

County of Los Alamos Certified Local Government Application Department of Cultural Affairs State Historic Preservation Division April 6, 2018



Susana Martinez
Governor

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

BATAAN MEMORIAL BUILDING
407 GALISTEO STREET, SUITE 236
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
PHONE (505) 827-6320 FAX (505) 827-6338

CLG CERTIFICATION APPLICATION CHECKLIST

State: New Mexico Jurisdiction: Los Alamos County

Date Submitted to State: April 6, 2018

Date Approved by State: _____

☒ (1) Applicant meets the Federal definition of local government and has authority to enforce acceptable legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties.

☒ (2) Applicant has established a historic preservation review commission consisting of 5 members. This meets State procedure requirements for number of members (5 members).

There are 2 lay members.

There are 3 professional members qualified in the fields of:

- Facility Management System Specialist. Interpreter/Manager-Bandelier, National Historic Sites
- Director, NM Historic Sites, Historic Preservation Educator and Author
- Bandelier National Monument-Archaeologist, museum technician, HP Specialist

This meets State procedure requirements for professional membership.

☒ (3) All commission members have a demonstrated, positive interest, competence, or knowledge in historic preservation.

☒ (4) Professional members of the commission have been appointed to the extent available in the community, and we have reviewed resumes that document professional qualifications acceptable under the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards. If not, the applicant satisfactorily documented an adequate search for the requisite professional members and how it will obtain access to expertise when needed.

☒ (5) The role and responsibilities of the local government have been specific in detail in the enclosed agreement, including:

A. The four basic responsibilities:

1. Enforcing State or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic resources.

2. Maintaining a system for survey and inventory of historic properties.
3. Providing for adequate public participation in the historic preservation program.
4. Reviewing National Register nominations through a qualified local commission.

B. Additional responsibilities.

1. Required of all CLGs
 - a. Maintain adequate financial management systems.
 - b. Adhere to all requirements of the Historic Preservation Fund Grants Manual.
 - c. Adhere to any requirements mandated by Congress regarding use of federal historic preservation funds.
 - d. Adhere to requirements outlined in the State of New Mexico Local Government Participation Procedures issued by the State Historic Preservation Office.
2. Requirements specific to this CLG (if any stipulated).

☒ (6) The CLG contact person, including title/position, mailing address, and telephone number:

Barbara Lai
Senior Management Analyst
1000 Central Avenue, Suite 150
County of Los Alamos, New Mexico
505-663-3436

☒ (7) The Certification Agreement has been signed by SHPO and Chief Elected Local Official.

☐ (8) Any other information relevant to this application: N/A

STATE REVIEWER:

Name & Title:

Signature:

Date:

Section 1 – Application Letter

Section 1 – Application Letter

April 6, 2018

Jeff Pappas, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
Department of Cultural Affairs
407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
Santa Fe, NM 87501

COUNTY COUNCIL

David Izraelevitz
Council Chair

Susan O'Leary
Council Vice-Chair

COUNCILORS

Chris Chandler
James A. Chrobocinski
Antonio Maggiore
Rick Reiss
Pete Sheehy

COUNTY MANAGER

Harry Burgess

Dear Dr. Pappas:

Enclosed is an application from the County of Los Alamos to become a Certified Local Government (CLG).

The application includes:

- Request for CLG Status
- Local Government Contact
- Historic Preservation Ordinance
- Historic Preservation Advisory Board Ordinance, Other County Regulations that Govern the Board
- Local Designations
- Federal and State Designations
- HPAB Members and Resumes
- HPAB Work Plan
- Local Government Certification Agreement

Thank you for your consideration of this request.
Sincerely,

David Izraelevitz, County Council Chair

Section 2 – Request for CLG Status



STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

BATAAN MEMORIAL BUILDING
407 GALISTEO STREET, SUITE 236
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
PHONE (505) 827-6320 FAX (505) 827-6338

REQUEST FOR CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATUS

DATE: April 6, 2018

TO: State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

FROM: **David Izraelevitz, Council Chair**
Chief Elected official

County of Los Alamos

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the New Mexico Historic District and Landmark Act (3-22-1 NMSA, 1978) and the New Mexico Certified Local Government Regulation, 4.10.10 NMAC, I hereby request Certified Local Government status for: County of Los Alamos

Enclosed are:

1. Name, address, and phone number of local CLG contact person.
2. A current copy of the local historic district or landmarks ordinance.
3. A listing of designated historic properties and districts protected by the historic district ordinance, including location maps and level of recognition (local, State, or National Register status).

4. A list of the members of the Historic Preservation/Design Review Commission and resumes indicating their qualifications (either experience in preservation field or demonstrated interest in historic preservation).
5. Resume of staff or consultants to the Historic Preservation Commission, and a discussion of the duties of staff or consultant.
6. A copy of the local preservation plan, if extant, or a concise statement describing the status of the applicant's survey, nomination, and design review process.
7. Certification Agreement, signed by chief elected official.

I understand that, if certified, County of Los Alamos will be

eligible to apply annually for Certified Local Government matching grants for approved local historic preservation projects.

I also affirm that County of Los Alamos will support

preservation efforts, and conduct the preservation program in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

Signed, David Izraelevitz, County Council Chair

County of Los Alamos

Date

Enclosures

Revised 2006

Section 3 – Local Government Contact

MEMORANDUM



Community Development

1000 Central Avenue, Suite 150

Los Alamos, NM 87544

P 505.662.8120 F 505.662.8263

losalamosnm.us

LOCAL CERTIFIED GOVERNMENT CONTACT:

Barbara Lai, Senior Management Analyst

Community Development Department

County of Los Alamos

1000 Central Avenue, Suite 150

Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

barbara.lai@lacnm.us

505-663-3436

Section – 6 Local Designations

April 6, 2018

Jeff Pappas, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
Department of Cultural Affairs
407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
Santa Fe, NM 87501

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Harry Burgess

Dear Dr. Pappas:

In response to the request for Certified Local Government status, the County of Los Alamos does not have any local designated historic properties or historic districts. However, we are very anxious to change this by becoming a CLG and applying for funds to conduct surveys and studies for properties in the County.

Sincerely,

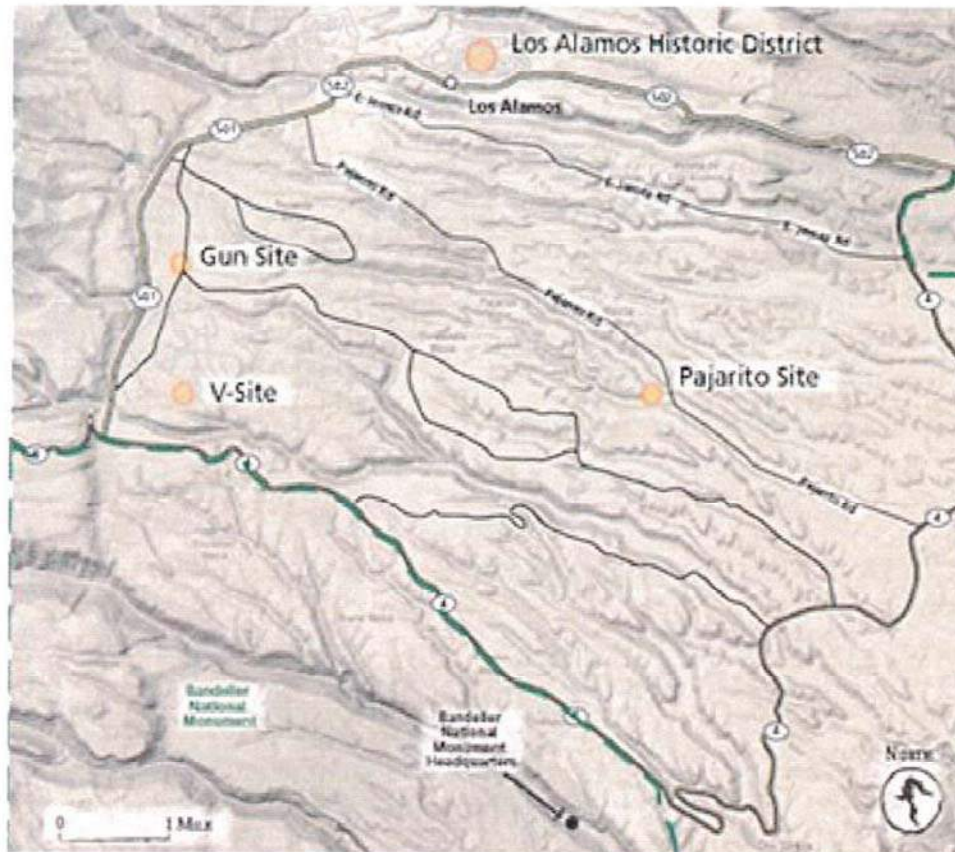


Barbara Lai
Senior Management Analyst
Community Development Department

Section 7 – Federal and State Designations

Federal Register of Historic Districts and Landmarks
State Historic District

Manhattan Project National Historic Park



Map of Los Alamos area showing the three park sites:
1. Gun Site, 2. V-Site, and
3. Pajarito Site

NPS geographic map

Gun Site Facilities: three bunkered buildings (TA-8-1, TA-8-2, and TA-8-3), and a portable guard shack (TA-8-172). These buildings were associated with the design of the “Little Boy” bomb.

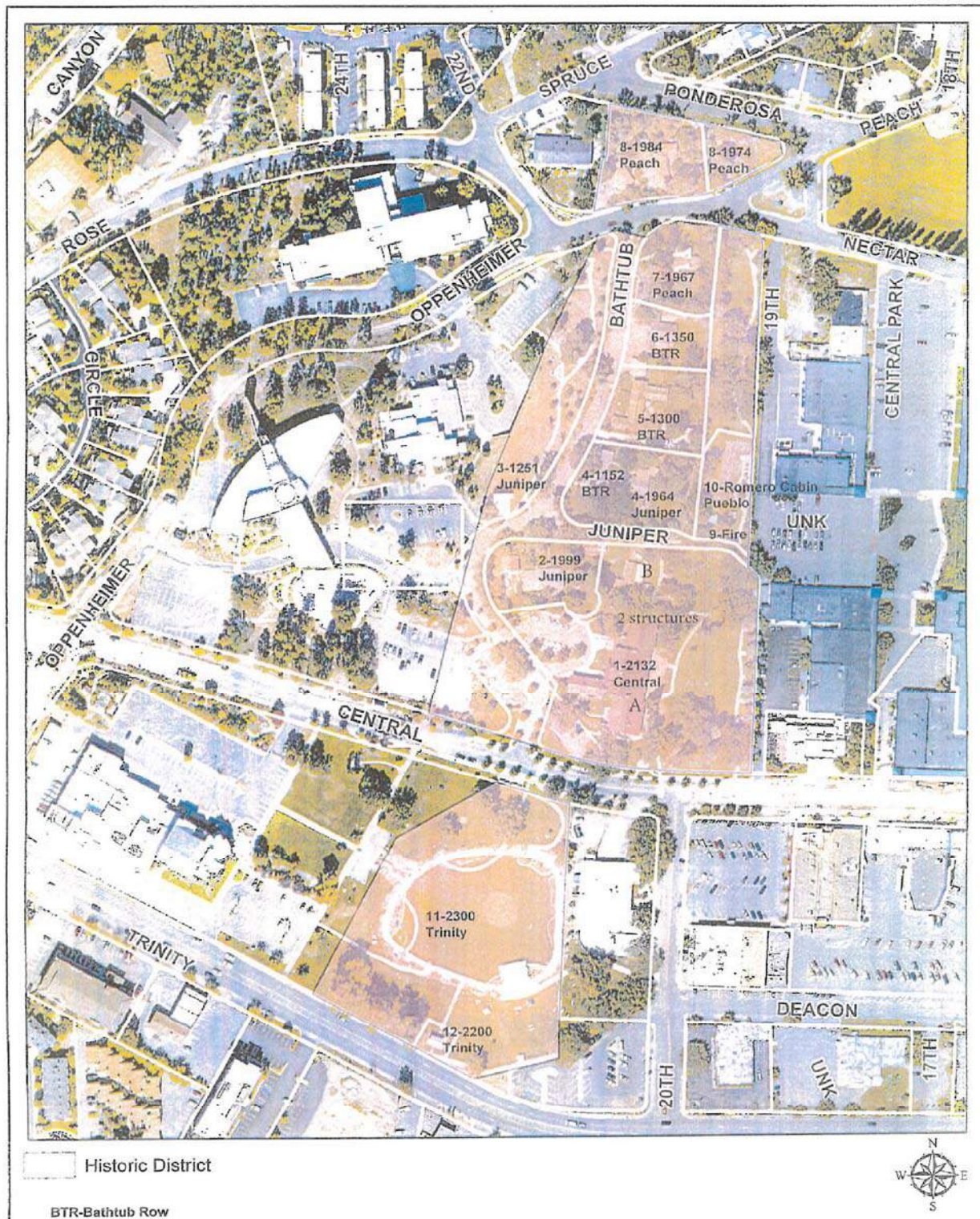
V-Site Facilities: TA-16-516 and TA-16-517 V-Site Assembly Building - used by laboratory personnel to assemble components of the Trinity device in July 1945

Pajarito Site: TA-18-1 Slotin Building, TA-8-2 Battleship Control Building, and the TA-18-29 Pond Cabin. Pajarito Site was used during the war for plutonium chemistry research and later became the main site for critical assembly work at Los Alamos after the war.



Aerial image of Gun Site.

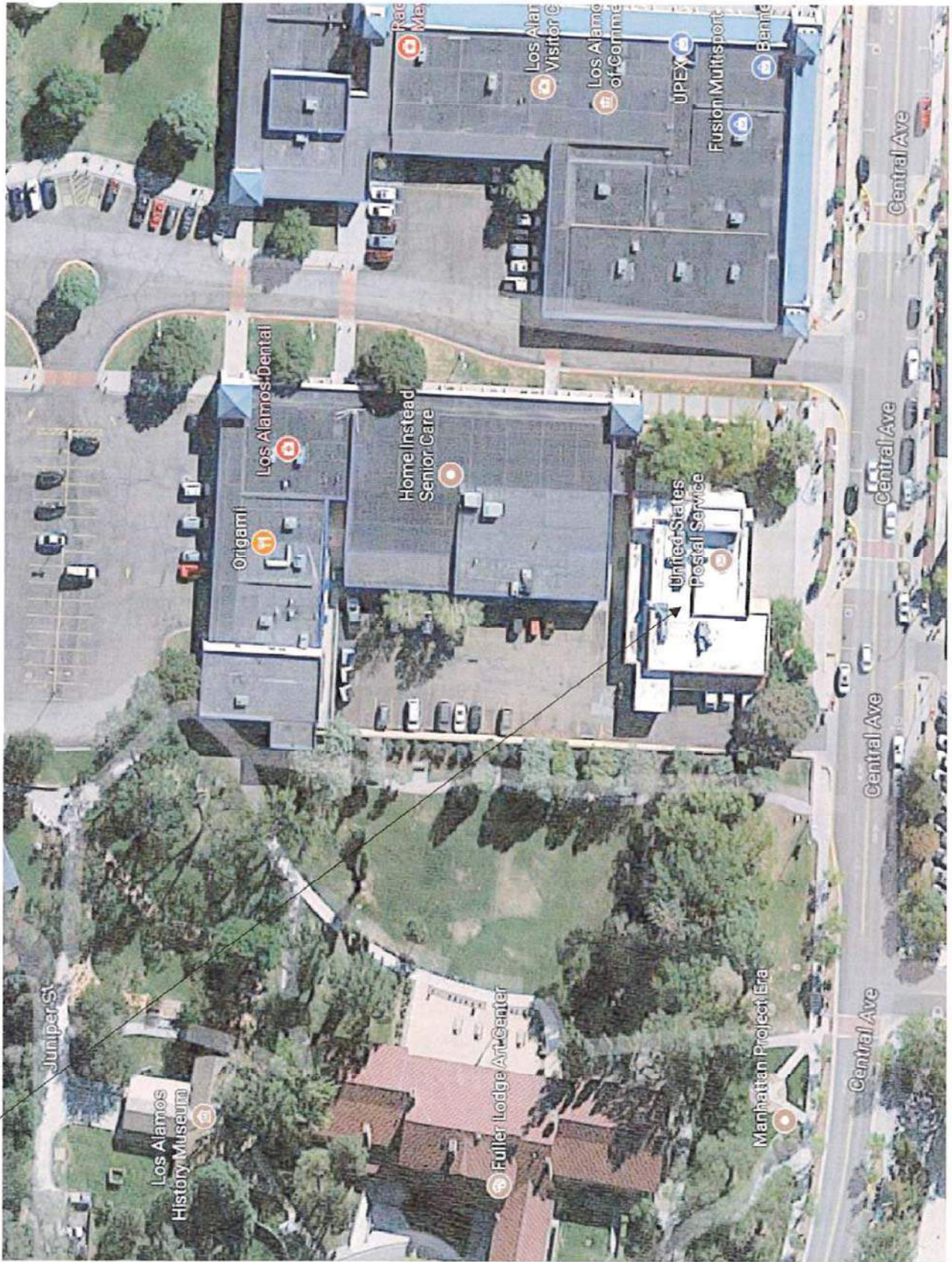
**Federal Register of Historic Districts
National Historic Landmarks
Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
State Historic District**



- 1 - A. Fuller Lodge and B. Infirmary/Guest Cottage (Historical Museum)
- 2 - Chief Mechanic's House/Baker House (Owned by Olinger)
- 3 - Stone Power House (Owned by County)
- 4 - Spruce Cottage (2 Addresses, Owned by Olinger)
- 5 - Arts & Crafts Building (Owned by O'Donnell)
- 6 - Master Cottage #1/Max Roy House (Historical Society)

- 7 - Master Cottage #2/Oppenheimer House (Historical Society)
- 8 - Master Cottage #3/Church House (Owned by Olinger, one lot at the time of application)
- 9 - Fire Cache (Owned by County)
- 10 - Romero Cabin and Archaeological Ruins (County Property)
- 11 - Ashley Pond (County Property)
- 12 - Ice House Memorial (County Property)

U.S. Post Office



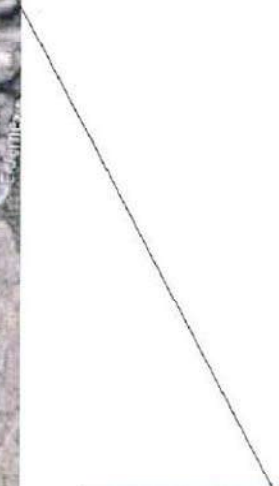


Scenic Historic Markers

Historic Markers in the County of Los Alamos

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM County	HIGHWAY/ NAME
Los Alamos	Population – 17,599 Elevation – 7,324 feet Located near the ancient Indian sites of the Pajarito Plateau, Los Alamos is one of New Mexico's newest towns. In 1942 a boys ranch school became the headquarters of the Manhattan Project, which led to the development of the atomic bomb. Los Alamos National Laboratories continues to be a center for nuclear and other scientific research. .	Los Alamos	NM 502
Marjorie Bell Chambers	Marjorie Bell Chambers advised Governors and Presidents, participated in the formation of The United Nations, and headed two women's colleges. She was president of the Los Alamos Girl Scouts, a founding member of the Historical Society and a project historian of the US Atomic Energy Commission for Los Alamos. She served on the County Council, campaigned for Congress, and traveled worldwide advocating for women's rights.	Los Alamos	NM 502
Peggy Pond Church	Peggy Pond Church, author of the Southwest classic The House at Otowi Bridge and daughter of Los Alamos Ranch School founder Ashley Pond, will forever be "The First Lady of New Mexican Poetry." As she rode the Pajarito Plateau and camped beneath tall pines, she came to understand that "it is the land that wants to be said." She captured it in her sensitive poems.	Los Alamos	NM502
Valle Grande (2)	Often called "the world's largest crater," Valle Grande is actually a giant caldera, formed a million years ago when a series of volcanoes collapsed and whole mountains were engulfed forming the great valley below this highway.	Los Alamos	NM501

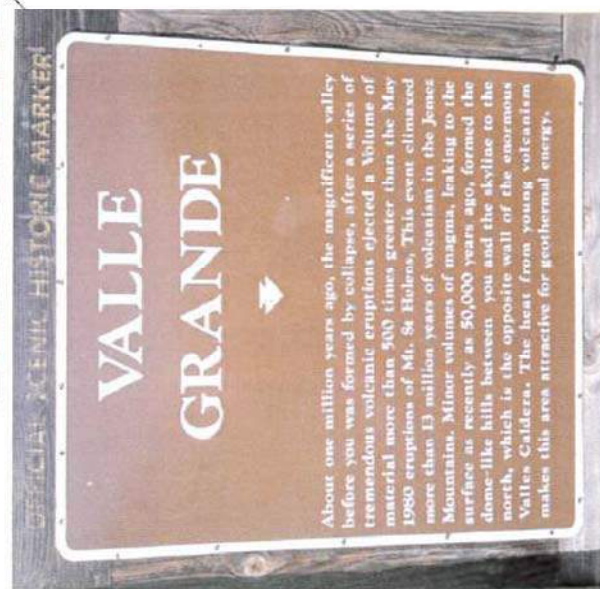
Source: The NM Historic Markers Database.



