

CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED TRAIN

Project Environmental Impact Report /
Environmental Impact Statement

FINAL

Fresno to Bakersfield

Salón Juárez Traditional Cultural Property Study

November 2013



California High-Speed Train Project

Final Salón Juárez Traditional Cultural Property Study

Prepared by:

URS/HMM/Arup Joint Venture
and
AECOM
with contributions by
California High Speed Rail Authority

November 2013

Table of Contents

	Page
1.0 Summary of Findings	1-1
2.0 Purpose of Study and Regulatory Setting.....	2-1
2.1 Purpose of Study	2-1
3.0 Methodology	3-1
4.0 Results	4-1
4.1 Historical Background	4-1
4.2 Salón Juárez and the Sociedad Juárez Mutalista Mexicana	4-1
5.0 Conclusion: Salón Juárez as a Traditional Cultural Property	5-1
6.0 Interviews	6-1
7.0 References	7-1

Appendices

- A. Resumes of Key Preparers
- B. Interview Protocol and Informed Consent Forms
- C. DPR 523 Form (updated)

Plates

Plate 1. Salón Juárez Exterior, 2010 and 2013.....	2-2
Plate 2. Salón Juárez Exterior, 2013	2-3
Plate 3. Plaque Commemorating Founding Members of SJMM.....	4-3
Plate 4. Advertisement of Events and Rental Opportunities at Salón Juárez in <i>The Bakersfield Californian</i> , 1948–2010	4-4
Plate 5. Celebration in the <i>Casita</i>	4-5
Plate 6. Award Ceremony in the <i>Casita</i> , 1969	4-6
Plate 7. Grandmother’s Day at Salón Juárez, 2004	4-9
Plate 8. <i>Casita</i> Exterior, 2013	4-13

Tables

Table 3-1 Interviewees	3-2
-------------------------------------	-----

This page intentionally left blank

Section 1.0

Summary of Findings

1.0 Summary of Findings

This study documents and summarizes the results of ethnographic research regarding the history and cultural significance of “Salón Juárez,” a Mexican-American community hall located in Bakersfield, California. The study has been prepared by AECOM on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority and the Federal Railroad Administration, as part of their efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) for the Fresno to Bakersfield Section of the High-Speed Train Project. More specifically, the study addresses the property in terms of its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), focusing on its potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP as a traditional cultural property.

To accomplish these goals, 10 members of the Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana, the mutual-aid society that owns Salón Juárez, were interviewed in July 2013 using a process generally following an open-ended, semi-structured interview protocol. Interview questions addressed the history of the society, the role of the society in the contemporary community, and the role that the two related buildings known as Salón Juárez play in the identity of the society and the larger fabric of the Mexican/Mexican-American community of Bakersfield.

This ethnographic work resulted in the finding that the Salón Juárez became the home of the society shortly after the organization’s inception in 1910, providing a place for recent Mexican migrants to meet with others from their home country and find a network of support among those who were already locally established. The buildings on the parcel include a smaller, stucco-sided building (commonly called “the *casita*”) near the back of the parcel, and a larger military-surplus Quonset hut with a decorated facade that serves as the main gathering space. Over the years – first, the *casita*, and then the larger Quonset hut – Salón Juárez became the central gathering place for major life events and sacraments in the community, including weddings, quinceañeras, dances, holiday parties, and funerals.

Besides supporting the central functions of the organization as a mutual-aid society, Salón Juárez has also at times been associated with broader regional events important to the Mexican/Mexican-American community (e.g., the farmworker labor movement). Through the continued use of Salón Juárez for these activities over the past 100 years, the buildings have become rooted in the community’s history, and the continued use of the facility is considered important in maintaining the community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

This study makes the following recommendations regarding the NRHP eligibility of Salón Juárez:

- Salón Juárez, composed of two buildings, is evaluated as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance. Its property type is “building” (in this case, two buildings), and it meets the NRHP definition of a traditional cultural property. It is not considered eligible under any criteria besides Criterion A.
- Salón Juárez has a period of significance of 1912 to the present.
- The boundary of the property is considered the legally defined parcel on which Salón Juárez is located, APN 017-280-04.

This page intentionally left blank

Section 2.0

Purpose of Study and Regulatory Setting

2.0 Purpose of Study and Regulatory Setting

2.1 Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study is to describe the community hall associated with the Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana (SJMM) mutual aid society, commonly called “Salón Juárez” (see Plates 1 and 2) and to document the traditional cultural significance of the property derived from the role Salón Juárez has played in the Mexican and Mexican-American community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Based on these findings, this document ultimately suggests whether Salón Juárez can be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a traditional cultural property.

This study has been prepared on behalf of the Authority and FRA as part of their efforts to comply with Section 106, as prescribed by the Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the HST project. Salón Juárez was initially assessed regarding its eligibility for the NRHP in the Supplemental HASR for the Fresno to Bakersfield Section, completed in February 2013.¹ That study concluded that the Salón Juárez was not eligible for NRHP listing as a built-environment resource, but did not fully evaluate the property in terms of potential eligibility as a traditional cultural property.

In her review comments of April 2, 2013, the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) recommended that the Authority undertake further research on the property, including ethnographic studies, to more fully assess its potential eligibility to the NRHP as a traditional cultural property. This study documents subsequent ethnographic research undertaken at Salón Juárez, and fully addresses the property in terms of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP as a traditional cultural property.

2.2 Regulatory Setting

The California High-Speed Rail Authority (Authority) was established in 1996 and has been authorized to undertake planning for the development of a proposed statewide high-speed train system. In 2005, the Authority and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) completed the Final Program Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the Proposed California High-Speed Train (HST) System as the first phase of a tiered environmental review process. The Authority certified the final program EIR under CEQA and approved the proposed HST System, and FRA issued a Record of Decision under NEPA on the federal program EIS.

Because the HST Project is geographically extensive and is being developed in a series of sections, the Authority and FRA developed a PA to address compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) and the implementing regulations from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The PA was executed in June 2011 and identifies and prescribes the process by which the Authority and FRA will comply with Section 106 for the HST Project.²

Stipulation VI.B. of the PA prescribes the specific process for the identification and evaluation of resources eligible to the NRHP, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Among other actions, this process includes the completion of Archaeological Survey Reports (ASRs) and Historic Architectural Survey Reports (HASRs) documenting and evaluating archaeological and historic-era-built environment resources, respectively, for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

¹ Freeman 2010; Authority and FRA 2013.

² Programmatic Agreement 2011.



Photograph of Salón Juárez taken May 10, 2010 (JPR Historical Consulting, LLC).



Photograph of Salón Juárez taken July 29, 2013. The membership is particularly proud of the mural, a new addition to the building's façade (AECOM 2013).

Plate 1. Salón Juárez Exterior, 2010 and 2013



Photograph of Salón Juárez, taken July 29, 2013. The sign above the entrance reads, "Welcome Friends" (AECOM 2013).

Plate 2. Salón Juárez Exterior, 2013

This page intentionally left blank

Section 3.0

Methodology

3.0 Methodology

This traditional cultural property study was primarily conducted by AECOM's Community-based Applied Social Science team in San Diego, California. The project manager for this report was Stephen "Stev" Weidlich, an ethnographer with 8 years of experience in conducting community impact assessments, socioeconomic and environmental justice analyses, and ethnographic assessments. Assisting Mr. Weidlich were Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. Ms. Warren and Mr. Cabello conducted all interviews in the field with members of the SJMM. Ms. Warren is an ethnographer with 5 years of experience in archaeology and ethnography and has worked previously on projects focused on the traditional use of specific cultural resources and landscapes. Mr. Cabello provided translation services in the field and for this report.

The report was completed with the oversight of Dr. Mike Downs, a senior ethnographer with over 30 years of experience conducting applied social science work throughout the United States. Reviewers from the URS/HMM/Arup Joint Venture team and from the CHSRA provided helpful comments throughout the draft process. Resumes for Mr. Weidlich, Ms. Warren, and Dr. Downs can be found in Appendix A.

The ethnographic team contacted the individual in charge of renting out Salón Juárez for events, as listed in a newspaper clipping collected in an earlier phase of the project. Ethnographic team members were informed that the SJMM would be holding a meeting at Salón Juárez on July 28, 2013, and were invited to present their request for interviews to "the assembly," which included the membership and executive board. The ethnographic team attended the meeting and, during "new business," introduced themselves and the High Speed Train project, and gave a synopsis of what the State Historic Preservation Officer had requested.

After asking a few questions, seven members of the SJMM volunteered to be interviewed the following day. One interviewee requested her interview take place in her home to accommodate her schedule, while the remaining volunteers requested the interview take place at Salón Juárez, in small groups. The ethnographic team arranged the latter volunteers into two groups of three. That evening, an additional member of the SJMM contacted the ethnographic team and requested that she be interviewed the following morning at a local restaurant. In all, 10 members of the SJMM were interviewed on July 29, 2013, as two more SJMM members attended the group interviews at Salón Juárez with friends who had been previously scheduled to participate in those interviews.

The interview process was generally arranged to follow an open-ended, semi-structured interview protocol (as shown in Appendix B), which included questions about the history of the SJMM, the role of the SJMM in the contemporary community, and the role the buildings at 815 E. 18th St. (APN 017-280-04) play in the current fabric of the Mexican community of Bakersfield (see Appendix C). The open-ended nature of the interviews allowed local key persons participating in the effort to communicate information in a manner that best conveyed traditional worldviews, practices, and knowledge. The semi-structured nature of additional questions and probing concentrated on the integrity of the current relationship of the buildings with the activities of the SJMM and its traditionally associated community.

To ensure accuracy, detailed notes were taken and each interview was audio recorded. At the conclusion of each interview, the interviewees were asked if there were any other individuals with whom the ethnographic team should speak or if the interviewees knew of anyone else who might provide information on topics raised in the interview. The interviewees were also asked if there was anything not discussed in the interview that they would like to share.

The open-ended nature of the interviews permitted the ethnographic AECOM team and interviewees to identify and explore the areas of research that are considered most productive.

While the protocol developed is a relatively specific document, the course of the interviews varied slightly, depending on the expertise and interests of each interviewee. The open-ended answers from interviewees meant that the interviews lasted between 1 and 1.5 hours. Some key informants engaged in follow-up conversations with the ethnographic team through email and by phone. Many of the photographs included in this report were collected via email during those follow-up contacts.

Upon return from the field, all field notes and other field-gathered data were digitally backed up and stored on a secure server. Photographs taken in the field and collected during post-field communications with key informants were also stored digitally. Data in the field notes were identified by theme and with regard to their salience to a discussion of traditional, cultural, and/or social significance.

The results of the field-based, community interviews provided the necessary context for the evaluation of the eligibility of Salón Juárez for listing in the NRHP as a traditional cultural property. Additionally, these interviews were meant to lay the groundwork for continuing community engagement over the course of the study process by providing an early opportunity for community stakeholders to engage with the High Speed Train project and provide input into the environmental process.

Table 3-1 shows the names of individuals interviewed, their respective ages, their relationships with Salón Juárez, and the date of their interviews. The interviewees ranged in age from 31 to 77, with one interviewee not providing his age. Each interviewee was a current member of the SJMM, with two interviewees holding positions “at the table,” serving as President and Secretary. All interviews took place on July 29, 2013.

Table 3-1
 Interviewees

Interviewee	Age	Relationship with Salón Juárez	Date Interviewed
Lucy P. Berlenga	60s	Member of SJMM	July 29, 2013
Toccará Byrd	31	Member of SJMM	July 29, 2013
Lino Cardoza	77	President of SJMM	July 29, 2013
Magdalena Castillo	74	Secretary of SJMM	July 29, 2013
Ruben Coronado	Not provided	Member of SJMM	July 29, 2013
Sylvia Esparza	58	Member of SJMM	July 29, 2013
Margie Macias	72	Member of SJMM	July 29, 2013
Fortino Montoya	73	Member of SJMM	July 29, 2013
Charlotte Ochoa	77	Member of SJMM	July 29, 2013
Gloria Soto	67	Member of SJMM	July 29, 2013

Section 4.0

Results

4.0 Results

4.1 Historical Background

Despite their geographic proximity, northwest Mexico and the southwest United States were experiencing very different political and economic climates during the first decades of the 1900s. As Mexico was involved in what some consider the most important sociopolitical upheaval and transformation in its history, southern California was experiencing a period of political stability and an accompanying industrial and agricultural boom. With the Mexican Revolution entering its most violent period at the same time the southwest United States was in need of laborers to meet its growing demands, the stage was set for rapid population movement. Although estimates of migration are often inexact, historians agree that there was an unprecedented increase in the number of Mexicans entering the United States during this time. Some estimate a jump from about 18,000 immigrants in 1910 to over 50,000 in 1920 (Knight 1980; Monroy 1990; Ruiz 1996; Pichardo 1992; Weber 1994).

Bakersfield, California was no exception to this trend. With the establishment of the Southern Pacific Railroad line and subsequent Kern River oil boom of May 1899, Bakersfield's need for laborers did not go unnoticed by Mexicans looking to escape their strife-ridden homeland. By 1910, with two railroad depots, a growing number of agricultural sectors and industrial warehouses, and processing and shipping centers, Bakersfield became a major destination for Mexican immigrants (Weber 1994).

As Mexican families moved away from their established, mostly kin-based social structures, they formed new networks and developed strong social connections based on non-familial relationships within their new community. By the 1920s, Mexican barrios became enclaves of an ever-growing population looking to stabilize their lives, maintain their families, and to foster and strengthen new ties. In the face of pervasive change to traditional social structures, newly established networks and communities brought a sense of comfort and familiarity, and a place in which to share in the hardships of the immigrant experience in their own language (Ruiz 1996; Pichardo 1992; Weber 1994).

With the formation of new communities came the establishment of structured community-based groups and societies. Mutual aid was not a new concept to these immigrants, as it had always been a part of Mexican society. However, their lack of institutionalized social and political power within their new home magnified the reliance of immigrants on each other. The adoption of mutual aid practices gave communities an opportunity to better adapt to new conditions and strengthened the material bond among its members (Weber 1994).

4.2 Salón Juárez and the Sociedad Juárez Mutalista Mexicana

As described in more detail below, Salón Juárez became the home of the SJMM, providing a space for recent Mexican migrants to meet with others from their home country and find a network of support among those who were already locally established. The buildings on the parcel include a smaller, stucco-frame building near the back of the parcel (commonly called the "*casita*") and a larger military-surplus Quonset hut with a decorated façade that serves as the main gathering space. Over the years—first, the *casita*, and then the larger Quonset hut—Salón Juárez became the central gathering place for major life events and sacraments in the community, including weddings, quinceañeras, dances, holiday parties, and funerals. Through the continued use of Salón Juárez for these activities over the past 100 years, the space has become rooted in the community's history and its continued use is considered important in maintaining the cultural identity of the traditionally associated community.

The SJMM was established in Bakersfield in 1910 and, like a number of other community-based organizations of the time, provided Mexican immigrants with an opportunity to connect and create social networks with others facing similar institutionalized hardships. According to interviewees, after about a year of holding regular meetings in the courtroom of Justice A.W. Marion and events at local hotels and halls, the SJMM purchased a 0.17-acre parcel facing Fremont Street (now East 18th Street) in Bakersfield. The SJMM purchased the parcel with the help of several members who borrowed money against the value of their personal homes.

As Toccara Byrd, a 31-year-old member of the SJMM explains, “[They had] no bank accounts. They [mortgaged] their houses to the bank for the money to buy the land. And the banks were paid back with the dues from the members.”³ Plate 3 shows the plaque currently on display at Salón Juárez listing the names of those members.⁴ The SJMM began to collect monthly dues, with which the banks were repaid. For this reason, Fortino Montoya, a 73-year-old member explains, “Aquí esta propiedad no tiene dueño, esta es de todos los miembros.” (“This property does not have an owner, it belongs to all the members.”)⁵

That same year, the SJMM built a tall, gable-roofed building with stucco siding, in which they held their regular meetings, organized festivals and community events, celebrated Mexican holidays, hosted funerary services, and provided support and cultural familiarity for members and newcomers to the area (see Plates 4 through 7). Like many Mexicans at the time, Fortino Montoya, now a 73-year-old member of the SJMM, traveled around the United States on contract with the Southern Pacific Railway and was in search of a place to call his home. It was not until he found Salón Juárez that he decided to stay in Bakersfield:

El UPSP...Yo trabajé 32 años ahí...Yo me iba a quedar en Los Ángeles pero no me gustá pa’ (*sic*) mi Los Ángeles nada, ahí estaba toda mi familia pero Yo me vine pa’ (*sic*) aca y aquí...anduve por muchos lugares. Vine contratado varias veces de México, y a.... Nebraska, dondequiera anduve, Salinas, Monterrey, y ya cuando me quede aquí radicado, aquí venia a las fiestas y me quedan muchos recuerdos.”

([The Union Pacific Railroad], I worked for them for 32 years... I was going to stay in Los Angeles but I did not like it, for me Los Angeles nothing, my whole family was there but I came here and stayed...I went to a lot of places...A couple of times I came hired from Mexico... and to... Nebraska, I went everywhere, Salinas, Monterrey, and then when I stayed located here [in Bakersfield], I came here [Salón Juárez] to the parties and I still hold many memories.)⁶

³ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁴ Ernesta Cortez and Ernestina Aguilar were not among the original members who borrowed money against the value of their homes to purchase the parcel. They are listed on this plaque because they were the first females elected to “sit at the table” as President and Secretary of SJMM, voted into office in 1993. (Personal communication with Toccara Byrd, August 13, 2013).

⁵ Interview with Fortino Montoya, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁶ *Ibid.*



Plaque located on the northern interior wall of Salón Juárez commemorating the foundation of SJMM in 1910 (AECOM 2013).



Plaque listing the names of the founding members who mortgaged their personal homes in order to purchase the parcel of land and build the original casita (AECOM 2013).

Plate 3. Plaque Commemorating Founding Members of SJMM

A GOOD PLACE TO DANCE
 New \$45,000 Dance Hall at 815 East 18th Street
FOR RENT JUAREZ HALL
 For dance parties or meetings, private or public, by night or monthly rate.
 Inquire at 417 Delores Street, Phone 2-1775, Mr. Castillo, or 2-5553, Mr. Jose Martinez.

The Bakersfield Californian, August 14, 1948

Mexican Women's Club will hold a dinner-dance Saturday at Salon Juarez, 815 East 18th Street. Dinner starts at 3 p.m.; dancing from 9 to 1 a.m. Dance theme is "To Be A Sweetheart" and will feature crowning of a queen of valentines. For information, call Mrs. Rosie Garza, 327-2364.

