improved infrastructure] and vocational schools before the termination would become effective." During the redistribution of tribal lands and assets, the federal government failed to live up to the treaty agreements and left the Tribe impoverished and destitute.

The United States Congress California Rancheria Termination Act of 1958 deliberately targeted over 40 tribes for termination, with the EVR being one of the tribes. The majority of the members of the Indian communities were notified of the termination through a single notice posted on the EVR for 30 days. Through the planned lack of communication, the members who did not directly reside on the EVR were unaware of the sudden jurisdictional changes of lands and persons that had come under state governance and were no longer eligible for federal services. Being ineligible for federal services meant they could not ask for assistance from the federal government to assist in paying the new state taxes or for any other services. The Tribes faced economic devastation.

A lawsuit was brought against the federal government in 1979 for failing to live up to the promises of sound infrastructure that would provide drinking water, wastewater treatment, roads, schools, and etc. "Tillie Hardwick, a Pomo Indian woman, led a class action lawsuit against the United States government on behalf of 16 illegally terminated Rancherias." The EVR was a member of that action.

In 1983, a Federal District Court judge ruled on this lawsuit, referred to as the "Tillie Hardwick Case," restoring the sovereign rights of the Tribe, among other groups, with the same status as they possessed prior to the California Rancheria Act.

Since the 1983 court ruling, the Tribe has initiated actions to reestablish a viable tribal community, resume full governmental authority, and actively pursue its primary goal of achieving economic self-sufficiency, which includes restoration of the various ecosystems (prairie, forest, top of banks, wetlands) of the EVR. Restoration activities are necessary to reestablish their natural food resources for the health of the Tribe and to be good environmental stewards of the land. The Tribe is governed by the EVR California Tribal Council. Currently, tribal membership stands at 80 members. The median age is 62.5 years. There are Iraq and Vietnam veterans who have been exposed to fine dust particulates and Agent

Orange, respectively. In addition to tribal members, there are nonmember Native American Indian and non-native populations that reside within the Reservation boundaries.

Resighini Rancheria

Taken from "Who We Are" at http://resighinirancheria.com/who-we-are/

Our home since noohl hee-kon

The Tribal Citizens of the Resighini Rancheria remain on the lands and waters where our ancestors have survived since noohl hee-kon (the beginning). This includes the lower Klamath River and tributary watersheds, high country, coast and lagoons along the Pacific Ocean, and the ocean off this coastline west to the horizon. Our identity and cultural lifeways are inextricably tied to this place. Here, our ancestors resided in numerous villages and lived from what the earth provided. Each village has its own geographical boundaries as well as members and descendants with traditional ownership to certain places, such as fishing holes, mussel rocks, and acorn gathering areas

With this traditional ownership comes the responsibility to properly care for these places and practice reciprocity. Our tribal citizens participate by making regalia and/or participating in the traditional ceremonies known as the Brush Dance held yearly, and the Jump Dance, Boat Dance, and White Deerskin Dances held every two years at sacred areas.

The coming invasion and broken treaties

With the onset of non-native settlement in 1849 and the establishment of the State of California the following year, the lives of our people were forever disrupted. Gold in the Klamath, Trinity, and Salmon Rivers brought an influx of non-native settlers to the region, eager to remove us from our homelands by any means. Governmental policies and actions by settlers and militias targeted to exterminate, colonize, corral, and ultimately attempted to remove us from our homelands. Eighteen treaties were negotiated in California, including one with the "Pohlik or Lower Klamath River Tribe;" however, none of the treaties were ratified by the United States Senate.

In 1855, President Pierce established the Klamath River Reservation (Klamath River Military Reserve) by Executive Order, which included one mile on each side of the Klamath River from the mouth upriver 20 miles. The headquarters for the Klamath River Reservation was the Waukell Agency, located on the same river flat as the present-day Resighini Rancheria. Waukell Agency, along with Fort Terwar, located across the river, were lost in a flood event seven years following reservation establishment.

Consolidation of reservations in California

In 1864, the United States Congress passed a law mandating only four reservations in California. To address the status of the Klamath River Reservation, President Harrison enacted an Executive Order in 1891 that enlarged the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to include the Klamath River Reservation and Connecting Strip (known as the "Extension" or "Addition"). The following year, Congress initiated disposition and sale of lands of the former Klamath River Reservation

Several of our ancestors were granted allotments on the Extension, and there were Indian allotments and homesteads made on the land encompassing present-day Resighini Rancheria tribal lands. Through several purchases, Augusta "Gus" Ressighini eventually acquired the homestead land on Waukell Flat.

The Indian Reorganization Act

Under the authority of Section 5 of the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934 (25 USC Section 465), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized "…to acquire through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, any interest in lands, water rights, or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations including trust or otherwise restricted allotments whether the allottees are living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians." As part of the Hoopa Valley 1937 contractual land acquisition project effort within the Bureau of Indian Affairs Hoopa Agency, the United States purchased 228 acres of land on the lower Klamath River in 1938.