Marjorie Chambers and Peggy Pond Church



Valle Grande



NM Registered Cultural Properties

NM Registered Cultural Properties By County: Los Alamos

<i>HPD ID #</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Name Of Cultural Property</i>	<i>SR List Date</i>	<i>NR List Date</i>	
1762	Los Alamos	Espanola Ranger Distr	Chupaderos Canyon Small Structural Site		11/7/1990	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
1759	Los Alamos	Espanola Ranger Distr	Chupaderos Mesa Village		11/7/1990	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
			Espanola Ranger District, Santa Fe National Forest			
1763	Los Alamos	Espanola Ranger Distr	Guaje Water/Soil Control Site		11/7/1990	
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
56	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Bandelier National Monument (2 portions) NHL and CCC National Register Historic District	5/21/1971	5/28/1987	Item A
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
56	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Bandelier National Monument (2 portions) NHL and CCC National Register Historic District	5/21/1971	10/15/1966	Item B
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
1843	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Bayo Road		11/7/2003	Item C
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
1845	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Beanfield Mesa Road	4/11/2003		Item D
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
			North of Baranca Mesa and Rendija Canyon			
1845	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Beanfield Mesa Road	4/11/2003		Item E
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
			North of Baranca Mesa and Rendija Canyon			
1844	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Beanfield Notch Road	6/13/2003		Item F
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
1846	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Camp Hamilton Road	6/13/2003		Item G
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
1847	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Gonzales Road	6/13/2003		Item H
			<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			

Cultural properties on Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) property are not mapped.

Wednesday, February 23, 2005

Page 1 of 3

HPD ID #	County	City	Name Of Cultural Property	SR List Date	NR List Date	
1848	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Grant Road	4/11/2003	1/14/2004	Item I
			Not For Publication <input type="checkbox"/>			
856	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Guaje Site	3/12/1982	12/7/1982	On LANL Property
			Not For Publication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
1827	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Homestead and Ranch School Era Roads & Trails of Los Alamos MPL	6/13/2003	9/20/2003	Item J
			Not For Publication <input type="checkbox"/>			
1849	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Homestead Crossing	6/13/2003		Item K
			Not For Publication <input type="checkbox"/>			
1665	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos Canyon Bridge	5/9/1997		Item L
			Diamond Drive (NM 501)			
272	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos County Historical Museum and Archives	2/9/1973		See Fed and State Section-Map 1
			1921 Juniper Ave.			
68	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos Ranch School	5/23/1969		Item P
			Juniper St.			
13	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory NHL	12/20/1968	10/15/1966	See Fed and State Section-Map 1
			Central Ave.			
1870	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Los Alamos United States Post Office	10/10/2003		See the Fed and State Section-Map 2
			1808 Central Ave.			
1854	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Luhan, Martin Homestead	Original Acreage is On LANL Property. Cabin moved to Stable area, Att 19 in Historic & Cultural Properties		
			Not For Publication <input type="checkbox"/>			
1850	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Lujan Road	6/13/2003	1/12/2005	Item M
			NE of jct. of Diamond Dr. and San Ildefonso Rd			
1608	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Mesa Public Library	11/18/1994		Item N
			1742 Central Ave.			
1502	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Pond Cabin (Dwight Young Cabin)	5/12/1989		On LANL Property
			TA-18, Pajarito Road			

<i>HPD ID #</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Name Of Cultural Property</i>	<i>SR List Date</i>	<i>NR List Date</i>
1851	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Ranch School Trail	6/13/2003	
		<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
1852	Los Alamos	Los Alamos	Roybal Road	6/13/2003	
		<i>Not For Publication</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
858	Los Alamos	White Rock	Pajarito Springs Site	3/12/1982	12/6/1982
		<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On LANL Property		
1519	Los Alamos	White Rock	White Rock Canyon Archaeological District	2/9/1990	5/28/1992
		<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On LANL Property		
1519	Los Alamos	White Rock	White Rock Canyon Archaeological District	2/9/1990	5/18/1990
		<i>Not For Publication</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On LANL Property		

Item J

Item O

Bandelier National Monument

Item A and B



Cultural Roads & Trails

Beanfield Notch
(Purple) Item F

Beanfield Mesa Road
(unknown location near here), Item D, E

Roybal Road
(Green) Item O

Bayo Canyon Road
(Purple) Item C

Lujan Road
(Red) Item M

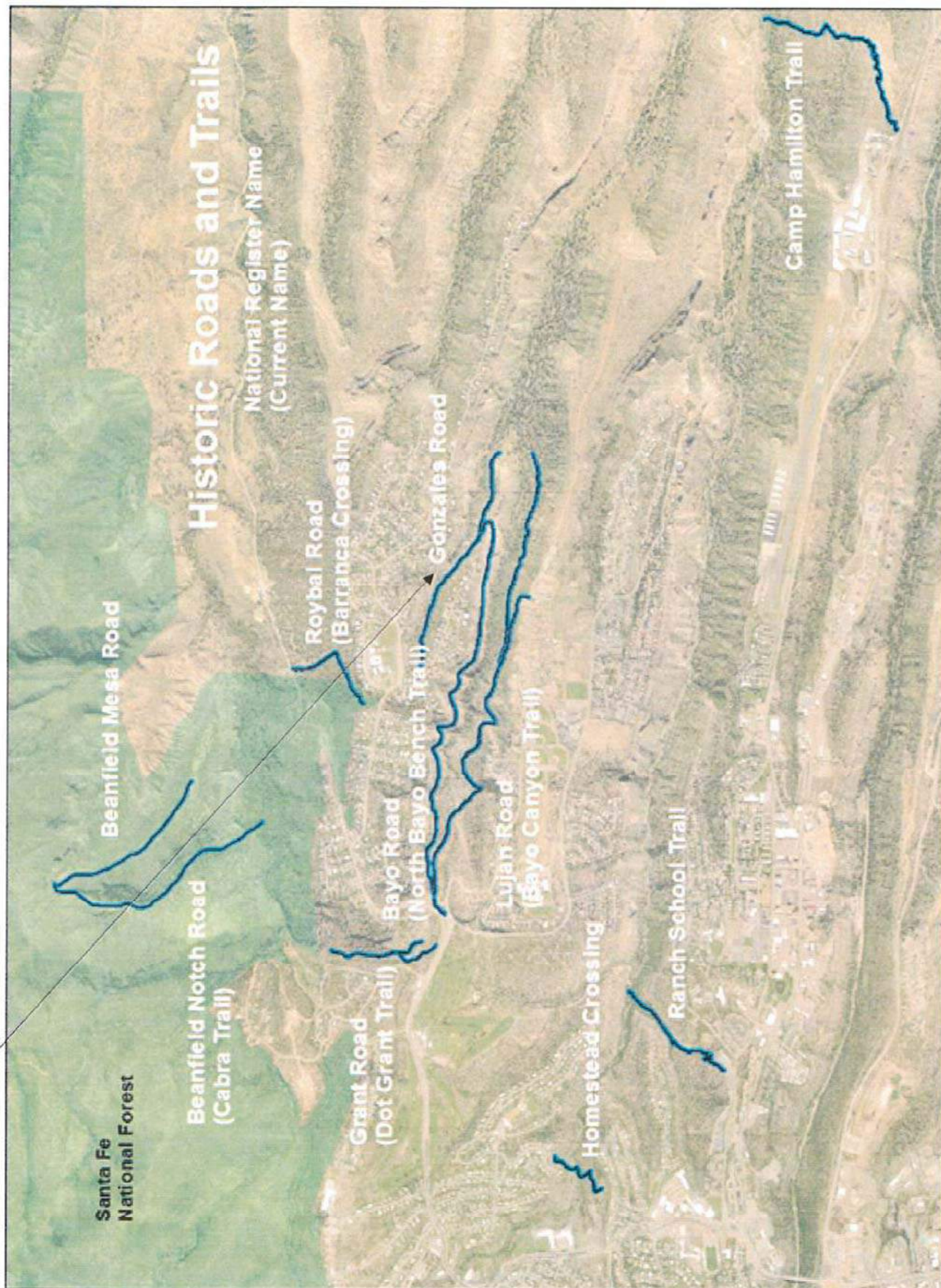
Camp Hamilton Trail
(Blue) Item G

Ranch School Trail
(Magenta) Item J

Grant Road
(Olive) Item I

Homestead Crossing
(Green) Item K

Gonzales Road

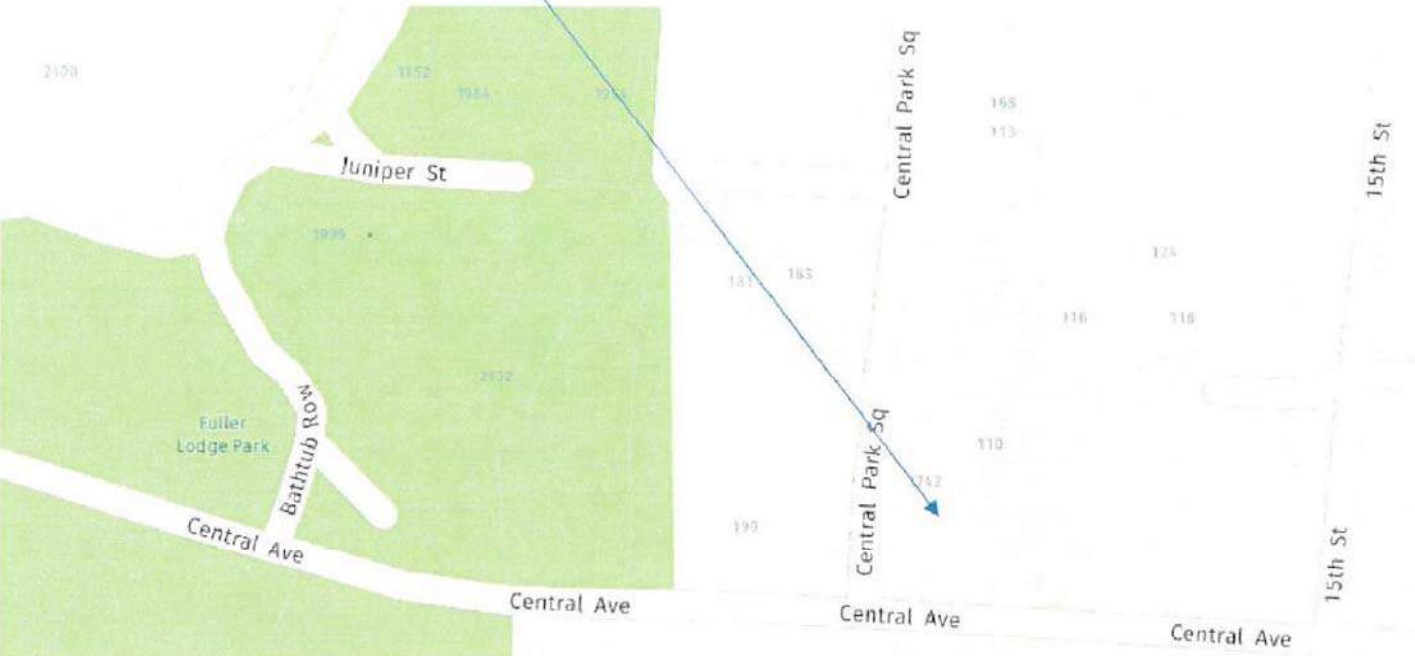


Los Alamos Canyon Bridge



Mesa Public Library Site

Item N



1742 Central is the original site of the Mesa Public Library. The Library is no longer on this site. Below are pictures of the original building in 1961.



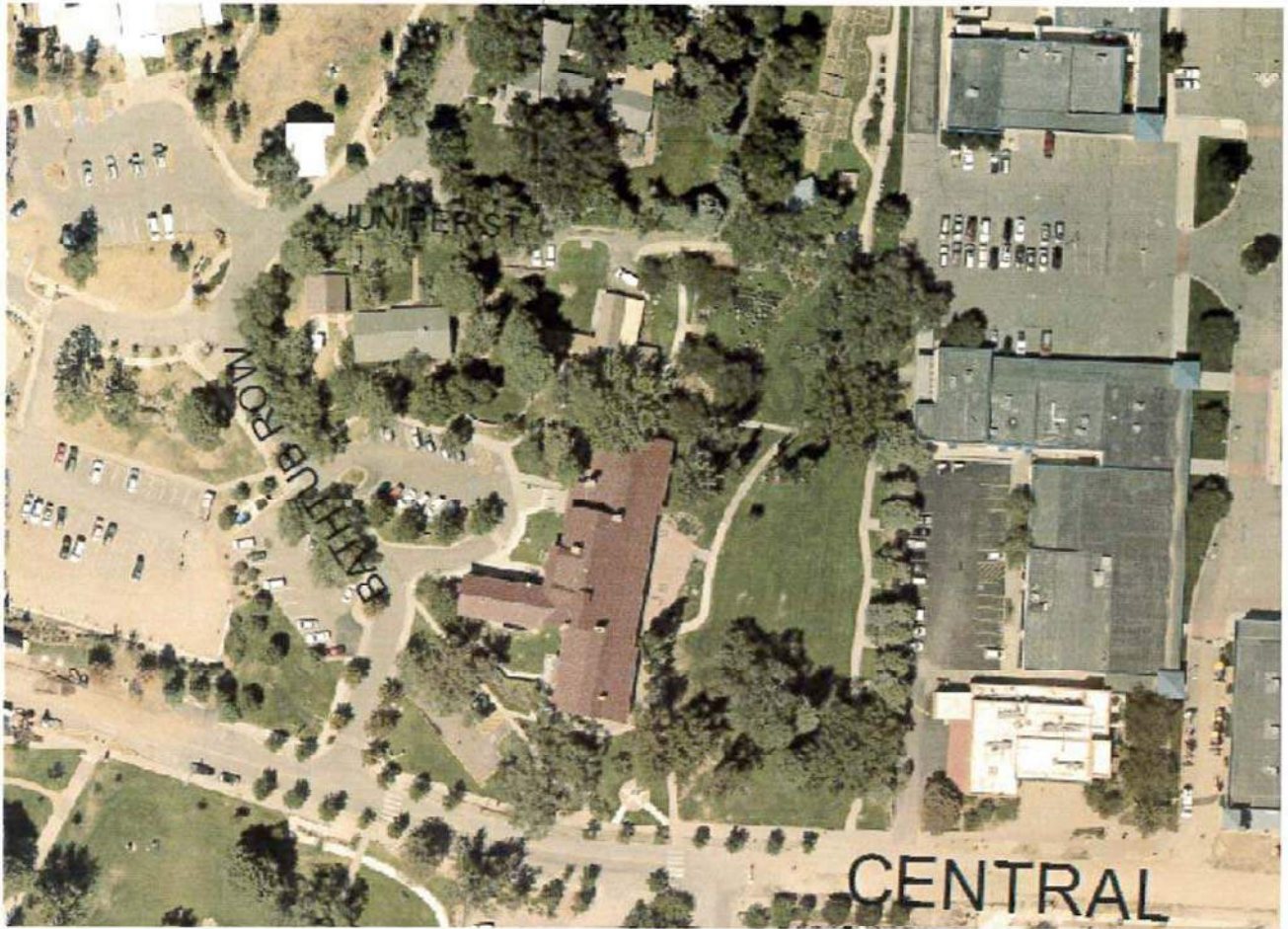
Fig. 2.--Mesa Public Library, May, 1961
West End



Fig. 3.--Mesa Public Library, May, 1961
East End

Los Alamos Ranch School

Item P



Approximate Location



Historic and Cultural Properties in Los Alamos

List of Historic and Cultural Properties in Los Alamos

Ancestral Pueblo

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location	
Deer Trap Mesa Trail	trail	long history of use	Deer Trap Mesa	Attachment 1

The Deer Trap Mesa Trail connects Barranca Mesa with the mesas and canyons to the east. Near the beginning of the trail, ruts are worn into the tuff, and a deer trap, or game pit, is found in a break in the ridge. The strategic location of this trap--set near the head of a box canyon and offering the only escape from the trap--make the function of the trap obvious and is the best example of the use of such pits in the area.

Mortendad Cave	petroglyph	cultural significance	Mortendad Canyon	On LANL Property, No Attachment 2
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This cave, located on Department of Energy Land, holds the most spectacular examples of kiva art on the Pajarito Plateau

Otowi Mesa Trail	trail	long history of use	on the east end of Otowi Mesa	Attachment 3
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This Tewa Indian Route connected Otowi Pueblo and the mesa top to the north. Ancient stairways are visible along the way. The trail continues to be a popular recreational trail.

Red Dot Trail, Pajarito Springs Trail	trail	long history of use	White Rock Canyon	Attachment 4
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The trail to Pajarito Springs is an ancient Pueblo route between the Rio Grande and the Pajarito Plateau. Many petroglyphs and agricultural sites located along the alignment. In modern times the trail has been an important recreational trail leading to the Rio Grande.

River Trail	trail	long history of use	White Rock Canyon parallel to the Rio Grande	Attachment 5
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This modern trail follows an ancient route that was established by the Tewa and Keres people in the 12th century. The trail traverses from Ancho Canyon on the south to Mortendad Canyon on the north. The route is along the few natural corridors in the rugged rock wilderness of White Rock Canyon.