The Bakersfield Californian, February 14, 1974

Penmaria, pianist, Feb. 2; Festival Choir Concert, March 1; Dylana Jensen, Violist, April 1.
 For ticket information call 325-9683, or write to Kern Philharmonic Society, Room 608, Haberle Building, 1706 Chester Avenue, Bakersfield, 93301.



Candidates for queen of Mexican Women's Club are Laura Lorraine Hernandez, Rosalie Carrillo and seated, Laurie Diana Hernandez. Queen will be chosen at a dance May 3 and will be crowned at a second fiesta dinner dance, May 10, both at Salon Juarez. To reach Laurie for tickets, phone 325-3357; Rosalie, 872-1238 and Laura, 871-5394. Tickets are \$1 each. Public is invited.—(Californian Photo)

The Bakersfield Californian, April 23, 1975



Mexican Women's Club seeking queen

In celebration of its third anniversary, Mexican Women's Club will elect a queen May 3 at the Salon Juarez on East 18th street, with dancing from 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

Three candidates selling tickets for the fiesta are Laura Hernandez, Rosalie Carrillo and Laurie Diane Hernandez. On May 10, at a dinner and dance held at the Salon Juarez, the girl selected will be crowned.

Chairman of the affair is Mary Sierra and the president is Rosie Garza. Tickets are selling at \$1 each from the girls.

The club does volunteer work at several convalescent hospitals in Greater Bakersfield, also donates cookies and cakes to Shelter Care.

Laurie Diane Hernandez, 15, is the daughter of Phillip Hernandez and Mrs. Rosalie Flores. She attends Bakersfield High School and is active in YMAS Club. She is a business major and is planning to continue her education at Bakersfield College. She is being sponsored by Talk of the Town Beauty Salon and The Bella Nova Bridal Shop. For tickets, phone 325-3357.

Rosalie Carrillo, 13, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Carrillo. She attends Washington Junior High where she is a member of the drill team and is the drill master. She also donates her time to San Clemente Mission where she is a Confraternity of Christian Doctrine teacher. She is being sponsored by Lydia's Ber-priety Shop and San Clemente's auxiliary. For tickets, phone 872-1238.

Laura Lorraine Hernandez, 15, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny E. Duran. She attends East Bakersfield High School. For tickets, phone 871-5394.

'Mid-Twenties Reunion'

Three classes to join celebration

4- to noon, Beale Library, 701 and N Truxtun Ave. 868-0770. Ave. E
 a.m. **Sociedad Juarez**, celebrating 100 years of life, dinner from 4 to 6 p.m., dance from 7 to 11 p.m., Salon Juarez, 815 E. 18th St. \$10. 832-2613 or 638-0444. a.m., J St. jns 324-0
 ign, **Junior Steer & Heifer Show**, 8 a.m. Saturday and Sunday, Kern County
 \$8 to

The Bakersfield Californian, December 11, 2010

376-2337. at
New Year's Eve Party by Sociedad Juarez, bring favorite drinks/appetizers, 7 p.m. to 1 a.m., Salon Juarez, 815 E. 18th St. \$15 per person; \$25 per couple. 832-2613 or 638-0444. Th
New Year's Eve Party with Elevation 406, party with

The Bakersfield Californian, December 31, 2010

Plate 4. Advertisement of Events and Rental Opportunities at Salón Juárez in *The Bakersfield Californian*, 1948–2010



Many life events have been celebrated in the *casita*. These photos depict a wedding anniversary celebration in the 1960s (Courtesy Toccara Byrd).

Plate 5. Celebration in the *Casita*



Magdalena Castillo (center) receives an award at an event in the *casita*, 1969 (Courtesy Toccara Byrd).

Plate 6. Award Ceremony in the *Casita*, 1969

Some became members because their family heard about the Juárez and suggested they join as well:

My older sister was a member. And she told me about it and so I joined...Her husband was very friendly and somebody, a friend of his, had told him about the Juárez. So he wanted to join, so he took my sister to join too. They have been with the Juárez for many, many years.⁷

Others were taken to events as children, some 60 years ago:

My dad was a musician and he played music here. He used to drive me here when I was 12 years old, just for me to carry his instrument back to the car [for him]. I hated it! He had a big old bass and that thing was heavy! I would sit in that corner over there, waiting for him to go home, "Let's go home dad," [and he'd say,] "One more! Just sit there, just sit there..."⁸

For many, their families have attended events at the Juárez for generations, and it has become a part of them:

I have pictures of [my mother] leaning up against [the benches] when she was pregnant with me. I have pictures of me when I was like, two, on the benches...I'm 31 now, I [became a member] when I was 18...If I didn't have the history or the connection, then my children wouldn't have the connection. And [the Juárez] is where we can say, I sat *there*...and I actually took a picture of my daughter when she was that age, sitting on the [benches] like that. I had even gotten a dress in the same color...It's just part of our genetics. It's a part of us. It's always been a part of my family and part of my life.⁹

The SJMM continued to operate solely out of the *casita*, which could hold around 50 people, until 1946. Current members still have a close attachment to the building, as Gloria Soto, a 67-year-old member, explains:

My parents had their wedding there and their 50th anniversary there. I was married there. I had my 21st birthday party there...Memories. Especially when I turned 21, the smile on my father's face. I'll never forget that...To him, it meant a lot, because all through the dance, all through the party, he had a big old smile.¹⁰

The SJMM held their regular monthly meetings in the *casita*, which included a juke box, a kitchen, and bar. Meals were an important part of the regular meetings and events, and the kitchen was put to good use to keep the large amounts of food warm for members. As Magdalena Castillo explains, "Nos daban 25 dolores pa' [sic] que hiciéramos de comer para todos

⁷ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁸ Interview with Ruben Coronado, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁹ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

¹⁰ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

los miembros, y les tenías que traer arroz y frijoles y el main dish." ("They would give us 25 dollars to cook for all the members, and you had to bring rice, beans, and the main dish.")¹¹

In 1946, the *casita* was moved to the southern end of the parcel (see Plate 7). Exact motivations for the *casita's* relocation are not known by current membership, although it is possible that the construction of 18th Street required its movement. As noted by one interviewee:

[The building] was blocking the street when they made the street. It was too far out...the only reason why [the *casita*] was moved was because of the street. We were made to move it...Because that's when they opened the streets, because there weren't any streets. You were lucky if you had a dirt road.¹²

It was common practice in Bakersfield to move a building within a parcel's limits, or change a building's orientation to suit the fast-growing and evolving urban Bakersfield landscape. Altering buildings was also a normal occurrence in the area, as Toccara Byrd, a 31-year-old member explained:

My grandparents lived three houses down. When they lived there, the house never had a roof, it was just straight across. A lot of the buildings out there have been altered...Of course nothing is going to be the same, we have to move things to accommodate...You know the story about the ham? "Grandma, why do you cut off the ends of the ham?" "I don't know, I just do." Realizing years later, now, they cut off the ends of the ham because it wouldn't fit in the oven. The great-great aunt before, the ham never fit in her oven, so they cut off the ends. So in the family, everyone would cut off the ends, never knowing why, but just because... it's like with anything else, this building doesn't fit, so let's turn it so we can make room.¹³

The building may have also been moved to accommodate the acquired false-front Quonset hut, installed soon thereafter, between the newly relocated *casita* and East 18th Street. Meeting the needs of the growing organization, the Quonset hut provided the SJMM with a space that could hold about 200 people. "All in all," Sylvia Esparza, a 58-year-old member explained, "this place was upgraded. It kept up with the times. More people, more members, and this one was built."¹⁴

¹¹ Interview with Magdalena Castillo, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

¹² Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

¹³ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

¹⁴ Interview with Sylvia Esparza, July 29, 2010, Bakersfield, California.



Magdalena Castillo and her late husband celebrate Grandmother's Day at Salón Juárez, 2004 (Courtesy Toccara Byrd).

Plate 7. Grandmother's Day at Salón Juárez, 2004

Despite its new, larger building, the SJMM continued to hold events in the *casita*. Monthly SJMM meetings were held in the *casita* until about 20 years ago.¹⁵ The *casita* still acts as the property's only working kitchen, providing support for larger events held in the main hall, and it provides a more intimate place for members to hold smaller celebrations, like baptisms, christenings, and baby and bridal showers. The *casita* also houses important SJMM documents and, although it "hasn't been rented out [for a private event] for nearly 7 years,"¹⁶ a "[traditional Mexican dance group] use[s] the building to practice their dances, they just used it last month again...If someone was to rent it, we could get it ready right away."¹⁷ The *casita* holds special meaning for its members, even for those too young to have attended many events there:

Now that I'm older, I realize that it has the history. I respect it because it's been there for so long and it has the history...I was almost brought to tears when I had read that the meetings used to be held in the Judge's chambers... It

was like, oh my! It's like, how much we've grown, from this little building. That we've had to incorporate a larger building because we've grown so much... The ancestors before me had done their work, they had done their feet work, and there were all these people a part of the club, and well, they didn't all fit into that little building.¹⁸

Although there are two separate buildings on the property, SJMM members consider both buildings one and the same. The two together are referred to as "the Juárez."

The SJMM currently has 325 active members, each of whom pays monthly dues of \$5. Although the majority of their members are aged 50 and over, there is a trend of younger individuals joining the SJMM. Individuals may join the SJMM between the ages of 15 and 62.¹⁹ The membership meets regularly, on the last Sunday of every month, with emergency meetings called when necessary. The monthly meetings are important to members of the SJMM and bring out a sense of pride in the membership:

If it's our meeting, we're more professional... you're sitting up nicely, the older people get dressed up. I remember my grandfather, he was putting his boots on, and putting his hat on, and putting on his cologne, and all he would do [in the meeting] was to stand up and tell everyone to sit down. That was his only job, but he had respect for the business part [of the SJMM].²⁰

The meetings also keep members engaged and up to date with SJMM events, membership, and financial standing, and give the membership an opportunity to discuss any issues with which they may be dealing. As described by one interviewee:

We go to communicate [ourselves], to see how everyone is doing. Basically, they have what you call, the director of the whole

¹⁵ Interview with Lino Cardoza, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Interview with Margie Macias, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

¹⁸ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

¹⁹ SJMM members may remain members for life as long as their dues are paid and they remain in good standing. However, people can only newly join up to age 62. This is meant to prevent people from joining late in life to secure the \$2,000 benefit for their family without paying dues.

²⁰ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

meeting, which was Lino, last Sunday when they were sitting here, everybody. Well, they're supposed to carry the meeting and let you know what's going on as far as the hall is concerned, and some issues they might have ...that's the thing that makes it important.²¹

Although they may have been local to Bakersfield at one time, not all current members live in the area. Despite moving away, many have maintained ties to the organization through continuing their membership. Gloria Soto explains, "Some members live in Delano, McFarland, all around us... For a lot of them, it probably reminds them of their youth, there are a lot of us who are senior citizens already..."²²

The work of the SJMM is currently described by its members as providing a strong sense of community and a place where traditional Mexican cultural identity and practices are kept alive, including funerary traditions and mutual aid practices.

Community strength is bolstered by the SJMM hosting events throughout the year, including New Year's, Mother's Day, Father's Day, Mexican Independence Day (September 16), and SJMM's anniversary every December (see Plate 8). These events are characterized by interviewees as being like family gatherings, where everyone knows each other. Charlotte Ochoa, a 77-year-old member explains:

The reason why I come here is because everybody knows each other and it's more like a family thing. And you're sure there's not going to be any fights or problems here, because everybody knows each other, we're all members... There's not too many places where seniors can go. This is a good place.²³

The New Year's celebration is especially important for many members, as it sets the stage for the year to come. "We believe that who you are with that night is who you are going to be with the whole year. So [last year], I was with my grandparents and my children, and [that] is who I'm going to be with for the rest of the year."²⁴ New Year's at the Juárez is especially important to Gloria Soto:

Before my husband died, we went for the New Year's dance. He wanted to go dancing because we danced every weekend. And that weekend he wanted to go dancing, so we went dancing. And everyone is so friendly, that if you had a bottle of liquor, you'd share with everybody, and you know, food, they'd share with each other. So, he [was enjoying himself so much], he was dancing on top of the table. So that was a memory that I would have never had. He died shortly after that because of cancer.²⁵

Mexican Independence Day has always held great importance to the SJMM membership and the greater community of Bakersfield. As described by interviewees, the City's parade would end its route at Salón Juárez, just in time for the larger party to begin. SJMM members would dress in traditional Mexican outfits and young women would run for Queen, selling tickets representing votes, and bringing in money to the SJMM (see Plate 4). "They would give out trophies and

²¹ Interview with Ruben Coronado, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

²² Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

²³ Interview with Charlotte Ochoa, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

²⁴ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

²⁵ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

everything," said Margie Macias. Members saw this celebration as an opportunity to vibrantly celebrate their Mexican culture, "Aquí bailaban también las muchachas esas que bailan el, como se llama? Baile folclórico..." ("Also here those girls danced the what is the name?, Folkloric dance...")²⁶ and the SJMM participated in the City's competition for which organization could build the best parade float.

Although the SJMM no longer participates in the City's parade, September 16 is still celebrated, as Sylvia Esparza explains, "[We] have the ladies dress up and see who [has] the most authentic Mexican attire, and oh my gosh, they really dress up nice, [with] the braids and the ribbons and the *huaraches*²⁷..."²⁸ Although members would still like to participate in the City's parade, as one interviewee explained, "The fees for parades are kind of high now, you have to have insurance and that kind of stuff...I know it's a good thing, but we don't have the money."²⁹

The anniversary celebration, which now marks over 100 years of the SJMM's presence in Bakersfield, is one of the highlights of the year:

Our anniversary, it's almost like, you sit up straight. Because you've survived another year. We have people come for our anniversary dinner, and it's all spiffed up, and so we sit there, and you're proud! You're a proud people. You can eat for free if you're paid up, and you're a proud person. And you're engaging and talking to other people and you start going down memory lane... It's always, whether it's the New Year our anniversary, you always have belonging.³⁰

Cinco de Mayo was once celebrated by the SJMM, but that tradition ended about 20 years ago:

También festejaban aquí el cinco de mayo también y hacían fiesta aquí... Ya tiene como 20 años por ahí, antes había por ahí de caballos... muy bonito ahí...

(Also, Cinco de Mayo was celebrated there also and they made parties here...It's been like 20 years [since they stop celebrating], before, there were horses there...really pretty there.)³¹

In addition to the calendar-based celebrations, the SJMM will rent out the Juárez for life events. These include weddings, baptisms, christenings, anniversaries, quinceañeras, baby showers, bridal showers, or any other event a member or non-member would like to hold in the space. Holding life events at the Juárez gives its members a personal attachment to the space as a constant in their own personal journey. The Juárez has been the location for many special events in the lives of SJMM members. As described by one interviewee:

²⁶ Interview with Fortino Montoya, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

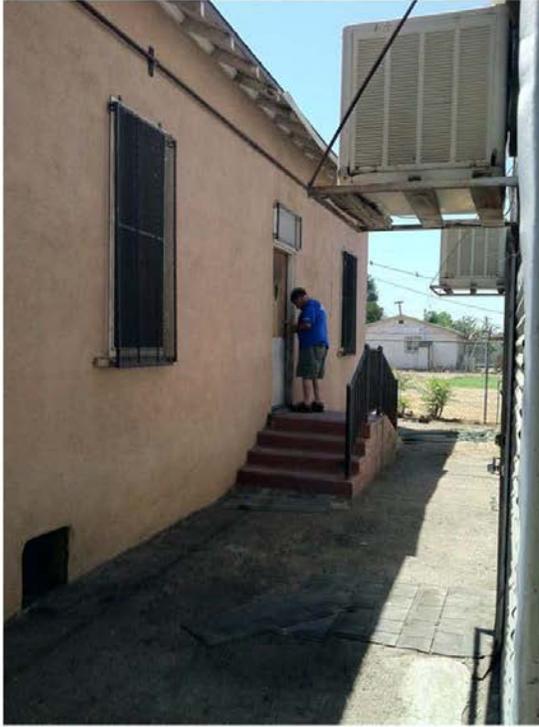
²⁷ *Huaraches* are a type of traditional Mexican sandal.

²⁸ Interview with Sylvia Esparza, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

²⁹ Interview with Margie Macias, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

³⁰ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

³¹ Interview with Fortino Montoya, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.



Photograph of the *casita* taken from the southeast corner of the Quonset hut looking west. The back of the Quonset hut can be seen on the extreme right side of the photograph. This image demonstrates the proximity of these two buildings, with a relatively narrow, concrete patio connecting them (AECOM 2013).



Photograph of the *casita* from its northwest corner, facing south. The photograph illustrates the *casita*'s proximity to the parcel's western edge (AECOM 2013).

Plate 8. *Casita* Exterior, 2013

My second-born's quinceañera [was] there, my two nieces had their quinceañeras there, my two nephews got married there. There's a long history of all of us...when my father and my mother died, we had our dinner there. When my oldest sister's husband died, we had [the funeral] there... every event we have, we have at the Juárez, so there are a lot of memories there.³²

Toccara Byrd shared that when her brother got married, even though they held the service in Hawaii, he still made the Juárez a part of their plans:

My brother got married in Hawaii somewhere, and he told his wife, "I have to have my reception at the Juárez..." He said, "This is what I do. This is our family.... This is where we're going to have it." Our tradition is to have our receptions here, our weddings here. That is what we do, we incorporate what seems like everything there...We already know how many people we can fit into the Juárez, because you know, that's your family.³³

For some, the Juárez has been a part of their family traditions from before they can remember. As one interviewee noted, "I was too small when my brother got married, but I've seen the pictures. They're outside [the Juárez]... and you can see the Juárez hall in the background..."³⁴

Other smaller, unplanned life events have also happened at the Juárez. For Lino Cardoza, the Juárez was the location for a special moment between him and his future wife. He said, "My wife said I gave her her first kiss in this hall. [I don't remember] but she does!" He continued:

Before, when I was a teenager, we used to come here and stand by the door, and we'd see the old men [at] the door. One of the old men turned out to be my father-in-law, years later. I never really met him, though. He passed on before I got married. But I used to see him and I knew who he was...he was one of the doormen.³⁵

Fortino Montoya met his wife at a weekly dance over 60 years ago. During his interview, he discussed their 60th wedding anniversary party held at Salón Juárez. He reminisced about meeting his wife:

Un tío mio la metió a ella aquí al Salón Juárez y ella tenía veintitantos años, y después la ponían a ella a vender sodas y aquí fue en donde yo la conocí, y aquí nos amarramos. De aquí nos fuimos a la Iglesia de Guadalupe a casarnos, y aquí fue la boda.