The land on Waukell Flat, was purchased from Gus Ressighini, the landowner at the time. The intent of the land purchase was to provide trust land for Indigenous people residing on the Klamath River and coast in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties who did not own an allotment at the time. Several Yurok families moved downriver to take up residence and, in 1939, the Resighini Rancheria was formally proclaimed an Indian Reservation.

Historic floods and continued perseverance

Being located on the Klamath River floodplain has been challenging, being inundated with several significant flood events. Flood events in 1955 and 1964 were record-breaking historic events, the latter of which washed all residences and structures away on the Rancheria as well as the majority of river towns throughout the region. Despite this, families slowly began returning to the Rancheria to rebuild, and in 1975, several people residing and affiliated with the Resighini Rancheria stood together and formally created a nontraditional form of government with a constitution to more effectively interact with the U.S. government.

The Tribe was named the Coast Indian Community of Yurok Indians of the Resighini Rancheria. The Tribe began to establish housing, community, and small economic development ventures on the reservation as well as to build the tribal governmental operations and services. Tribal citizens continued to practice traditional fishing, hunting, and gathering activities both on tribal land and at our usual and accustomed places throughout our ancestral territory. Fishing on the Klamath River and small tributaries, hunting and gathering from the mountains, and fishing and gathering from the coast continued to occur.

Our new neighbors

As the Coastal Indian Community of Yurok Indians of the Resighini Rancheria continued to grow tribal governmental operations, Congress passed the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act (HYSA) in 1988. The HYSA effectively spilt the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation into two reservations, creating the Yurok Reservation and requiring the establishment of the new federally recognized Yurok Tribe to govern said reservation. This meant the new Yurok Reservation now surrounded the Resighini Rancheria. The HYSA also required that, as a Tribe of "historic Yurok origin", the Coast Indian Community of Yurok Indians of the Resighini Rancheria had to vote on whether they wanted to merge with the new Yurok Tribe or maintain their distinct sovereign status as a federally recognized Tribe.

Resighini Rancheria citizens voted to stay a distinct Tribe, which meant maintaining our federal recognition status; reservation trust land; government-to-government relationship with the United States; water, fishing, mineral, hunting and other rights and trust resources; assets we had developed; and retaining a more traditionally sized tribal government (i.e., village comprised of a couple of main families).

Our story continues

In 1998, the General Council of the Rancheria voted to change the name of the tribal government to simply Resighini Rancheria. Just the year prior, as well as in 2017, the Rancheria was inundated again with flood waters that heavily impacted tribal buildings. During the 2000s, the Tribe acquired several adjacent parcels, which expanded tribally owned lands to over 450 acres. The Tribe will continue to seek to build capacity to serve the needs of our tribal citizens and govern within our territory.

Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation

The Tolowa (Taa-laa-wa Dee-ni') Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation archives located at https://www.tolowa-nsn.gov/35/About-Us (updated 2023)

With the Pacific Ocean to the west, the majestic ancient Redwood Forest to the east, and the streams filled with salmon, the home of the Tolowa is truly one of the most beautiful places on Earth. The tallest trees on Earth, the K'vsh-chu (Redwood), and runs of lhuk (salmon) are so awe-inspiring, they play a powerful role in Tolowa worldview and religion.

The Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (formerly known as Smith River Rancheria) is a Federally Recognized Sovereign Nation governed under an elected tribal council. Their government headquarters are located in Smith River, California.

Taa-laa-waa-dvn (Tolowa ancestral territory) encompasses over 100 miles of coastal shoreline along the Pacific Ocean, approximately 2.87 million square acres of land, and an undefined acreage of marine waters in northern California and southern Oregon. As stated in the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation Constitution, the aboriginal territory of the Nation encompasses the area, "of Wilson Creek to the South, the Sixes River to the North, East to the Applegate watershed in the Coastal Range, and West to the Pacific Ocean horizon, all sea stacks including Point St. George Lighthouse, and all usual and accustomed places." These "lands constitute our place of origin and our continued habitation and occupancy, demonstrated by the ancestral villages of our people within these boundaries. Yan'-daa-k'vt (Yontocket) is the spiritual center of the Nation, and Xaa-wan'-k'wvt (Howonquet) is the seat of the Tolowa government" (Article I, Section 1). Taa-laa-waa-dvn roughly covers what are today Curry, Josephine, and Del Norte Counties. The Dee-ni' population at one time exceeded 10,000. Tribal neighbors include the Coquille and Umpqua to the north, Takelma, Shasta, and Karuk to the east, and the Yurok to the south.