Townsite Ruin	structure	cultural significance	within the Los Alamos Historic District	Attachment 6
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The Townsite Ruin is a small pueblo dating from around 1200. The pueblo was used by the Los Alamos Ranch School as a learning tool for students. It was excavated by students and little is known about the inhabitants. The ruin lies within the Los Alamos Historic District and provides an important step in a continuum within the Historic District of Pueblo, homestead, Ranch School, and Manhattan Project structures.

**White Rock Canyon
Petroglyphs**

petroglyph

National Historic
Register

east of White Rock

Attachment 7

White Rock Canyon is one of the six major gorges carved by the Rio Grande from its headwaters to the Gulf of Mexico. The canyon cut through lava flows that emanated from the Cerros del Rio volcanic field on the east side of the river. The canyon ranges from 800 to 1,000 feet deep and views are superb along its rims. Farmers living in nearby pueblos cultivated and irrigated fields throughout the canyon from 800 to 200 years ago. Etched on the rocks are more than 1,400 recorded petroglyphs dating from the time of the Ancestral Pueblos. The petroglyphs of the canyon are the finest collection of rock art within Los Alamos County. Also preserved are field houses and rock shelters. The canyon is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

homestead

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Bayo Canyon Trail	trail	cultural significance	Bayo Canyon

Attachment 8

This trail is an old homestead route with many wagon ruts. Bayo Canyon Trail connects the Bayo trailhead to the bottom of Bayo Canyon. The trail follows the route of an old homestead road up the south side of Bayo Canyon and on to the old O.O. Grant homestead previously located at Guaje Pines cemetery. The route is popular with horseback riders, joggers, and bikers because of its length and isolation away from urban areas.

Beanfield Mesa Line Cabin	structure	cultural significance	on top of Beanfield Mesa between Cabra and Rendija Canyons
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Attachment 9

This small line cabin was built in the early part of the nineteenth century by dryland homesteaders. The cabin measured about 10 by 20 feet and was used as a summer residence. It was one of the few remaining homestead ear cabin built by Spanish-Americans. The cabin was burned in May 2000 during the Cerro Grande Fire. Only the footprint of the cabin remains. The cabin is on US Forest Service land.

Blue Dot Trail	trail	long history of use	White Rock Canyon
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Attachment 10

The route of the Blue Dot Trail may have been used by the Ancestral Pueblo inhabitants of the Pajarito Plateau as access from the later site of Buckman Crossing to the mesa top. The modern trail has a section blasted out of the top of the cliff to permit cattle or sheep access from the grazing lands on the plateau to the river.

Buckman Crossing and Road	trail	significant use	Mortendad Canyon above the Rio Grande
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Attachment 11

Henry Buckman established a camp and rail yard at the foot of Otowi Mesa in 1899. Buckman's purpose was to exploit the virgin timber reserves on the Pajarito Plateau and ship the timber on the Denver and Rio Grande Western to markets in New Mexico and Colorado. To connect the rail on the east side of the Rio Grande with the timber on the west side of the river, Buckman constructed a bridge. The low bridge frequently was washed away, and around 1912 was abandoned. Buckman's road climbed from the crossing to the plateau through Mortendad Canyon.

Deadmans Trail

trail

Los Alamos Canyon

Antonio Sanchez, the first homesteader of Los Alamos Mesa, built this trail in c. 1898 to give him direct access from his homestead to the river in Los Alamos Canyon. He was killed by a falling rock while repairing this trail in 1907. During the Ranch School period the boys rode horses down this trail. The trail was known to the boys as the Deadmans Trail.

Attachment 12

Dot Grant Trail

trail

long history of use

between Los Alamos and
Barranca Mesas

This trail is on an old road that connected the O. O. (Dot) Grant homestead near the present cemetery to the other homesteads in the area on North and Los Alamos Mesas. The road was heavily traveled, especially by wagons. Parallel ruts worn into the soft Bandelier tuff are testimony to the use of the trail. The trail continues to be used in the modern era. Portions of the trail were reworked and improved in the summer of 2001 by crews from the Youth Conservation Corps.

Attachment 13

Duran Road

trail

long history of use

south wall of Los Alamos
Canyon

The Duran Road is a wagon road built from the bottom of Los Alamos Canyon to access the Duran Homestead on the south side of Los Alamos Canyon. The route remains easy to follow.

Attachment 14

Grant Cabin

structure

significant person

North Mesa in the stable area

O. O. Grant lived in several locations around Los Alamos from 1920 to 1980 including Bland, Water Canyon and the present cemetery area. Grant built a cabin at his homestead in the cemetery area and lived there until the Army Corps of Engineers forced him to move when the Manhattan Project established Project Y at Los Alamos. The cabin was moved to the stable area in 1957 or 1958. It remains one of the few homestead era cabins in Los Alamos County.

Attachment 15

Homestead Crossing

trail

long history of use

middle Pueblo Canyon

Homestead Crossing was the location of a bridge built across Pueblo Canyon for the road that brought homesteader wagons up Bayo Canyon over to Los Alamos Mesa. The trail was a major route between the mesas. A modern bridge was built at the site in 1996 and the bridge and trail continues to be a major non-motorized route to connect parts of Los Alamos.

Attachment 16

Hopper Cabin

structure

significant person

within the Los Alamos Historic
District

Macwood Hopper homesteaded land on Los Alamos Mesa with H. H. Brook in the early 1910s. Hopper's homestead patent dates to 1914. Hopper built this cabin just north of Brook's homestead cabin. When the farms were sold to Ashley Pond so that Pond could establish a school on the mesa, the cabin was used as a storage area for tack and was known as the Pack Cabin. By 1960, the cabin was in ruin and only the chimney remained.

Attachment 17

Los Alamos Canyon Road	trail	long history of use	Los Alamos Canyon
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Attachment 18

Los Alamos Road was one of the original routes from the valley to the mesa top (climbs to the mesa top near the ice skating rink). The Los Alamos Canyon road became less used when a new road was built up the eastern tip of Los Alamos Mesa in 1921

Lujan Cabin	structure	distinctive construction	North Mesa in the stable area
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Attachment 19

Built by Martin Lujan, this cabin is one of the last remaining homestead era cabins on the Pajarito Plateau. It has been nominated for the State Historic Register

Mattie Brook Trail	trail	long history of use	Los Alamos and DP Canyons
On LANL Property			

Mattie Brook, H H Brook's mother, had a homestead on what was later called DP (D prime) Mesa. The Mattie Brook trail climbs out of Los Alamos Canyon through DP Canyon to access Mattie's homestead. The Los Alamos Ranch School boys later used this road and called it the short cut because it climbed up to Los Alamos Mesa top east of the old Los Alamos Canyon Road. The short cut was used to avoid multiple crossings Los Alamos River, which was often ice packed in the winter.

North Bayo Bench Trail	trail	long history of use	north bench above Bayo Canyon
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Attachment 20

This trail was a connecting route between the bottom of Bayo Canyon and the homesteads on North, Barranca, and Los Alamos Mesas. Wagon ruts are visible in many places. It remains a major recreational route

Ojo la Jara	water	significant natural site	on the mesa between Rendija and Chupaderos Canyons
Espanola Ranger District			

This spring was utilized by every cultural group on the Pajarito Plateau as a water source used when traversing the plateau. A small stand of cattails mark the location of the spring.

Pajarito Trail	trail	long history of use	from Guaje to Rendija Canyons
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Attachment 21

This old horse trail was improved in the 1870s by the US Indian Agency to connect Abiquiu and Jemez Springs. The trail dipped in and out of the canyons as went from spring to spring. Later, a telephone line paralleled the trail.

Quemazon Trail	trail	long history of use	Mesa between Los Alamos and Pueblo Canyons
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Attachment 22

This old trail was one of the original routes from the Pajarito Plateau to the Valle Grande. It is possibly the route shown on the 1877 Wheeler Map. In the early 1900s the trail was used as a logging route by Henry Buckman's logging operations, and the ruts in the trail are a reminder of the days when logs were dragged from the mountains down the trail to the sawmills along the Rio Grande.

Romero Cabin	structure	cultural significance	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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A reconstructed homestead cabin moved from its original location near Twomile Canyon in 1984. The cabin is one of the few remaining homestead era structures in the county. It was used as a summer residence by the family when they visited their field to tend crops. The log and plank construction was atypical of the style of the day. The cabin was built by the Gonzales family. The cabin underwent stabilization work in 2002.

Attachment 23

Roybal Stock Pond	water	cultural significance	Barranca Mesa
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The Roybal family constructed a small dam to collect water for the stock on their homestead. The remains of the dam and the pond are still visible.

Attachment 24

US Forest Service telephone line	structure	cultural significance	from northern county line to southern county line
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The US Forest Service telephone line stretched from Espanola to Jemez Springs.

Attachment 25

White Spring	natural feature	significant natural feature	upper Pueblo Canyon
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A small natural spring located in upper Pueblo Canyon. The spring is at the base of a cliff and feeds water into the canyon downstream. Probably an important water source for wildlife. On a rock face above the spring is carved initial from the homestead era. The initials were carved by the White Brothers, who married sisters. White Spring was an important water source for the nearby White Homestead. It is one of the few remaining water sources from the homestead era, and the rock carving is a rare artifact from the homestead era.

Attachment 26

Manhattan

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Armstead Spring	water	significant natural feature	east flank of the Sierra de los Valles, four miles west of Los Alamos

Armstead Spring was named for the utilities surveyor who laid out much of the early water system to wartime Los Alamos.

Attachment 27

Guaje Canyon Dam and Pipeline	structure	significant event	Guaje Canyon about 4 miles northwest of Los Alamos
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A small reservoir is behind a low concrete dam in a narrow spot in Guaje Canyon. A half-pipe spillway feeds a rusted pipeline that descends the canyon for two miles. In 1945, the Los Alamos water supply reached a critical low and the McKee Corporation was charged with locating an additional source of water. McKee built a small dam in upper Guaje Canyon, and extended the pipeline down the canyon. An important remnant of the living conditions that existed during the Manhattan Project.

Attachment 28

Guard House	structure	significant event	Nickel Street
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As a secret city, Los Alamos was isolated from the rest of the world by guards. At the various entry points into the city, guards were stationed to monitor entry. The guards sat in shacks where they had communications with their superiors, a radio to listen to, and which provided shelter from the elements. Only a few of these shacks remain, this one on private property and used by the owner.

Attachment 29

MP Picnic Grounds	structure	significant event	The main bench on the north wall of Los Alamos Canyon
-------------------	-----------	-------------------	---

This former city park was built by prisoners in the MP stockade in 1946. Fireplaces carved out of the soft tuff, the foundation of a canyon-edge structure called the Eagle's Nest, and sections of the wooden stairs that gave access to the park remain. One large rock carries a large inscription, "Built by the Prison Office, May to Oct 1946." The Picnic Ground is a unique construction from the post-war era of Los Alamos. The inscription, faced with red concrete, is a historical treasure.

Attachment 30

Rec Hall, Performing Arts Center	structure	significant event	Nectar Street in downtown Los Alamos
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A Manhattan Project vintage building in central Los Alamos. The building exhibits wartime architecture with a pitched roof and unusual design. One of the few "temporary" wartime structures still standing in Los Alamos. It was built in 1943 and was first used as the East Cafeteria. It was later converted into a recreation center.

Attachment 31

WAC Dorm, now the Unitarian Church	structure	significant event	Sage Street in downtown Los Alamos
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This is one of the few remaining wartime structures in Los Alamos. The building has changed surprisingly little since it was built. Outside, the two-story walls are studded with windows. Inside the dorm rooms remain, although many have been converted to larger rooms by the removal of walls.

Attachment 32

Water Canyon water system	structure	significant event	east flank of the Sierra de los Valles, four miles west of Los Alamos
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Pipes, concrete enclosures on springs, and small dams to collect water are located within Water Canyon about 4 miles south of the townsite. These were part of the water system designed by the McKee company to augment the supply of water to Los Alamos in 1943-44. Springs were developed and pipes installed to supply the operations at S Site.

Attachment 33

modern

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Bradbury House	structure	significant person	off 47th Street

Attachment 34

Group 13 house built in the style of the Western Area. Flat roof with stucco exterior. This house was built in 1949 for Los Alamos National Laboratory Director Norris Bradbury and his family. It was considered to be an additional Masters' Cottage.

Denver Steels	housing style	historic neighborhood	east of Diamond Drive near Los Alamos High School
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Small, aluminum-framed houses with pitched roofs that were manufactured in 1946-47 by the Denver-based Fox Metal Company. The "Denver Steels" were among the first single-family housing in Los Alamos. The unusual structures were erected in 1947 in their own neighborhoods in the area of the High School and on Rim Road and Quartz Street. They were primarily used to house military personnel and considered temporary housing. Fifty of the original units were removed in 1969. The units represent the type of housing used in post-war Los Alamos.

Attachment 35

e=mc2	petroglyph	cultural significance	Los Alamos Canyon along Deadmans Trail
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A modern petroglyph, pre-1960, etched into the wall of a small drainage. This unique petroglyph speaks to the heart of Los Alamos.

Attachment 36

Evacuation Route #3	road	cultural significance	Rendija Canyon
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This extension of San Ildefonso Road was improved in the 1950s as an evacuation route for Los Alamos. Civil defense drills used the route in preparation for disasters. The route was a major factor in the smooth evacuation of Los Alamos during the Cerro Grande Fire.

Attachment 37

Femaville Site	site	significant event	North Mesa
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With more than 400 families homeless after the Cerro Grande Fire, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hauled in more than 40 prefabricated houses to a site on North Mesa. In the long-standing tradition of Los Alamos, the new neighborhood was named after its builder and called Femaville. As families rebuilt, the housing was removed.

Attachment 38

Group 11 housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	in North Community north and south of Diamond Drive
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The four major styles of Group 11 housing were flat-roofed, box-like structures. The models are the single-family Pueblo Mesa house, a Group 11, three-bedroom single, a two-story duplex, a two-bedroom, single-story duplex and a two-story apartment building. Group 11 represents the first major expansion of the town of Los Alamos to the North Community. The unique government-style housing was built in 1948 and almost doubled the housing capacity of the town.

Attachment 39

Group 12 housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	North Community north and south of Diamond Drive
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Group 12 housing was constructed to provide additional housing to Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory employees as the Cold War began in the late 1940s. The housing consists of several styles, ranging from single-family homes to quadruplexes. The "Quads" are the best known of the housing types.

Attachment 40

Group 13 housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	North Community north and south of Diamond Drive
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Group 13 housing was built in 1950 to accommodate families coming in to meet the expanding mission of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. Much of the group was large, single family homes, including the first two-story single family residences built in town. Two styles of duplex were included, and many of the new homes had four bedrooms. Most Group 13 housing expanded the town to the east toward the golf course.

Attachment 41

Group 14 housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	North Community south of Diamond Drive
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Group 14 was built in 1951 to address the needs of small families in Los Alamos. Most of the group housing had two bedrooms, but several three-bedroom quadruplexes were built in the style of the Group 12 Quads. One cluster of housing built in a low-lying area along the edge of Pueblo Canyon was given the nickname Sleep Hollow.

Attachment 42

Group 15	style of housing	historic neighborhood	North Community
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Group 15 housing was a stop-gap measure to add housing on small parcels of land to see the town through until the old, temporary prefabricated housing in the Eastern Area could be torn down and replaced by modern homes. Group 15 styles were borrowed from previous construction styles, and the apartments, duplexes, and single family homes are scattered in small clusters throughout North Community.

Attachment 43

Guard Tower	structure	significant event	main entrance to Los Alamos
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From the first days of the Manhattan Project through 1957, the main entry to Los Alamos was protected by a guard station. Entry to the secret city was by pass only. As more people moved into Los Alamos, the main gate guard station was expanded, and soon included a tower with an open observation deck. The tower still stands at the site of the guard station, an important reminder of the origins of the town.

Attachment 44

Los Alamos Post Office	structure	distinctive construction	Central Avenue in downtown Los Alamos
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See Fed & State Section - US Post Office

Build in 1948, the Los Alamos Post Office is one of the few territorial style structures in town.

Lustron	house style	distinctive construction	Western Area
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Unique, all-metal constructed houses built in Los Alamos in 1949. They have the only pitched roofs in the Western area and have metal wall panels and shingles. Only 300 Lustron houses were built by the company around the country, only six in Los Alamos. The unique construction is a period piece on the innovations of the post-war era.

Attachment 45

Modified Western housing	housing style	historic neighborhood	Western Area
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Modified Westerns came in single and duplex styles. They were built after modeled on wildly popular Western housing. Small but solidly built, Modified Westerns are scattered amid Original Westerns in the Western Area of town.

Attachment 46

Pueblo Mesa housing	style of housing	historic neighborhood	Pueblo Mesa east of Diamond Drive
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Small, two-bedroom houses were built on Pueblo Mesa as part of Group 11. Their popularity stemmed from their small size and from the relative lack of single-family homes throughout Los Alamos.

Attachment 47

Western Area housing	housing style	historic neighborhood	Western Area west of Diamond Drive
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The Army Corps of Engineers built western-style flat-roofed, solid housing in the Western area in an attempt to stem the tide of high-level scientific personnel from leaving Los Alamos in the immediate post war era. Compared to the temporary housing in town at the time the Western area houses were wonderfully designed and built with care. All units were single family homes with two or three bedrooms, or three-bedroom duplexes. The neighborhood retains much of its historic flavor.

Attachment 48

Ranch School

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Anniversary Trail	trail	long history of use	Along Highway 502 east of Los Alamos

The west half of the trail is new but connects short segments of Indian trail carved into the soft volcanic tuff. The east half to Meditation Point joins the road that was built in 1921 by the Los Alamos Ranch School and used for the first graduation ceremony of the Ranch School. The road was later used by the Manhattan Project to haul up all the necessary equipment. During the Manhattan Project, the Sundt company modified the road, taking out the last switchback so that it topped the mesa on the north side thus avoiding the sharp turn of the final switchback. The Anniversary Trail was developed and dedicated in 1993 as part of the 50th Anniversary celebration of the Manhattan Project.

Attachment 49

Arts and Crafts Building	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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Designed by John Gaw Meem, the stone Arts and Crafts Building is a treasure. It originally housed classrooms for the Los Alamos Ranch School. The U-shape permitted shop areas to be separate from music classrooms. The interior has many wood features that were carved by Ranch School students.

Attachment 50

Ashley Pond	natural feature	significant person	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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A low depression on Los Alamos Mesa collected rainwater. The Los Alamos Ranch School improved the depression, and used it as a swimming hole, ice ring, and a supply for ice. First known as the Stock Watering Tank, the pond soon took the name of the founder of the Los Alamos Ranch School, Ashley Pond.

Attachment 51

Breakneck Trail	trail	long history of use	north wall of Los Alamos Canyon
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The boys of Los Alamos Ranch School built this trail in the 1930s. It gave them access to Tsankawi Ruin and the Buckman Road.

Attachment 52

Camp Hamilton and Trail	structure	long history of use	Pueblo Canyon
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The boys of the Los Alamos Ranch School built the Camp Hamilton Trail during the late 1920s. The boys rode their horses to a cabin named Camp Hamilton after the man who bought the cabin for the Ranch School. The cabin, leased from the forest service, had been used earlier as a stop for tourists visiting the Otowi Ruin.