("One of my uncles [got] her [a job] here at Salón Juárez, and she was twenty something years, and then they put her to sell sodas and here was where I met her, and here we got tied up, from here we went to the Guadalupe Church to get married, and the wedding [celebration] was here.")³⁶

³² Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

³³ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

³⁴ Interview with Sylvia Esparza, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

³⁵ Interview with Lino Cardoza, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

³⁶ Interview with Fortino Montoya, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

It's widely known throughout the membership that these types of connections occur at the Juárez and some people attend events with the hope of meeting someone special. As one interviewee mentioned, "We do have people who bring their teenagers or younger adults who don't have a mate. You come to a dance and maybe you'll find a husband."³⁷

The Juárez is an attractive location for residents in the area, whether or not they are members of the SJMM. As noted by one interviewee, "We had an [African American] pastor that used to hold [weekly Sunday] services here. They made a beautiful wedding for their pastor's daughter here. I went in here and they had this hall decorated so beautifully, I could barely recognize it."³⁸

Some chose the Juárez not just for its cultural significance, but because of its economical rental price:

If you want to be real Mexican, real Hispanic, [the Juárez is] where you go. Economically, you don't have people that can afford \$6,000 buildings for an event. They wouldn't be able to... A lot of party places now are from LA companies, so they don't have a cousin that works there, or someone who works there to get a discount, they have no idea. So economically, for our background in our area... even though they may come from a poorer family, they are still able to hold their quinceañera or their event somewhere, because they know they can afford [the Juárez].³⁹

Although events currently held at the Juárez hold special importance to members, there is still a strong attachment to the spirit of past events. The older members describe these events as being different; more elaborate and exciting:

The stars that used to come down, and that's really the only place that the young people would go to, or [only place] that we had to go. In those days, when I was a young girl, you didn't see us walking into a bar. That was a no-no. So the Juárez was our main place to meet. Just like the park, on Sundays, we would all get together and have a picnic in the park. It was just a part of our lives... We worked all week long and always looked forward to Saturday night... It used to get packed where all you could do, while you were dancing, there wasn't a lot of room for you to dance but we were happy! Because we were dancing and the big stars were singing.⁴⁰

Events at the Juárez even garnered the attention of prominent and well-respected Mexican leaders, like Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta, founders of the National Farmworkers Association (an organization later merged with the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee to become known as the United Farmworkers of America). Multiple interviewees noted the Juárez's connection to the National Farmworkers Association, with one interviewee saying, "Cesar Chavez has been here before, to [the Juárez]. He came here for a fiesta. It wasn't a political event...Dolores Huerta has been here before, we invited her."⁴¹ Members still have a connection to Dolores Huerta, as Toccara Byrd explains, "She used to go to the Juárez. She's now a big

³⁷ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

³⁸ Interview with Charlotte Ochoa, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

³⁹ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁴⁰ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁴¹ Interview with Lino Cardoza, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

political person, President Obama went to her house... She has her memories there and her and my grandmother knew each other...I met Dolores because we did a political thing together.”⁴²

As Toccara Byrd explains, events have changed because the membership has changed. “A lot of the members are older, and us younger members have jobs that are real time consuming...the events aren’t as elaborate as they used to be.”⁴³ Gloria Soto recalls:

It has changed a lot, from where the Juárez had been busy constantly, and now we have just like, weddings, anniversaries, funerals, quinceañeras, baptisms, things like that... We have parties, but not like before. Every Saturday, there was something going on there. And two weeks ahead of time, you knew where you were going to be and who would be there. [The family events] have never changed.⁴⁴

Despite the Juárez’s slightly different role, it continues to provide a place for members of the community—particularly elders—to maintain social connections and get physical activity. It is considered a safe place for seniors to gather in an area where not many other options exist. One interviewee pointed out, “A lot of people like to come here, especially the old timers. There’s no trouble here. Sometimes we don’t even have to have a security guard. There’s no trouble here or nothing. You go to other places and there are...gang members.”⁴⁵ The family atmosphere is what keeps some older members attending events at the Juárez: “A lot of people don’t go anywhere, especially at their age, they won’t go to a night club. They’ll come here because it’s more family oriented and their age group. A lot of them are handicapped and they feel a lot more comfortable.”⁴⁶

Dancing has always been a prominent part of the culture at the Juárez, and even the older members like to keep the celebratory atmosphere in their lives: “You see the other elderly people, or the elderly couple that can’t dance anymore... you’ll see their little feet still going. You can take away anything from me but don’t take away my dancing...For a lot of them, it probably reminds them of their youth.”⁴⁷ The Juárez also provides seniors an opportunity to stay active:

It keeps the seniors active. Believe me, when I used to come before I became a member, they would say, “Ok ok, that’s enough of the minutes [from the meeting] and all that, let’s get the dance going!” And you would see people walking in walkers, dancing, and canes, but the joy of them to get here and see them dance, and I go, “Oh my god, they really get out there!”⁴⁸

The Juárez provides a place for cross-generational social interaction that members of the SJMM may not have otherwise. Toccara Byrd brings her children to events at the Juárez:

We’ll see people in public and they’ll recognize me from events, they call me *muchachita*, because I’m so young... and they’ll say, I never knew you had children, and how cute your kids are, and now my daughter, who is 10, will dance with all the older people who their

⁴² Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁴⁵ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁴⁶ Interview with Sylvia Esparza, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁴⁷ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁴⁸ Interview with Sylvia Esparza, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

husbands have died, or their wives have died...They'll say, "Oh she was dancing, and she danced so pretty." My daughter is 10, how would she know those people? She never would have met those people otherwise.⁴⁹

Members believe that the opportunity the Juárez provides for cross-generational interaction leads to the success of the young members. Ruben Coronado believes that the Juárez provided him a place to learn from his elders. He likes to do the same for the younger generation today:

Well, I know of a lot of doctors and attorneys that their parents belonged to the Juárez when they were younger...They were involved in the community...For me, I'm a registered nurse, I'm retired now, but I was an RN, I started at Kern Medical as an orderly, and worked there for 25 years. And then I worked at Mercy... I think [being a member] helps people, because it gets people involved. "What are your goals?" That's what we try to ask the young kids, "What are your goals?" My children, my sons, one is a major in the service, and one is a nurse practitioner in San Francisco, and another works for Caltrans... and my other daughter is a school teacher, so you know it [kept] them busy. That's what I believe, as long as you keep kids busy, they're going to be busy...Yeah, it really did [help get me to this point].⁵⁰

Toccara Byrd grew up attending events at the Juárez with her grandparents, and she attributes the SJMM with providing a place where, as a child, she and her siblings were held accountable for their actions by the whole community, and not just by her parents. She explained, "Even though [other members] aren't directly related to us, because they were still family, even though we weren't blood related, they could still tell you not to run around, or not to do this, or, "Why are you crying?" Or, "We're doing this!" [the Juárez is] shaping our children as well."⁵¹

In addition to shaping the next generation, the Juárez has continued to be a place where members find aspects of traditional Mexican culture. Margie Macias, a 72-year-old member, describes the Juárez as "A place where Mexican people celebrate their culture, here in this town...in our barrio."⁵² As described by multiple interviewees, this means more than simply celebrating Mexican Independence or quinceañeras. The Juárez provides a space for members to participate in traditional Mexican social practices, like mutual aid:

When someone was having problems and they didn't understand what was going on, they were able to go there for council. Whether it be [for] education, like, "My boss isn't giving us this," even if you were working in the fields, they were able to say, "Well, this foreman is a better foreman," [the SJMM] was able to be the information for people. Now, you know, somebody will come [to the SJMM] and they'll be having a problem with their social security or if so-and-so's husband dies, someone should call them and let her know that they only have this many months to take him off that bill...

[Non-members know] they can call someone who is a member, or come to a meeting, or just ask someone at a meeting... [It used to be] problems with foremen or welfare when they were younger, and

⁴⁹ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁵⁰ Interview with Ruben Coronado, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁵¹ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁵² Interview with Margie Macias, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

now it's their social security problems, or being put into an elderly home...or now that people are dying, [people ask] what funeral home would you use? Well, so-and-so is a member of the Juárez and he works at a funeral home, so maybe we could go there because we know he's in good standing. [The SJMM] has a lot of significance to outside people as [givers of] information.⁵³

The Juárez has been a place for members and non-members to seek council for problems they are facing. In the 1950s, this tradition included helping *Los Braceros* agricultural field workers. Some of these workers were on contract from Mexico and others under no contract at all. As Magdalena Castillo explained, in one case, the Juárez was lent to *Los Braceros* to use as a meeting place to discuss their rights when they were faced with not being paid:

When you're working in the fields, you attach some of his money into savings pa' (*sic*) cuando se iban, allá se los daban, pero cuando Estados Unidos los mando, cuando se fueron todos, los mexicanos se quedaron.... y no les dieron nada.... Entró otra nueva ley...que le iban a dar su dinero a todos y eso era lo que ellos peleaban.

(When working in the fields, [Los Braceros put aside some of their money into savings because their contracts stated that] when they left [to Mexico], [that money] would be given [back] to them. But when United States [tried] to send them back...the Mexicans [had] stayed...and they were not given anything. A new law was passed, [and it stated that Los Braceros] were to receive their money, and that was all they were fighting for.)⁵⁴

Through generations of strong social connection and engagement with the greater community of Bakersfield, the Juárez has become a bank of collective knowledge, especially with regard to public aid available to those in need:

The members themselves, you would talk to them. And they would say, "Go here." We help each other, and even if we don't know the person. Someone would say, "My friend or my neighbor is having trouble with [something]." A lot of people didn't even know that we had a food bank here in Bakersfield, and because people [from the SJMM] have directed them to go there, they have found out where they can get help. Or if an elderly [person] is being abused, they get told go here, or call this number. We all try to help each other. Even if you're not a member, we still try to help.⁵⁵

Members who may be having a difficult time temporarily receive assistance from their fellow members in a way that doesn't call attention to their issue, but respectfully helps them out:

Say we have a member who doesn't have money, or who is broke, we'll pay them to pick up the cans and bottles and when [they] recycle them, they can keep the money. We try to help each other, you know? Say we have a potluck and we have someone that doesn't have as much as the rest of us, we'll say, just bring a plate, or just bring salt and pepper...and you can take the leftovers home, we're done... We are

⁵³ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁵⁴ Interview with Magdalena Castillo, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁵⁵ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

a very proud people. We're not going to tell you that we're helping you, but we will help you.⁵⁶

The SJMM has also provided scholarships for newly graduated high school students to attend college. Although scholarship awarding seems to vary depending on elected leadership, it is still considered by members as an example of how the SJMM aids the community. As described by one interviewee, "My brother is also a member, and he got a scholarship when he graduated from high school. It was like a 250 dollar scholarship. You write a letter and they pick from the group who gets the scholarship. You don't have to be a member, but some become members [through the process] to say, 'Thank you.'"

Interviewees mentioned that this practice helps young people entering college, grows the membership, and builds potential in the next generation by giving them opportunities that previous generations did not have. As young members receive better education and more opportunities, the more likely they are to be able to help the community and membership of the SJMM in the future. The practice of mutual aid continuously strengthens the community:

Someone knows someone who knows her if something really bad happens. Or people that I grew up with that are older than me, or my brother's friends, they are now lawyers. So if you have problems, or if so-and-so is having problems with social security, [you hear] "Oh, well I can call so-and-so's daughter because she's a lawyer now," or, "So and so, their son is a police officer now, they can drive by," or, "They're a sheriff." It's always been that you know someone, because that's where everyone has gathered. You'll know someone who knows someone that they met at the Juárez [that could help].⁵⁷

In some cases, mutual aid means accepting those who may not be accepted elsewhere:

I would explain [the Juárez] to be like, a home for some people who don't have homes. Like an extended family. We have a member who is actually disabled. He has a mental disability and he's an older gentleman. [The SJMM] always accepts [Peter⁵⁸] with open arms, even when we have an event, he always wants to do something. We know he can't be a President, or Vice President, so he's in charge of the doors. So he sits at the doors, with his harmonica. And he plays at everyone's funeral, literally. So, he closes the doors, to be sure that the [cool] air doesn't go out... Regardless of your age, or your gender, or your disability, [the SJMM] always accepts whomever with open arms...

Like Peter, the harmonica guy, everyone knows when you're at a funeral and you're going from the church to the cemetery, or wherever you're going, Peter is getting inside someone's car, and it's an unspoken rule. You may not know Peter at all, but Peter is getting inside someone's car so he can get a ride from the cemetery and then a ride to the Juárez... I wouldn't have known Peter any other way... I remember

⁵⁶ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁵⁷ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁵⁸ Name has been changed.

when I was child my grandfather told me not to be afraid of Peter and don't say nothing mean.⁵⁹

The foundational mutual aid practice of the SJMM is the monetary benefit that families receive when a member passes away. The monthly dues paid by each member are put into a collective fund, with \$2,000 to be paid to each member's designated beneficiary upon his/her death. The amount paid for dues has changed slightly over time, as current President Lino Cardoza explained, "I made President [for the first time] in 1983 or 1984, and they used to pay dues, I think it was \$3.00 a month and you had a benefit of \$600. So 1 or 2 years passed, and we raised it to \$2,000 and paid \$5.00 a month. And it has been like that since 1985 I think."⁶⁰ This money is used to pay for funerary preparations and services, as most of the members do not have life insurance policies. "I know [\$2,000 is] not much," Gloria Soto explains, "but it still helps. It helps the people."⁶¹

Knowing that their beneficiary will receive a sum large enough to cover most of the expenses associated with their funeral and that their life will be celebrated in the same tradition as others before them, membership and involvement with the SJMM at Salón Juárez brings a sense of relief to many senior members and their families. The traditional meal served at the funeral for the visitors is seen by some as one of the most important aspects of funeral traditions within the community, and often the one that causes the most worry for elderly members:

It's our heritage to feed [people] after a funeral. You feed people who have come from out of town or who have come to attend the funeral...My grandmother was more worried about feeding people afterward [her husband's funeral] than burying him...My grandmother got another life insurance [for herself] just so she has enough money to feed everyone afterward [her own funeral].⁶²

The family of the deceased member is welcome to hold funerary traditions at the Juárez free of charge, substantially cutting down on the costs and allowing them to put the benefit towards traditional burial practices that would otherwise be very expensive:

So in order for us to continue what we always have for all of our lives, we need somewhere to place these people. You know, halls are expensive...so we've used [Salón Juárez] a lot for when people have passed away... Because a lot of our members are Catholic, they believe that for the wake you have to have a priest come, and then the next day you go to the church and do that part, and they couldn't be cremated, they have to be buried. In Bakersfield, we pay like 600 for the church, just for a priest to come out...In order for them to get into heaven, you still have to incorporate the church.⁶³

The SJMM's reputation also helps families get through the logistics of a loved-one's death, something that can be very overwhelming:

Let's say I pass away, and I have no other life insurance. I can go to a funeral home, and because our name is so well known in the

⁵⁹ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁶⁰ Interview with Lino Cardoza, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁶¹ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁶² Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

community, they will do all the funeral [preparations] because they know the Juárez is good for the money...

The money from the Juárez doesn't cover all the funeral costs, and when they came to pick up his body, they said, "Oh well, we know he's a member, so we know we can hold his body without a down payment," or something, because the Juárez name is good for the payment. So either the SJMM will pay the family or they will pay the funeral services directly.⁶⁴

Hosting the funeral at the Juárez also provides members an opportunity to customize the celebration more freely than they would in a different location:

When my grandfather passed away... that's where everyone went after the church service. We had food, and we actually had a dance, because my grandfather was a dancer. So he loved to dance and he loved music, so we actually hired a DJ and we had music going and we had people who were dancing, and we basically had him lying in dress and we were all there."⁶⁵

On some occasions, the SJMM has been known to lend the Juárez free of charge upon an especially tragic or unexpected death of a non-member:

If it's not even a member who dies, but a member has a family member that has been tragically killed, we'll let them hold the event there. [The SJMM] accommodates a lot to the aspects of family. It's like, as a family, you know, of course you can come and I'll let you sleep on my couch. It's like that, we'll let people use our building, even if they're not a direct member, because of the tragedy that has occurred.⁶⁶

Overall, the SJMM provides a sense of calm and security during a difficult time:

It's like a family. When someone dies or someone is in the hospital... we may not know the member personally, but someone will go from the Society to the funeral... In honor, we have this huge banner that is posted up near the casket or at the church saying that he or she was a part of [the SJMM].

There was a lady who died, and her grandmother was thinking... and she went to her trunk and went into the room and brought up pictures of when this woman and her husband got married at the Juárez, when their daughter had her quinceañera at the Juárez, and she put them in a box and gave them to the lady's daughter, and she told her, "This is your mom and dad when they got married, and when they had you, and when they had your baptism, and all these events were at the Juárez... the daughter cried and cried when she gave them to her."⁶⁷

The Juárez is considered the only place that members would be able to carry out their traditional funerary practices:

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

[There isn't another place like the Juárez], because do you know somewhere else that's gonna let you have a dead body for a funeral? Would I be able to call anyone else, call the President at 2 o'clock in the morning and tell them that so-and-so died and I don't know what I'm going to do. When people die, your mind is everywhere. [As a member] you can just be like, I'm having it there--I hope there's nothing on the calendar-type thing. Would we be able to do that somewhere else?... I think it would be too much stress on members, because I know realistically I wouldn't be able to [to it the way we have done it].⁶⁸

Although the benefit has not changed since the 1980s, some practices have been cut back. This has been explained by members as being due to changes in SJMM finances, increased costs, or because of changes in leadership:

We used to give them the flowers [for the funeral] but that has stopped... We used to provide the first bouquet of flowers for them when they died. We used to have our flag go in there, and two people would stand with our flag. If they were members [who died], they would accompany them to the cemetery. But that has been cut out.⁶⁹

Although other mutual aid societies and community-based organizations are located in the Bakersfield area, there are many reasons why the SJMM is unique. Ruben Coronado explained, "We're the only Spanish [speaking] lodge... the only [society] that owns a hall. For that we should be proud, we own this hall."⁷⁰ Owning their own location for events cuts down on costs for the SJMM that would otherwise come out of membership dues:

There are two other organizations that do some of the things that we do. But they don't own their own hall. They have the dues and give you so much money when you've passed on. They don't really rent you a hall because they don't have one. They are limited to what they can do because they do have to pay for the rent when they use the Veteran's hall.⁷¹

As discussed previously, the SJMM is reportedly unique in its willingness and ability to give scholarships to graduating high school seniors, and although the consistency of the practice seems to change with changes in leadership, it is the only club in the area with such a practice. The SJMM also offers the lowest dues of any club in the area, giving many more the opportunity to join. One interviewee noted, "I don't know of any other clubs that give scholarships. I've never heard of that. There are other groups that help out during funerals, but they're more expensive... Some groups raise dues yearly... We have the lowest dues."⁷²

The SJMM carries a well-known name and respected reputation within Bakersfield, especially with elders in the community. Other clubs have been known to co-host events with the SJMM, in order to solicit wider participation in events. One interviewee said, "We've done an event with another club, with the Veterans... We are more well-known than they are, so they would use our name

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁷⁰ Interview with Ruben Coronado, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁷¹ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁷² Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

and then theirs is below on the invitation. It was at a different location, but because our name, [the event] attracted a lot of people.”⁷³

Because of its strong reputation of upholding the best interests of the community, community members have come to the SJMM with interest in selling their personal land, as opposed to bequeathing it to their next of kin. This has been offered with the goal of keeping the land entrusted to the good of the community and not to outside developers. Although no formal efforts have been made to do so, SJMM leadership has discussed purchasing the parcel to the west to expand. One interviewee said, “In fact, the plans were to buy the property next door and make an opening here for another [door].”⁷⁴

Members are very attached to the Juárez and its current location, and do not feel that they could hold events in a different place without losing meaning. “[We] probably [could hold events somewhere else], but I mean, it wouldn’t be the same. You see, because the Juárez hall is owned by us members, and if you had to have it someplace else, it wouldn’t be like it was ours.”⁷⁵ Margie Macias explained that moving events that have always been held at the Juárez would change them completely, “It would be like having the events, here, in our house. And then you’re going to have it at your cousin’s house. No, it would not be the same...It’s an old building, but it’s ours.”⁷⁶ Some consider the Juárez a part of them or a part of their own homes:

Pos (sic), pos si simplemente en su casa de uno si tiene un cuartito viejo ahí donde guarda un alguna cosa una digamos herramienta y la... Tumar uno ahí se mira extraño, ya o simplemente tiras un árbol que tienes ahí o se seca se le queda el recuerdo a uno.