Yan'-daa-k'vt (Yontocket) located at the mouth of the Smith River is the Dee-ni' place of Genesis. The Dee-ni' Waa-tr'vslh-'a~ (Religion) centers around the act of Genesis, the K'vsh-chuu-lhk'i (White-Redwood), and the Nee-dash (World-Renewal) Ceremony. At Yan'-daa-k'vt, the Creators completed Creation, set forth life, the first human beings, and prescribed the laws for life. The Dee-ni' and their neighbors made an annual pilgrimage to attend the 10-day Nee-dash Ceremony to participate in the remaking of the universe. Srxii-yvlh-'a (Baby-Sender) foretold that the Dee-ni' would expand across the land and become different people speaking unique languages.

The Dee-ni' come from the pool of life of Yvtlh-xay (Daylight), their father before birth upon the sacred Nvn-nvst-'a~ (Earth), their mother. The mountain ridges and peaks are the Dee-ni' temples for prayer and meditation. The Tr'vm-dan' (Early) Dee-ni' practiced the Xuu-cha~ (Sacred) Way of life; they knew everything in the universe has a place in creation, a spirit, and is sacred. They prayed daily at dawn before they bathed and dusk before they retired for the night. They made an offering and sang for each animal,

fruit, and herb taken in its season and purpose. The Dee-ni' understand that after death they will travel to live with their ancestors, the Yaa-me' Dee-ni' (Sky People).

The Dee-ni' names for themselves are the Xvsh (human-being) or Dee-ni'. Dee-ni' means to be a citizen of a yvtlh-'i~ (polity). The ancient Dee-ni' Taa-laa-waa-dvn was divided into governance yvtlh-'i~. In the case here, the name Taa-laa-wa Dee-ni' describes them as citizens of the Taa-laa-waa-dvn. The name Taa-laa-welh (Taa-laa-wa) was applied to the Tolowa Dee-ni' from the Yurok (Klamath-River-People). Taa-laa-welh is the Yurok name for the most important village, Yan'-daa-k'vt. In all, there are more than 28 various names by which the Dee-ni' have been documented by anthropologists, linguists, and the federal government.

After the invasion of the Natlh-mii~-t'i (Of-the Sword or Whiteman), outsiders mistakenly interpreted these yvtlh-'i~ to label the Dee-ni' as separate tribes, although, the Dee-ni' were the same people who shared a common language and Center-of-the-World, Yan'-daa-k'vt. Other names by which Dee-ni' are known include Chit-xu (Chetco) and T'uu-du'-ni' (Tututni). These names are Dee-ni' words for two principal villages located within the Chetco and Rogue River yvtlh-'i~, respectively.

The Dee-ni' language is a member of the Na-Dené (formerly known as Athabaskan) language family. These languages are spoken from western Alaska and central Canada and south to the Rio Grande. Fellow Dee-ni' who speak Na-Dené include the Apache, Haida, Koyukon, Hupa, Ahtna, Navaho, Tlingit, and Wailaki.

By use of the rivers, sea, and land, the Dee-ni' produced a rich and highly developed culture. Salmon, whale, seal, clams, deer, elk, eggs, and duck provided a diet rich in protein. Acorns, berries, seaweed, and vegetables supplied them with carbohydrates. Traditional mvn' (homes) were rectangular single-ridge gable-roofed structures built into the ground from redwood, cedar and pine timbers and planks. Mvn' unearthed by archeologist at Xaa-yuu-chit (Hiouchi), California in 2003 have been carbon dated conservatively between 6,000 – 8,000 years B.C.E. The Dee-ni' traveled by foot and in canoes carved and seared from k'vsh-chu on streams, lagoons, bays and at sea. Some of their sea-going canoes measured up to 42 feet long and eight feet wide and were capable of transporting five tons of cargo.

Tr'vt (money) leveled-up all forms of social, spiritual, and legal disputes and completed economic transactions. Tr'vt used by Dee-ni' were formalized units of ten dentalia shell strands. Tr'vt arrived from southern Alaska and Canada along with a vast trade system. Valuable items also arrived from the interior and southern trade routes. These items included obsidian blades, sea lion tusks, woodpecker top knots, clamshell heishi, pine nut beads, abalone shell necklaces, and juniper seed beads and ceremonial regalia. All legal disputes such, as war, murder, and insults, were resolved with tr'vt and other valuable items at courts held by the xvsh-xay-yu' (headmen) and the k'wee-shvt-naa-gha (mediators).

Through these long-established laws, society achieved lhee-wi (balance). At times, lhee-wi was achieved by execution of the guilty. In some cases, human beings were moved into ch'ee-na'sr-yu' (slavery) to level-up a dispute. These laws and principles were enforced by the mii~-xvsh-xay (bosses). The mii~-xvsh-xay were the sub-headmen who were well trained in combat and loyal to the xvsh-xay-yu' of their yvtlh-'i~.

