

**STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

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.....*Vice Chairperson*

ALBERTO BERTOLI, AIA

BRYAN K. BRANDES

FERNANDO GUERRA, Ph.D.

RICK MOSS

DAVID PHOENIX

RICHARD SHEK, Ph.D

CAROL ROLAND-NAWI, Ph.D.

.....*Executive Secretary*



Quarterly Meeting of the
STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION
Secretary of State Building Auditorium
1500 11th Street
Sacramento, California 95814
February 8, 2013
9:00 a.m.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT

Julianne Polanco, Chair, Architectural History
Donn Grenda, Ph.D., Vice-Chair, Prehistoric Archaeology
Bryan K. Brandes, Public Member
Alberto Bertoli, AIA, Architecture
Rick Moss, History
Fernando Guerra, Folklore
David Phoenix, Public Member

COMMISSIONERS ABSENT

Richard Shek, Ethnic History

STAFF PRESENT

Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D., State Historic Preservation Officer and Executive Secretary to the Commission
Jenan Saunders, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Tara Lynch, Senior Staff Counsel, California State Parks
Jay Correia, State Historian III, Registration Unit Supervisor
Amy Crain, State Historian II
William Burg, State Historian I
Twila Willis-Hunter, Executive Secretary

Note: Meeting minutes are a summary and not a verbatim transcription. Audio recordings of each SHRC meeting are available at http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21754.

I. CALL TO ORDER

Legal notice having been duly given and a quorum present, the State Historical Resources Commission (Commission) meeting was called to order at 9:00 a.m. by Chair Julianne Polanco.

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chair Polanco led those assembled in the Pledge of Allegiance.

III. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF

The Commissioners introduced themselves. Carol Roland-Nawi, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), introduced the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) staff.

IV. WELCOME

Greg Taylor, Urban Design Manager, City of Sacramento, welcomed the Commission and new SHPO Roland-Nawi, noting that SHPO Roland-Nawi was a former board member of Sacramento Heritage Inc., and worked on the historic resources survey of William Land Park. Sacramento is also a Certified Local Government. Mr. Taylor reported that a National Register nomination is being prepared for the historic City Cemetery. He touched upon the status of the rehabilitation of the Sacramento Valley (Amtrak) Station.

V. RESOLUTIONS

- A. Presentation of the resolution prepared for Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA, California's SHPO from 2004-2012, was deferred until the next meeting.
- B. Alan Stump, Assistant Director of Community and Economic Development accepted the resolution honoring the City of Salinas, California's 63rd Certified Local Government. Mr. Stump said that Salinas has a proud history and is happy to take its place among the state's certified local governments.
- C. Chair Polanco read the resolution honoring Carmel-by-the-Sea (California's 64th Certified Local Government) into the record, as no representative of that city was able to be present.

VI. APPROVAL OF NOVEMBER 9, 2012, MINUTES

Vice-Chair Grenda moved to approve the minutes as presented. Commissioner Brandes seconded the motion. **Action:** Motion carried unanimously.

VII. COMMISSION AND STAFF REPORTS

A. Chairperson's Report

Chair Polanco had no report.

B. Executive Secretary's Report

Executive Secretary and SHPO Roland-Nawi commented that she would focus on happenings at OHP in her remarks. She first asked Deputy SHPO Saunders to report on OHP's Historic Preservation Plan, which Deputy SHPO Saunders forwarded to the National Park Service (NPS). Deputy SHPO Saunders was pleased to report that NPS has advised her that California's Historic Preservation Plan had been approved. Deputy SHPO Saunders has created an Executive Summary which is being formatted and printed for eventual distribution to OHP stakeholders.

SHPO Roland-Nawi also advised that the North Coastal Information Center has closed, and its records moved to the Northwest Information Center. As she will be meeting soon with North Coast tribes, she will seek to ascertain their interest in finding a way for the records formerly maintained by the North Coastal Information Center to be kept in the north coast area.

SHPO Roland-Nawi also announced the formation of the OHP Outreach/Communications Committee tasked with assessing the effectiveness of current modes of outreach and communication and the development of new methods and models.

In closing, the SHPO noted that longtime Review and Compliance staffer Dwight Dutschke had retired at year's end and announced the upcoming retirement—at the end of this month—of Local Government staff member Marie Nelson, both of whose contributions and commitment to OHP and historic preservation will be long remembered and are deeply appreciated.