(Well yeah, for example if you have a little old room in your own house to keep things, like let’s say tools ... and you tear it down, it looks weird... or if you simply cut down a tree that you have or it dries out, the memory stays with you.)⁷⁷

Some members believe that movement or destruction of the Juárez would have a significant impact on its members, especially the elders, “You wouldn’t have any idea how many older people you would hurt because it wouldn’t be there... Where would they go? Where would their safe haven be? Where would they go, who would they be able to call? You would have older people that would have a heaviness on their hearts.”⁷⁸ There is a feeling among members that because so many past members have had their funerals at the Juárez, it has become a sacred place. “In the back hall, there are a lot of memories there. You wouldn’t be able to replace those memories. Now my dad and my mom are gone, a lot of our family members have been gone, we’ll never be able to replace.”⁷⁹

Because of the Juárez’ attachment to so many of the practices of the SJMM, some members express their concern for the continued success of the organization if the place no longer existed. Toccara Byrd explains:

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ Interview with Magdalena Castillo, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁷⁵ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁷⁶ Interview with Margie Macias, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁷⁷ Interview with Fortino Montoya, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁷⁸ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁷⁹ Interview with Gloria Soto, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

This is what our family does... you experience these things in this place. It's not just a shell or a building, it's where our home is. I don't think we'd be able to survive as an association if it wasn't in the same location. You can't move things for old people. They don't like change. And it's been like this for 100 years. To move it or for it not to be there, it would be outrageous. Where would they go? Where would we all go?⁸⁰

Through 100 years of hosting events, providing a safe place for SJMM members and the surrounding community, and maintaining traditional cultural practices of Mexicans in Bakersfield, the Juárez has become, as one interviewee noted, "Part of our genetics. It's part of us. It's always been a part of my family and part of my life."⁸¹ Overall, interviewees expressed an overwhelming sense of pride in the Juárez and what it represents. "I feel proud," Margie Macias says, "I'm proud to be part of it."⁸²

⁸⁰ Interview with Toccara Byrd, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² Interview with Margie Macias, July 29, 2013, Bakersfield, California.

Section 5.0
Conclusion: Salón Juárez as a
Traditional Cultural Property

5.0 Conclusion: Salón Juárez as a Traditional Cultural Property

The NRHP lists a variety of different property types, including sites, buildings, districts, landscapes, and individual objects. In each case, the significance of the property with regard to its architecture, history, archaeology, engineering, and/or culture has been identified. Guidance provided by the National Park Service detailing how historic properties should be identified and described notes that one type of cultural significance that a property may have is “traditional cultural significance.” In the guidance, the term “traditional” is defined as referring:

...to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in the community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.⁸³

Thus, a traditional cultural property is one that is eligible for the NRHP because of its association with the cultural practices and beliefs of a community that are (a) part of that community’s history, and (b) important in maintaining the identity of that community.

While many sites and locations may be culturally important to individual cultural groups, the identification of a traditional cultural property is linked exclusively to the NRHP eligibility determination process; not all NRHP-eligible properties are traditional cultural properties, but all traditional cultural properties are NRHP-eligible properties. Traditional cultural significance is only one kind of cultural significance a property may possess and the property must also meet all of the other NRHP eligibility requirements and considerations.

National Register Bulletins 15 and 38 provide guidance as to how to determine the eligibility of historic properties and traditional cultural properties, respectively.⁸⁴ More recent guidance comes from a 2007 case concerned with the evaluation of a historic district in New England as a traditional cultural property. In that case, the Keeper of the NRHP provided additional guidance regarding the characteristics a property must have to be considered a traditional cultural property.⁸⁵ The following questions, answered with regard to Salón Juárez, are derived from both the NRHP bulletins and the Keeper’s direction regarding the New England property.

- Is the entity under consideration a property?

National Register Bulletin 38 notes that the intangible cultural beliefs and practices are what give a property its traditional cultural significance, but that these intangible beliefs and practices are not the subject of the evaluation. Instead, the evaluation must be made with regard to a tangible object—a district, site, building, structure, or object.

In the case of Salón Juárez, the entities under consideration are the two buildings on parcel APN 017-280-04 in Bakersfield. According to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, these two buildings are not considered a “district,” but are instead an historic property that consists of two “buildings” because small groups of properties should be listed under a single category using the primary resource.

⁸³ NPS 1998.

⁸⁴ NPS 1997; NPS 1998.

⁸⁵ Smythe 2009.

- Is the property associated with a living, traditional group or community?

Salón Juárez is associated directly with the SJMM, a mutual aid society based in Bakersfield, California. The SJMM owns the property and two buildings. The SJMM has been in place for more than 100 years and multiple generations of families have been members. Aside from the direct membership of the SJMM, Salón Juárez has been used for events and ceremonies by other Mexican and Mexican-American residents in the community. The SJMM continues to operate and provide support for its members and other people in the Mexican community.⁸⁶

- Did the group/community exist historically and does the same group/community continue into the present?

The SJMM has existed continuously since its establishment in 1910, and the Mexican community has deep historic ties to Bakersfield that have existed since before California was a state. The SJMM exists today and continues to provide mutual aid services and support for its members and the surrounding Mexican community, although the services provided have slightly varied over time due to outside costs and shifting priorities of leadership (e.g., scholarships, dollar value of funeral pay-outs, etc.).

- Does the group share cultural practices, customs, or beliefs that are rooted in the group/community's history?

As discussed in the interviews above, the SJMM and the surrounding Mexican community celebrate funerals, weddings, quinceañeras, Mexican independence, other life events, and other holidays together at Salón Juárez. While many of the activities and celebrations sponsored by the SJMM at Salón Juárez are widely celebrated by other residents in the area regardless of ethnic distinction (e.g., birthdays), some activities are individual to the Mexican origin of the SJMM (e.g., quinceañeras). Even during those kinds of events widely celebrated, the events held by the SJMM at Salón Juárez continue the historical traditions rooted in their Hispanic (largely Mexican) heritage, including the types of music played, food served, and activities planned.

- Do these shared cultural practices, customs, or beliefs continue to be held or practiced today?

Interviewees have consistently said that the same cultural practices and events that have been historically held at Salón Juárez continue to be held today. These include funerals and wakes, birthday parties, weddings, quinceañeras, and other celebrations associated with various "Days," including Mexican Independence Day and Mother's Day. As mentioned above, these events include aspects rooted in the history of the organization and the membership's Hispanic heritage.

- Are these shared cultural practices, customs, or beliefs important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity and values of the group/community?

As noted in Section 3.0, interviewees said strongly that continuing these practices, and involving younger generations, is a priority for their community. Interviewees have said that the activities held at Salón Juárez involve the membership and local community and provide both long-time residents and new arrivals with an opportunity to share in familiar customs, share information, and provide/receive support. The activities held by the SJMM at Salón Juárez continually reaffirm

⁸⁶ As discussed above, the SJMM was founded as a mutual aid society to assist immigrants from Mexico as they settled in Bakersfield and the surrounding region; the discussion here is generally limited to the Mexican community. Over the years, however, American-born children of original members and other Mexican-American residents have joined the SJMM, expanding its roll. Events held at Salón Juárez draw from around the community and attendees can include non-Hispanic community members and Hispanic community members with historic ties to nations other than Mexico.

the commitment of the organization to aid members and non-members alike, providing a venue for celebrations and ceremonies rooted in the community's Hispanic heritage.

- Does the group transmit or pass down these shared cultural practices, customs, or beliefs through the generations, usually orally or through practice.

As discussed above, younger members are continually joining the SJMM and attending events held at Salón Juárez. Through this participation, cultural practices and customs are transmitted through practice.

- Are these shared cultural practices, customs, or beliefs associated with a tangible place, and is that place directly associated with the identified cultural practices.

While funerals, weddings, dances, and quinceañeras could be (and are) held at other halls in the region, interviewees have suggested that the practice of holding events at Salón Juárez is important because of the structure's history and direct connection with the SJMM. Multiple interviewees noted that events held anywhere else, "would not be same," and that the SJMM would not feel as close a connection or ownership of the activities or the freedom to perform their activities/customs in a culturally appropriate way.

- Does the property have integrity of condition?

National Bulletin 38 mentions that a property can lose cultural significance if it, or the surrounding environment, is altered. In fact, the initial site record for Salón Juárez suggested that it lacked integrity of condition because the *casita* had been moved and structurally altered from its original construction. and that the property was altered through the addition of the Quonset hut. Guidance suggests that a traditional cultural property can "retain its traditional significance even though it has been substantially modified, however. Cultural values are dynamic and can sometimes accommodate a good deal of change."⁸⁷

With respect to Salón Juárez, interviewees noted that both structures on the property had been altered over the last 100 years, but rather than decreasing the cultural significance, it has been strengthened. As described, the fact that the buildings have existed on the same parcel for over a century, and have had to be moved and altered over time to accommodate changes in Bakersfield (e.g., the establishment of 18th Street), is indicative of the strength of the SJMM and the Hispanic community, and the continued transmission of cultural practices and values from one generation to the next.

- With reference to the National Register criteria, is the property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history? (NRHP Criterion A)

As noted in National Bulletin 38, the term "our" refers to the group to which the property has traditional cultural significance, in this case, the SJMM and the broader Mexican community of Bakersfield. The "events" can be considered specific historic moments or a series of events reflecting a broad pattern or theme; in this case, the continued performance of ceremonies and events at Salón Juárez reflect both the continuation of Mexican and Hispanic "rituals" by immigrants and their families, and also the actions taken by the mutual aid society in providing support for immigrants and their families as they adjust to living in a new country. Guidance on this topic concludes that, "as long as the tradition itself is rooted in the history of the group, and associates the property with traditional events, the association can be accepted."⁸⁸ With regard to Salón Juárez, as noted above, the activities and events have an established history within the

⁸⁷ NPS 1998.

⁸⁸ NPS 1998.

group and the larger Mexican community of Bakersfield, and these events are tied directly to the Salón Juárez property. **For the reasons described above, this evaluation finds that Salón Juárez is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A as a Traditional Cultural Property.**

- With reference to the National Register criteria, is the property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past? (NRHP Criterion B)

Interviewees have suggested that both Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta attended events at Salón Juárez, as the space once regularly hosted events for organizing farmworkers and other agricultural laborers. It is unknown, however, to what extent or how often Cesar Chavez and/or Dolores Huerta were involved in activities held at Salón Juárez. Interviewees have suggested that Cesar Chavez was less involved than Dolores Huerta in activities held at Salón Juárez, and it is not uncommon for public spaces, restaurants, and other gathering spaces in California's Central Valley to have hosted Cesar Chavez at some point in time.⁸⁹ Dolores Huerta is more connected to the Hispanic community in Bakersfield and interviewees have suggested that she may have been more involved with the SJMM and had attended more events at Salón Juárez than Cesar Chavez, who has been mentioned as having attended one event at the facility. Interviewees talked of her organizing events and her personal connections with SJMM members.

While Dolores Huerta is individually significant, and her involvement with Salón Juárez was likely during a period during which she was most productive and emblematic of the farmworker labor movement, her involvement with the Salón Juárez appears to have been incidental, and never defined the key purpose or identity of either the SJMM or Salón Juárez. Like Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta has spent time at various locations in California's Central Valley during her labor organizing mission. In regard to this issue of association, the National Register Criteria suggest that, "length of association is an important factor when assessing several properties with similar associations." Also, the criteria suggest that, "properties associated with living persons are usually not eligible for inclusion in the National Register," and that a proper historical context with regard to that person's contribution to generally emerges years after their death.⁹⁰ While the farmworker labor movement's most productive years were during the 1960s and 1970s, Dolores Huerta is (as of this writing) alive and still working for the rights of agricultural laborers throughout the United States. **For the reasons just described, this evaluation finds that Salón Juárez is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.**

- Does the property embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction? Is it representative of the work of a master? Does it possess high artistic values? Is the property representative of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction? (NRHP Criterion C)

The two buildings that compose Salón Juárez, a false-front Quonset hut and a stucco-sided frame building, are not important examples of a type, period, or method of construction. In fact, their respective construction and condition are relatively common in Bakersfield and elsewhere in the region. While the artistic flourishes on the front of the building (i.e., lettering, dancing couple, etc.) are relatively new, in good condition, and are of high quality, they are not representative of a "master" or noted artist; while pleasant to look at and suitably fitting for the venue, the painted signage does not possess high artistic values as defined by the National Register Criteria. **Salón Juárez is not architecturally significant and therefore this evaluation finds that it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.**

⁸⁹ For more detailed information as to the number of sites in the Central Valley associated with Cesar Chavez, please see the Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment: <http://www.nps.gov/pwro/chavez/>.

⁹⁰ NPS 1997.

- Does the property have a history of yielding, or potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history? (NRHP Criterion D)

The SJMM has been operating for over 100 years in the same location and it is likely that some material culture has been deposited on the grounds of the parcel. However, much of the area is occupied by standing structures and may have been disturbed during the establishment of the Quonset hut in the 1940s. It is likely that some materials may be found relating to the history of the SJMM or the larger Hispanic community of Bakersfield, it is unlikely that these materials would be unique. Research conducted for this report has yielded some information as to the history of the SJMM and Salón Juárez, but this information is secondary to the property's association with the traditional history and culture of the SJMM and the Mexican community that ascribes significance to it. **Therefore, this evaluation finds that Salón Juárez is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.**

- Does the property meet any National Register Criteria considerations that make the property ineligible? Is the property: owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes; relocated; a birthplace or grave; a cemetery; a reconstruction; commemorative; a property that achieved significance within the past 50 years?

Neither historical evidence nor interviewees have suggested that Salón Juárez is a birthplace, grave, or cemetery. It is not a reconstruction of another historical structure, and, while a commemorative element is located within the main building, the overall structure is not considered commemorative. As discussed above, the SJMM has been operating from this property for slightly more than 100 years, conducting the same types of activities and ceremonies throughout its operation.

A key aspect of the traditions and activities conducted at Salón Juárez are religious in nature, as some are associated with weddings and funerals. National Register Bulletin 38 notes this possibility and suggests that, for many groups (including the SJMM and the associated Hispanic community), these kinds of activities are, "expressions of traditional cultural beliefs and may be intrinsic to the continuation of traditional cultural practices."

As described above, the *casita* has been relocated to a different location on the property. Interviewees suggested that the *casita* had been moved to make room for the surplus Quonset hut. Guidance on determining the eligibility of traditional cultural properties suggests that movement of a property typically impedes its integrity to the point that significance is lost. In this case, however, the *casita's* relocation has created a greater sense of significance as it is considered indicative of the SJMM's long ties to the area and its continuous history over the past 100 years of providing aid and a forum for celebrations for the Hispanic community. It is important to note that the *casita's* movement has been within the same parcel boundary and its total movement is likely not in excess of 100 feet.

- What is the property's period of significance?

Historical evidence and interviewees clearly indicate that Salón Juárez has been continuously used for its original and primary purposes, without any temporal breaks, from the time it was constructed by SJMM in 1912 up through the present time. **Therefore, this evaluation finds that the period of significance for Salón Juárez is 1912 through the present.**

- What are the property's boundaries

The key physical features of the property consist of the two buildings where SJMM activities take place (the *casita* and the Quonset hut), which almost completely fill the boundaries of the legal parcel on which the two buildings are located. **Therefore, Salón Juárez's physical**

boundaries as a Traditional Cultural Property are defined as the legal parcel boundary.

- What is the character of the property's setting?

The character of the property's setting can be broadly described as urban and residential. A large unpaved parcel of open space devoid of landscaping is across the street. In proximity are an active train line and the busy transportation corridors of Beale Avenue and Truxtun Avenue; train and automobile traffic do not seem to result in a high or bothersome existing ambient noise level. Access to the property is extremely open, with ample street parking in proximity and a wide sidewalk area in front of the property used for staging and outside celebration. Because of the largely residential setting, the surrounding noise level of the property is relatively low, which is an important characteristic because many of the ceremonies and events held within Salón Juárez require a quiet environment during at least a portion of their performance. For example, wakes and funerals typically require a more somber tone during speeches and certain rites. Even wedding receptions and quinceañeras, while at times raucous, have quiet moments when toasts are made and gifts are exchanged.

Section 6.0

Interviews

6.0 Interviews

Berlenga, Lucy Prendez. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

Byrd, Toccara. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California. Personal communication with Hillary Warren. August 13, 2013. Email.

Cardoza, Lino. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

Castillo, Magdalena. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 19, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

Coronado, Ruben. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

Esparza, Sylvia. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

Macias, Margie. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

Montoya, Fortino. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

Ochoa, Charlotte. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

Soto, Gloria. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. July 29, 2013. Bakersfield, California.

This page intentionally left blank

Section 7.0

References

7.0 References

Bakersfield Californian.

- 1948 August 14. "A Good Place to Dance [advertisement]." (10).
1974 February 14. "Mexican Women's Club will hold a dinner dance [advertisement]." (29).
1975 April 23. "Mexican Women's Club Seeking Queen."
2010 December 11. "Sociedad Juárez, celebrating 100 years." (E2).
2010 December 31. "New Year's Eve party by Sociedad Juárez." (22).