Attachment 53

Chief Mechanic's House	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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See Fed & State Section, Fed Reg Hist District - #2

Built in 1925 to house the Los Alamos Ranch School's chief mechanic Floyd Womelsduff. The log cabin was occupied by Nobel Prize winner Sir James Chadwick and his family in 1944. Later the house became the residence of Richard and Bonnie Baker, and it is often called the Baker House.

Douglas Pond	structure	long history of use	Los Alamos Canyon
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Attachment 54

When the Los Alamos Ranch School needed an ice skating pond, the parents of Donald and William Douglas donated money to construct a pond in Los Alamos Canyon. The pond was named for the donors, and today is the site of the Los Alamos Ice Rink.

Fuller Lodge	structure	National Historic Register	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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See Fed & State Section, Fed Reg Hist District - #1 A

The cultural and social heart of Los Alamos, Fuller Lodge is one of the most significant log structures in the United States. It was designed by Santa Fe architect John Gaw Meem and Ranch School director A. J. Cornell. The unique vertical log structure housed living quarters for school masters, the infirmary, and the dining hall and kitchen for the Ranch School. It was built in 1928. During the Manhattan Project, it was the gathering and eating place for scientists and their families.

Guest Cottage	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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See Fed & State Section, Fed Reg Hist District - #1 B

The original structure was built in 1922 as the Los Alamos Ranch School's infirmary and dwelling for the school nurse. It was expanded in 1928 as quarters for the families of students visiting the school. A stone west wing was added in the early 1930s. During the Manhattan Project, the Guest Cottage was used as quarters for visiting high-ranking officials such as General Leslie Groves, head of the Manhattan Project.

Los Alamos Bench Trail	trail	long history of use	north wall of Los Alamos Canyon
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Attachment 55

There are many segments of trail on Los Alamos Bench from various historic periods. The Deadmans Trail passes across it. Manhattan horse mounted patrol used a route along the bench for surveillance. Guard towers were built on the bench. The 1946 Prison Park was built there by the US Army. The petroglyph, E=MC2, is located on this bench.

Los Alamos Reservoir	structure	long history of use	upper Los Alamos Canyon
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Attachment 56

In 1927, the New Mexico State Engineer approved construction of a dam across Los Alamos Canyon to impound water for the Los Alamos Ranch School. A pipeline brought water from the reservoir to the fields around the school, and the overflow was diverted into Ashley Pond. After the Cerro Grande Fire, the reservoir quickly filled with debris from the surrounding hills, and became a site of significant scientific studies.

Master Cottage #1	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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See Fed & State Section, Fed Reg Hist District - #6

Master Cottage #1 was built in the late 1920s for Fred and Edna Rousseau. Fred was the financial officer for the school, and Edna taught at the nearby public school. The small cottage has double layer stone exterior walls and a post-and frame-truss roof. Wings were added during the Manhattan Project.

Master Cottage #2	structure	significant person	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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See Fed & State Section, Fed Reg Hist District - #7

Master Cottage #2 was built for May Connell, the sister of Los Alamos Ranch School director A. J. Connell. May moved to the school to serve briefly as a teacher. She insisted that her house be made of stone. During the Manhattan Project, the house was residence of J. Robert Oppenheimer and his family.

Master Cottage #3	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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See Fed & State Section, Fed Reg Hist District - #8

Los Alamos Ranch School Master Fermor Church and his wife Peggy Pond Church built this cottage in 1924. Using logs from the surrounding forest, the cabin was built in the style of the other Ranch School buildings.

Power House	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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See Fed & State Section, Fed Reg Hist District - #3

The stone Power House was built in 1935 to house the Los Alamos Ranch School's electric generator. The generator was run all day, and shut down at night. It was converted into a residence in 1944 and occupied by George Kistiakowsky. For many years it was used as the headquarters for the Red Cross.

Pueblo Canyon Trail	trail	long history of use	Pueblo Canyon
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Attachment 57

Used by Los Alamos Ranch School boys as a way to Camp Hamilton.

Ranch School Trail	trail	distinctive construction	Acid and Pueblo Canyons
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One route used by the boys to access Pueblo Canyon and Camp Hamilton. It was probably part of the Pajarito Trail and was improved later by Los Alamos Ranch School.

Attachment 58

Spruce Cottage	structure	long history of use	within the Los Alamos Historic District
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See Fed & State Section, Fed Reg Hist District - #4

Spruce Cottage was built to house the oldest boys at the Los Alamos Ranch School, the Spruce Patrol. The boys have personal study areas in one part of the cottage, a commons room, and a sleeping porch. A stone addition by John Gaw Meem was added in the mid-1930s. The cottage was converted into two apartments during the Manhattan Project.

Ranch School, Manhattan

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Ice House Site	structure	National Historic Register	Los Alamos National Landmark District, along Ashley Pond

See Fed & State Section, Fed Reg Hist District - #12

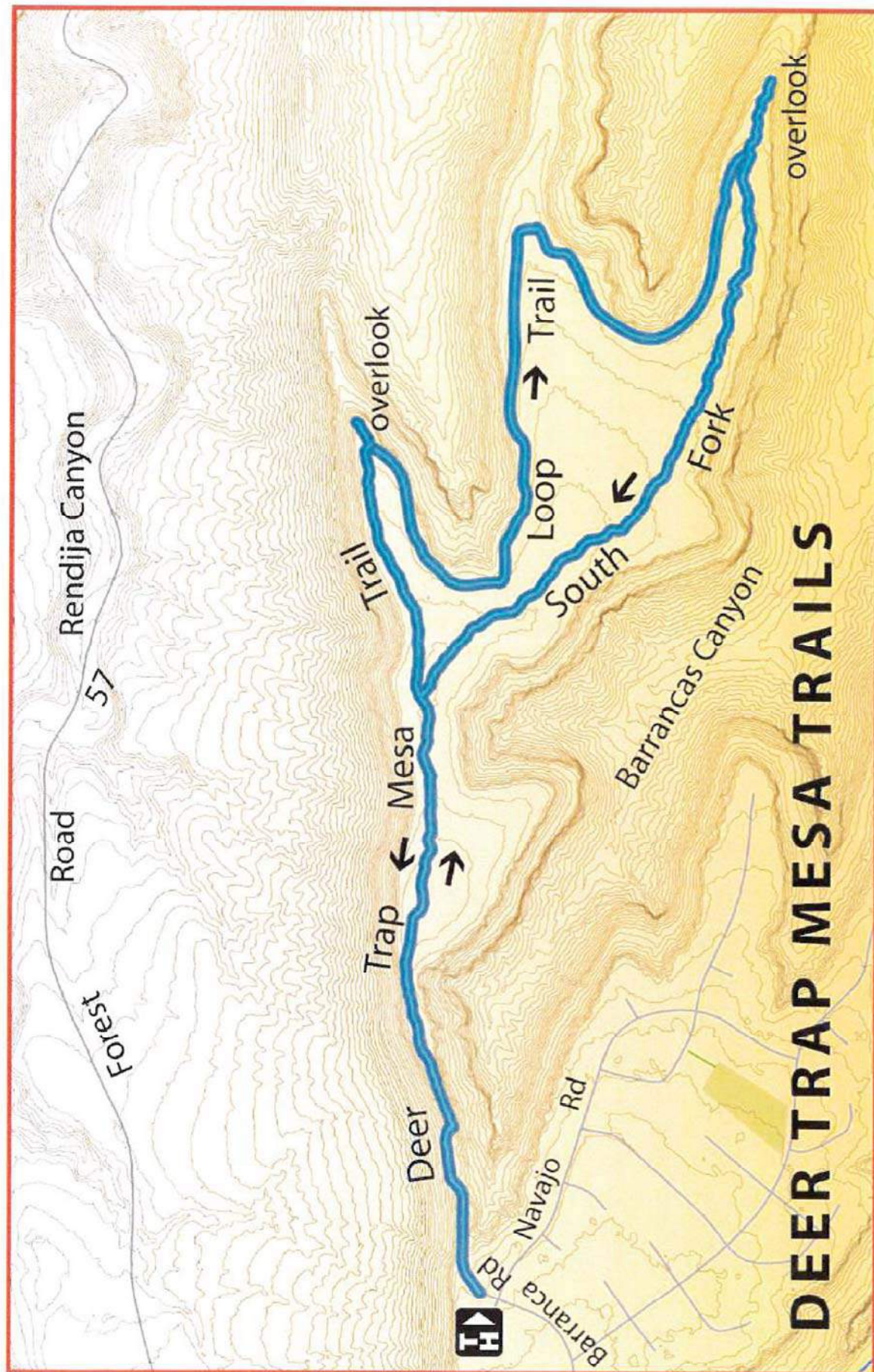
Ice from Ashley Pond was cut in winter and stored in the Ice House on the south bank of the pond. During the Manhattan Project, the solidly built stone structure was used as an assembly room for components of the newly designed weapons. The structure was sold in 1957 and the pieces used to build several houses on Barranca Mesa. A monument and plaque were later erected on the site of the Ice House.

Spanish

Name	Type of Resource	Criteria	Location
Cañon de Valle Trail	trail	long history of use	Cañon de Valle

Attachment 59

This trail is an ancient route to the Valle Grande. It was one of the main stock driveways used by the Spanish, Mexican and later American homesteaders. Part of the road was built by the military in 1851 to provide access to the Valle Grande where contractors cut hay for the livestock at Fort Marcy.





Red Dot Trail

River Trail

White Rock Canyon Petroglyphs Trails

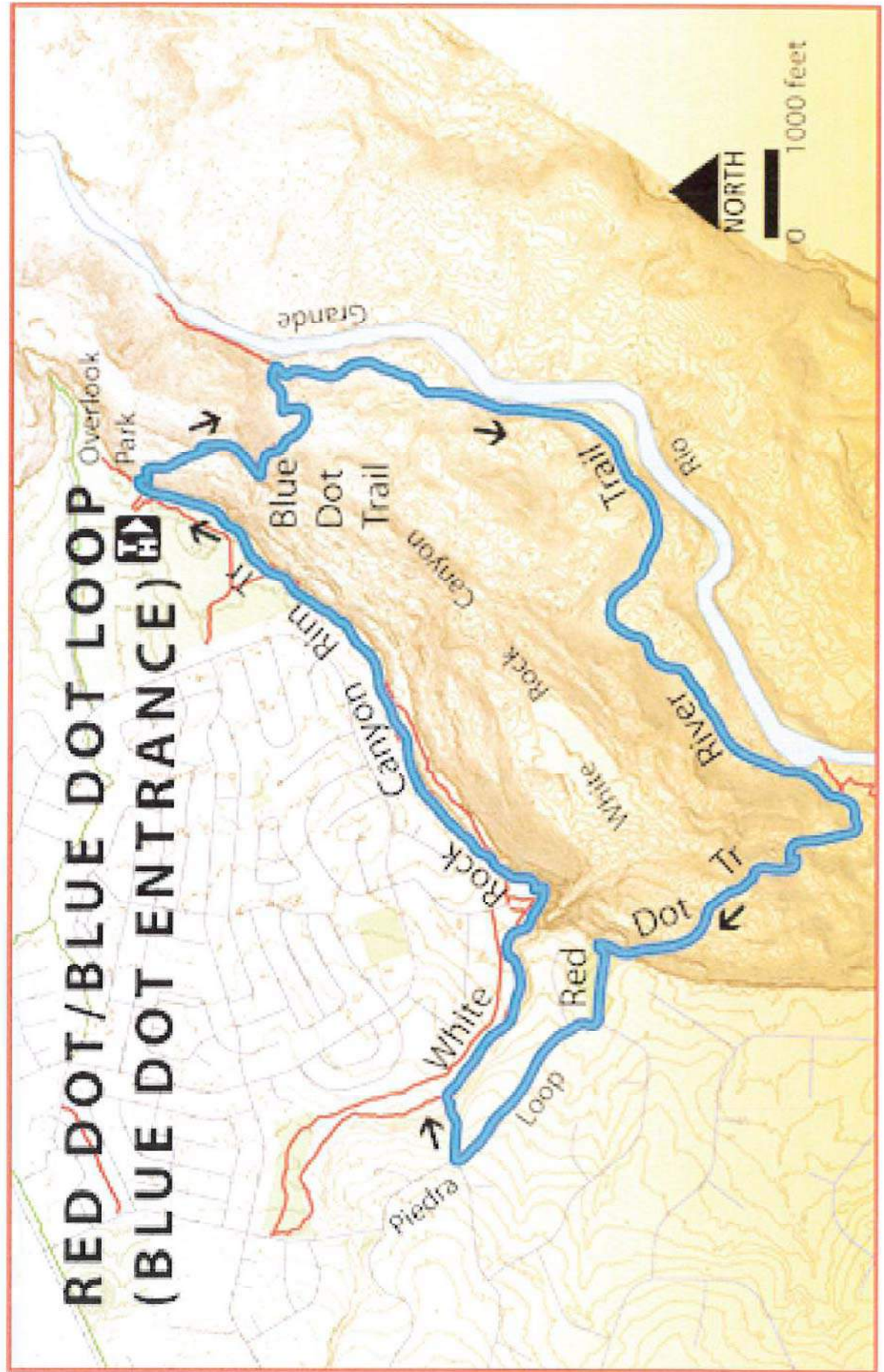
Blue Dot Trail

Attachment 4

Attachment 5

Attachment 7

Attachment 10







Beanfield Mesa Line Cabin



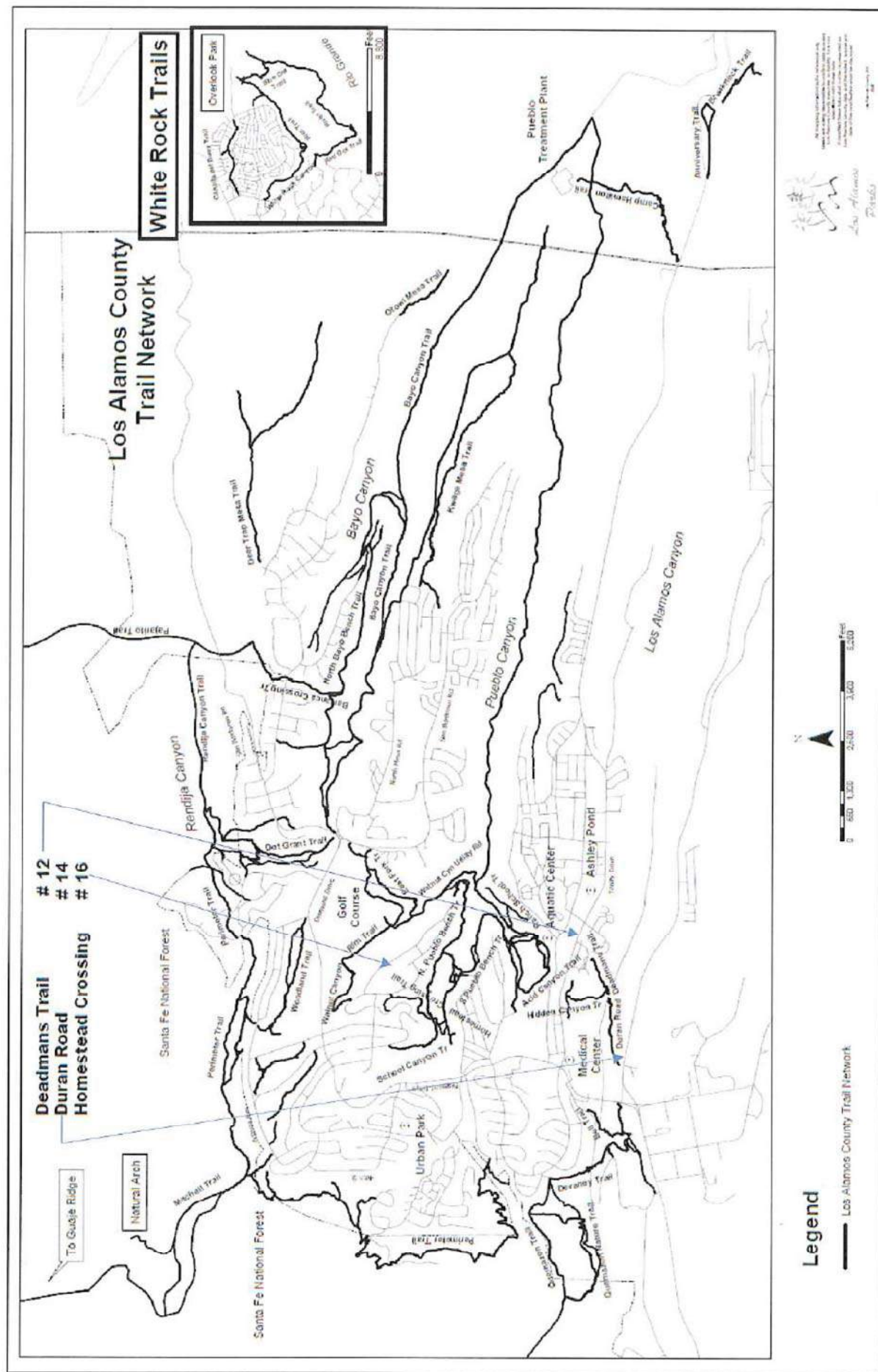
NOTE: Approximate location. Cabin burned in the Cerro Grande Fire. The footprint of the cabin remains.