VIII. POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS OF ALL NOMINATED PROPERTIES

Registration Unit staff presented a PowerPoint program that highlighted the properties on the Consent Calendar to be heard by the Commission.

IX. CONSENT CALENDAR

A. National Register of Historic Places, New Nominations

1. Robert Stanley Dollar, Sr. Residence
Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County
Local Level of Significance
2. Fender's Radio Service
Fullerton, Orange County
State Level of Significance
3. Visalia Fox Theatre
Visalia, Tulare County
Local Level of Significance
4. Irene Burns House
Auburn, Placer County
Local Level of Significance
5. Empire Mine Historic District (Amendment)
Nevada County
Local Level of Significance
6. Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park
Huntington Beach, Orange County
Local Level of Significance
7. Rhoades Ranch
Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County
State Level of Significance
8. Hakone Historic District
Santa Clara County
Local Level of Significance
9. San Diego Athletic Club
San Diego County
Local Level of Significance

B. California Point of Historical Interest, New Nominations

1. Rankin Olive Grove
Martinez, Contra Costa County
Local Level of Significance

Commissioner Guerra moved to approve the Consent Calendar as presented. Commissioner Phoenix seconded the motion. **Action:** Motion approved unanimously.

Jim Conlow spoke on behalf of the senior citizens of Rossmoor in support of the Robert Stanley Dollar Sr. Residence. He thanked the Commission for their part in moving the nomination towards listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Jeff Matheson, Resident Services Manager at Rossmoor, also spoke in support of the Robert Stanley Dollar Sr. Residence nomination. He said that the organization's Board of Directors had passed a resolution supporting the nomination.

William Wainwright spoke in support of the Rankin Olive Grove nomination, also thanking Kristin Henderson, who was responsible for initiating the nomination. Then **Kristin Henderson** herself thanked OHP for the help the Registration Unit, especially Amy Crain, provided in bringing this nomination to fruition. "OHP," she said, "is a great friend of democracy."

Finally, **Richardson Gray**, of Huntington Beach Neighbors, Inc., spoke in support of the nomination of the Huntington Beach Public Library on Triangle Park. Mr. Gray thanked the Commission for its help in moving the library towards listing, singling out William Burg of OHP's Registration Unit for special thanks.

X. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEM

A. National Register of Historic Places, New Nominations

1. Trestles Historic District
San Diego County
National Level of Significance

State Historian II Amy Crain presented her staff report, which is appended to these minutes as Attachment 1.

Next, State Parks Senior Staff Counsel Tara Lynch read into the record her report on why the Commission is hearing this nomination. In brief, as the nomination is a concurrent State and Federal nomination, the Commission is required to hear the nomination to allow the property owners and the public notice and opportunity to be heard regarding the nomination. The Commission is to determine: (1) Whether or not the Trestles Historic District meets National Register Criterion A at the national level of significance and satisfies Criteria Consideration G, thereby concurring with the Keeper's determination; and, (2)

Whether or not the procedural requirements of 36 CFR 60.10 requiring notice and opportunity for the property owners and public to concur in or object to the nomination have been met. Counsel Lynch further explained that in the testimony that former SHPO Milford Wayne Donaldson was about to give as a member of the public, he was not violating either the 1-Year Ban or the Permanent Ban on post-government activities of officials who have left State service. Counsel Lynch's written statement has been appended to these minutes as Attachment 2.

Next, proponents of the nomination made brief statements, beginning with **Mark Rauscher** of the Surfrider Foundation. Mr. Rauscher said that 38,000 individuals had signed an online petition in support of the nomination, which had also garnered over 1,200 letters of support. He then presented two filmed statements, one of **Clint Eastwood** speaking about San Onofre, the second featuring **Steve Pezman**, publisher of a surfing magazine since the 1970s. Mr. Pezman said the still-burgeoning surf industry is a spinoff of the surfing lifestyle, which has spread throughout the world. Trestles and San Onofre Beach are among the most significant in the history of the sport and the lifestyle, which first caught on there in 1934.

Next to speak was **Jim Kempton**, who authored a commemorative album on surfing at Trestles as a sport and lifestyle. Kempton said that surfing's founding fathers were drawn to Trestles where the waves were plentiful and the living easy. There was no class system and those who came to surf enjoyed gathering at day's end to make music, share food and drink, and, like the Polynesians whose easygoing lifestyle they emulated, "talk story," or tell tales, tall or otherwise, about waves caught and waves missed.