Some original trading contacts with the Spanish and Russian Natlh-mii~-t'i resulted in the death of Dee-ni' from their many diseases. The explorer Jedediah Smith passed through the Taa-laa-waa-dvn in 1928 and honored himself by naming a Dee-ni' river the "Smith's River." Then gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848 that brought a horde of 300,000 aggressive gold-seeking invaders to the west coast. The greed for

gold rushed California into statehood on September 9, 1850, which started the next chapter of the American Holocaust and the organized destruction of the Dee-ni'. The California Indian population plummeted from 150,000 in 1848 to 30,000 in just twelve years.

Following the practices of the Spanish, the Act for the Government and Protection of Indians was enacted on April 22, 1850, at the First California State Constitutional Convention. The act was an Indian slavery law. Indians of all ages could be indentured or apprenticed to any white citizen for a period of involuntary servitude averaging terms of 16 years. The Indian slave brought in from $50 to $250 each. It was legal to murder the Indian parents and sequester their children for sale into slavery. The act was not repealed until 1863, although the practice continued for decades.

With the imposition of a line at the 42nd Parallel dividing the State of California and the Oregon Territory, the Taa-laa-waa-dvn was broken in two parts. The Taa-laa-waa-dvn was further colonized with its division into four county governments as follows: Coos County in 1853, Curry County in 1855, Josephine County in 1856, and Del Norte County in 1857. The Oregon Territory would not join statehood until 1859.

The Dee-ni' Holocaust began in California in 1851. On September 20, 1848, the first governor, Peter Burnett, followed by Governor John McDougal of California, sponsored the California Holocaust with Burnett's campaign, "*That a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the two races until the Indian race becomes extinct*..." and with the appropriation of $1,400,000.00 dollars to pay vigilantes to destroy them. The California Holocaust spread to the Rouge River in the Oregon Territory from Yreka California. In 1853, The Yreka Herald reported; "*We hope that the Government will render such aid as will enable the citizens of the north to carry on a war of extermination until the last redskin of these tribes had been killed. Extermination is no longer a question of time - the time has arrived, the work has commenced and let the first man who says treaty or peace be regarded as a traitor*."

The expansion was organized by mercenaries at Jacksonville Oregon, with their slogan, "*The only good Indian is a dead one*", that rang across the land. The mercenaries raked life in the Rogue Valley and moved on to all of the rivers flowing into the Pacific and then to include the entire seaboard back to California. The mii~-xvsh-xay suffered huge casualties defending the Dee-ni'. The population plummeted from thousands of individuals to a mere few hundreds. The Dee-ni' Holocaust ended at the mouth of the Smith's River in 1856 with the execution of Xvsh-xay-yu' leading the resistance. And thus began, the Ethnic Cleansing of the Dee-ni'.

The surviving Dee-ni' populous was divided at the State line of California and the Oregon Territory and was driven onto separate concentration camps. Dee-ni' were detained on military concentration camps at the Klamath River Reservation and Wilson Creek in California. These Dee-ni' were re-named the Smith River, Lagoon and Tolowa, to include a few. Dee-ni' married to pioneers managed to remain in the Oregon Territory at locations like Agness, Gold Beach, Harbor, and Port Orford. 1,834 Dee-ni' were driven far north of the Taa-laa-waa-dvn and imprisoned in a foreign land. The Dee-ni' were imprisoned on the Coast Reservation in the Siletz Valley to live with multiple Non-Dee-ni' Tribes in Penutian speaking country. The Federal Government re-named these Dee-ni' in general, the Chetco and Tututni among other names. Several ratified and un-ratified treaties were negotiated during the Dee-ni' Holocaust. The Xaa-wan'-k'wvt (How-on-quet) Peace Treaty negotiated by Xvsh-xay-yu' K'ay-lish, Headman Yu'-xaa-svlh and Headman K'us-t'uu-t'I in 1855 on the Smith's River allowed an enduring number of Dee-ni' to remain in the Taa-laa-waa-dvn in California while facing Ethnic Cleansing. For the next fifty (50) years the predators of the Dee-

ni' were never charged or brought to justice for their murder, bludgeoning, poisoning, kidnapping and rape of the Dee-ni'. The scalping of the Dee-ni' continued.

Towns and cities across the state offered rewards from five dollars for a severed head to 25 cents for a scalp. Dee-ni' scalps were taken and sold to the State through 1895. In this face of adversity, the Dee-ni' endured.

The Dee-ni' rebuilt their lives from the ashes of the burned ruins that included Cushing Creek, Elk Creek, Crescent City, Gasquet, Hiouchi, Lake Earl, Nii~-lii~-chvn-dvn, Pebble Beach, Srdvn-das-'a~ (The-Island), Yan'-daa-k'vt, Smith River and Wagon Wheel. They returned to hold ceremonies upon the plank floors in charred remains of their once great named Dance Houses.