Buckman Crossing and Road

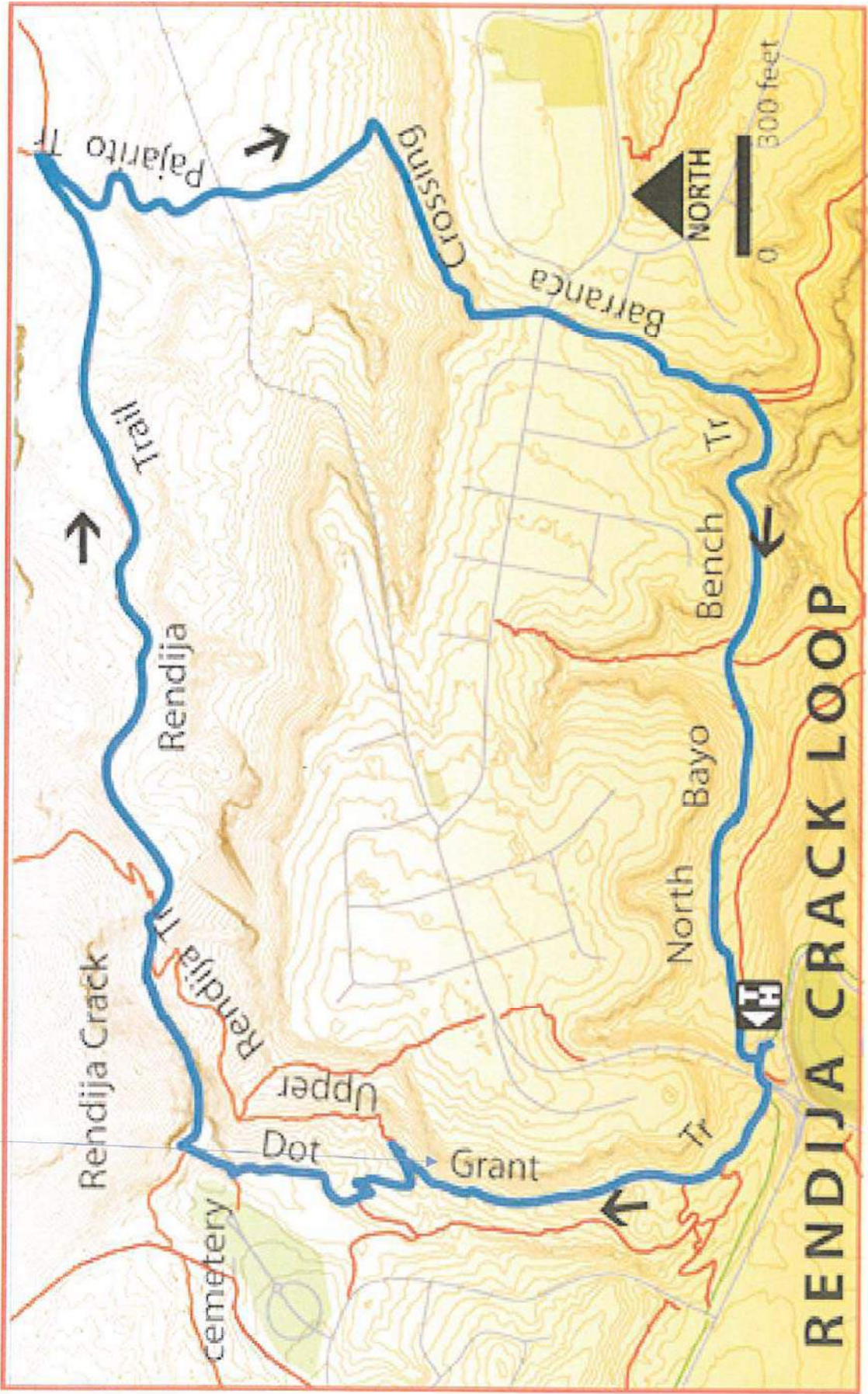
Attachment 11



Attachment B



Dot Grant Trail

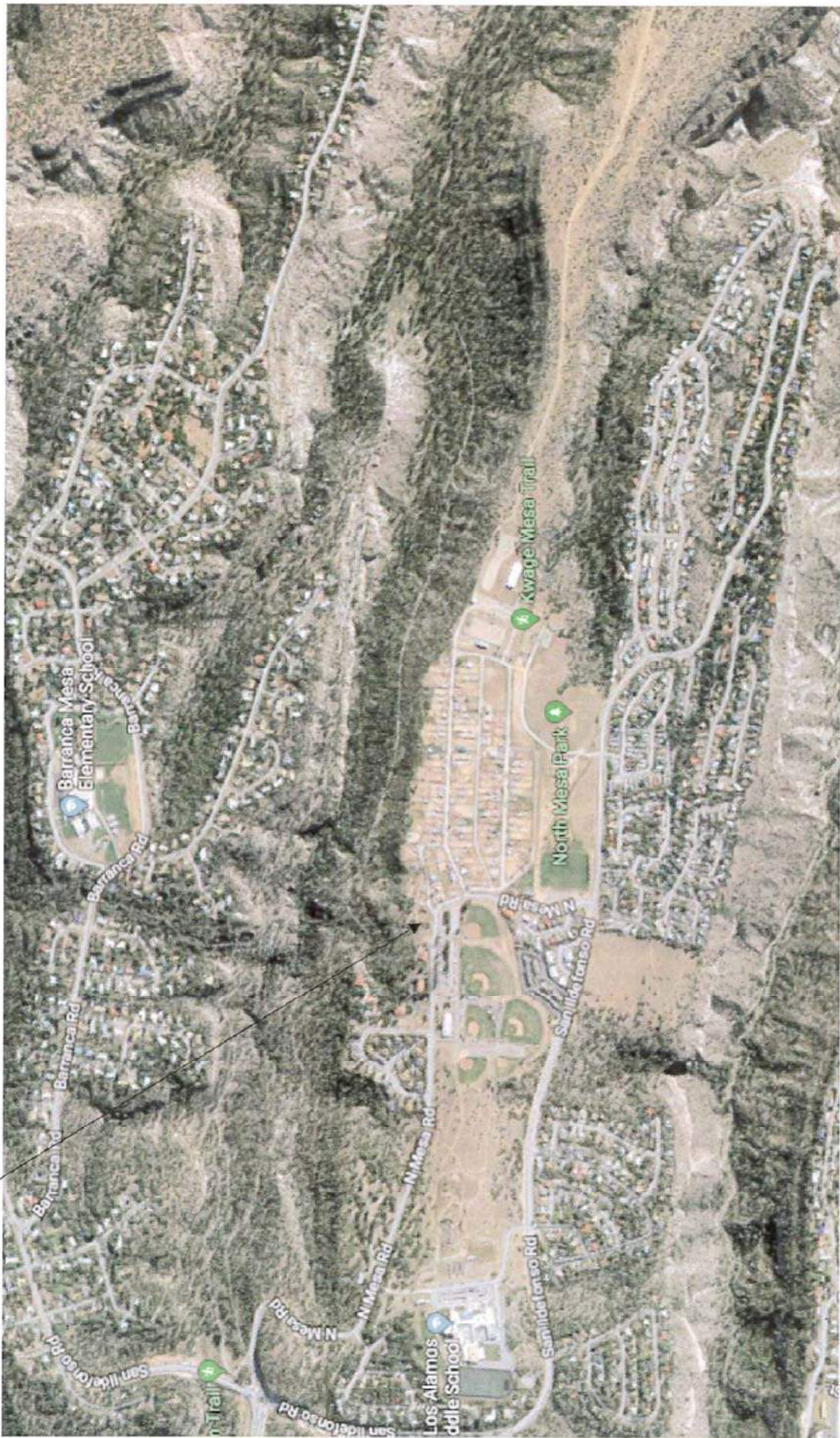


Grant Cabin

Attachment 15

Lujan Cabin

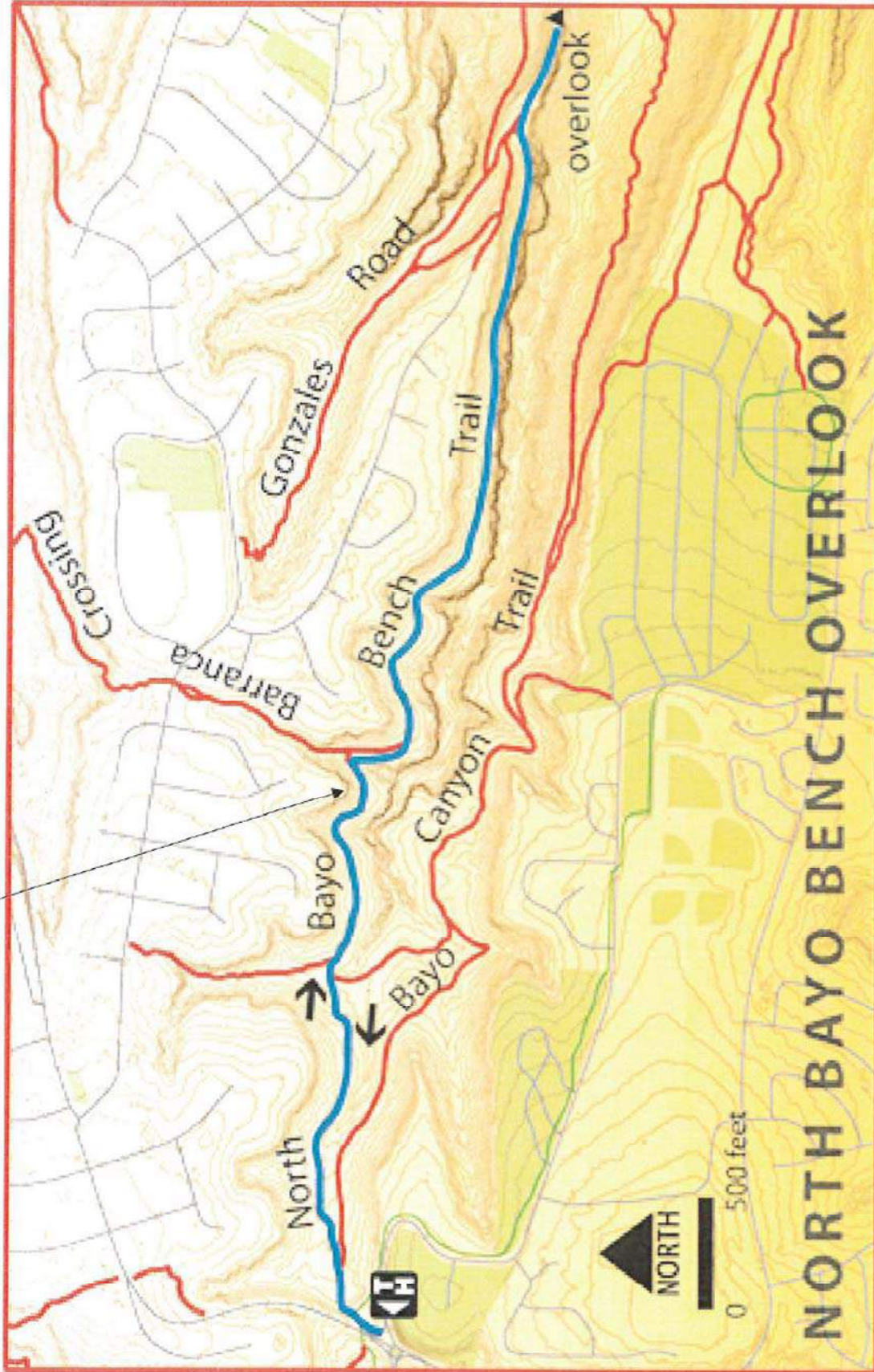
Attachment 19



1

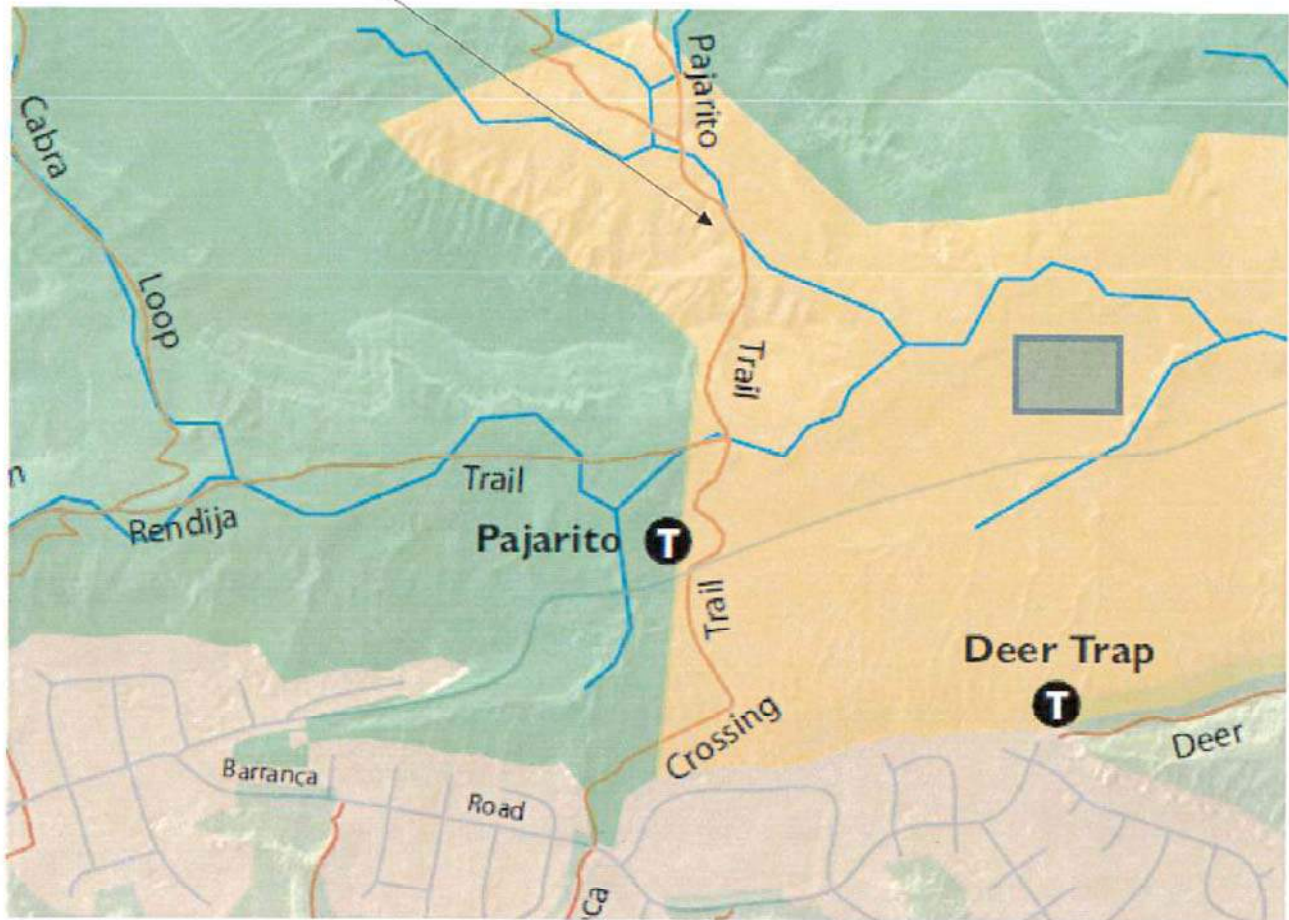


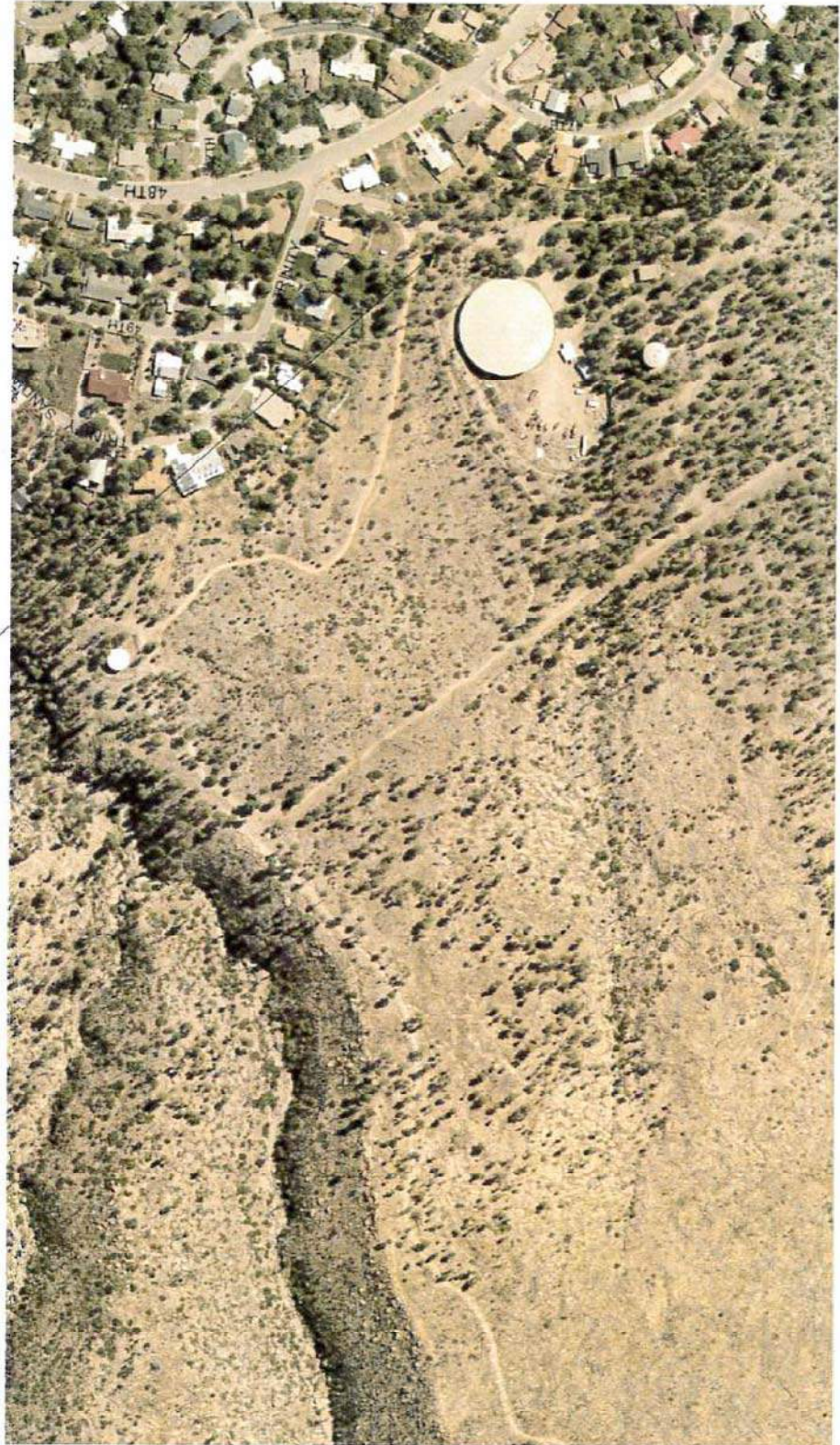
North Bayo Bench Trail



Pajarito Trail

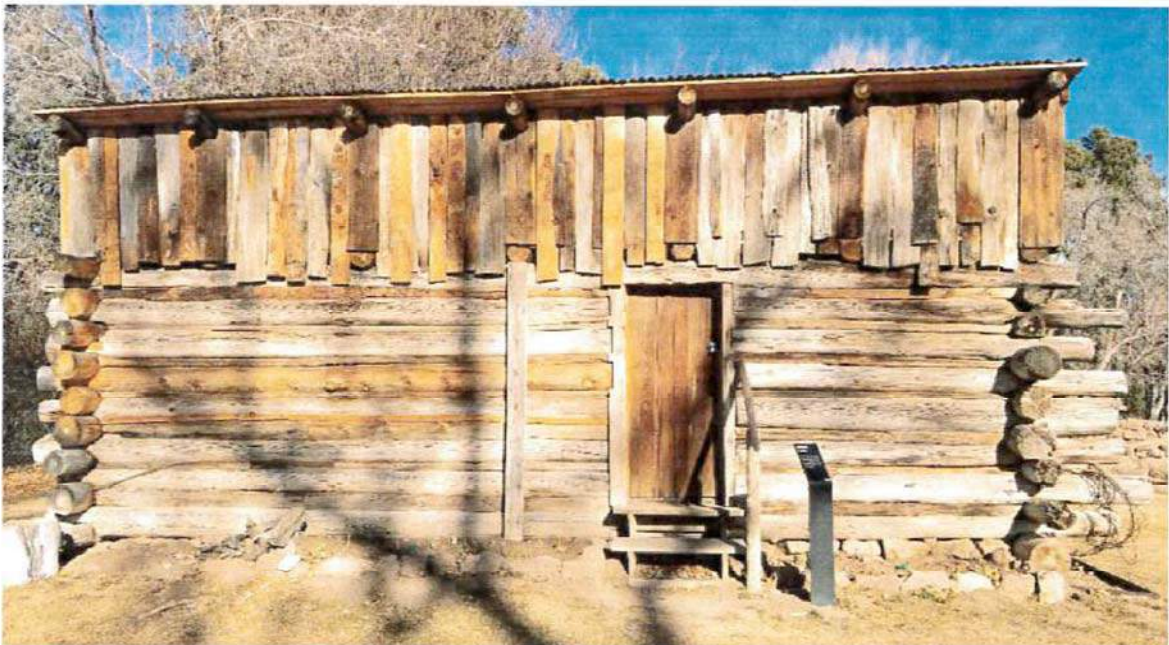
Attachment 21