First to speak in opposition to the nomination was **Colonel Eugene Apicella**, of Marine Corps Installations West (MCIWEST)/Base Camp Pendleton. Colonel Apicella began by saying that the Navy and Marine Corps do not believe that the property meets Criterion A, nor does it satisfy Criteria Consideration G and lacks integrity. In addition, the Marine Corps contends that listing would have serious negative impacts on training and operations at Camp Pendleton. He said that the Marine Corps prides itself on a good record of stewardship of the land they occupy and are friendly with the surfing community. The Marine Corps has no plans to eliminate surfer access, but cannot agree to limit its ability to train personnel for amphibious operations. He closed by requesting that the Trestles nomination not be forwarded to the Keeper.

Next to speak in opposition was **Garth Eisenbeis**, representing California State Senator Mimi Walters of the 37th District, encompassing central Orange County, who supported the Navy's and Marine Corps' opposition to the nomination. He commented that there is a hidden agenda at work behind the nomination, which is to prevent the construction of a toll road through the area.

Following Mr. Eisenbeis was **Brian Lundgren**, representing the Orange County Board of Supervisors and the Orange County Transportation Authority. Mr. Lundgren stated that the Orange County Board of Supervisors contends that Trestles does not qualify as a historic district.

Former SHPO **Milford Wayne Donaldson**, speaking as a private citizen, spoke in rebuttal to the opposition position. By way of introduction, he said he was born in Camp Lejeune, then moved to Camp Pendleton, where his father, a Marine Non-Commissioned Officer, was stationed. Also in his blood, however, was affection and affinity for surfing, and even before entering his teens, he surfed San Onofre, the birthplace of the surfing culture. Mr. Donaldson said he would not think of fighting the Marines, for whom he had the greatest respect and admiration, but was convinced that listing Trestles in the National Register would not negatively impact the Marines' maneuvers at Camp Pendleton, training or otherwise.

MCIWEST's **Colonel Apicella** briefly rebutted the above remarks, saying that he remained concerned that listing would impact the ability of the Marine Corps to train or conduct maneuvers at Camp Pendleton. These were the final public comments.

Vice-Chair Grenda asked if the property can be listed over the owner's objection. Counsel Lynch and Deputy SHPO Saunders stated that even if the Navy does not concur, the decision on listing is the Keeper's and the property may be listed over the owner's objection because the prohibition against listing over an owner's objection only extends to privately owned property.

Commissioner Bertoli wondered if it was possible for the Marine Corps' position and that of the nomination's proponents to coexist. Colonel Apicella responded that they did coexist now and that there was no need for the listing. Commissioner Bertoli asked how listing would affect training. Colonel Apicella answered that Camp Pendleton uses Green Beach for training maneuvers and listing will necessitate going through a consultation process to ensure that such activities would have no negative impacts. Vice-Chair Grenda said that his understanding was that a federal agency, when it is required to consult with the public, always has the option of taking any opposition into consideration, but can still, in the final analysis, do as it pleases—that consultation did not dictate a specific outcome.

Chair Polanco asked counsel to clarify the Commission's purview for this nomination and what constituted "proper public notice." Counsel Lynch repeated that the Commission is to assess eligibility of the resource without taking into consideration political or social ramifications and to assess whether procedural requirements had been met. Counsel Lynch said that the notification requirements were that the property owners be notified of the

scheduled hearing in a timely fashion, which had been done. The matter had been heard in a public hearing, satisfying Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requirements. In addition, appropriate governing bodies had been notified and, finally, those government officials had been allowed to comment publicly.

OHP Historian Crain clarified that the government officials required to be notified were: 1) The chief elected local official; and, 2) The municipal political jurisdiction. She noted that the San Diego County Board of Supervisors was notified, as was OHP's Certified Local Government contact person with San Diego County. No comments were received from either entity. Item 2 was not applicable to this nomination as the property does not fall within a municipal political jurisdiction.

Commissioner Guerra commented that it was clear that the nomination meets Criterion A and that procedural requirements had been met.

Mr. Lundgren, representing the Orange County Board of Supervisors and the Orange County Transportation Authority, returned to the podium to note that Orange County was not notified. OHP Historian Crain clarified that no part of the proposed historic district falls within Orange County as it is entirely in San Diego County.

Commissioner Moss moved that the Commission determine that the Trestles Historic District meets National Register Criterion A at the national level of significance and satisfies Criteria Consideration G, and that procedural requirements of the nomination process have been met. Commissioner Phoenix seconded the motion. **Action:** Motion carried unanimously.