The 17,000 acre Smith's River Reservation was established in 1862 honoring the promises made under the Xaa-wan'-k'wvt Peace Treaty and the flooding of Fort Terwer. In 1868, the valuable lands of the Smith's River Reservation were abandoned by the U.S. Government following the death of Xvsh-xay-yu' K'ay-lish in 1866 and for the benefit of the insatiable settlers of the Smith's River Valley. The Dee-ni' again became landless in their own land and many were driven to the Camp Gaston concentration camp on the Hoopa Valley Reservation. Yet again, some Dee-ni' managed to hide out in the Taa-laa-waa-dvn while others escaped Camp Gaston and illegally returned home.

During the 1880s several Dee-ni' received scattered Public Domain Trust Allotments across the Taa-laa-waa-dvn. The Dawes Act of 1887 was designed to break up the Indian lands on the reservations. The act allowed Natlh-mii~-t'i to homestead Indian lands for free. The purpose of the act was to force assimilation and acculturation upon the Indians to "*civilize*" them. Once the reservation lands were busted up, the Dee-ni' were allowed to legally leave their concentration camps in California and Oregon in 1902. More Dee-ni' moved out and returned to the Taa-laa-waa-dvn. The Natlh-mii~-t'i complained that the Dee-ni' were returning to their "*former haunts*" and needed to be dealt with. This dilemma further divided the homesteaders and the need for the indigenous Dee-ni' to seek out an existence. The Rancheria reservation system was created in California following the Spanish Large-Land-Grant Rancho system where Small-Land-Grants or Rancherias were set aside on their Ranchos for their Indians slaves to live on.

Under the Landless California Indians Act of 1906, the 160 acre Smith River Rancheria was finalized for the use of the Dee-ni' in 1908. The small size of the land provided only some Dee-ni' parcels of Assignment Land, leaving the rest to fend for themselves. As the final solution, the federal government forced Termination upon the Dee-ni' in 1960. Termination split up the Dee-ni' land base and dissolved the Dee-ni' Government for the next 23 years. This action left only one Dee-ni' Land Allotment of 1881 in Trust at Nii~-lii~-chvn-dvn on the Smith River. In 1983, the Tillie Hardwick Case reversed federal termination and restored the Tolowa Dee-ni' and federal government relationship under the tribal government of the Smith River Rancheria.

The Nation built tenets in their constitution that provide for the Dee-ni' to enroll under three standards. The modern Tolowa Dee-ni' population has reached over 1,900 citizens. As an outcome of the removals to the concentration camps during the Dee-ni' Holocaust, today, hundreds of Dee-ni' descendants are enrolled with other tribes throughout the Northwest.

The survivance of the Tolowa Dee-ni', their language and religion that have endured the firestorm of European and American contact, their obliteration and their subjugation, remains a miracle. Despite the

fact that the Dee-ni' Holocaust ripped their social fabric apart by genocide, the colonization of their land, ethnic cleansing, removal, and by the depletion of their resources, the Dee-ni' continue to rebuild their Nation. To meet the ravages of post-traumatic stress disorder thrust upon them by the forced acculturation, the boarding school experience, the religious prohibition, the sterilization, and finally by termination, the Tolowa Dee-ni' remain unbroken and work to mend the wounds left behind.

Living in their ancient ancestral home of Genesis with the k'vsh-chu and lhuk, the Tolowa Dee-ni' continue to pursue a livelihood. The Tolowa Dee-ni' support education, language, and health; continue ceremony and procure food; acquire land and art; pursue economic development and social programs; and defend sovereignty to meet the terms set forth in their mission statement: *To exert and protect the inherent sovereignty endowed upon the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation to promote our tribal identity and the wellbeing of our people, community, and environment by building a strong foundation, managing resources, and perpetuating our cultural lifeways and legacy.*

Yurok Tribe

Taken from https://www.yuroktribe.org/our-history

Our world began long before non-Indian exploration and settlement occurred in our area.

At one time, our people lived in over 50 villages throughout our ancestral territory. The laws, health and spirituality of our people were untouched by non-Indians.

Culturally, our people are known as great fishermen, eelers, basket weavers, canoe makers, storytellers, singers, dancers, healers, and strong medicine people. Before we were given the name "Yurok," we referred to ourselves and others in our area using our Indian language. When we refer to ourselves, we say Oohl, meaning Indian people. When we reference people from down river on the Klamath, we call them Pue-lik-lo' (Down River Indian); those on the upper Klamath and Trinity are Pey-cheek-lo' (Up River Indian) and on the coast Ner-'er-ner' (Coast Indian). The Klamath-Trinity River is the lifeline of our people, because the majority of the food supply, like ney-puy (salmon), Kaa-ka (sturgeon), and kwor-ror (candlefish) are offered to us from these rivers.

Also important to our people are the foods which are offered from the ocean and inland areas such as pee-ee (mussels), chey-gel' (seaweed), woo-mehl (acorns), puuek (deer), mey-weehl (elk), ley-chehl (berries), and wey-yok-seep (teas). These foods are essential to our people's health, wellness, and religious ceremonies. Our way was never to overharvest and to always ensure sustainability of our food supply for future generations.