Romero Cabin

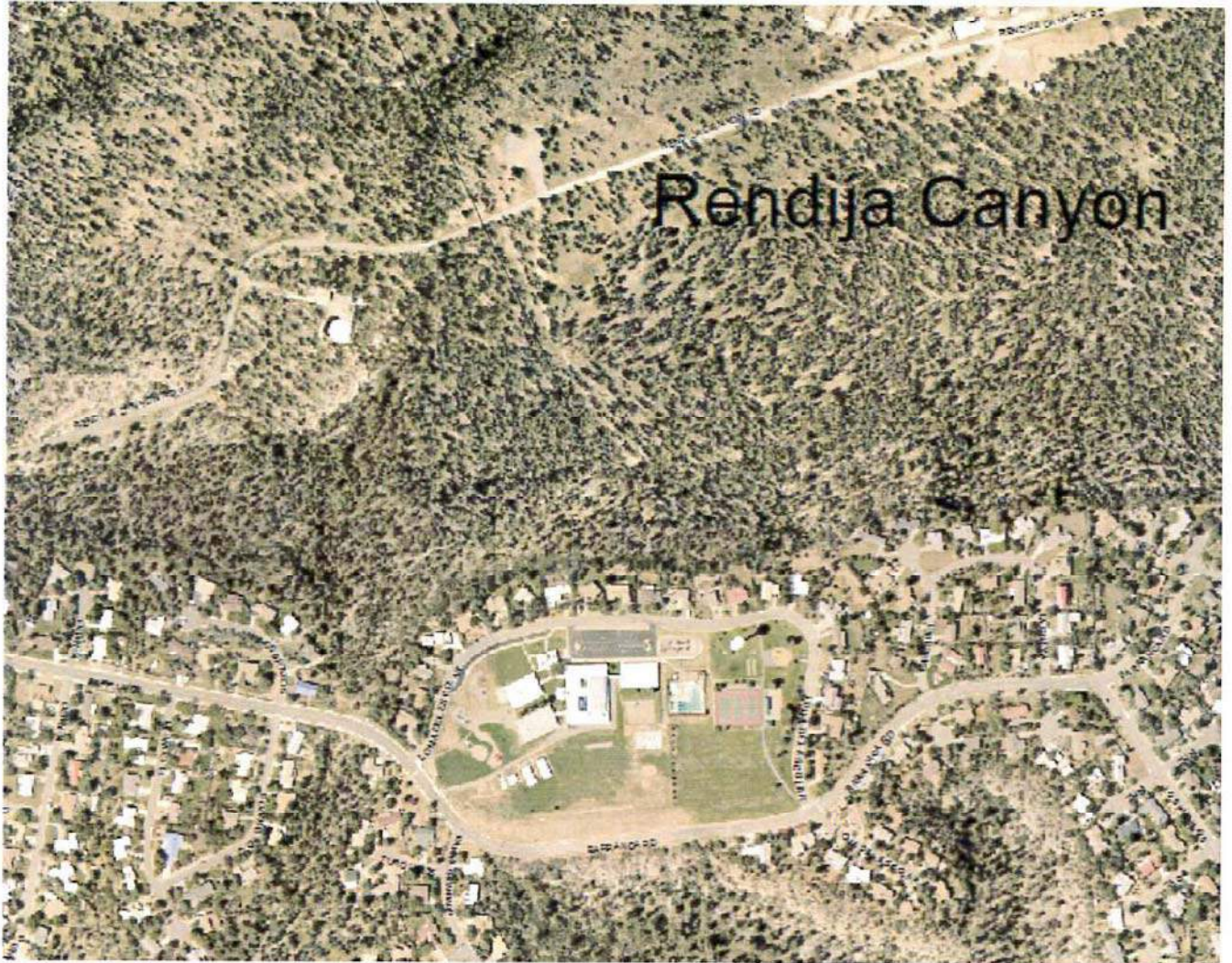
Attachment 23



Roybal Stock Pond

Attachment 24

Approximate Location



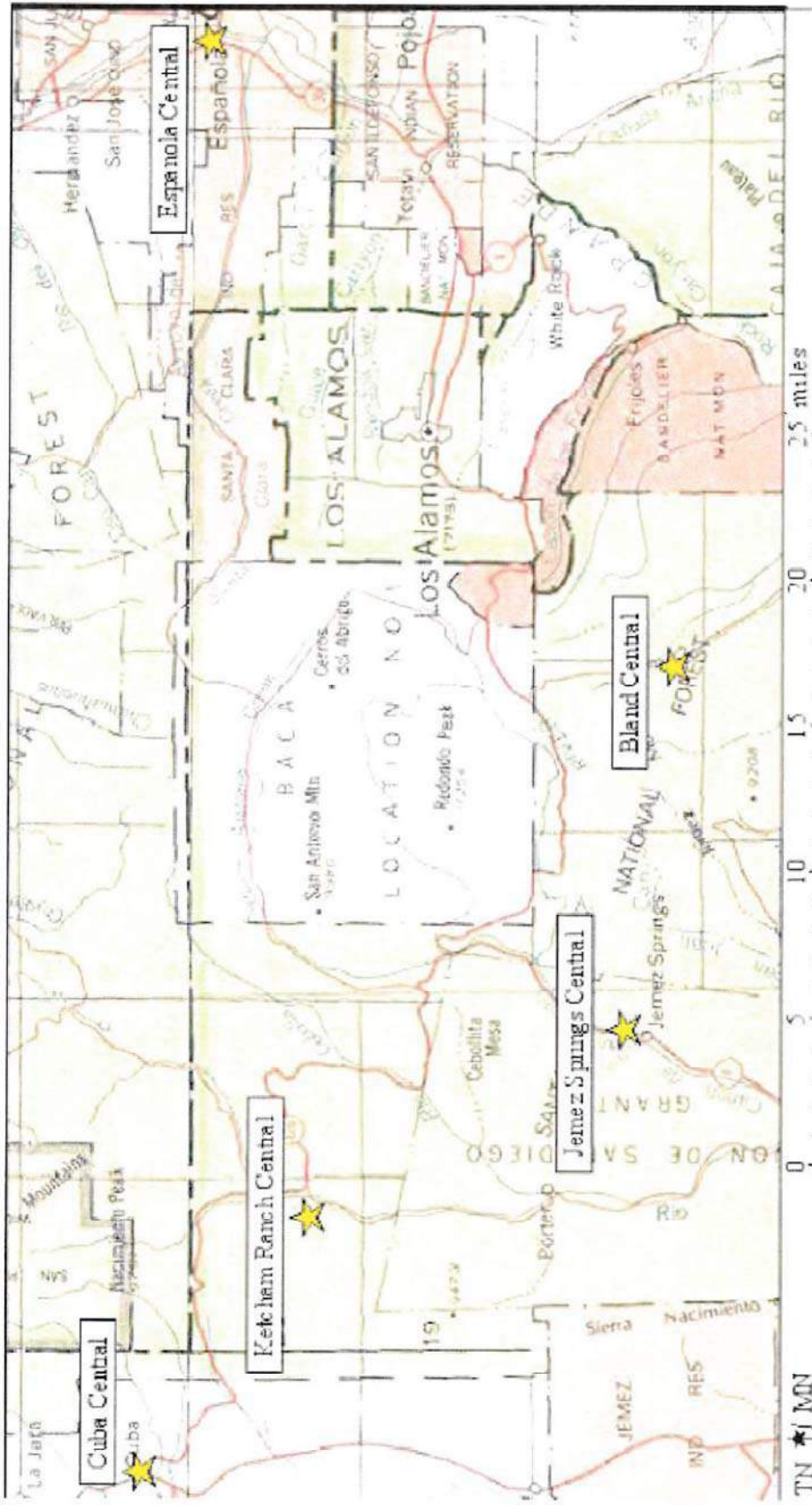
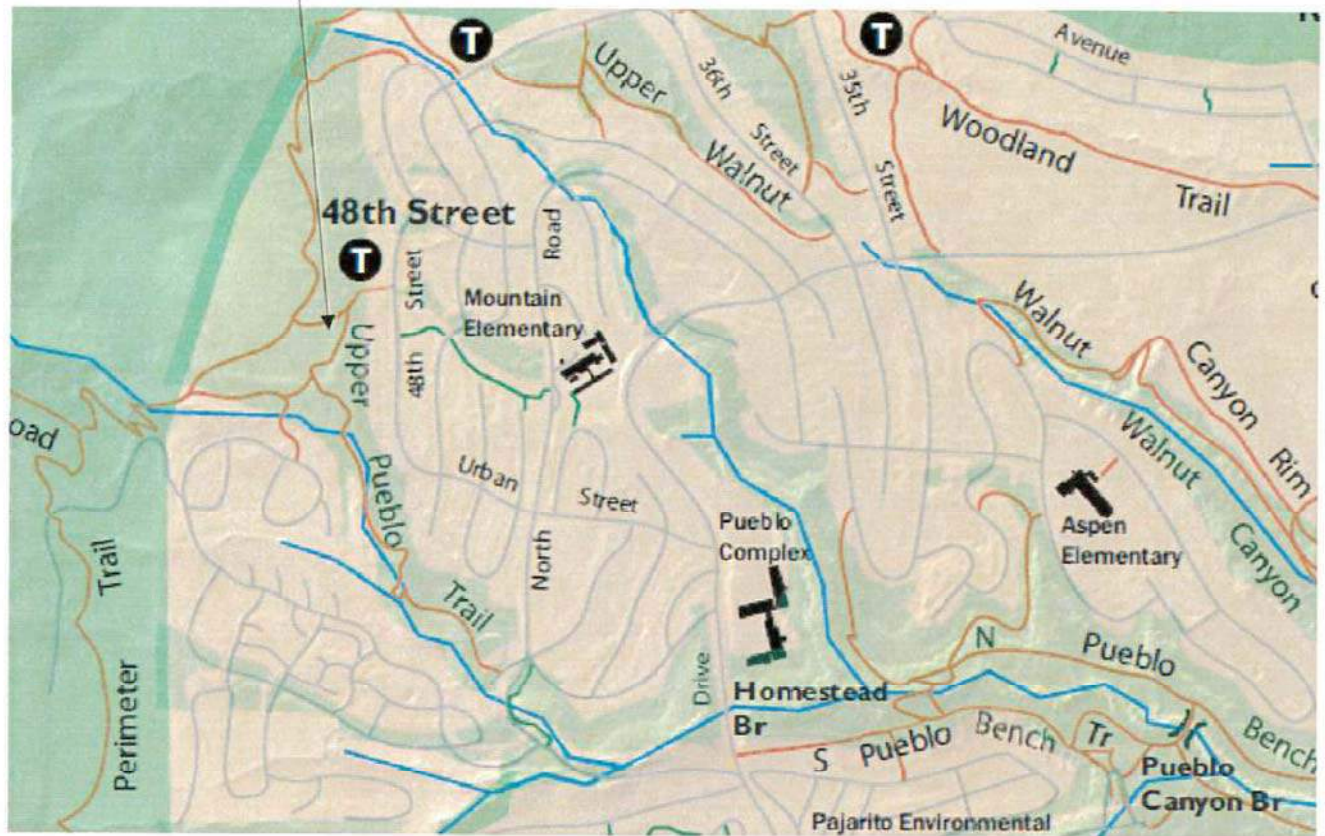


Fig. 3-4. Telephone Centrals on the Jemez Forest. There were five telephone centrals for the Jemez Forest Service line during the late 1920s. Los Alamos and the Pajarito Plateau were on the Española to Bland Central.