XI. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Progress Report

Chair Polanco updated the Commission on the various properties that had been listed in the National Register since the last meeting of the Commission.

XII. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Linda Chaplin spoke on the importance of Johnson's Ranch as the western terminus of the California Overland Trail. She would like to reactivate interest in the area and give it more prominence within history. She recommends that it be acquired by a public entity to ensure access and its preservation.

XIII. COMMISSION DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS

A. Approval of 2012 Annual Report

Commissioner Moss moved to approve the 2012 annual report as presented. Vice-Chair Grenda seconded the motion. **Action:** Motion approved unanimously.

XIV. COMMITTEE REPORTS

A. Archaeological Resources Committee – Commissioner Grenda, Chair

Commissioner Grenda reported that the committee continues to be very active and has scheduled a scaled-down committee phone meeting on February 22, 2013, followed by a full committee conference call on February 27, 2013. The committee is trying to get the Society for California Archaeology to adopt the professional standards.

B. Cultural Diversity Committee – Commissioners Moss and Shek, Co-Chairs

This committee had no report.

C. Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee (ICPAC) – Commissioners Polanco and Brandes, Co-Chairs

Commissioner Brandes reported that the committee had reviewed the draft California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) Modernization and Sustainability Plan and provided comments to OHP staff. The project had been on hold while the Department of General Services was reviewing a requested amendment to the contract in order to extend it to June 30, 2013. That amendment was approved. The contractor for the plan, the Results Group, will give a presentation at the May 2013 Commission meeting detailing the report and their findings. In response to a query from Commissioner Grenda about the CHRIS fees discussion at the November 2012 Commission meeting, Deputy SHPO Saunders added that the May 2013 presentation will also include a discussion about the fees charged by the Information Centers (IC) and the income and expenses of each IC.

D. Modernism Committee – Commissioners Polanco and Bertoli, Co-Chairs

This committee had no report.

XV. COMMISSIONERS' COMMENTS

Vice-Chair Grenda reminded the Commission that four or five years ago, he had brought up the issue of renewable energy installations and how they would negatively impact vast numbers of historical resources, particularly in California's deserts, which has since occurred. Now there is a new energy issue on the horizon that could have even more significant impacts on historical resources—hydraulic fracturing to produce shale gas. Vice-Chair Grenda mentioned that most people are not aware that California has the largest shale formation in the world, the Monterey Formation, and we will soon see thousands of oil wells back in operation or newly built, along with all the infrastructure needed to support this extraction. He explained how one thing found with the renewable energy projects is many consultants understand the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), but not the Section 106 process, and this led to many problems and stalls for the projects on which they were working. This is one of the reasons California needs professional standards for those cultural resources professionals acting as consultants on such projects.

Commissioner Moss asked Vice-Chair Grenda how he saw current efforts to revise CEQA. Vice-Chair Grenda responded that he believed that some amending and clarification could be positive, but that the thrust of the revisions may simply remove the impediment CEQA currently poses to development.

Commissioner Moss then thanked the OHP Registration Unit for their very professional assistance and support in helping the Commission fulfill its mandate.

XVI. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Polanco adjourned the regular meeting of the Commission at 12:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

2/22/13

Date

Attachments:

1. OHP Staff Report, Trestles Historic District nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Report by Senior Staff Counsel Tara Lynch on rationale for California's State Historical Resources Commission to hear the Trestles Historic District nomination.

Office of Historic Preservation Staff Report, Trestles Historic District Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

February 8, 2013

Trestles Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the national level of significance in the area of Entertainment and Recreation with a period of significance 1933 to 1971. The district meets Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years for its role in the establishment of surfing as a recreation, a lifestyle, a culture, and a part of the California cultural identity.

The nominated district is located at the mouth of the San Mateo Creek within the larger boundaries of San Onofre State Beach, leased by the State of California under a fifty-year agreement with the Navy. The nomination encompasses 2.25 miles of Navy property operated as United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton in San Diego County. Included within the District boundary are the two 1930s railroad trestles for which the District is named. These trestles are noncontributing resources in the District due to their significant alterations.

Trestles Historic District is located on United States Department of the Navy property and tidal and submerged lands under jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission. Due to the Marine Corps' use and the Navy's ownership of the property, the nomination was originally processed as a federal nomination, reviewed by the Marine Corps and Navy Federal Preservation Officers (FPO).

This process is independent of state review board action. The Navy FPO did not approve the nomination. A sustained appeal, by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to the Keeper of the National Register regarding the Navy FPO's refusal to nominate the District, is in force.