California High Speed Rail Authority and Federal Rail Administration (Authority and FRA). 2013. Final Supplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report, Fresno to Bakersfield. February. Prepared by URS/HMM/Arup Joint Venture (URS JV).

California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). 2013. Comments on eligibility recommendations, April 2, 2013. To John Sharp, California High Speed Rail Authority.

Freeman, Joseph. 2010. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record, APN: 017-280-04. JRP Historical Consulting, LLC.

Knight, Alan 1980. "[The Mexican Revolution.](#)" *History Today*, Vol. 30, No. 5: 28. May 1. Accessed August 14, 2013.

Monroy, Douglas. 1990. *Rebirth: Mexican Los Angeles from the Great Migration to the Great Depression*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

National Park Service (NPS). 1997. *National Register Bulletin 15; How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington D.C.

———. 1998. *National Register Bulletin 38; Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington D.C.

Pichardo, Nelson A. 1992. "The Establishment and Development of Chicano Voluntary Associations in California, 1910-1930." *Aztlan*.

Ruiz, Vicki L. 1996. "Latinos in the United States." *OAH Magazine of History*, Vol. 10, No. 2:15–18. Winter. Accessed August 14, 2013.

Smythe, Charles. 2009. "The National Register Framework for Protecting Cultural Heritage Places." In *Traditional Cultural Properties: Putting Concept into Practice*. Charles W. Smyth and Frederick F. York, eds. The George Wright Forum. 26(1):14–27.

Unnamed Author. 2011. Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Railroad Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California High Speed Rail Authority. June.

Weber, Devra. 1994. *Dark Sweat, White Gold: California Farm Workers, Cotton, and the New Deal*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

This page intentionally left blank

Appendix A

Resumes of Key Preparers

Michael Downs, PhD**Vice President/Principal/Senior Social Scientist****Education**

PhD, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, 1985
MA, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, 1981
BA, Psychology/Anthropology, University of Michigan, 1979

Professional Affiliations

Member, American Anthropological Association
Member, American Fisheries Society
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals
Member, International Association for Impact Assessment
Member, Society for Applied Anthropology

Awards + Honors

Leon F. Goodman Fellow, University of California, San Diego, 1984-1985
Graduate Studies Research Fellow, University of California, 1983-1984
Dissertation Fellow, University of California, San Diego, 1982-1983
California State Graduate Fellow, University of California, San Diego, 1980-1983
Regents Fellow, University of California, San Diego, 1979-1981
Graduate with High Distinction, University of Michigan, 1979

Dr. Michael Downs has more than 30 years experience as a senior social scientist and project manager on complex environmental projects throughout the U.S., including Alaska, Hawaii, and territories in the Pacific and Caribbean. He is responsible for overseeing preparation of environmental documents in compliance with NEPA and CEQA, as well as a range of social science technical studies. In addition to managing multidisciplinary environmental teams' projects ranging from small-scale developments to multiyear, multimillion dollar projects, Dr. Downs has recruited and managed research teams, conducted field research and data analysis, and authored numerous technical papers related to socioeconomic, social impact assessment, community impact assessment, environmental justice, subsistence, and traditional use.

Dr. Downs has managed socioeconomic studies for private and public agency projects related to a variety of natural resource management issues including fisheries, forestry, and offshore energy development; other energy-related projects including power plant siting, renewable energy project studies, pipeline studies, and high-level nuclear waste related work; a range of transportation and infrastructure projects; and projects involving assessments of traditional associations between people and resources including work in national parks and with Native American tribes, and other types of work. This work has taken place in California, Florida, Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, Louisiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, North Carolina, and U.S. Pacific and Caribbean territories. He has specialized expertise in ethnographic research and social impact assessment methodologies.

Project Experience**Water/Flood Control Projects****U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Folsom Dam Economic Reevaluation Report: Other Social Effects, Sacramento County, CA**

Principal investigator responsible for the socio, demographic, and economic analyses for the Folsom Dam economic reevaluation. The project involved conducting direct and indirect effects associated with the construction and operation of the proposed dam raise. The report also analyzed impacts associated with 200- and 500-year flood events within Sacramento County that had the potential to displace 400,000 people.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; MWH Americas, Natomas Basin Economic Evaluation Report: Other Social Effects, Sacramento County, CA

Project manager responsible for conducting social, demographic, and economic analyses for the Natomas Basin Economic Evaluation project. The project involved the description of direct and indirect effects associated with the construction and operation of a proposed flood control infrastructure improvements. The report also analyzed impacts associated with a hypothetical 200- and 500-year flood event within Sacramento.

Southern Nevada Water Authority Groundwater Development Ethnographic Assessment, NV

Provided technical oversight for preparation of an ethnographic assessment related to a proposed groundwater development pipeline project in Nevada. The ethnographic assessment involved organizing and attending consultation meetings with involved Native American tribes and conducting field visits. The project also involved documenting the concerns of each participating tribe. The document was ultimately used to inform the EIS process for the project.

California Department of Water Resources; HDR, Bay Delta Conservation Plan EIR/EIS, CA

Provided technical oversight on the socioeconomic and environmental justice analysis for an EIR/EIS related to a series of proposed water conveyance changes in the region of the Sacramento River Delta. The socioeconomic analysis included impacts to community character and cohesion. The environmental justice analysis included a description of existing minority and low-income populations within the Delta communities, as well as those communities south of the Delta that rely on Delta water for municipal uses. The environmental justice analysis also evaluated how the significant impacts of the project may accrue to the identified environmental justice communities.

Southern Nevada Water Authority Groundwater Development EIS, NV

Provided technical oversight for preparation of an EIS section that detailed the existing conditions of important ethnographic features within the study area and how the proposed project may affect these resources.

Santa Clara Valley Water District/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Upper Penitencia Creek Social Impact Assessment, CA

Project involves social impact assessment of flood control project in urban and suburban areas of greater San Jose. The research design included the administration of an online survey, as well as ethnographic fieldwork and semistructured interviews. This linear project traverses multiple land uses and involves a substantial environmental justice component.

Bureau of Reclamation, San Joaquin River Restoration Project Socioeconomic Technical Memorandum, CA

Provided technical oversight for the analysis of socioeconomic conditions in the area associated with San Joaquin River Restoration Project, a flood control and irrigation project being altered to provide for environmental restoration. The document included a description of agricultural activity in six surrounding counties and the nature of water use over time in the region.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Lower Mission Creek Flood Control Project, Santa Barbara, CA

Project involved preparation of EIS components for flood control project in urban coastal area.

Transportation Projects

Alaska Department of Transportation, Foothills West Transportation Access EIS, North Slope, AK

Assistant project manager and senior reviewer for all "human environment" sections of an EIS for a proposed all season transportation route from the Dalton Highway to Umiat, primarily to increase access to potential oil and gas resources for exploration and development. The various analyses included socioeconomics, environmental justice, subsistence, recreation, land use, and aesthetic impacts.

San Diego Association of Governments, Best Practices Analysis for the Refinement of Title VI and Environmental Justice Processes in SANDAG's Institutional Structure, San Diego County, CA

Principal in Charge for a report detailing the best practices instituted by similar transportation and regional planning agencies with regard to Title VI and Environmental Justice. Final report included recommendations for identifying environmental justice and other underserved communities, as well as suggestions for community involvement in planning.

Caltrans/Dokken Engineering, Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Community Impact Assessment, San Diego County, CA

Project is examining the community impact assessment and environmental justice analysis for the widening of a 32-mile stretch of Interstate 5 in northern San Diego County. Project traverses multiple jurisdictions and involves both residential and commercial impacts. The project scope is complex, involving multiple incremental document submittals.

Caltrans/SANDAG, Barrio Carlsbad Community Cohesion Report, Carlsbad, CA

Provided technical direction for a report that documented and described important community characteristics, including the level of community cohesion within an area of Carlsbad that exhibits a high proportion of Hispanic residents. The research project included a significant fieldwork component, including a number of interviews with key members of the community, and a detailed presentation of demographic information.

Caltrans, I-5/SR 56 Realignment Community Impact Assessment, San Diego, CA

Provided technical oversight of the assessment of proposed changes to the I 5/SR 56 interchange. The proposed project involves constructing a new interchange and realigning the connecting roads to improve level of service.

San Joaquin Council of Governments, SR 4 Extension, Stockton, CA

Provided technical oversight of an environmental justice analysis for a proposed extension of State Route 4 in Stockton, California. The analysis included a description of the neighborhood of Boggs Tract, a small residential community neighbored by industrial uses with large proportions of low-income and minority residents.

BNSF Railroad, Southern California International Gateway EIR, Los Angeles, CA

Provided technical oversight in the preparation of the socioeconomic and environmental justice analysis for an EIR related to the construction and operation of an intermodal facility at the Port of Los Angeles.

San Diego County Department of Public Works, South Santa Fe Community Impact Assessment, San Diego County, CA

Provided technical oversight for assessment of possible community impacts associated with a proposed realignment of South Santa Fe Avenue. Report includes a description of properties affected, important community characteristics, and possible impacts related to a wide variety of project features.

County of San Diego, Department of Public Works, Community Impact Assessment for Rancho Santa Fe Roundabouts, San Diego County, CA

Provided technical oversight for preparation of a community impact assessment for a major thoroughfare used by local residents and commuters as a link between Interstate 5 and Interstate 15. The proposed project involves constructing three traffic circles to address current design deficiencies as well as calm traffic along this stretch of road. The report describes the socioeconomic impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed project.

County of San Diego, Department of Public Works, Equestrian Usage Assessment for Rancho Santa Fe Roundabouts, San Diego County, CA

Provided technical oversight of design and preparation of an equestrian usage assessment for a major thoroughfare used by local residents and commuters as a link between Interstate 5 and Interstate 15. The proposed project would interrupt two equestrian crossings in the area. The report describes equestrian use in the area and analyzes the impact an interrupted trail network would have on the surrounding equestrian community.

Caltrans/Dokken Engineering, State Route 98 Community Impact Assessment, Imperial County, CA

Oversaw preparation of the community impact assessment of proposed changes to communities within Calexico affected by the widening of a 5-mile stretch of State Route 98 in Imperial County. The project involved both residential and commercial impacts and a significant environmental justice component.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, State Route 90/Admiralty Way Improvement Project Community Impact Assessment, Marina del Rey, CA

Provided technical oversight for preparation of Caltrans-required technical studies and CEQA/NEPA documentation for realignment of SR 90, construction of a connector road between SR 90 and Admiralty Way, and associated improvements to Admiralty Way. The complex, multiyear project involves staff from a number of disciplines and offices including County staff from various departments.

Caltrans/Dokken Engineering, SR 76 (Melrose to Mission) Community Impact Assessment, San Diego County, CA

Provided technical oversight for the community impact assessment and environmental justice analysis of proposed changes to communities affected by the widening of an approximately 5-mile stretch of State Route 76 in northern San Diego County. Due to the

partially rural location of the project, it involves agricultural as well as residential and commercial impacts.

San Diego Association of Governments, SANDAG Regional Transportation Plan, CA

Project included a significant environmental justice analysis of the 2020 RTP. This was one of the first studies done in this region under revised state environmental justice provisions.

Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, East Carolina University, Assessment of Impacts in North Carolina Coastal Communities, NC

Served as analyst on Using Socioeconomic Information to Assess the Impacts of Surface Transportation in North Carolina Coastal Communities Project. Served as project director of Technical Report #2 (Community Studies), and as coauthor of Technical Report #4 (Monitoring the Social Impacts of Surface Transportation Infrastructure Improvements). Work was performed in conjunction with the Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, East Carolina University. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Fisheries Management Projects

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, West Coast Groundfish Trawl Rationalization Program and Northeast Groundfish Sector Management Program, Phase 2, Social Impact Assessment, West Coast and New England.

Principal in Charge for a project assessing the social impacts of two different groundfish fishery management programs. Work included being responsible for applying social data from external programs to the relevant indicators, data collection and analysis of information for social indicators for use in program evaluation, and the survey design for data collection.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Gulf of Alaska Halibut PSC Reduction - Social Impacts, Gulf of Alaska.

As Principal in Charge, produced a social impact analysis assessing proposed changes to various groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska meant to reduce halibut bycatch. Included the assessment of confidential fishery catch and landings data, as well as the description of existing commercial, charter, and subsistence halibut fishing activity in the region.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Crab Rationalization 5-Year Review, AK, WA

Responsible for an analysis of the socioeconomic impacts associated with the establishment of a rationalization program for six crab fisheries in Alaska. The analysis described the effects of the program after 5 years and detailed the impacts in Unalaska (Dutch Harbor), King Cove, Akutan, Kodiak, Sand Point, Adak, St. Paul, St. George, Alaska, and Seattle, Washington.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Crab Rationalization 3-Year Review, AK

Responsible for analysis of the socioeconomic impacts associated with the establishment of a rationalization program for six Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands crab fisheries in federal waters off of Alaska. The analysis described the effects of the

program after 3 years and detailed the impacts across multiple communities, with a primary focus on the Alaska communities of Unalaska (Dutch Harbor), King Cove, Akutan, Kodiak, Sand Point, Adak, St. Paul, and St. George, and Seattle, Washington.

North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, North Pacific Research Board, Comprehensive Commercial Fishing Community Profiles: Sand Point, Adak, St. George, and St. Paul, AK

Prepared a report for a partnership between the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, a federal agency charged with management of our nation's fisheries, and the North Pacific Research Board, a federally funded research agency, examining the social and economic baseline characteristics of fisheries-dependent communities in Alaska.

North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, North Pacific Research Board, Comprehensive Commercial Fishing Community Profiles: Unalaska, Akutan, King Cove, and Kodiak, AK

Provided technical oversight of report preparation for a partnership between the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, a federal agency charged with management of our nation's fisheries, and the North Pacific Research Board, a federally funded research agency, examining the social and economic baseline characteristics of fisheries-dependent communities in Alaska.

Northern Economics/Pacific Fishery Management Council, Individual Fishing Quota and Permit Stacking Analysis in the West Coast Limited Entry Trawl Fishery, CA, OR, and WA

Provided technical oversight for community impact assessment of proposed changes in management approach of the federal groundfish fisheries off of California, Oregon, and Washington.

California State Lands Commission, California Coastal Commercial and Recreational Fisheries Impacts, CA

Performed a CEQA-compliant review of two mitigated negative declarations and an EIR for the installation of fiber optic cable networks from the Pacific Rim to the California coast. Social science focus was on the potential impacts cable installation would have on commercial and recreational fishing off the California coast. Involved performing third party, detailed analysis for each of these three projects along the Central Coast of California. Addressed fisheries' specific issues as well as associated communities' indirect impacts.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council/NMFS, Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Crab Fishery Rationalization Program, AK and Pacific Northwest

Provided technical oversight for the social and community assessment component for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Work involved research in Alaska and Pacific Northwest communities engaged in the fisheries, and (pre-implementation) analysis of potential differential distribution of impacts under the various rationalization alternatives to meet the requirements of NEPA, National Standard 8 under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and the Executive Order on Environmental Justice.

National Marine Fisheries Service/URS, Steller Sea Lion and Northern Fur Seal Research Permit EIS, North Pacific Ocean

Analyzed socioeconomic impacts on local communities experiencing economic and non-economic effects of researchers' interactions with northern fur seal and Steller sea lion. Analyzed how research methodology alternatives affect subsistence harvesting and promoted educational opportunities for local community members. Analysis also included an environmental justice assessment.

National Marine Fisheries Service/Northern Economics, Steller Sea Lion EIS, North Pacific Ocean

Lead investigator for the social impact assessment of proposed fishery management measures designed to protect endangered Steller sea lion populations in the North Pacific Ocean. This work involved the characterization of regional and community socioeconomic contexts in Washington, Oregon, and Alaska. The commercial fishery in these communities was described in relation to the overall community structure, and the role of the relevant species fisheries within the overall fishery was characterized.

National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Groundfish Harvest Specifications EIS, AK

Analyst for environmental justice component of the EIS. The study provided decision makers and the public with an evaluation of the environmental, social, and economic effects of alternative harvest strategies for the federally managed groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands. The EIS examined alternative harvest strategies that complied with federal regulations, the fishery management plans for the groundfish fisheries, and the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The harvest strategies were applied to the best available scientific information to derive the total allowable catch estimates for the groundfish fisheries. This document addressed NEPA requirements.

National Marine Fisheries Service/URS, North Pacific Groundfish Programmatic Supplemental EIS, AK

Task leader for the social assessment component of the socioeconomic assessment of the North Pacific (Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska) Groundfish Fishery Management Plan. In addition to research management responsibility, task involved fieldwork working with communities in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, industry sectors, and Alaska Native entities, and encompassed subsistence analysis as well. This project involved perhaps the most comprehensive social impact assessment/socioeconomic/environmental justice analysis undertaken for a NMFS EIS.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Sector and Regional Profiles of the North Pacific Groundfish Fishery, AK

Principal investigator for regional and community profiles component of comprehensive analysis of existing conditions in the North Pacific Groundfish Fishery. Work involved profiling data for six regions spanning coastal Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. Project originated as a task under the original Groundfish Programmatic EIS, and was later picked up by the NPFMC as a separate task and subsequently published on their Web site.

National Marine Fisheries Service/ URS, North Pacific Groundfish Fishery Supplemental EIS, AK

Provided technical oversight on regional/social impact component of socioeconomic analysis for National Marine Fisheries Service Supplemental EIS. Work involved fieldwork

and analysis of Alaska and Pacific Northwest regions. Northern Economics was a major subcontractor.

National Marine Fisheries Service/TetraTech-Foster Wheeler Environmental, Essential Fish Habitat EIS, AK

Principal investigator/task manager for the social and community assessment component for the essential fish habitat existing conditions documentation and alternatives analysis. Work involved analysis of Alaska and Pacific Northwest communities engaged in the fisheries, and analysis of potential differential distribution of impacts under the various alternatives to meet the requirements of NEPA, National Standard 8 under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and the Executive Order on Environmental Justice.

National Marine Fisheries Service, Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific EIS, HI and US Pacific Flag Territories

Principal investigator of the social impact component of EIS for the Fishery Management Plan revisions. Primary issues involved endangered species interaction conflicts with commercial fishery in Hawaii, with second tier issues in American Samoa, Guam, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Conducted fieldwork in Hawaii.