White Spring

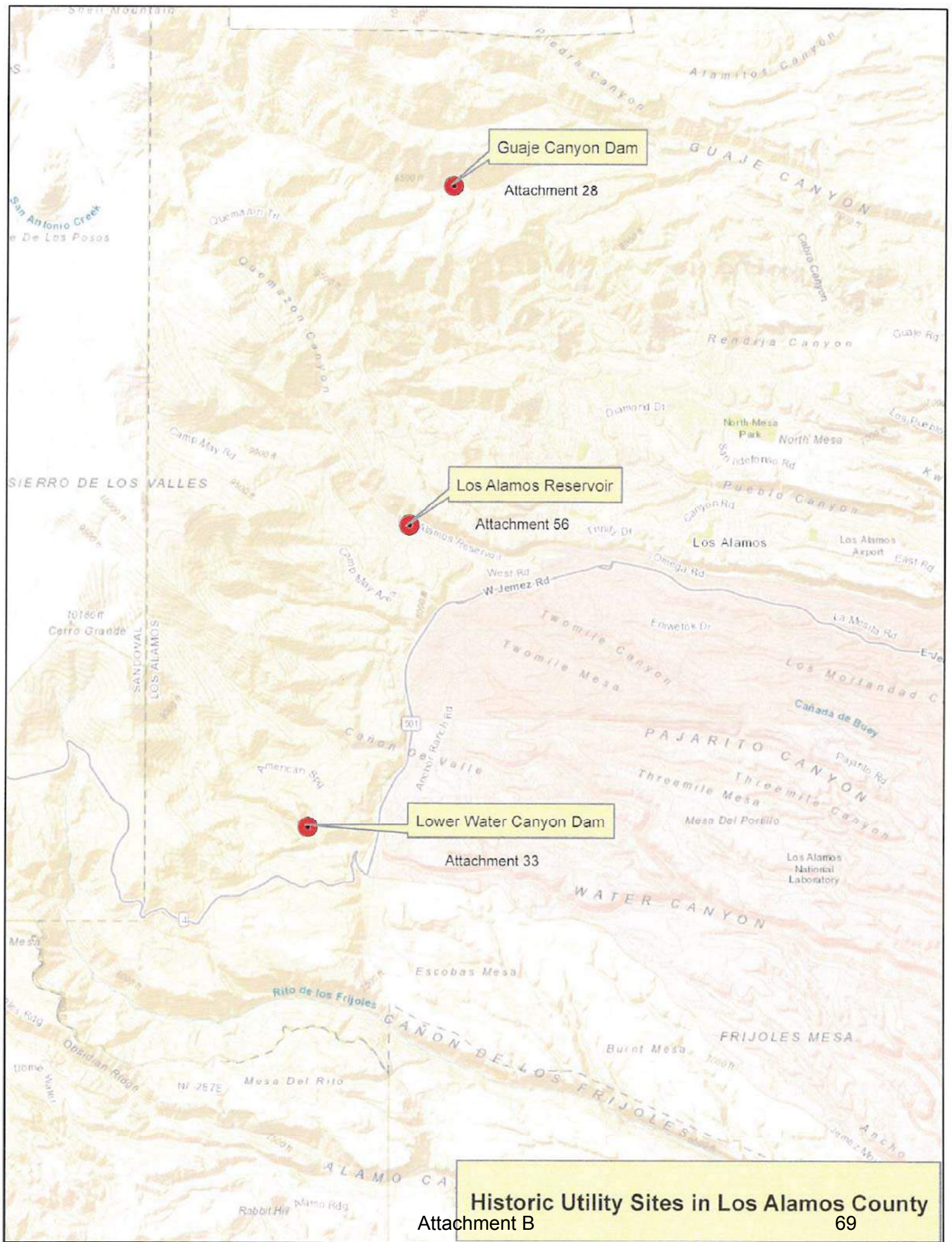
Attachment 26

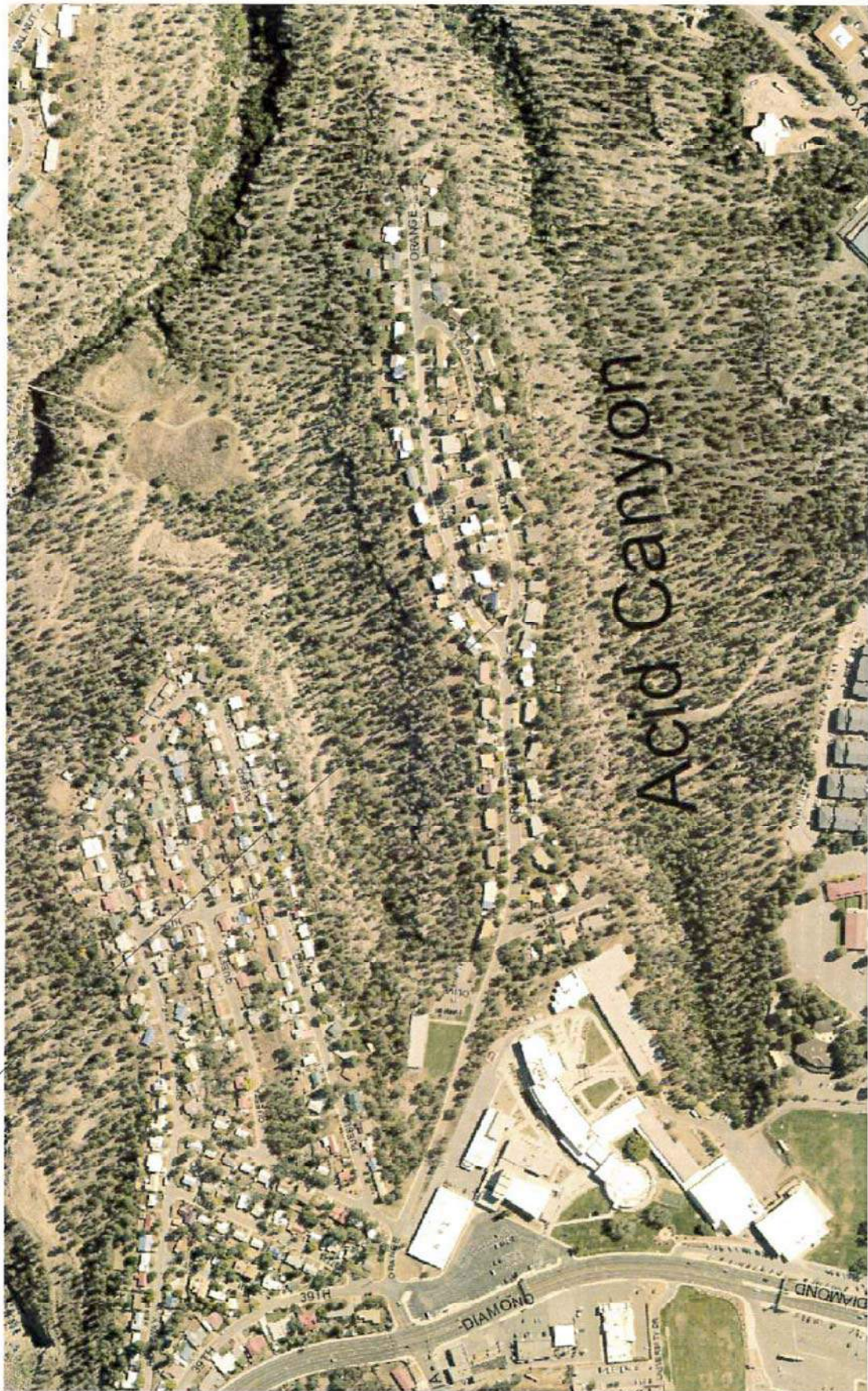


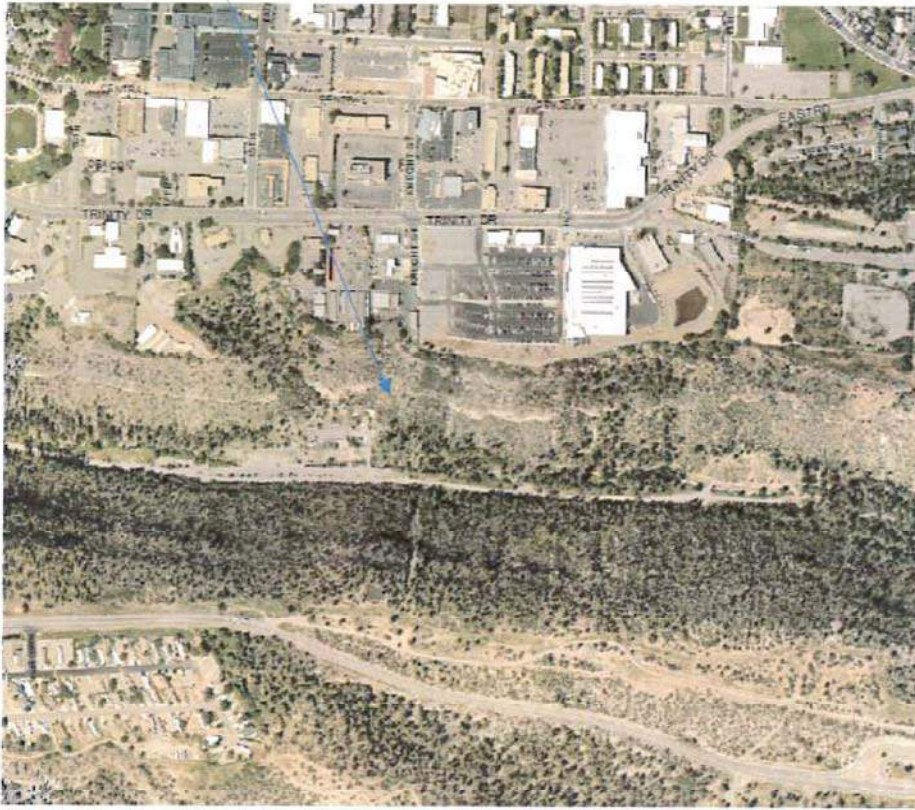
Approximate Location

Armstead Spring







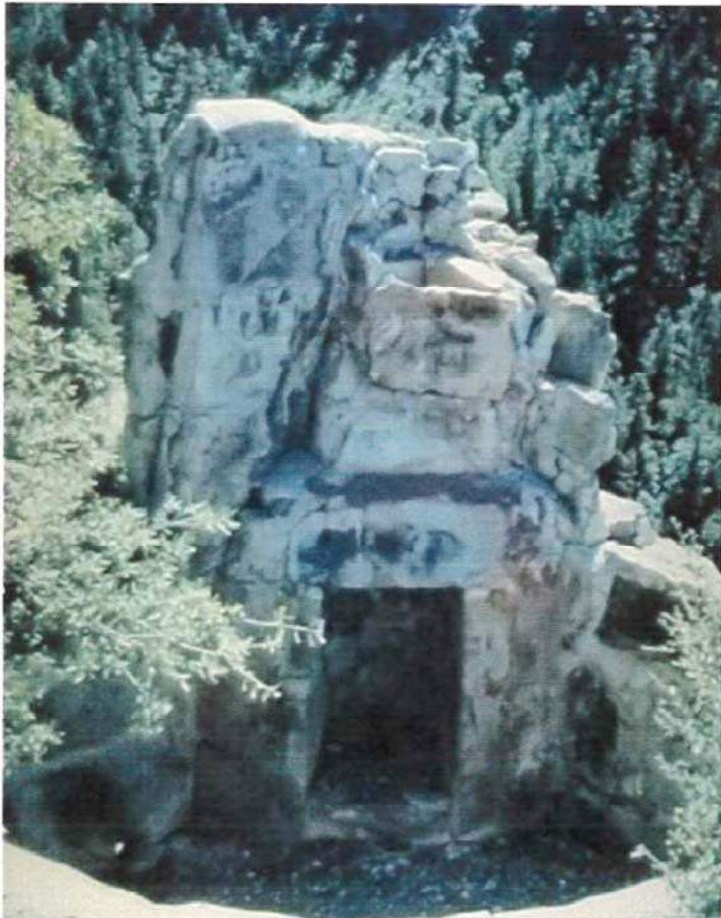
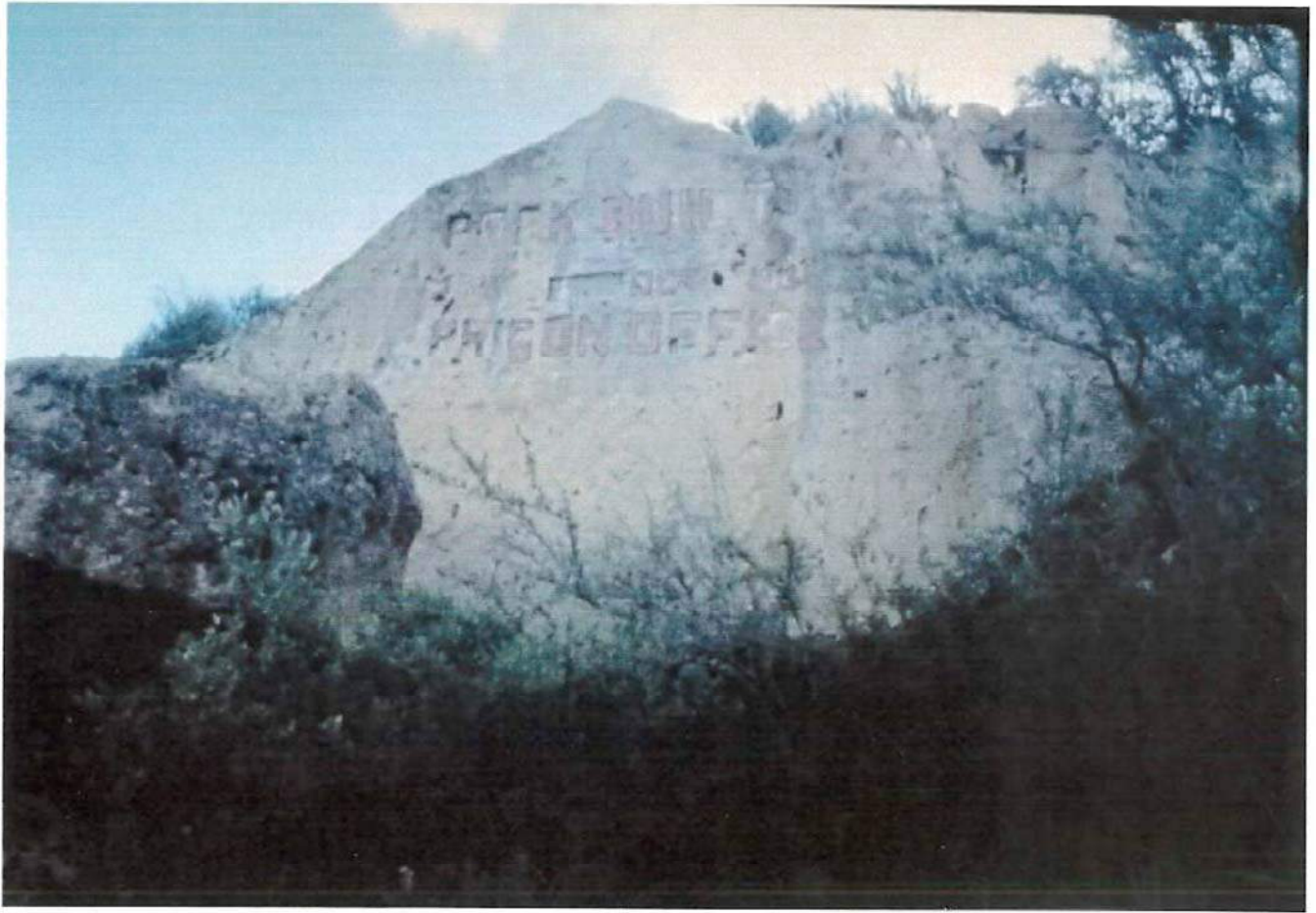


Approximate location – This site is on DOE property and not open to the public.

The stairs that start on the canyon shelf and go to the top of Los Alamos Canyon in 1943.



The remains of the name of the site in 1985 – Park Built Prison Office.



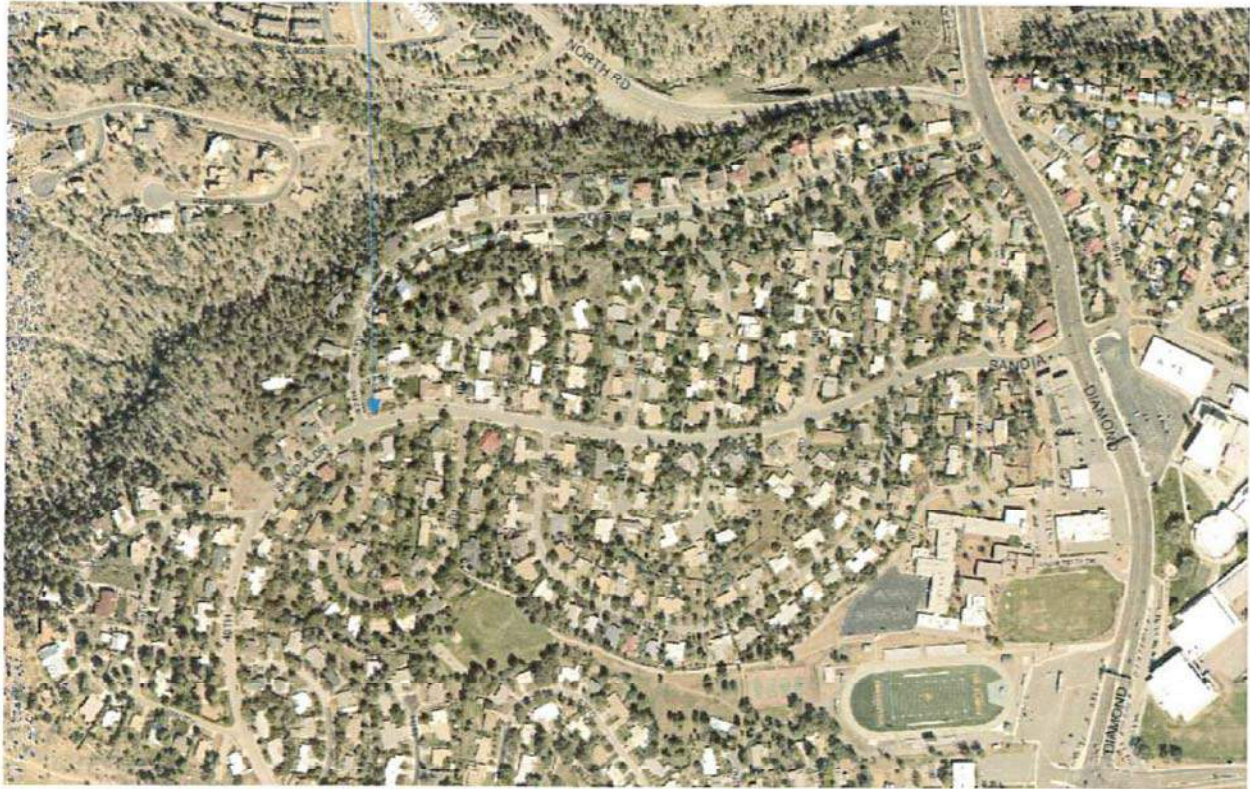
A room or storage area carved from the rock, circa 1985.