The district's western (seaward) boundary is within the section of tidal and submerged land under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission. California State Lands Commission staff were consulted in preparation of the nomination, and communicated their support in September 2011 via email. The letter was forwarded electronically to the Marine Corps FPO and copied to the Keeper. In November 2012 it was determined the nomination would be treated as a concurrent nomination under both federal and state ownership.

This determination requires that the State Historical Resources Commission hold a public hearing regarding the nomination after appropriate notification of all property owners. In accordance with Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, the Commission hearing and associated notification are procedural requirements requested by the Navy FPO and the Keeper in support of the sustained appeal.

The nomination was initially submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation by the Surfrider Foundation. OHP staff edited the nomination, and strengthened it with additional research and documentation, in consultation with the Surfrider Foundation and subject matter experts. The Marine Corps provided additional information regarding the use of Trestles by the Marine Corps from the 1940s through the present which was incorporated into the nomination.

The nomination was signed by the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as the Commenting Official, in January 2012. The nomination was approved by the Marine Corps FPO, Sue Goodfellow, and forwarded to the Navy FPO, Donald Schregardus, in May 2012 via

the Marine Corps Legal Department. The Navy FPO refused to sign the nomination as the Certifying Official and forward the nomination to the Keeper.

In July 2012, he returned the nomination to the SHPO and commented, "I have concluded that the property fails to meet National Register eligibility criteria...and will not be forwarding it to the Keeper of the National Register. Furthermore, as the holding agency responsible for the federally owned property proposed for nomination, the Department of the Navy will not concur with the listing of any portion of U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Trestles Historic District."

The Navy FPO argued that Trestles is one of any number of surfing sites in California that can be associated with early surfing and surf culture. In accordance with 36 CFR 60.12(a), OHP appealed the refusal of the Navy FPO to forward the proposed nomination to the Keeper, and sent the nomination directly to the Keeper. The appeal was sustained September 7, 2012.

The Keeper concurred with the SHPO that Trestles is eligible for listing under Criterion A of the National Register. In sustaining OHP's appeal, the Keeper stated that the District appears to be of "historic significance under National Register Criterion A and Criteria Consideration G, and the nomination form appears to document adequately that significance."

The Navy FPO was notified, and pursuant to 36 CFR 60.9 asked by the Keeper's staff to forward the nomination to the Keeper. He did not forward the nomination, claiming notification procedure was not followed. After receipt of communications from the Keeper regarding the sustained appeal, the Navy FPO objected on procedural grounds.

In a letter sent to the Keeper in October 2012, the Navy FPO addressed the issues of notification and comments, requesting: 1) the comments of the chief elected local official; 2) comments of the municipal political jurisdiction; 3) the comments of the State Review Board; 4) copies of any public notification. 36 CFR 60.9(c) directs the Federal agency to notify the elected local official(s). These items are being taken care of as part of this Commission hearing.

Trestles Historic District is significant for its uniqueness, consistency of waves, and association with surfing history in California. It played a role in the development of new equipment, new style, and the popularization of surfing as a recreational sport. During its period of significance Trestles was at the center of the evolution of surfing techniques and style, influenced equipment innovation, and provided surfers with a sense of community and place.

Local surfers began coming to Trestles in 1933, discovering a setting virtually unparalleled in California due to high quality waves and the aesthetics of clean water and a still natural environment. The period of significance ends in 1971 when the area became part of San Onofre State Beach. World-renowned for its consistent, near perfect waves, Trestles provides the best year-round surfing waves in California, an area with the greatest concentration of surfers in the world. Sometimes described as "America's most consistent wave zone," Trestles is located on one of the last remaining stretches of California's coast open to the public and not in an urban setting as are other California surfing spots.

Trestles' contributing resources include seven surf breaks identified from north to south as Upper Trestles, Lower Trestles, Middles, Church, The Point, Old Man's, and Dog Patch. A wave breaks when the water depth becomes less than one-seventh of the distance between wave crests. A surf break is the place where waves tumble over and break in shallow water, a geographical area that can support surf riding. These surf breaks are collectively known as San Onofre, historically known among surfers as SanO and 'Nofre.

For 80 years the District has been associated with events and activities that have played a significant role in the evolution of surfing as a sport which is an integral part of California's identity as a beach culture. The District's character defining historic landscape elements – sand and cobbled beaches and consistent offshore wave breaks – have attracted pioneering local surfers since 1933, and have been the site of surfing competitions since 1938.