National Marine Fisheries Service/TEC, Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Supplemental EIS, US Pacific Flag Territories

Project involved analysis of displacement of pelagic fisheries effort from Hawaii to U.S. flag territories as a result of endangered species issues. Conducted fieldwork in American Samoa to examine impacts of industrial fleet on small-scale localized traditional fisheries.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Gulf of Alaska Fisheries Rationalization Social Impact Assessment, AK

Study examines the socioeconomic, social, and community impacts of proposed federal commercial groundfish fishery management changes in the Gulf of Alaska region. Involved fieldwork in multiple communities.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Social Impact Assessment of the American Fisheries Act, AK

Principal investigator on the social and community level impacts of the implementation of the American Fisheries Act regulating the groundfish fishery in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea.

Lake & Peninsula Borough, AK/Northern Economics, Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Bristol Bay Salmon Fishery Disaster of 1997-1998, Southwest AK

Responsible for analysis of social impacts to communities in the Lake and Peninsula, and Bristol Bay Borough regions of southwestern Alaska. Conducted interviews with fishers, governmental officials, and private business owners in seven communities.

Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission/IAI, Inc., Gulf of Mexico Blue Crab Fishermen Study, Gulf of Mexico

Served as quality assurance reviewer and fisheries technical expert for the social and cultural profile of blue crab fishermen in the Gulf of Mexico.

Caribbean Fishery Management Council, Rapid Socioeconomic Evaluation of the Proposed Marine Conservation District off St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands

Responsible for the Rapid Socioeconomic Evaluation of the Proposed Marine Conservation District off of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. Identified and described existing user groups of the proposed Marine Conservation District area, and characterized use types (such as commercial fishing, charter sport fishing, and commercial diving operations), including variation by geographic base, ethnicity, vessel class/type, gear types, and other socioeconomic and distributional factors. Additionally, provided a general-level Social Impact Assessment, discussing preliminary findings regarding differential distribution of potential impacts along several dimensions. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Supplemental Social Impact Assessment, License Limitation Alternatives, Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Fisheries, AK

Served as senior social scientist and technical analyst for assessment of proposed changes in bottomfish and crab regulatory schemes for the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands fisheries. Focused on several narrowly defined License Limitation management approach configurations. This research built upon the earlier, more general research on broad options. The analysis looked at the distribution of impacts across industry sectors and regions, and included Alaska Native communities spanning several regions. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Social Impact Assessment for the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Bottomfish and Crab Fisheries, AK, WA, and OR

Served as senior social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on North Pacific Fishery Management Council project for the Social Impact Assessment of proposed changes in bottomfish and crab regulatory schemes for the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands fisheries, including Individual Fishing Quotas or License Limitation management approaches. This research required the analysis of existing secondary data combined with the gathering and analysis of primary data on fisheries' participation and dependency by various harvest and processing industry sectors in both Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. Conducted field research in coastal communities in Alaska, Washington, and Oregon. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Social Impact Assessment of the Inshore/Offshore Allocation Amendment Proposal, AK

Senior social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on North Pacific Fishery Management Council project for the Social Impact Assessment of the Inshore/Offshore Amendment Proposal (for commercial groundfish quota allocations) for the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. Conducted project field research in Sand Point and Dutch Harbor/Unalaska, Alaska, and was responsible for overall study coordination and management. Conducted ethnographic research, key-person interviews, and the differential distribution analysis of secondary data. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Offshore Energy Development Projects

U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Quantitative Description of Potential Impacts of OCS Activities on Bowhead Whale Hunting Subsistence Activities in the Beaufort Sea, AK

Principal investigator for development of research design, research protocols, staffing schedule, and itinerary for implementation of survey, ethnographic, and archival research concerning the effects of offshore oil development activities on subsistence hunting for bowhead whales among the Inupiat of the North Slope of Alaska.

Minerals Management Service, Researching Technical Dialogue, AK

Project involved an assessment of the efficacy of technical dialogue communication processes between the agency and the public in two regions of Alaska. This includes an analysis of the role of linguistic and cultural factors as obstacles to communication in these regions.

Total EBP, Matterhorn Gas Export Pipeline Survey, Gulf of Mexico

Provided technical oversight for a socioeconomic analysis related to proposed export pipeline replacement from the Total Matterhorn oil platform to shore. The socioeconomic analysis detailed the potential impacts to population, housing, education, regional economics (including commercial fisheries), land use, maritime navigation and port use, recreational resources, and environmental justice.

MMS/Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation, Traditional Knowledge of Alaska's North Slope, AK

Leader of subcontract effort to assist UIC in compiling a traditional knowledge database for Minerals Management Service, Alaska OCS office. Project involves an effort to incorporate Inupiat traditional ecological knowledge into the environmental management decision-making process.

Minerals Management Service, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Region/Impact Assessment, Inc., Social Impacts of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Cleanup, and Litigation, AK

Served as co-principal investigator and project manager of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Cleanup, and Litigation: A Collection of Social Impacts Information and Analysis for the Minerals Management Service, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Region. Project primarily involved compilation of existing secondary materials, and integration of these data into a CD-ROM database with query functions.

Minerals Management Service and the Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources at East Carolina University, Offshore Oil Exploration/Development Socioeconomic Study, NC

Served as project manager, social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on a Minerals Management Service project to provide socioeconomic baseline characterization for subsequent impact analysis of the effects of offshore oil exploration/development on a five-county region of coastal North Carolina. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Minerals Management Service, Ethnographic Analysis of Point Lay and Point Hope, AK

Social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on Minerals Management Service Socio-Economic Studies Program project to prepare an ethnography of Point Lay, Alaska, including comparative material from Point Hope, Alaska. Primary field researcher for the Point Hope portion of the study. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Minerals Management Service, Northern Institutional Profile Analysis, AK

Coordinated an eight-village study on Alaska's North Slope, and was responsible for field research in Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope. Involved in-depth characterization of local and regional political, economic, social, and cultural institutions along with detailed community profiles for each village. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Minerals Management Service, Rural Alaska Villages Economic Analysis, AK

Analyst, writer, and editor on Minerals Management Service Socio-Economic Studies Program project to describe and analyze village economies in rural Alaska through the intensive study of three selected Alaskan villages. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Minerals Management Service, Monitoring Study, Nome, AK

Analyst and writer on monitoring study of sociocultural change in Nome, Alaska, titled Institutional Change in Nome 1980-1986. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Minerals Management Service, Aleut Institutional Response and Change, AK

Social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on project to refine a sociocultural monitoring methodology to assess impacts caused by offshore oil development in Alaskan coastal regions and subsequently apply it to the Aleutian Pribilof region. Conducted field research in Atka and Unalaska, Alaska. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Minerals Management Service, Aleut Institutional Response and Change, 1980-1985: Workshop Proceedings, AK

Prepared Minerals Management Service Socio-Economic Studies Program Technical Report #126. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Minerals Management Service, Ethnographic Case Study of Unalaska, AK

Responsible for 4 months of field data collection and assisted in the analysis and write-up of these materials. Baseline study to document the community structure in the exploration phase of offshore oil development. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Minerals Management Service, Ethnographic Studies of the Bristol Bay Alaska Region, AK

Study focused on interaction of fisheries and offshore oil and gas development. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Bureau of Land Management, Forecast Analysis of the North Aleutian Shelf, AK

Prepared Bureau of Land Management Non OCS Forecast Analysis of the North Aleutian Shelf offshore oil lease sale. Collected and analyzed published, unpublished, and field

materials on communities of the southern Alaska Peninsula area. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Other Coastal Projects

SANDAG; Moffatt & Nichol, Regional Beach Sand Project II, Phase 2, EIR/EIS, San Diego County, CA

Socioeconomic analyst and social scientist for an EIR/EIS analyzing the potential impacts resulting from a second phase of beach replenishment in San Diego County. In addition to analyzing possible impacts to demographics, housing, and the economy, the report also included a comprehensive analysis of possible impacts to the commercial fishery in San Diego County as a result of beach replenishing.

Port of Long Beach, Pier S EIR/EIS, Long Beach, CA

Provided technical oversight for the preparation of the socioeconomic and environmental justice analysis for an EIR/EIS related to a proposed reconfiguration of Pier S at the Port of Long Beach.

Bureau of Land Management, King Range National Conservation Area Resource Management Plan, CA

Project involved producing a Resource Management Plan and EIS for the King Range National Conservation area in Northern California. Involved community characterization and substantial socioeconomic analysis.

San Diego Association of Governments, San Diego Regional Beach Sand Project EIR/EA and Permitting, CA

Provided socioeconomic analysis of potential impacts to commercial fishing in the project area, utilizing secondary data as well as information developed through interviews.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Diego Bay EIS, San Diego, CA

Responsible for preparation of EIS to dredge the central channel portion of San Diego Bay. Included detailed analysis of potential impacts to commercial and recreational fisheries.

Island Resources Foundation, Anegada Sea Turtle Recovery Project, Anegada, British Virgin Islands

Responsible for community assessment component of Anegada Sea Turtle Recovery Project. Conducted field research to determine existing resource utilization pattern and recommended management plans for endangered sea turtle. Worked with Native West Indians to examine traditional and customary use patterns and potential interactions with coastal development projects. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Alaska Conference of Mayors, Economic, Social, and Psychological Impact Assessment of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, AK

Responsible, in part, for field studies and analysis coordination and was primary coordinator of the project's third interim report that focused specifically on the social

and psychological impacts of the spill. Conducted field research in the communities of Kenai, Seward, Soldotna, and Valdez. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Study of Subsistence Resource Utilization Impacts of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, AK

Social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service study of subsistence resource utilization impacts of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Project included Description of Affected Environment, Environmental Impact Statement, and ANILCA 810 Evaluation. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Park Management Projects

National Park Service, African-American Traditional Use Study, New River Gorge National River, Glen Jean, WV

Principal Investigator for a project exploring the traditional uses of resources within New River Gorge National River by the historical and contemporary African-American communities associated with the area. The project included a series of ethnographic interviews, the collection of historical documents and photographs, and a description of historical changes in the area related to African-Americans.

National Park Service, Ethnographic Overview and Assessment for Biscayne National Park, FL

Produced a report identifying communities traditionally associated with terrestrial and marine resources at Biscayne National Park and summarizing and synthesizing existing ethnographic information on the present and recent cultures of those communities. In addition to providing this summary/synthetic report, the research products provided information on (a) the utility of existing data for Park management (e.g., for both ongoing resource management analytic needs internal to the NPS and for the development of interpretive materials by the NPS for public outreach) and (b) significant gaps in the data for Park project needs.

National Park Service, Biscayne National Park General Management Plan, FL

Provided socioeconomic analysis to the NPS for the development of the GMP and associated EIS. Involved follow-up fieldwork in the communities adjacent to the Park.

National Park Service, Biscayne National Park Fishery Management Plan, FL

Provided socioeconomic analysis to the NPS for the development of the FMP and associated EIS. Involved follow-up fieldwork among fishermen and associated support service entities.

National Park Service, Recommendations for Mound Maintenance and Visitor Use and Access of the Natchez Trace Parkway Mounds, MS

Assisted the NPS in performing consultations with Native American groups associated with the mounds in the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi regarding recommendations for maintenance as well as visitor use and access to mound sites.

National Park Service, Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Ross County, OH

Responsible for project involving identification of affiliated Native American groups, survey of contemporary Native American leaders (including fieldwork in Oklahoma), and a summary of NAGPRA legal issues related to the Park.

National Park Service/Impact Assessment, Inc., Traditional Use Study, Jean Lafitte National Historic Park and Preserve, Southern LA

Assisted the NPS in performing a traditional use study of the Barataria Preserve Unit of the Jean Lafitte National Historic Park and Preserve in Louisiana. Identified and described local resources, identified traditional users, described and mapped use patterns, described and mapped subsistence resources and uses, and assessed NPS interaction with concerned stakeholders. Most of work was done prior to joining this firm.

Energy-Related Projects

U.S. Department of Energy/State of Hawaii, Interisland Wind Project and Interisland Undersea Cable Project PEIS, HI

Principal in Charge of a multidisciplinary environmental document that details the possible programmatic environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the installation of wind power generation and interisland energy cables between the islands of Molokai, Lanai, Maui, and Oahu.

Solar Millennium, Blythe Application for Certification, Riverside County, CA

Provided technical oversight for the analysis of socioeconomic impacts for the AFC related to a proposed solar electric power plant in southern California. The AFC included the assessment of impacts to local public services as well as application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

Solar Millennium, Palen Application for Certification, Riverside County, CA

Provided technical oversight for the analysis of socioeconomic impacts for the AFC related to a proposed solar electric power plant in southern California. The AFC included the assessment of impacts to local public services as well as application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

Bureau of Land Management, West Chocolate Mountains Environmental Impact Statement, Imperial County, CA

Provided technical oversight for the sociocultural analysis related to proposed geothermal leasing in the West Chocolate Mountains. Alternatives analyzed also included possible wind and solar energy development. The analysis included the identification of possible impacts to population, housing, and sociocultural aspects of the surrounding study area.

Confidential Client, Undisclosed Redevelopment Project, City of Carson, CA

Provided technical oversight for an environmental justice analysis for an EIR related to the redevelopment of various facilities in Carson. The project site was located in a primarily residential area with a high proportion of neighboring minority residents.

Beacon Solar Project Application for Certification, San Bernardino, CA

Provided technical oversight on the socioeconomic analysis related to a proposed solar electric power plant in southern California. Analysis included impacts to local public services as well as application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

CalEnergy, Black Rock Units 1-3 Application for Certification, Imperial County, CA

Provided technical oversight for the analysis of socioeconomic impacts for an AFC related to a proposed geothermal power plant near the Salton Sea. The AFC included the assessment of impacts to local public services as well as application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

Bureau of Land Management, CalNev EIS, CA

Provided technical oversight for the preparation of the socioeconomic analysis for an EIS related to a proposed natural gas pipeline across parts of California and Nevada.

Abengoa Solar, Inc., Mojave Solar Application for Certification, San Bernardino County, CA

Provided analysis for the socioeconomic portion of the Application for Certification (AFC) related to a proposed solar electric power plant in southern California. The socioeconomic portion of the AFC included the assessment of impacts to local public services as well as application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

Duke Energy, South Bay Power Plant, Chula Vista, CA

Lead investigator on socioeconomic component of the analysis for replacement/repowering of South Bay Power Plant, Chula Vista, California.

California State Lands Commission, San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Offshore Conduit Removal, CA

Project involved removal of cooling water conduits offshore of SONGS. Conducted detailed socioeconomic impact assessment for commercial fisheries of the area as well as environmental justice analysis of the proposed project.

City of Los Angeles, Technical Analysis of Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project: Socioeconomic Component, Los Angeles County, CA

Responsible for the Technical Analysis of Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project: Socioeconomic Component. Conducted a socioeconomic impact analysis of a proposed crude oil pipeline through Los Angeles from the perspective of the City and its potentially impacted public. Worked with neighborhood and other local interest groups. Project spanned a number of social, cultural, and ethnic divisions. Reviewed environmental justice/environmental equity using GIS tools for distributional analysis. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Power Engineers, SDG&E Valley Rainbow 500kV Transmission Line PEA Riverside County, CA

Managed and produced a socioeconomic analysis in support of a PEA for a proposal by SDG&E to construct a 500kV transmission line connecting Southern California Edison's Valley substation with a proposed new SDG&E substation in Rainbow, California. A total of 67 miles of potential transmission route linkages were analyzed. Links were eliminated

or modified based on an analysis. These linkages were reduced to seven primary routing alternatives, ranging between 28 and 37 miles each, that were carried forward into the PEA.

Clark County, Nuclear Waste Steering Committee, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of the Proposed High-Level Nuclear Waste Repository at Yucca Mountain, Clark County, NV

Served as project manager and social scientist for project socioeconomic impact assessment. Project was under the direction of the Clark County Nuclear Waste Steering Committee, composed of representatives of both the County and its constituent municipalities. This was a multidisciplinary project that involved economic-demographic/fiscal, transportation, and emergency management and planning as its major analytic components. Managed both field and analytic project phases, emphasizing emergency planning and management, and sociocultural analyses. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

State of Washington Department of Ecology, Socioeconomic Assessment of High-Level Nuclear Waste Repository, Hanford, WA

Social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on a State of Washington project for the Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impacts of a Potential High-Level Nuclear Waste Repository at the Hanford Site, Washington. Served in the Management as well as the Socioeconomic Group for the study. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Forest Management Projects

USDA Forest Service, Social Assessment of the Kootenai National Forest, MT and ID

Served as social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on the Social Assessment of the Kootenai National Forest Project. Gathered public input through extensive interviews in multiple communities on the adequacy of existing Forest management plans and current Forest use by various user groups. Also gathered responses to proposed changes for future management plans in two primary counties (Lincoln and Sanders) and several secondary counties in Montana and Idaho. Contextualized this input through ethnographic description. Responsible for field research and analysis for Sanders County field sites. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Foster Wheeler Environmental, Madan EIS, Tongass National Forest, Southeast AK

Responsible for the socioeconomic component of the Madan EIS, Tongass National Forest, for the USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region. Project involved subsistence, and traditional- and customary-use analysis. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Harza Northwest, Inc., Twin Creek EA, Tongass National Forest, Southeast AK

Responsible for the socioeconomic component of Twin Creek EA, Tongass National Forest, for the USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Socio-Economic Studies Program Region 10, USDA Forest Service, Professional Natural Resources Services, AK

Subcontractor on USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, contract for Professional Natural Resources Services, Socio-Economic Studies Program Region 10. The purpose of this contract was to allow the Socio-Economic Studies Program to obtain professional services in support of natural resource and land management activities on an as-needed (task order) basis. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Subsistence Analysis of Kenai Peninsula Sale Program, AK

Served as field researcher, analyst, and writer on USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Chugach National Forest project to provide socioeconomic and subsistence analysis of proposed Kenai Peninsula Sale Program. Had primary responsibility for Primrose Creek/Snow River Project EA socioeconomic analysis. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Control Lake Project EIS, Southeast AK

Served as senior social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Control Lake Project EIS. Conducted research activities including subsistence and socioeconomic analysis of proposed timber sale options on Prince of Wales Island in the Tongass National Forest. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Lab Bay Project EIS, Southeast AK

Served as senior social scientist, field researcher, analyst, and writer on USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Lab Bay Project EIS. Conducted research activities including subsistence and socioeconomic analysis of proposed timber sale options on Prince of Wales Island in the Tongass National Forest. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Public Involvement-Specific and Native American Consultation-Specific Projects

California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Topock Compressor Station EIR, Needles, CA

Providing technical review of Native American consultation program associated with the EIR process.

City of San Marcos, City of San Marcos General Plan Amendment, San Marcos, CA

Assisted the City of San Marcos in compliance with California Senate Bill 18, which requires regional and local governments to consult with Native American tribes before changes to general or specific plans.