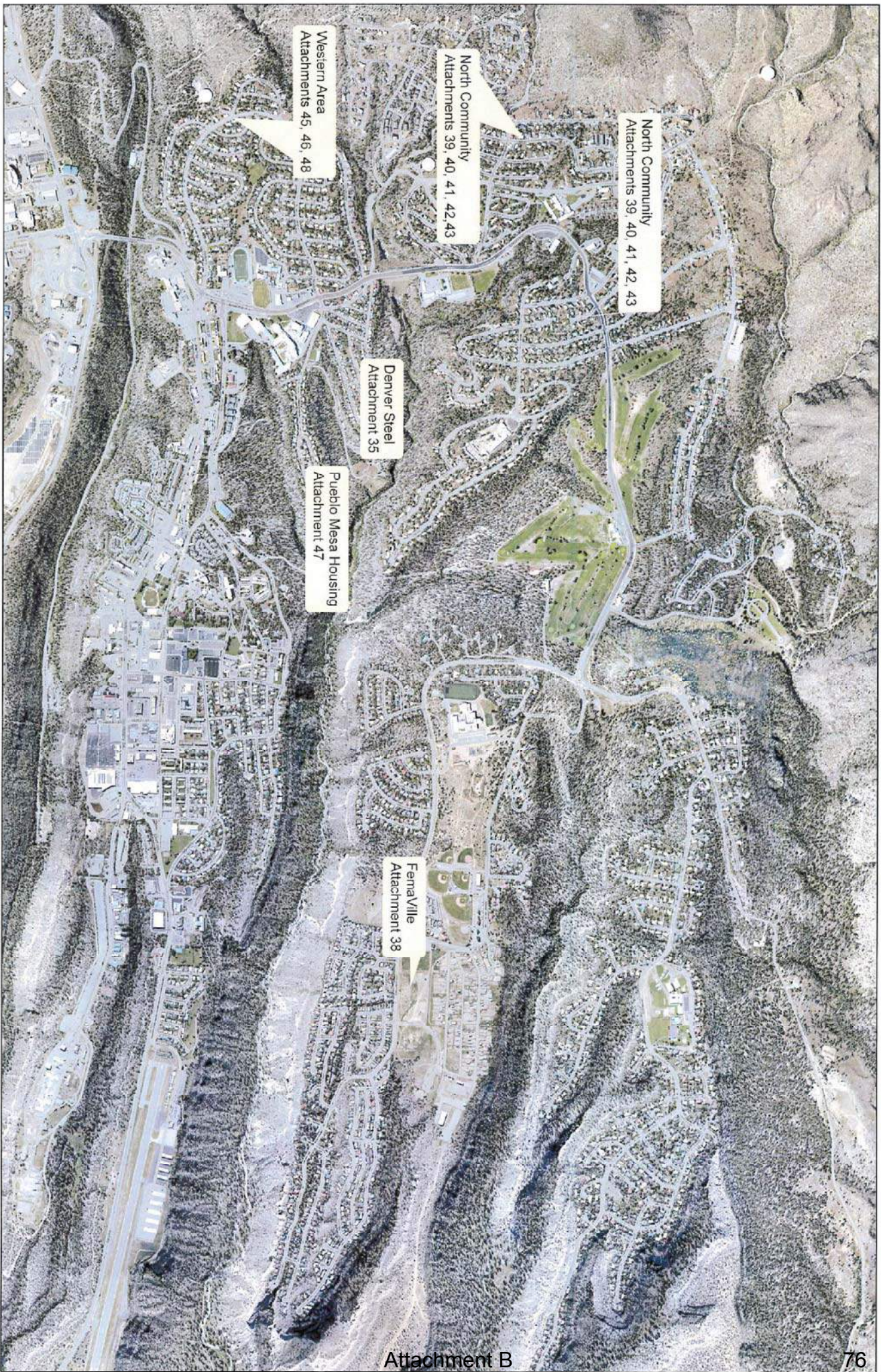
Rec Hall - Performing Arts Center

Attachment 31

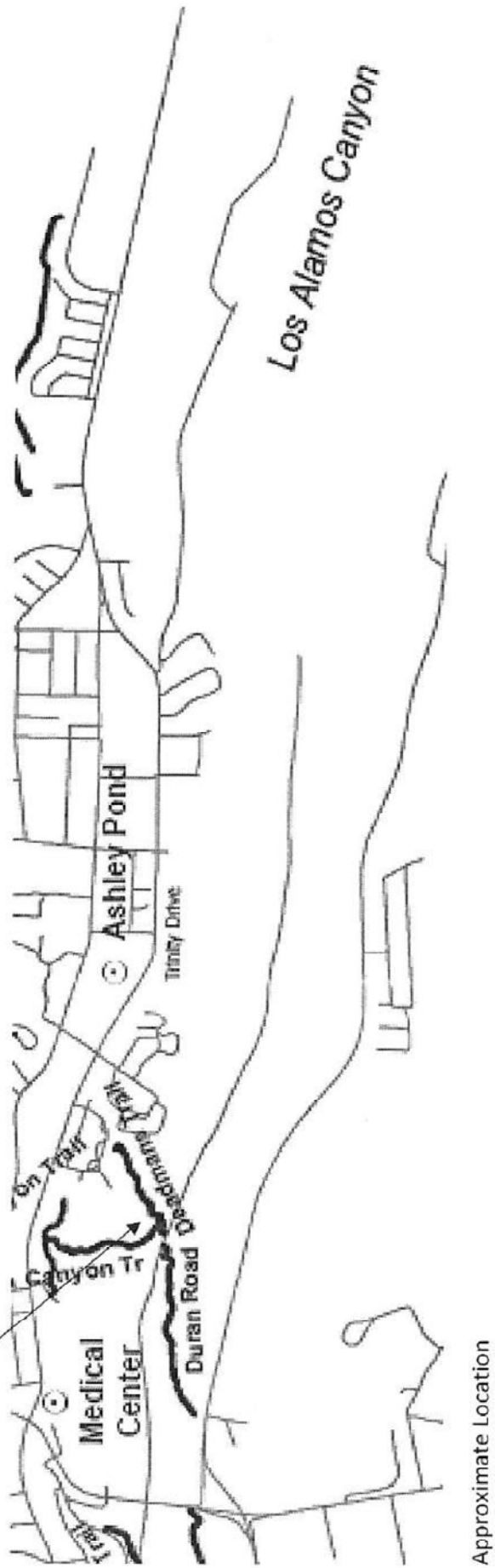








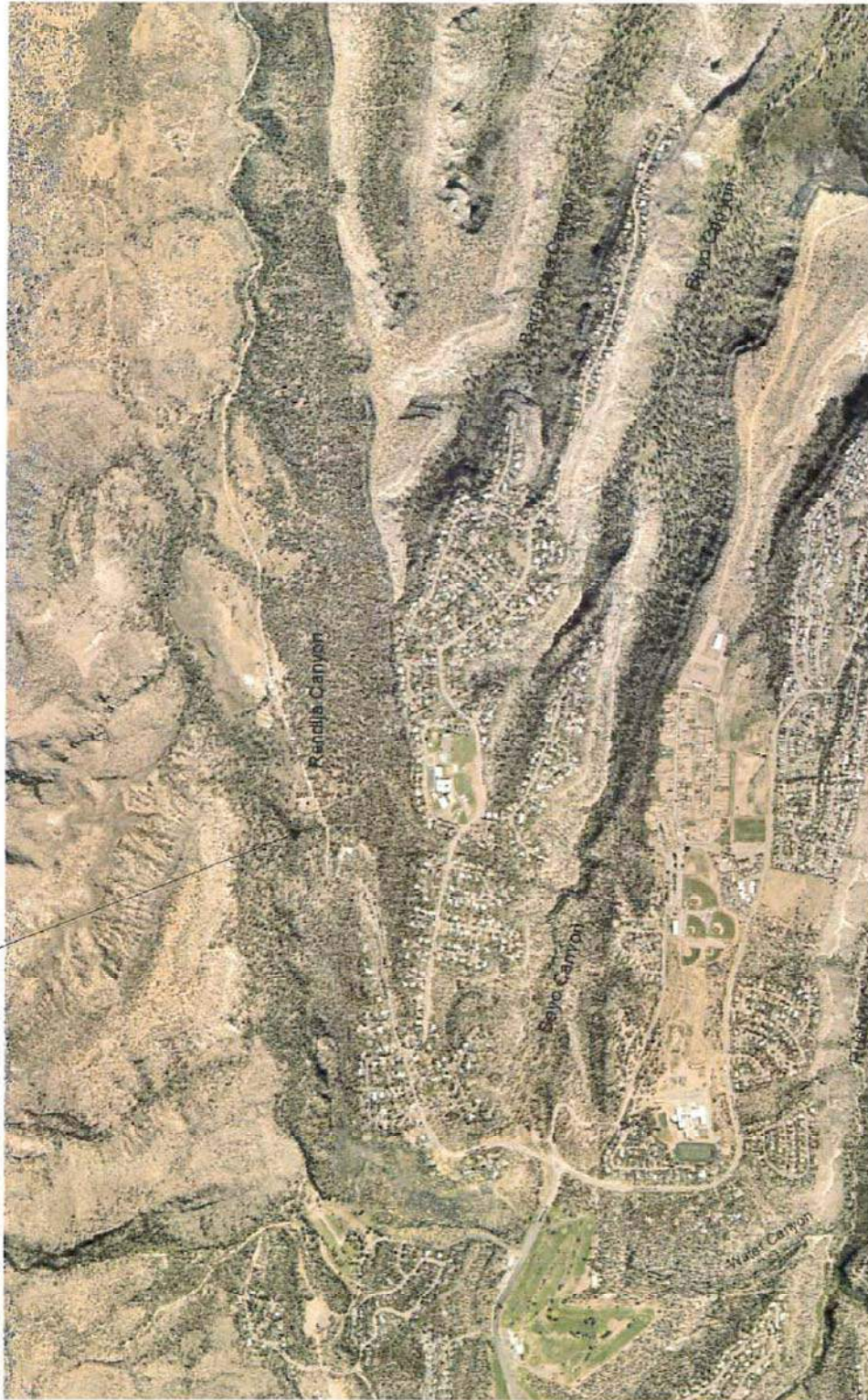
E=mc²



Approximate Location

Evacuation Route #3

Attachment 37



Anniversary Trail

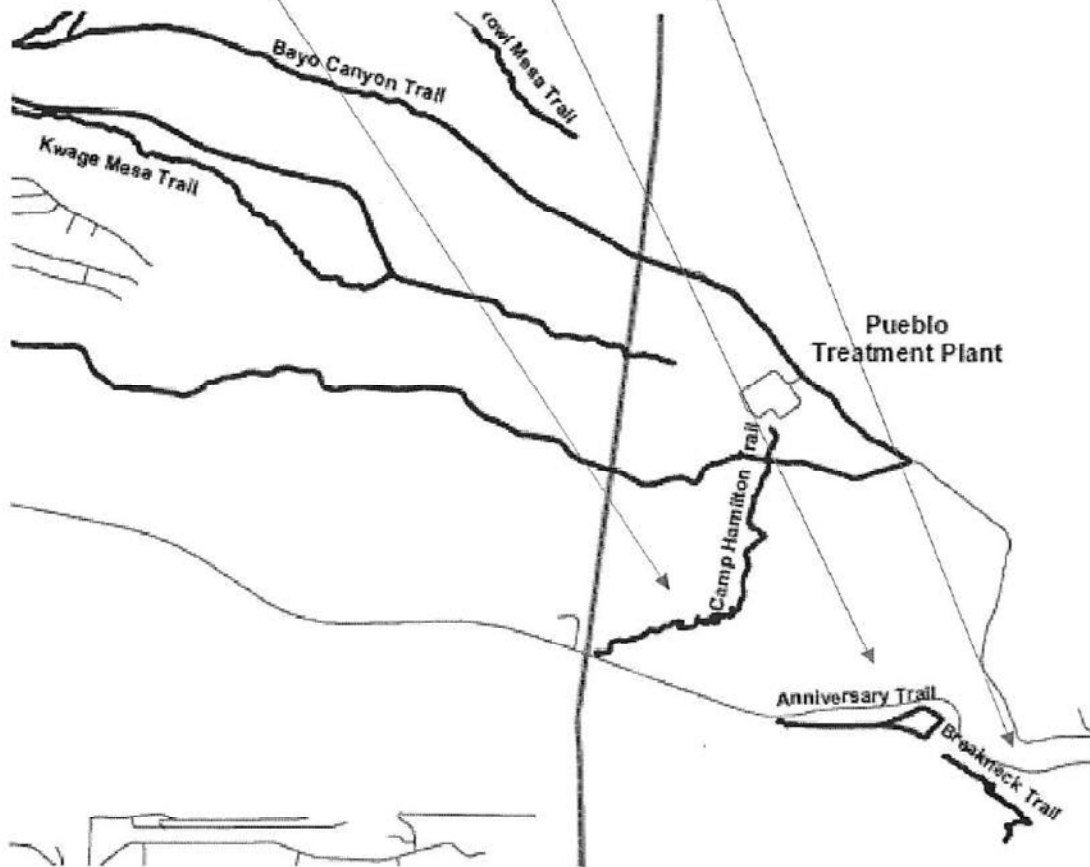
Attachment 49

Breakneck Trail

Attachment 52

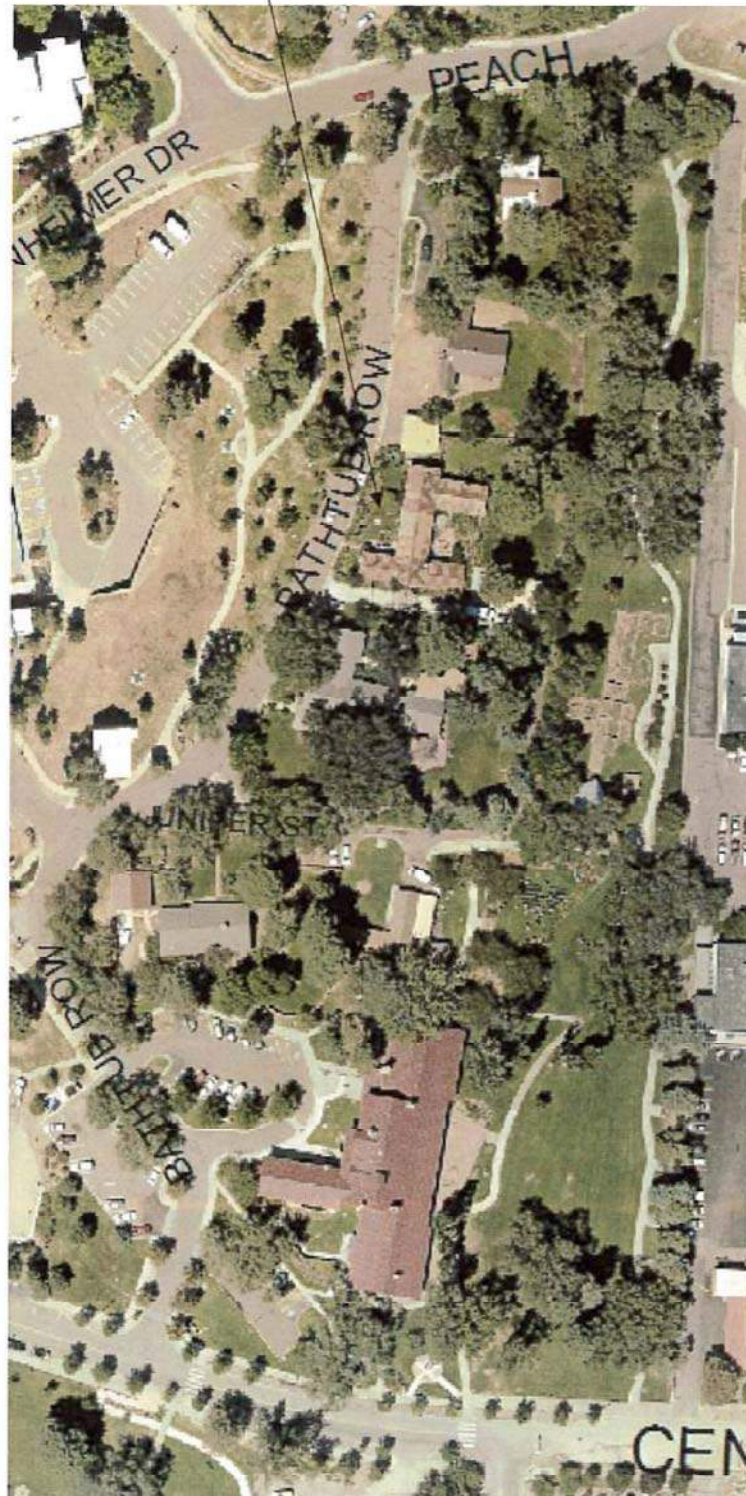
Camp Hamilton Trail

Attachment 53



Arts and Crafts Building

Attachment 50





Douglas Pond

Attachment 54



Location of the Douglas Pond

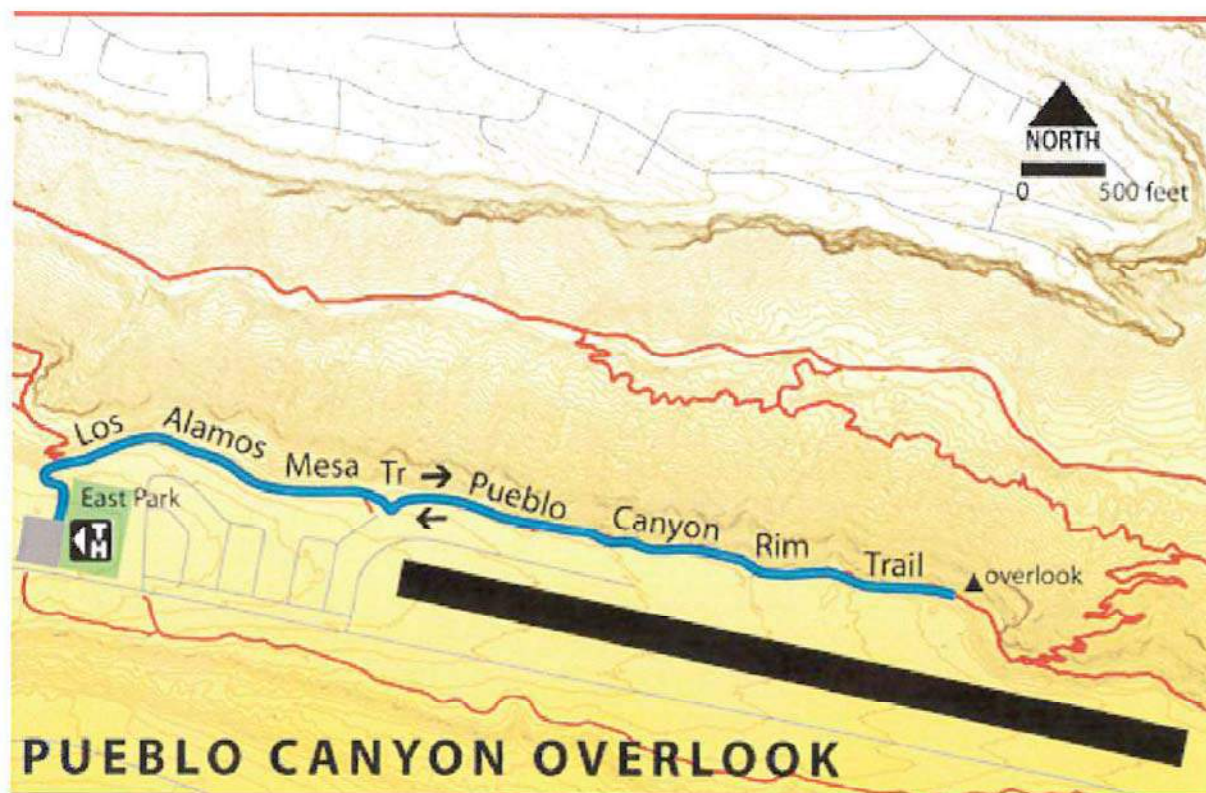
Los Alamos Bench Trail

Attachment 55

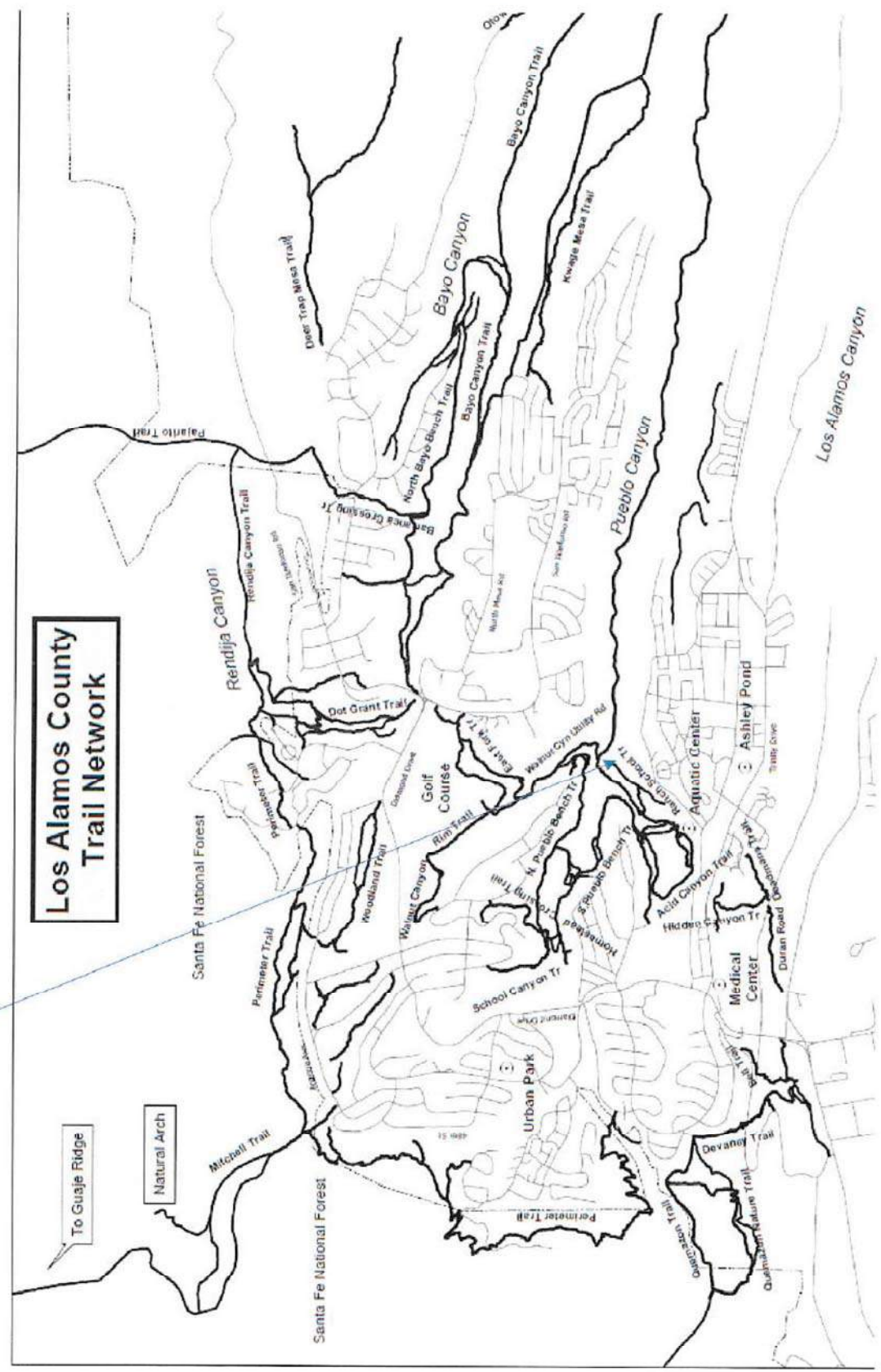


Pueblo Canyon Trail

Attachment 57



Ranch School Trail



Canon De Valle

Approximate Location



Section 8 – HPAB Members and Resumes

**LOS ALAMOS COUNTY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS**

Mark Rayburn, Chair – HPAB

Graphic artist. Preservation and maintenance of historic buildings and landmarks

Leslie Linke – Vice-Chair

Long-time Los Alamos resident and retired from the LANL,
long-time volunteer with the History Museum

Jorge Maldonado – Member

Facility Management System Specialist, National Park Service,
Bandelier National Monument – Interpreter and manager of National Historic sites

Patrick K. Moore Ph.D.- Member

Director, New Mexico Historic Sites, Historic Preservation Educator and Author

Jordan E. Jarrett, M.A. – Member

Archeological Technician, Bandelier National Monument, HP Specialist, Educator

Section – 10 Local Government Certification Agreement



STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

BATAAN MEMORIAL BUILDING
407 GALISTEO STREET, SUITE 236
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, to applicable federal regulations (36 CFR 61), and to 4.10.10 NMAC Certified Local Government Program, the County of Los Alamos agrees to:

- (1) Enforce appropriate legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties for the County of Los Alamos Historic Preservation Ordinance Article XV - Chapter 16 and the County of Los Alamos Historic Preservation Advisory Board Ordinance – Sec. 8-51.
- (2) Maintain an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission composed of professional and lay members for the County of Los Alamos Historic Preservation Advisory Board Ordinance – Sec. 8-51 and the Los Alamos County Orientation Manual For Members of Boards and Commissions in compliance with NMAC 4.10.10.11.12.
- (3) Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties in compliance with NMAC 4.10.10.13.
- (4) Provide for adequate public participation in the historic preservation program, including the process of recommending properties to the National Register NMAC 4.10.10.14 and the County of Los Alamos Historic Preservation Advisory Board Ordinance – Sec. 8-51, the Los Alamos County Orientation Manual For Members of Boards and Commissions, and the Public Involvement Guide for Boards and Commissions.
- (5) Adhere to all Federal requirements for the Certified Local Government Program.
- (6) Adhere to requirements outlined in the State of New Mexico regulation titled 4.10.10 NMAC, issued by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Upon its designation as a Certified Local Government, the County of Los Alamos shall be eligible for all rights and privileges of a Certified Local Government (CLG) specified in the Act, Federal procedures, and procedures of the State of New Mexico. These rights include eligibility to apply for available CLG grant funds in competition only with other certified local governments.

STATE:

SHPO or Designee

Date

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Chief Elected Local Official

Date