Historically, Lower Trestles has been the only mainland location for the top ten international sites of the Men's Surfing World Championship Tour organized by the Association of Surfing Professionals. The physical isolation and absence of commercial growth encouraged the development of a society whose lifestyle and unique culture would later personify California and influence surfing worldwide.

Trestles Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Movement of the surf in response to changing natural conditions of sediment, cobbles, and the ocean floor is the nature of the resource. The boundary encompasses the seven surf breaks using land-based points of reference that do not and have not moved.

Trail access has been more mobile over time, as some surfers created their own paths through the slough. Due to this mobility, in combination with the paving of one of the more prominent trails as a measure of protection for the surrounding wetlands, the trail system was determined to be a noncontributing resource (site). Looking back toward the beach from the water where the surf breaks, the hills hide the freeway, providing present day surfers much the same view seen by surfers in the 1930s.

Surfers and their friends and family came together informally into a kind of self-contained surf cooperative. They created a unique way of life for themselves, and paid homage to the sport's Polynesian roots. Because Polynesians had no written language, they passed down their stories through an oral tradition. In the Hawaiian vocabulary, "talking story" means spending time with good friends, sharing experiences, and telling tales.

This was the start of a tight social community that has continued for generations. Community is at the core of San Onofre's significance and uniqueness. Lorrin Harrison was one of the first surfers to explore and encourage surfing at San Onofre during its period of significance. He was one of the early mainlanders to surf Oahu's North Shore during the late 1930s. As a result of his many trips to Hawaii, Harrison did much to instill the "Waikiki Beach Lifestyle" at San Onofre.

There were no outside influences, lifeguards, or trained performances for tourists or reporters. For the first time in its modern era, the sport had a space in which it could develop on its own. Over the course of three or four hundred Depression-era weekends at San Onofre, surfing

socialized itself. Surf protocols that developed at San Onofre included travel, self-reliance, and a sense of pride. The San Onofre Surfing Club was established in 1952, with the primary objective to maintain a primitive style of surfing and the spirit of this area when it was first surfed in the 1930s. The foundation of the San Onofre Surfing Club is rooted in the Hawaiian “talking story” tradition, from musical influences to surfing itself.

These surfers created a strong social organization, exclusive to San Onofre. There was a culture of families where people could bring their children and teach them to surf and experience surfing together. Club President Jean Vetter was a baby in her mother’s arms when she first started coming to SanO.

“The simplest way to describe San Onofre is ‘a way of life,’” says pre-WWII surfer, and longtime ‘Nofre observer, Art Beard. “We were all just raising our families, and it was a cheap, easy and fun way to do it.” The emphasis was not always on the surfing, but on the experience and the culture at San Onofre. Club members accepted responsibility for communication, activism, and stewardship of the land and sea.

The San Onofre Foundation Surfing History page notes, “San Onofre was never about who you were or what you did; it had always been, and would always be, equal ground for anybody, whether you were a ditch digger, an astrophysicist or a movie star.” “For me, the cross section of people we had in those days was amazing,” said 80-year-old Doug Craig. “From Otis Chandler, the publisher of the *LA Times*, to Don Cram, a Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, to James Arness, world-famous actor (here with guitar), to bricklayers, to carpenters to teachers - we had every walk of life at our beach.”

Good surfing is about controlling one’s speed relative to the breaking wave. As waves increase in size they increase in speed; the bigger the wave, the faster it is moving. World War II introduced new materials that surfers quickly realized could be adapted to the design and construction of surfboards. The bigger and faster wave action at Trestles helped drive developments in board technology, AND benefited from them. The surf breaks at Uppers and Lowers were extremely challenging with the slower, more solid equipment of the 1930s and ‘40s. Early surfers who tried the area were frequently unable to stay ahead of the waves. Innovations in surfboard design allowed surfing at Uppers and Lowers, where waves are faster and require more maneuverable surfboards. Shorter boards made of fiberglass and with deep fins on the boards permitted surfers the maneuverability to surf at Upper and Lowers. Lighter boards pressed more lightly on the water, creating less drag on the water’s surface, and permitted the board and rider to move faster, and stay on top of faster waves.

Nationally, surfing culture influenced music, books, movies, art, photography, language, clothing, shoes, and makeup, and dominated advertising for products including beverages, cars, and gasoline. The 1957 novel *Gidget* led to the 1959 film, followed by seven sequel novels, additional movies, and two television series, over a span of thirty years. The Beach Boys’ 1963 release “Surfin’ USA” references both Trestles and San Onofre. The international success of the 1966 movie “The Endless Summer” proved mainstream audiences paid attention to surfing. In 1967, the *Saturday Evening Post* identified surfing as “the most successful California export since the orange.”