Our traditional family homes and sweathouses are made from fallen keehl (redwood trees), which are then cut into redwood boards. Before contact, it was common for every village to have several family homes and sweathouses. Today, only a small number of villages with traditional family homes and sweathouses remain intact. Our traditional stories teach us that the redwood trees are sacred living beings. Although we use them in our homes and canoes, we also respect redwood trees, because they stand as guardians over our sacred places. The yoch (canoe) makers are recognized for their intuitive craftsmanship. The primary functions of the canoes are to get people up and down the river and for ocean travel. The canoe is also very important to the White Deerskin Dance, a ceremony recently rejuvenated. The canoes are used to transport dancers and ceremonial people.

The traditional money used by Yurok people is terk-term (dentalia shell), which is a shell harvested from the ocean. The dentalia used on necklaces are most often used in traditional ceremonies, such as the u pyue-wes (White Deerskin Dance), woo-neek-we-ley-goo (Jump Dance), and mey-lee (Brush Dance). It was standard years ago to use dentalia to settle debts, pay dowry, and purchase large or small items needed by individuals or families. Tattoos on men's arms measured the length of the dentalia.

The Yurok Tribe is currently the largest tribe in California, with more than 5,000 enrolled members. The Tribe provides numerous services to the local community and membership with its more than 200 employees. The Tribe's major initiatives include: the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act, dam removal, natural resources protection, sustainable economic development enterprises, and land acquisition.

Hispanic

There is considerable diversity in Del Norte County's Hispanic culture, but some themes are prevalent. As a traditionally collectivist society, individuals often put community and family needs above their own. Trust is very important to relationships, and people look to one another for advice and assistance. Traditional health practices, such as home remedies, are commonly used. Traditional foods are also common, and Del Norte County enjoys many Mexican restaurants and roadside fruit stands. Family members may own and run businesses together and enjoy spending time together in the evenings or on weekends. Participation in sports such as soccer or softball is a pastime appreciated by many.

Hmong

The Asian Hmong culture is agrarian, like many cultures in Indochina, with religious beliefs based in animism, including the use of shamans for guidance, healing, and other ceremonies. Hmong culture emphasizes relationships between relatives and members of clans, with respect for elders and strong families. Remembering ancestors and traditional ways is important, and many efforts are made to preserve traditional ways and to keep the memory of the accomplishments and suffering of ancestors. Elaborate Hmong quilts or "flower cloths" (bandao or "paj ntaub" in Hmong) are one example of Hmong art that conveys stories from the past.

Hmong refugees in the U.S. can sometimes struggle in adjusting or adapting to widespread American customs, business practices, and hegemonic norms, though the rising generation of youth have assimilated much of American culture, even at the risk of losing touch with their heritage. For the older generation, adopting the new ways has been painful. The language is a great barrier to the elderly, many of whom have had no schooling and had no reading skills prior to coming to the U.S. Simple things like going to a store or walking through town can be terrifying experiences for the elderly. (Lindsay, n.d.)

Other

There are numerous other cultural subsets within Del Norte, each contributing to the diversity of the community.

Appendix M: Del Norte County Timeline

Date	Event
---	Indigenous populations inhabit the region since time immemorial.
1500s	The first visit to the region by Spanish explorers.
1700	Last Cascadia earthquake and subsequent tsunami. Indigenous populations up and down the coast pass down information about the event through oral storytelling for generations.
Early 1700s	Arrival of Spanish explorers Don Bruno de Heceta and Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Cuadra.
Early 1800s	Arrival of the first American ship to the region and beginning of trade.
1828	Jedediah Smith arrives on an expedition to the region, resulting in increased attention by other trappers and explorers.
1849	Gold is discovered at Gold Bluffs and Orleans.
1850s	Genocide-massacres and diseases of explorers and settlers on the Indigenous population result in 75-95% loss of life in North Coast Indigenous populations.
Early 1850s	The Gold Rush takes place in Northern California.
1850	The State of California is established.
1851	Treaties are negotiated with various Indian tribes of California, including the Pohlik or Lower Klamath River Tribe. The treaties are never ratified.
1853	Tolowa Indians are imprisoned on Battery Point Island in Crescent City.
1853	Taa-'at-dvn (Crescent City) Massacre.
1853	The Yan'-daa-k'vt Massacre near the mouth of the Smith River takes place and is the second largest recorded single mass killing of Indigenous people in American history. It is estimated that 450 perished in this incident.
1853	Seventy Tolowa Indians are massacred, and the Tolowa village of Xaa-wan'-k'wvt is burned down.
1854	Crescent City is incorporated and remains to this day the only incorporated community within the county.
1854-55	A posse of White settlers massacre an estimated 65–150 Tolowa Indians at 'Ee-chuu-le', their village near Lake Earl.