City of Diamond Bar, City of Diamond Bar General Plan Amendment, Diamond Bar, CA

Assisted the City of Diamond Bar to comply with California Senate Bill 18, which requires regional and local governments to consult with Native American tribes before changes to general or specific plans.

U.S. Air Force, Technical Assistance for Public Participation, Point Hope, AK

Worked with the Restoration Advisory Board of the Inupiat Community of Point Hope regarding environmental restoration of a U.S. Air Force Long Range Radar Site at Cape Lisburne, Alaska.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, Indefinite Quantity Contract for Public Involvement Services, CA, NV, and AZ

Served as program manager and public involvement facilitator for indefinite quantity contract with the ACDE, for public involvement services. The area covered by this contract included Southern California, Southern Nevada, and Arizona. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Military Projects

US Department of Defense (NAVFAC Southwest), Naval Base Coronado Coastal Campus Strategic Military Construction Plan EIS, San Diego, CA

Project manager for an EIS related to the expansion, construction, and operations of new storage and educational facilities supporting special operations training at Naval Base Coronado. Specifically, the analysis focused on the environmental impacts associated with biological resources, aesthetics, and traffic.

U.S. Department of Defense, Basewide Utilities Infrastructure at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton EIS, Camp Pendleton, CA

Project manager for a multidisciplinary project that involves extensive environmental work related to the expansion and/or replacement of key infrastructure facilities at Camp Pendleton. The project involved the analysis of dozens of proposed linear infrastructure improvements that included additional pipelines, powerlines, and roads.

NAVFAC Southwest, USMC Camp Pendleton Grow the Force Permanent Projects Programmatic EA, CA

Project manager for a project that involves extensive multidisciplinary environmental work related to the expansion of the number of Marines assigned to Camp Pendleton.

NAVFAC SW, NAS Alameda North Housing Disposal and Reuse EA, Alameda, CA

Prepared the socioeconomic and environmental justice analysis for an EA related to proposed disposal of housing on Naval Air Station Alameda. The analysis focused on the impacts the proposed project may have on schools in the area, as well as recreational impacts.

NAVFAC Southwest, BRACON Environmental Assessment for Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord, Concord, CA

Project involved socioeconomic and demographic analysis of potential consequences resulting from the proposed construction and operation of four new facilities at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord.

NAVFAC Southwest La Posta Mountain Warfare Training Facility EA, CA

Project involves the withdrawal from public use and transfer of administrative jurisdiction of property from the Bureau of Land Management to the Navy and the development of portions of the site as a mountain warfare training center. Project involved public participation process.

NAVFAC Southwest MCAS El Toro Disposal and Reuse EIS, Orange County, CA

Responsible for preparation of EIS evaluating reuse of 4,200-acre air station in response to base realignment and closure directives. Subject to intense scrutiny, the

project evaluated three reuse alternatives, including two aviation and one nonaviation alternative. Coordinated extensively with the U.S. Navy, Southwest Division; MCAS El Toro; and the County of Orange Local Redevelopment Authority because of the complex and high-profile nature of this project. Major issues included socioeconomic, environmental justice, noise, land use compatibility, and air quality.

NAVFAC Southwest Long Beach Naval Complex Disposal and Reuse, Long Beach, CA

Performed analysis under Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice, and Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks, for the EIS/EIR for the Disposal and Reuse of Long Beach (Naval) Complex, Long Beach, California.

Other Projects

Spokane Tribe of Indians, Environmental Documentation and 2-Part Determination, Spokane Tribe, WA

Providing environmental consulting services and Section 2719 2-part determination services for the proposed development by the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

City of Las Vegas, Historic Preservation District Establishment, Clark County, NV

Served as senior social scientist on contract to assist the City and the Las Vegas Historic Preservation Commission in establishing an "Old Las Vegas High School Neighborhood" Historic Preservation District. This work involved information dissemination to proposed district residents, as well as a multimethod survey and interview approach to gathering information on landowner and resident views and concerns with regard to the district and their properties. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

City of Inglewood, Childhood Lead Poisoning Study, Los Angeles County, CA

Served as analyst for project to assist the City of Inglewood with an analysis of the severity and extent of childhood lead poisoning within the City. Analyzed the known current extent of the problem, designed educational materials, recommended abatement measures, and suggested several action options to address the problem. Work was done prior to joining this firm.

Stephen K. Weidlich

Ethnographer/Social Scientist; Environmental Analyst

Education

MS, Anthropology, Florida State University, 2006
BA, Anthropology, DePaul University, 2003

Professional Affiliations

Fellow, Society for Applied Anthropology
Member, Society for Visual Anthropology
Member, American Anthropological Association
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals, San Diego Chapter

Awards + Honors

APA San Diego Chapter, Neighborhood Planning Award (Little Saigon Design Guidelines), 2012
AECOM Client & Practice Strategic Amplifier Award, 2012 (Research Team Member); 2011 (Project Manager)
Fellow Status in Society for Applied Anthropology, 2010
Departmental Assistantship Award, Florida State University, 2004–2006
Graduate with High Honors, DePaul University, 2003
Anthropology Student of the Year, DePaul University, 2003

Selected Publications + Presentations

"Lights, Camera, Plan! Preproduction for your Ethnographic Film." Paper presented at the annual conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Denver, CO. (March 2013)
"Social Justice for Whom? Two Decades of Fishery Management Actions in North Pacific Fisheries." Paper presented with Mike Downs at the annual conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Denver, CO. (March 2013)
"Exploring Community Cohesion: The Boundaries and Traits of Historic Barrio Carlsbad, California." Paper presented with Mike Downs at the annual conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Baltimore, MD. (March 2012)
"Social Impact Assessment Indicators and the Analysis of Community Impacts Associated with Proposed Gulf of Alaska Halibut PSC Limit Reductions." Paper presented with Mike Downs at the annual conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Baltimore, MD. (March 2012)
"Census 2010: Environmental and Social Justice Implications." Plenary session paper presented at the annual conference for the California American Planning Association, Santa Barbara, CA. (September 2011)
"African American Heritage at New River Gorge National River." Paper presented with Mike Downs at the annual conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Seattle, WA. (April 2011)
"Share-based Management and the Spatial Distribution of Community Engagement in Bering Sea Fisheries." Paper presented with Mike Downs and Nick Janssen at the annual conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Seattle, WA. (April 2011)
"Traditional Subsistence and Commercial Harvesting: Change in the Pribilof Islands." Paper presented with Mike Downs at the annual conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Santa Fe, NM. (March 2009)
"Hypothesizing Destruction: The Social Impacts of a 500-year Flood Event in Sacramento County." Paper presented with Mike Downs at the annual conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Memphis, TN. (March 2008)
"Interstate Highway Community Impact Assessment Case Study: Issues of Uniting and Dividing Communities on the Southern California Coast." Paper presented with Mike Downs at the annual conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Tampa, FL. (February 2007)
"And the Rivers Flow: Hunting and Treaty Rights in a First Nations Community," an ethnographic film, official selection: Conference for the Society for Applied Anthropology, Tampa, FL, February 2007; Religion, Nature, and Culture Conference, Gainesville, FL. (March 2006)

Stephen Weidlich has 8 years of experience as an ethnographer and cultural anthropologist. He has managed and contributed to a wide range of projects for federal, state, and local clients, including the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Army Corps of Engineers, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the San Diego County Department of Public Works, as well as private clients in the transportation and alternative energy industries. The resulting documents have included specialized technical studies on social and cultural issues, including community baseline reports, community impact assessments, traditional use studies, and ethnographic assessments, as well as more generalized socioeconomic and cultural resource analyses for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)- and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-compliant documents. The projects analyzed have included a wide range of actions, including flood-control measures, alternative energy projects, linear transportation projects, large-scale infrastructure improvements, and fishery regulatory actions.

Mr. Weidlich regularly engages with Native Americans during his ethnographic work, and has previously dealt with subsistence, resource rights, and traditional ecological knowledge issues in work for the NMFS, National Park Service, BLM, Minerals Management Service, and as a private researcher.

Project Experience

Ethnographic + Native American Outreach Projects

National Park Service, African American Heritage at New River Gorge National River, Glen Jean, WV

Project manager for a report that explored the traditional uses of resources within New River Gorge National River for the historic and contemporary African American community associated with the area. The project included a series of ethnographic interviews, the collection of historical documents and photographs, and a description of historical changes in the area related to African Americans.

California High-Speed Rail Authority, Salon Juarez Traditional Cultural Property Study, Bakersfield, CA

Project manager for a report that documented the history of Salon Juarez, a community gathering space used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana, a Mexican-American

mutual aid society based in Bakersfield, California. The study, which included historical research and interviews with key Sociedad members, documented the significance derived from the role the property played in the community's historically rooted customs and events. The report concluded that the property was a Traditional Cultural Property – the only one identified along the proposed High Speed Train corridor.

San Diego Association of Governments/Caltrans, Barrio Carlsbad Community Cohesion Report, Carlsbad, CA

Project manager for a report that documented and described important community characteristics, including the level of community cohesion, within an area of Carlsbad that exhibits a high proportion of Hispanic residents. The research project included a significant fieldwork component, including a number of interviews with key members of the community, and a detailed presentation of demographic information.

Little Saigon Foundation, Little Saigon Community Design Guidelines Project, San Diego, CA

Ethnographer for a project meant to develop community design guidelines for a Vietnamese ethnic shopping district. Activities included public outreach and facilitation of a participatory photography exercise (photovoice) with key community members to determine what kind of visual and physical design features should be included in design guidelines. Pro bono project and American Planning Association (California Chapter, San Diego) award winner for Neighborhood Planning in 2012.

City of Carlsbad, Carlsbad Boulevard Realignment Project, Carlsbad, CA

Supervisory ethnographer directing the outreach to nearby Native American tribes. Task included organizing and facilitating various meetings between city staff and tribal leaders, communicating with tribes regarding project status, and working with the design team to include cultural-resource-related concerns in the design process.

City and County of Honolulu, Neighborhood Planning in the Context of Homelessness: Best Management Practices Toolkit for Honolulu Chinatown, Honolulu, HI

Ethnographer for a pro-bono project that developed a best practice manual that highlighted viable options that could be put in place to reduce the negative effects of homelessness in Chinatown's retail area without having a direct policy involving police harassment and/or removal. Included interviews with homeless residents of Honolulu and a review of demographic data for sheltered and unsheltered homeless residents in Hawaii and other comparison areas throughout the United States.

Federal Rail Administration and California High-Speed Rail Authority, Merced to Fresno High-Speed Train Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, Central Valley, CA

Primary ethnographer facilitating the government-to-government consultation between the Federal Rail Administration, California High Speed Rail Authority, and the various federally and non-federally recognized Native American tribes in the surrounding region. Task involved the logistical arrangement of various meetings and field visits. Also included interviews with tribal members familiar with the study area and documentation of locations of cultural relevance to area tribes.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Topock Compressor Station Final Remedy Environmental Impact Report, Topock, CA

Cultural resource specialist, Native American outreach coordinator, and socioeconomic analyst for an environmental impact report meant to determine the environmental impacts of a proposed chromium VI cleanup project along the Colorado River. The project involved a substantial amount of Native American coordination, as the project site was situated in a sacred landscape and had the potential to affect a number of resources on the California Register of Historic Resources.

National Park Service, California, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express, and Oregon National Historic Trails Environmental Assessment, Various Western States

Ethnographer and socioeconomic analyst for an environmental assessment evaluating the feasibility and suitability of adding certain routes to the already designated California, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express, and Oregon National Historical Trails. Tasks included production of Native American ethnographic descriptions and a description of population, employment, and tourism opportunities within the study area.

Southern Nevada Water Authority and Bureau of Land Management, Groundwater Development Ethnographic Assessment, Eastern NV

Participated on a team of ethnographers preparing an ethnographic assessment related to a proposed groundwater development pipeline project. The ethnographic assessment involved organizing and attending consultation meetings with involved Native American tribes and conducting field visits. The project also involved documentation of concerns from each participating tribe. The document was ultimately used to inform the environmental impact statement process .

San Diego County Water Authority, San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update, San Diego County, CA

Ethnographer and outreach specialist for the update of the San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. Tasks included coordinating project meetings with tribal stakeholders and leaders, collecting water- and wastewater-related information from each federally recognized tribe in San Diego County, and collecting traditional knowledge about water and water use for inclusion in the report.

San Diego County Department of Public Works, Equestrian Usage Assessment for Rancho Santa Fe Roundabouts, San Diego County, CA

Designed and prepared an equestrian usage assessment for a major thoroughfare used by local residents and commuters as a link between Interstate 5 and Interstate 15. The purpose of the proposed project is to construct three traffic circles to address current design deficiencies and calm traffic along this stretch of road. The proposed project interrupted two equestrian crossings in the area and the report described equestrian use in the area and analyzed the impact an interrupted trail network would have on the surrounding equestrian community.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Program Coordination and Planning Management Support Services, Spirit Lake, ND

Provided ethnographic and anthropological oversight for planning management services on the Spirit Lake Sioux Reservation associated with improving tribal sustainability after recovery from a recent flooding event.

Iberdrola Renewables, Ogilby Solar Project, Imperial County, CA

Primary ethnographer conducting outreach to nearby Native American tribes. Task included facilitating various meetings between Iberdrola staff and tribal leaders, communicating with tribes regarding project status and various project deliverables, and working with project management to include cultural-resource-related information in the environmental documentation.

NextEra Energy Resources, McCoy Solar Project, Riverside County, CA

Primary ethnographer conducting outreach to nearby Native American tribes. Tasks included facilitating various meetings between NextEra staff and tribal leaders, communicating with tribes regarding project status and various project deliverables, and working with project management to include cultural-resource-related information in the environmental documentation.

NextEra Energy Resources, McCoy Solar Project Ethnographic Assessment and Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation, Riverside County, CA

Project manager and primary ethnographer for an ethnographic assessment related to a proposed solar energy power plant. The ethnographic assessment involved organizing and attending consultation meetings with Native American tribes and conducting field visits. The project also involved documentation of concerns from each participating tribe. The document was used to inform property evaluations and nomination recommendations to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historic Resources.

NextEra Energy Resources, Palen Solar Project, Riverside County, CA

Project manager and primary ethnographer for an ethnographic overview detailing the literature associated with the study area and the various ethnographic resources located within 15 miles of the proposed project, including prehistoric trails, petroglyph sites, and songscapes.

Caltrans, State Route 94 Widening Environmental Documentation, San Diego, CA

Oversaw and provided technical assistance for all aspects of Native American tribal outreach and communication during the planning phases for the proposed widening of State Route 94.

Solar Trust of America, Blythe/Palen/Ridgecrest Solar Power Projects, Kern, Imperial, and Riverside Counties, CA

Oversaw and provided technical assistance for all aspects of Native American tribal outreach and communication during the planning phases for three proposed solar power plants.

Southern Nevada Water Authority, Bureau of Land Management Groundwater Development Environmental Impact Statement, Western NV

Prepared an environmental impact statement section that detailed the existing conditions of important ethnographic features within the study area and how the proposed project may affect these resources.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Quantitative Description of Potential Impacts of Outer Continental Shelf Activities on Bowhead Whale Hunting Activities in the Beaufort Sea, Northern AK

Project manager responsible for final quality control/quality assurance and production of the final report. Document details the results of a structured survey across four Alaskan communities concerning the possible impacts of activities on traditional bowhead whaling.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Technical Dialogue on the North Slope, Northern AK

Project manager responsible for final quality control/quality assurance and production of the final report. Documents detail the history of public involvement and dialogue between the federal entities and stakeholders. The project also developed a series of informative newsletters to be potentially used by BOEM to inform and engage with local stakeholders in North Slope communities.

National Marine Fisheries Service, Steller Sea Lion and Northern Fur Seal Research Permit Environmental Impact Statement, North Pacific Ocean

Analysed socioeconomic impacts on local Alaska Native communities experiencing economic and noneconomic effects of researchers' interactions with northern fur seal and Steller sea lion. The report also analysed how research methodology alternatives affect subsistence harvesting and educational opportunities for local community members. The report included an environmental justice portion.

ENEL, Antelope Mountain Cultural Resources Constraints, Mono County, CA

As ethnographer and project manager, produced a memo describing the cultural resources and ethnobotanical constraints related to a proposed wind power field on

Antelope Mountain, near Benton, California. The memo included the results of an archaeological site record search and a description of pine nut ethnobotanical uses by Owens Valley Paiute tribes.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Confidential Project, Owens Lake, CA

Ethnographer for a confidential project near Owens Lake, California. Involved ethnohistorical research.

City of San Marcos, General Plan Amendment, City of San Marcos, CA

Assisted the city of San Marcos in compliance with California Senate Bill 18, which requires regional and local governments to consult with Native American tribes before making changes to general or specific plans.

City of Diamond Bar, General Plan Amendment, City of Diamond Bar, CA

Assisted the city of Diamond Bar to comply with California Senate Bill 18, which requires regional and local governments to consult with Native American tribes before making changes to general or specific plans.

Fisheries Projects

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Steller Sea Lion Protection Measures for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area Groundfish Fisheries Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Community Impacts Analysis, Aleutian Islands, AK

Project manager of the community impacts analysis for an EIS evaluating alternative management measures to govern groundfish fisheries in the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea so NMFS could authorize fisheries that do not jeopardize the western distinct population segment of the Steller sea lion, or adversely modify its critical habitat. The analyses compared the impacts of the various alternatives on specified geographic, minority, and low-income communities. The analysis also discussed the impacts to federally recognized Alaska Native tribes potentially affected.

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, West Coast Groundfish Trawl Rationalization Program and Northeast Groundfish Sector Management Program, Phase 2, Social Impact Assessment, West Coast and New England

Project manager for a project assessing the social impacts of two different groundfish fishery management programs. Work included being responsible for applying social data from external programs to the relevant indicators, data collection and analysis of information for social indicators for use in program evaluation, and the survey design for data collection.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Crab Rationalization 5-Year Review, AK, WA

Project manager for an analysis of the socioeconomic impacts associated with the establishment of a rationalization program for six crab fisheries in Alaska. The analysis described the effects of the program after 5 years and detailed the impacts in Unalaska (Dutch Harbor), King Cove, Akutan, Kodiak, Sand Point, Adak, St. Paul, St. George, Alaska, and Seattle, Washington.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Crab Rationalization 3-Year Review, AK, WA

Project manager for an analysis of the socioeconomic impacts associated with the establishment of a rationalization program for six crab fisheries in Alaska. The analysis described the effects of the program after 3 years, and detailed the impacts in Unalaska (Dutch Harbor), King Cove, Akutan, Kodiak, Sand Point, Adak, St. Paul, St. George, Alaska, and Seattle, Washington.