Generations of surfers still enjoy Trestles and San Onofre. Over the years, local, national, and internationally renowned surfers have all but enshrined San Onofre Beach as a “warm, nostalgic, easygoing family-style surf break,” much like Hawaii’s Waikiki Beach. The culture focused on the recreation and the philosophy of how to live. As members of an informal community, surfers and their fellow travelers learned and shared surfing techniques, jargon, dress, and an attitude that, through the popular press, film, and television, fostered the world’s conception of the California beach lifestyle.

At least as early as 1968 California State Parks was in discussion with the Marine Corps to acquire San Onofre Beach as a state park. After then-President Richard Nixon took up part-time residence nearby, he ordered a portion of the beach released from Camp Pendleton for public use. Nixon purchased the former Hamilton Cotton estate in San Clemente just to the north of the nominated district in 1969. He referred to it as “La Casa Pacifica,” meaning “Pacific House” or “House of Peace,” but the press soon dubbed it the “Western White House” which it remained for the duration of his presidency. Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, instrumental in the President’s decision to make the San Onofre/Trestles Area a California State Park, presented Nixon with an honorary membership in the San Onofre Surfing Club in August 1970. Trestles Historic District as part of San Onofre State Beach became part of the California State Park system in 1971, closing the period of significance.

To date, 112 letters of objection have been received.

During the nomination process OHP received NO objection from all pertinent Marine Corps personnel, including then-Base Camp Pendleton Commanding Officer Colonel Nicholas F. Marano and Marine Corps Installations West Commanding General, Brigadier General Vincent A. Coglianesse. After review by the Marine Corps FPO, the nomination was vetted by the Marine Corps Legal Department and forwarded to Major General James Kessler, Commander, Marine Corps Installations Command and Assistant Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics. Major General Kessler forwarded the nomination to the Navy FPO.

To date, 1,235 letters of support have been received. An online petition was sponsored by the Surfrider Foundation, and converted to an Adobe Acrobat file distributed to the Commission with the letters. Over 3,790 petitioners have responded to date, from across the country and beyond, representing 48 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and 21 countries.

In accordance with 36 CFR 60.10(a), State Historic Preservation Officers and Federal Preservation Officers are encouraged to cooperate in locating, inventorying, evaluating, and nominating all properties possessing historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural value.

In accordance with Section 110 (a)(2)(A) of the Historic Preservation Act, each Federal agency shall establish, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and protection of historic properties. Such program shall ensure that historic properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency, are identified, evaluated, and nominated to the National Register.

As previously stated, the sustained appeal is still in force. The nomination presented here is the same that was submitted to the Marine Corps FPO, the Navy FPO, and the Keeper in 2012 with no objection from the Marine Corps at each step. This publicly-noticed State Historical Resources Commission hearing is to satisfy procedural requirements.

On Tuesday, February 5, 2013 Brigadier General Vincent A. Coglianesi, Commanding General of Marine Corps Installations West, forwarded a letter to indicate the Marine Corps supports the objection of the Department of the Navy. This letter was forwarded to the Commission via email Tuesday evening.

Office of Historic Preservation staff support the nomination and recommend the State Historical Resources Commission concur with the Keeper's findings that Trestles Historic District meets National Register Criterion A at the national level of significance, and satisfies Criteria Consideration G for its role in the establishment of surfing as a recreation, a lifestyle, a culture, and a part of the California cultural identity. Furthermore, OHP staff recommend the Commission determine that procedural requirements of the nomination have been met.

In accordance with the National Park Service's *Manual for State Historic Preservation Review Boards*, State Historical Resources Commissioners are respectfully reminded to focus on three major areas: 1) Significance within local, State, or national contexts; 2) Integrity - historical, architectural and/or archeological; 3) Definition of what constitutes the resource, including definition of the extent of boundaries of the resource.

Political and economic ramifications “**shall not be taken into consideration by the State Review Board. Their responsibility is to apply professional, technical standards in an unbiased fashion to determine if properties meet the National Register Criteria.**”

OHP staff further recommend the State Historic Preservation Officer indicate the property meets National Register criteria, sign the nomination as Commenting Official, and forward the nomination to the Navy Federal Preservation Officer. OHP staff respectfully request the Navy Federal Preservation Officer mark the appropriate line to indicate his opinion regarding the criteria, sign the nomination as Certifying Official, and forward the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for final review and determination.