1855	Xaa-wan'-kwvt Peace Treaty of the Smith River Indians is negotiated and signed.
1855	A revolt takes place by the "Red Cap Indians" – a mix of tribal groups banded together to fight settlers.
1855	An executive order creates the Klamath River Reservation. The Waukell Agency is established.
Late 1850s	Fort Terwer is established, and Western education is imposed on Indigenous youth at the Fort and at the Waukell Agency.
1856	Battery Point Lighthouse is completed and begins service.
1857	Del Norte County is established.
1861	A large flood washes away establishments at Fort Terwer and the Waukell Agency.
1862	May 3 – The Smith River Reservation is established.
1862	June 13 – Camp Lincoln is established.
1864	April 8 – U.S. Congress passes the Four Reservations Act, allowing for four Indian reservations in California.
1865	The wreck of the ship Brother Jonathan results in the loss of over 200 lives in rock-strewn storm-tossed waters off Point St. George and leads to the establishment of America's most expensive lighthouse.
1867	The Hoopa Valley Reservation is established.
1868	July 27 – The Smith's River Reservation is abandoned.
1870	Lumber industry in Del Norte begins with the construction of a sawmill at Lake Earl by what would become the Crescent City Mill & Transportation Company.
1876	Canneries operated by non-natives are established on the mouth of the Klamath River.
1881 – 1886	Gasquet Toll Road is built by Chinese American laborers.
1886	Chinese are expelled from Crescent City following growing conflict and racism.
1887	Dawes Act or the Severability Act is enacted. The purpose of the act was to force assimilation and acculturation upon the Indians to "civilize" them.
1891	An executive order enlarges the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to include the Klamath River Reservation and connecting strip.
1891	Pt. St. George Lighthouse is completed and begins service.

1892	U.S. Congress passes an act allowing for the disposition and sale of lands of the former Klamath River Reservation; several Indian allotments are granted.
Late 1800s	Local Indigenous youth are sent to boarding schools in Chemawa in Oregon and Sherman Institute in Riverside, California.
Early 1900s	The Yurok language is almost extinct.
1908	Under the Landless California Indians Act of 1906, the 160-acre Smith River Rancheria (later known as the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation) is established.
1918	The Save the Redwoods League is established.
1920s	The Bureau of Indian Affairs health program imposes sterilization amongst Indigenous women.
1923	The Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles Burke imposes a Religion Prohibition, abolishing the religious freedoms of Indigenous peoples.
1924	Indigenous people are granted US Citizenship.
1920 – 1960	Save the Redwoods League purchases over 100,000 acres of redwood forest. The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) creates Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, and Humboldt Redwoods State Park with these lands.
1934	The Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) is established, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior "…to acquire through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, any interest in lands, water rights, or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations including trust or otherwise restricted allotments whether the allottees are living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians."
1938	U.S. purchases land from Augusta (Gus) Resighini. Certain Yurok families begin taking up residence on Rancheria.
1939	The Coast Indian Community is proclaimed an Indian Reservation by secretarial order.
1950	Joe Sierka of Smith River purchases a yacht from the Navy and pulls it up onto dry land, creating Ship A Shore Resort.
1951	The Del Norte Historical Society is established – now a 501(c)3 nonprofit.
1951	There are 55 lumber mills working within the county.
1953	The federal government imposes Public Law 280.
1955	There is historic flooding on the Klamath River.
1958	The United States Congress passes the California Rancheria Termination Act.

1958	The Smith River Rancheria is terminated. The Tolowa establishes the Del Norte Indian Welfare Association, challenging termination, and continuing self-governance.
1964	A tsunami resulting from the Alaska Earthquake, cresting at nearly 21 feet, slams into downtown Crescent City, killing 11 people and devastating 29 city blocks. (DR-169-CA*)
1964	A historic flood destroys many towns in Del Norte County, including most of the homes on the Coast Indian Community of the Resighini Rancheria. (DR-183-CA*)
1966	Severe storms and flooding impact Del Norte County. (DR-212-CA*)
1968	Redwood National Park is established placing 58,000 acres in the care of the National Park Service (NPS).
1969	The Del Norte Indian Welfare Association establishes the Tolowa Dee-ni' Language Program at Del Norte High School and sponsors the creation of California Indian Day.
1970	Camp Lincoln adds to the National Register of Historic Places. (#70000926)
1972	Severe storms and flooding impact Del Norte County. (DR-329-CA*)
1973	The Nelechundun Business Council is formed on the unterminated lands of the Jane Hostatlas Allotment at Nii~-lii~-chvn-dvn near Fort Dick.
1973	Yan'-daa-k'vt Historic District is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#73000400)
1974	Citizens Dock is completed with tackle shops, a marine gas station, boat repair shops, and launch facilities.
1974	Old Requa (also known as Rekwoi) is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#74000509)
1975	The Constitution and Bylaws of the Coast Indian Community are approved.
1975 – 1980	Hmong arrive in California as refugees due to their cooperation with the Central Intelligence Agency operatives in northern Laos during the Vietnam War.
1976	The Tolowa Dee-ni' World Renewal Ceremony, Naa-yvlh-sri Nee-dash, returns as an open unfettered ceremony at the village of Nii~-lii~-chvn-dvn.
1975	Point St. George Site (also known as Taa-ghii~-'a~) is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#76000481)
1977	Endert's Beach Archeological Sites (also known as Shin-yvslh-sri~ and Lht'vsr-me') is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#77000121)
1977	O'Men Village Site (also known as Daa-ghetlh-ts'a') is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#77000120)