Report by Senior Staff Counsel Tara Lynch on Rationale for California's State Historical Resources Commission to Hear the Trestles Historic District Nomination

February 8, 2013

The property that is the subject of the Trestles Historic District nomination is owned by the United States Navy and a portion of the property is tidal and submerged lands under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission. As such, this nomination comes before the State Historical Resources Commission as a concurrent State and Federal nomination pursuant to Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60.10.

As the Office of Historic Preservation staff report states, the Navy Federal Preservation Officer did not sign or forward the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. Thus, as allowed pursuant to 36 CFR 60.12, the State Historic Preservation Officer appealed the Navy Federal Preservation Officer's decision and forwarded the nomination directly to the Keeper. The Keeper sustained the appeal and stated that the District appears to be of historic significance under National Register Criterion A and Criteria Consideration G, and the nomination form appears to document adequately that significance.

As the nomination is a concurrent State and Federal nomination, the Commission is required to hear the nomination to allow the property owners and the public notice and opportunity to be heard regarding the nomination. The nomination comes to the Commission today, at this duly noticed meeting, to allow such public comment.

The Keeper of the National Register has already determined that the Trestles Historic District meets National Register Criterion A (association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) at the national level of significance and satisfies Criteria Consideration G (a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance) for its role in the establishment of surfing as a recreation, a lifestyle, a culture, and part of the California cultural identity. The action before the Commission is to determine (1) whether or not the Trestles Historic District meets National Register Criterion A at the national level of significance and satisfies Criteria Consideration G, in other words, whether or not the Commission concurs with the Keeper's determination, and (2) whether or not the procedural requirements of 36 CFR 60.10 requiring notice and opportunity for the property owners and the public to concur in or object to the nomination have been met.

Upon the Commission either concurring or not concurring with the Keeper, the SHPO shall forward the nomination along with the minutes of the hearing on the nomination to the Navy Federal Preservation Officer and the Keeper. By the SHPO signing and forwarding the nomination and the Commission's minutes of the hearing to the Navy Federal Preservation Officer and the Keeper, the SHPO confirms that the procedural requirements of 36 CFR 60.10 have been met. The Keeper of the National Register, not the Commission, makes the final determination regarding whether the nomination meets National Register criteria. It is my understanding that Milford Wayne Donaldson, former SHPO, will testify today regarding the nomination. The question whether it is a conflict of interest for Mr. Donaldson to testify before the Commission regarding the nomination came to the attention of California State Parks' Legal Office. Mr. Donaldson retired from his position as SHPO on September 28, 2012. The Political Reform Act places 2 restrictions on post-government activities of officials who have left State service: the 1-Year Ban and the Permanent Ban.

The 1-Year Ban prohibits certain officials for 1 year after leaving State service from representing any other person by appearing before or communicating with, for compensation, their former agency in an attempt to influence agency decisions that involve the making of general rules (such as regulations) or to influence certain proceedings involving a permit, license, contract, or transaction involving the sale or purchase of property or goods.

The Surfrider Foundation is the applicant for the Trestles Historic District nomination to the National Register. In his testimony, Mr. Donaldson is not representing the Surfrider Foundation, or any other person or entity, but is representing his own personal interests and neither the Surfrider Foundation, or any other person or entity, is compensating Mr. Donaldson for his testimony regarding the nomination. As Mr. Donaldson is representing his own personal interests regarding the nomination and is not representing or receiving any compensation from any person or entity for his testimony regarding the nomination, he is not subject to the 1-Year Ban and may testify regarding the nomination.

The Permanent Ban on "switching sides" prohibits former State officials from working on proceedings that they participated in while working for the State. The ban prohibits appearances and communications to represent any other person, as well as aiding, advising, counseling, consulting or assisting in representing any other person, for compensation, before any state administrative agency in a proceeding involving specific parties (such as a lawsuit) if the official previously participated in the proceeding.

In his advocacy of the Trestles Historic District National Register nomination, Mr. Donaldson is not "switching sides" in a proceeding involving specific parties. So, the Permanent Ban is not triggered. Even if the Permanent Ban was triggered, Mr. Donaldson is not receiving compensation from or representing another person or entity, thus the Permanent Ban would not prevent Mr. Donaldson from his advocacy of the nomination.

I am available if the Commission has any questions. Thank you.