1978	Redwood National Park purchases 10,000 acres from logging companies, significantly expanding the Parks. The same year, President Jimmy Carter signs into law the addition of 48,000 acres to Redwood National Park.
1978	The Klamath Salmon War begins after the State of California imposes a ban on sports and Indian fishing in the Klamath River estuary.
1978	Radar Station B-71 (also known as the Klamath Ranger Station or Trinidad Radar Station) is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#78000282)
1979	Redwood Highway (also known as California State Highway #1) is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#79000253)
1980	Redwood National Park becomes a UNESCO World Heritage site.
1981	The Del Norte Association for Cultural Awareness is established as a 501(c)3 nonprofit
1981	The Smith River and Klamath Rivers are added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
1983	Coastal storms, flooding, and landslides impact Del Norte County. (DR-677-CA*)
1983	Tillie Hardwick Case rules in favor of the plaintiffs and is instrumental in reversing the California Indian Rancheria termination policy of the U.S. government. The Tolowa Status Clarification project examines the federal status of the Tolowa Dee-ni' and submits the petition for Tolowa Federal Acknowledgement. The Tolowa Dee-ni' regain Federal Trust status.
1983	Crescent City Lighthouse (also known as Battery Point Lighthouse) is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#83001177)
1984	The Jump Dance returns to Pek-won.
1986	Severe storms and flooding impact Del Norte County. (DR-758-CA*)
1987	The Tolowa Dee-ni' reestablish their tribal government at Smith River Rancheria.
1988	The Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act (HYSA) splits the Hoopa Reservation to create the Yurok Reservation and the Yurok Tribe.
Late 1980s	The War Dance and Brush Dances are reestablished.
1992	A 7.2 earthquake occurs in Cape Mendocino, and the subsequent tsunami impacts Del Norte with 14 inch and 21 inch waves arriving just north of Crescent City. (DR-943-CA*)
1993	The Brother Johnathan shipwreck is located.
1993	Mvs-yee-se'-ne Tolowa Village and Cultural Landscape Property is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#93001109)

1993	St. George Reef Light Station is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#93001373)
1994	NPS and the CDPR agree to jointly manage the four parks for the best resource protection possible, creating Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP).
1994	The El Nino effect creates devastating salmon fishing losses in Del Norte County. (DR-1038-CA*)
1995	Severe winter storms, flooding, and landslides impact Del Norte. (DR-1044-CA*)
1995	Brother Johnathan (shipwreck site) is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#95001132)**
1997	Severe winter storms and flooding impact Del Norte County. (DR-1155-CA*)
1998	Severe winter storms and flooding impact Del Norte County. (DR-1203-CA*)
1998	The Coast Indian Community Tribal Constitution is amended, changing the name to Resighini Rancheria.
1998	Gasquet Ranger Station Historic District is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#98000262)
2000	The White Deerskin Dance is reestablished.
2002	The Biscuit Fire impacts Del Norte County.
2002	Brother Johnathan (shipwreck site) is added to the National Register of Historic Places. (#02000535)**
2005	The Tolowa Dee-ni' establish a Tribal Heritage Preservation Office via resolution and agreement with the U.S. Department of Interior, for the protection of cultural resources, and to assume the duties of the State Historical Preservation Office under the National Historic Preservation Act.
2006	Severe storms, flooding, and landslides impact Del Norte County. (DR-1628-CA*)
2015	Smith River Rancheria changes its name to Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation.
2016	The Tolowa Dee-ni' reacquire the village of Xaa-wan'-k'wvt.
2011	A tsunami resulting from the Tohoku Earthquake kills one person, destroys all docks at the Crescent City Harbor, and sinks 16 boats. (DR-1968-CA*)
2017	Severe Storms and flooding impact Del Norte County / Resighini Rancheria. (DR-4308-CA/DR-4312*)
2019	Severe winter storms, flooding, and landslides impact Del Norte County. (DR-4434-CA*)
2020	SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19) impacts Del Norte County. (DR-4482-CA/EM-3428-CA*)

2020	The Slater Fire impacts Del Norte County. (DR-4569-CA/FM-5361-CA*)
2021	Last Chance Grade slides and significantly impacts transportation within Del Norte County, creating a local emergency proclamation.
2022	California Condors are reintroduced to Yurok Ancestral Territory through a partnership of the Yurok Tribe, NPS, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the Northern California Condor Restoration Program).

* State and federal declared disasters
** Unclear as to why there are two separate listings