North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, North Pacific Research Board, Comprehensive Baseline Commercial Fishing Community Profiles Volume 2, Sand Point, Adak, St. Paul, and St. George, AK

Ethnographer for the preparation of a report for a partnership between the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, a federal agency charged with management of US fisheries, and the North Pacific Research Board, a federally funded research agency, for the preparation of a report examining the social and economic characteristics of fisheries-dependent communities in Alaska. The communities profiled include Adak, Sand Point, St. Paul, and St. George, Alaska.

National Marine Fisheries Service, Essential Fish Habitat Environmental Impact Statement, AK

Environmental analyst/social scientist for the social and community assessment component for the essential fish habitat existing conditions documentation and alternatives analysis. Work involves analysis of Alaskan and Pacific Northwest communities engaged in the fisheries, and analysis of potential differential distribution of impacts under the various alternatives to meet the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act, National Standard 8 under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and the Executive Order on Environmental Justice.

San Diego Association of Governments, Regional Beach Sand Project II, Phase 2, Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), San Diego County, CA

Socioeconomic analyst and social scientist for an EIR/EIS analyzing the potential impacts resulting from beach replenishment. In addition to analyzing possible impacts to demographics, housing, and the economy, the report also included a comprehensive analysis of possible impacts to commercial fisheries as a result of beach replenishing.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Gulf of Alaska Halibut Prohibited Species Catch Reduction – Social Impacts, Gulf of Alaska

As lead socioeconomic analyst and project manager, produced a social impact analysis assessing proposed changes to various groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska meant to reduce halibut bycatch. Included the assessment of confidential fishery catch and landings data, as well as the description of existing commercial, charter, and subsistence halibut fishing activity in the region.

Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, Steller Sea Lion Protection Measures Environmental Impact Statement: Community Impacts, Gulf of AK

Project manager for the analysis of community impacts associated with changes in the Western Aleutian Atka mackerel and Pacific cod fisheries implemented for Steller sea lion protection. Included analysis of impacts to the communities of Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, Adak, and Atka, Alaska, as well as impacts to the commercial fishing industry of the Seattle, Washington, area. Analysis also included an environmental justice analysis focusing on the impacts to Community Development Quota groups in Alaska and investments made by Alaska Native organizations.

City of Morro Bay and City of Monterey, Fishing Community Sustainability Plan, City of Morro Bay and City of Monterey, CA

Project manager for the peer review and strategic planning associated with the assessment of social impacts for two fishing community sustainability plans. Both plans identified, assessed, and analysed key performance measures for community fisheries and provided suggestions for the sustained participation of the community in regional fisheries.

Social Impact + Socioeconomic + Environmental Justice Analyses

Caltrans, Interstate 5 HOV Lane Improvements Community Impact Assessment, Orange County, CA

Lead analyst for the community impact assessment of proposed additional HOV lanes and ramp closures in Santa Ana, Tustin, and Orange, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to improve level of service along Interstate 5 and improve safety for drivers merging onto Interstate 5.

San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy, San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project Environmental Impact Report/Statement, San Diego County, CA

Socioeconomic analyst responsible for the analysis of proposed dredging and biological restoration of San Elijo Lagoon. Analysis also included the evaluation of various alternatives for sand disposal and/or reuse, including how disposal may affect fisheries in the region.

San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), Best Practices Analysis for the Refinement of Title VI and Environmental Justice Processes in SANDAG's Institutional Structure, San Diego County, CA

Project manager and lead researcher for a report detailing the best practices instituted by similar transportation and regional planning agencies with regard to Title VI and environmental justice. Final report included recommendations for identifying environmental justice and other underserved communities, as well as suggestions for community involvement in planning.

Alaska Department of Transportation, Foothills West Transportation Access Environmental Impact Statement, North Slope, AK

Socioeconomic and environmental justice analyst for a proposed all-season transportation route from the Dalton Highway to Umiat, primarily to increase access to potential oil and gas resources for exploration and development. The environmental justice analysis included a discussion of environmental impacts to Alaska Native communities with regard to subsistence resources and other traditional activities.

US Department of Energy, Interisland Wind Project and Interisland Undersea Cable Project, Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, HI

Lead socioeconomic and environmental justice analyst for a multidisciplinary environmental document that detailed the possible programmatic environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the installation of interisland energy cables between the islands of Molokai, Lanai, Maui, and Oahu. Involved the assessment of impacts to community character, commercial fisheries, and an IMPLAN analysis of cable installation construction and operational economic impacts.

Orange County Sanitation District, Capital Improvement Projects Economic Output Forecast Model, Orange County, CA

Project manager and lead analyst for a series of economic models forecasting the anticipated regional economic output, employment, and labor income associated with more than 75 capital improvement projects planned from 2012 to 2030. Involved the use of the IMPLAN economic input/output model.

Bureau of Reclamation, San Joaquin River Restoration Project Socioeconomic Technical Memorandum and Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Central CA

Assisted in the production of existing socioeconomic conditions in the area associated with the project. The document included a description of agricultural activity in six surrounding counties and the nature of water use over time in the region. Also produced an impact analysis for the EIR/EIS that described the potential socioeconomic and economic impacts the proposed alternatives may have on the project area, including a detailed IMPLAN model that described impacts of a range of economic activity thresholds and included an environmental justice analysis.

Caltrans, Interstate 5/State Route 56 Realignment Community Impact Assessment, San Diego, CA

Analyst for the community impact assessment of proposed changes to the interchange for Interstate 5 and State Route 56. The purpose of the proposed project is to construct a new interchange and realign the connecting roads to improve level of service in the immediate area.

US Department of Defense (Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest), Naval Base Coronado Coastal Campus Strategic Military Construction Plan Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), San Diego, CA

Lead researcher for the socioeconomic and environmental justice analysis for an EIS related to proposed facility construction on Naval Base Coronado, near Imperial Beach. The analysis focused on the population, housing, and employment impacts associated with construction and operations of the proposed facilities, as well as the environmental justice impacts associated with changes in local aesthetics and traffic patterns.

Total E&P, Matterhorn Gas Export Pipeline Survey, Gulf of Mexico

Project manager and socioeconomic analyst for a socioeconomic analysis related to proposed export pipeline replacement from an oil platform to shore. The socioeconomic analysis detailed the potential impacts to population, housing, education, regional economics (including commercial fisheries), land use, maritime navigation, port use, recreational resources, and environmental justice.

Bureau of Land Management, West Chocolate Mountains Environmental Impact Statement, Imperial County, CA

Prepared the sociocultural analysis related to proposed geothermal leasing. Alternatives analyzed included possible wind and solar energy development. The analysis included identification of possible impacts to population, housing, and sociocultural aspects of the surrounding study area.

Abengoa Solar, Mojave Solar Application for Certification, San Bernardino County, CA

Provided analysis for the socioeconomic portion of the Application for Certification related to a proposed solar electric power plant. Included the assessment of impacts to local public services and application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

Solar Trust of America, Blythe Solar Power Plant Application for Certification (AFC), Riverside County, CA

Provided the analysis of socioeconomic impacts for the AFC related to a proposed solar electric power plant. Included the assessment of impacts to local public services and application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

NextEra Energy Resources, Blythe Solar Power Plant Petition to Amend, Riverside County, CA

Provided the analysis of socioeconomic impacts for the Petition to Amend related to a proposed solar electric power plant. Included the assessment of impacts to the local economy and application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

Solar Trust of America, Palen Solar Power Plant Application for Certification (AFC), Riverside County, CA

Provided the analysis of socioeconomic impacts for the AFC related to a proposed solar electric power plant. Included the assessment of impacts to local public services and application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

CalEnergy, Black Rock Units 1-3 Application for Certification (AFC), Imperial County, CA

Provided the analysis of socioeconomic impacts for an AFC related to a proposed geothermal power plant near the Salton Sea. The AFC included the assessment of impacts to local public services and application of an IMPLAN model to anticipate economic- and employment-related impacts.

Confidential Client, Undisclosed Redevelopment Project, City of Carson, CA

Provided an environmental justice analysis for an environmental impact report related to the redevelopment of various facilities in Carson. The project site was located in a primarily residential area with a high proportion of minority residents.

San Diego Association of Governments, 2050 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)/Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) Environmental Impact Report, San Diego County, CA

Environmental justice analyst responsible for determining the equitable nature of project benefits associated with the 2050 RTP/SCS, as well as determining whether environmental impacts would accrue disproportionately to minority, low-income, low-community-engagement, or low-mobility residents throughout San Diego County. Task involved analysis of various transportation performance measures and geodemographic data.

San Joaquin Council of Governments, State Route 4 Extension, Stockton, CA

Provided an environmental justice analysis for a proposed extension of State Route 4. The analysis included a description of the neighborhood of Boggs Tract, a small residential community neighbored by industrial uses with large proportions of low-income and minority residents.

Caltrans/Dokken Engineering, State Route 76 (Melrose to Mission) Community Impact Assessment, San Diego County, CA

Project analyst for the community impact assessment of proposed changes to communities affected by the widening of an approximate 5-mile stretch of State Route 76 in northern San Diego County. The partially rural location of the project involved residential, commercial, and agricultural impacts.

San Diego County Department of Public Works, Community Impact Assessment for Rancho Santa Fe Roundabouts, San Diego County, CA

Prepared a community impact assessment for a major thoroughfare used by local residents and commuters as a link between Interstate 5 and Interstate 15. The purpose of the proposed project is to construct three traffic circles to address current design deficiencies and to calm traffic along this stretch of road. The report describes the socioeconomic impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed project.

Caltrans/Dokken Engineering, Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Community Impact Assessment, San Diego County, CA

Assistant project manager for the community impact assessment of proposed changes to communities affected by the widening of a 32-mile stretch of Interstate 5 in northern San Diego County. The project traverses multiple jurisdictions and involves both residential and commercial impacts. The project scope is complex, involving multiple incremental document submittals.

Caltrans/Dokken Engineering, State Route 98 Community Impact Assessment, Imperial County, CA

Assisted in the community impact assessment of proposed changes to communities within Calexico affected by the widening of a 5-mile stretch of State Route 98. The project involved both residential and commercial impacts and a significant environmental justice component.

Port of Long Beach, Pier S Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, City of Long Beach, CA

Prepared the socioeconomic and environmental justice analysis for an environmental impact report/environmental impact statement related to a proposed reconfiguration of Pier S at the Port of Long Beach. The environmental justice component included an analysis of possible increased cancer risk among minority and low-income populations surrounding the port.

BNSF Railroad, Southern California International Gateway Environmental Impact Report, City of Los Angeles, CA

Project manager for the preparation of the socioeconomic and environmental justice analysis for an environmental impact report related to the construction and operation of an intermodal facility at the Port of Los Angeles.

US Army Corps of Engineers, Natomas Basin Economic Evaluation Report: Other Social Effects, Sacramento County, CA

Project manager responsible for conducting social, demographic, and economic analyses. The project involved description of direct and indirect effects associated with the construction and operation of proposed flood-control infrastructure improvements. The report also analyzed impacts associated with a hypothetical 200- and 500-year flood event.

US Army Corps of Engineers, Folsom Dam Economic Reevaluation Report: Other Social Effects, Sacramento County, CA

Project manager responsible for conducting social, demographic, and economic analyses. The project involved a description of direct and indirect effects associated with the construction and operation of a proposed dam modification. The report also analyzed impacts associated with a hypothetical 200- and 500-year flood event that had the potential to displace 400,000 people.

California Department of Water Resources, Bay Delta Conservation Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Northern CA

Prepared the environmental justice analysis for an EIR/EIS related to a series of proposed water conveyance changes in the region of the Sacramento River Delta. The environmental justice analysis included a description of existing minority and low-income populations within the Delta communities, as well as those communities south of the Delta that rely on Delta water for municipal uses. The environmental justice analysis also evaluated how the significant impacts of the project may accrue to the identified environmental justice communities.

California Department of Water Resources/MWH, Central Valley Flood Protection Plan and EIR, Central Valley, CA

Primary environmental analyst who analysed issues and prepared EIR sections regarding population, housing, and employment. The Plan and EIR provides the basis for State implementation of Central Valley flood protection, including the Delta, and incorporates CEQA compliance in overall flood protection planning enabling site-specific flood management actions to proceed incrementally. AECOM had a significant role in developing the PEIR under an intense timeframe to meet a legislative deadline.

Santa Clara Valley Water District, US Army Corps of Engineers Upper Penitencia Creek Social Impact Assessment, City of San Jose, CA

Project involved a social impact assessment of a flood-control project in urban and suburban areas of greater San Jose. This linear project traversed multiple land uses and involved a substantial environmental justice component.

US Department of Defense, Grow the Force Programmatic Environmental Assessment, Camp Pendleton, CA

Socioeconomist and IMPLAN economic modeller for an extensive multidisciplinary programmatic environmental assessment related to the expansion of the number of Marines assigned to Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. The project involved the planning, siting, and environmental analyses of a range of facilities, including additional barracks, training facilities, and infrastructure improvements. The entire expansion was subject to an involved socioeconomic analysis that took into consideration the economies and socioeconomics of a six-county region.

US Department of Defense, Basewide Utilities Infrastructure at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton Environmental Impact Statement, Camp Pendleton, CA

Socioeconomist and IMPLAN economic modeller for a complex environmental impact statement related to the expansion and/or replacement of key infrastructure facilities at Camp Pendleton. The project involved the analysis of dozens of proposed linear infrastructure improvements that included additional pipelines, powerlines, and roads. Construction and operations of the facilities were subject to a large-scale socioeconomic analysis that estimated economic and socioeconomic impacts to a three-county region.

US Department of Defense (NAVFAC Southwest), Naval Air Station Alameda North Housing Disposal and Reuse Environmental Assessment (EA), City of Alameda, CA

Prepared the socioeconomic and environmental justice analysis for an EA related to proposed disposal of housing on Naval Air Station Alameda. The analysis focused on the impacts the proposed project may have on schools and recreation.

US Department of Defense (NAVFAC Southwest), Environmental Assessment for Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord, City of Concord, CA

Project involved the socioeconomic and demographic analysis of potential consequences resulting from the proposed construction and operation of four new facilities.

US Department of Defense (NAVFAC Southwest), China Lake Legislative Environmental Impact Statement (LEIS), China Lake, CA

Primary socioeconomic and environmental justice analyst for an LEIS describing a range of options for the China Lake test range, including a no action alternative that would essentially result in the closure of the base. The socioeconomic analysis presented the existing population, housing, employment, and economic characteristics of the region, as well as impacts associated with all action alternatives.

Southwestern Community College, Southwestern Community College Environmental Scan, Chula Vista, CA

Primary socioeconomic analyst and project manager for an environmental scan for Southwestern Community College. The environmental scan included key socioeconomic and demographic indicators for the service area of the college, as well as analysis of data projections that will be used to guide the college as it plans for classes and campus improvements.

Public Involvement + Media Projects

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Solar Implementation Program, City of Los Angeles, CA

Helped facilitate public workshops related to LADWP's proposed solar program for the City of Los Angeles. Duties included recording public comments and assisting the facilitation of public meetings throughout the Los Angeles area, as well as synthesizing public comments in a summary report.

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Ocotillo Wells General Plan and Environmental Impact Report – Heber Dunes, Imperial County, CA

Assisted in the facilitation of public meetings discussing possible alternatives for changes to the General Plan for Heber Dunes, a popular off-highway-vehicle recreation

area in Imperial County. Duties also included assisting in the development of a survey tool for Heber Dunes users to gain information for the General Plan process.

EDAW, Pioneers Intellectual History Preservation Project, San Diego, CA

Assisted in the video, audio, and written documentation of oral history interviews conducted with important figures and leaders within EDAW (now AECOM).

Abengoa Solar, Mojave Solar Worker Environmental Awareness Program, San Bernardino, CA

Videographer and editor for the Worker Environmental Awareness Program training video, which included biological, archaeological, and paleontological information for workers on the Mojave Solar Power Plant.

San Diego County, San Diego County Climate Action Plan (CAP), San Diego County, CA

Primary photographer for San Diego County's CAP, which created Assembly Bill 32-compliant defensible emissions-reductions targets, defensible greenhouse gas thresholds for future projects, and mitigation measures.

City of Monterey Park, Climate Action Plan (CAP), Monterey Park, CA

Primary photographer for the city's CAP, which created Assembly Bill 32-compliant defensible emissions-reductions targets, defensible greenhouse gas thresholds for future projects, and mitigation measures.

Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Sediment Management in Los Angeles County Outreach, Los Angeles County, CA

Provided the voiceover for an educational video, detailing how sediment is managed and the importance of regional sediment management. Part of a larger outreach campaign by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to raise water conservation and sediment management awareness.

Hillary Warren

Ethnographer/Social Scientist; Environmental Analyst

Education

M.A. Public Archaeology, UCL Institute of Archaeology, 2009
 B.A. Anthropology, DePaul University, 2007
 DePaul University Archaeological Field School, 2006

Awards and Honors

Lambda Alpha National Honors Society, Founding President, DePaul University Chapter 2007

Lectures and Papers Presented

Public and Community Archaeology: Can it facilitate civic engagement? An analysis and Case Study. UCL Institute of Archaeology, London, 2009
Making Place of Space: The US Grid System and Community. DePaul University, Chicago, 2012
How Study Abroad Programs Inform the Undergraduate Anthropology Experience. Central States Anthropology Conference, Minneapolis, 2007

Language Skills

French and Modern Greek, Advanced
 Italian, Spanish, Moroccan Arabic, Familiar

Hillary Warren has 5 years of experience with ethnographic, cultural resource, and community-based outreach projects. She has contributed to a wide range of projects for federal, state, and local clients, including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the San Diego Association of Governments, as well as private clients in the transportation and alternative energy industries. The resulting documents have included specialized technical studies on social and cultural issues, including community baseline reports, community impact assessments, community sustainability plans, traditional use studies, and ethnographic assessments, as well as more generalized socioeconomic and cultural resource analyses for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)- and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-compliant documents.

Ms. Warren regularly engages with Native Americans during her current ethnographic work, and has previously dealt with cultural and natural resource management, land and cultural resource rights, and patrimony issues on a variety of projects in North America, Europe, and the United Kingdom.

Project Experience

Ethnographic + Native American Outreach Projects

NextEra Energy Resources, McCoy Solar Project Ethnographic Assessment and TCP Evaluation, Riverside County, California.

Ethnographic team member for an ethnographic assessment related to a proposed solar energy power plant in Riverside County, California. The project also involved documentation of concerns from each participating tribe, analysis of archaeological sites in the project area from site visits. The document was used to inform property evaluations and nomination recommendations to the NRHP/CRHR.

San Diego County Water Authority, San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update, San Diego County, California.

Ethnographic team member and outreach specialist for the update of the San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. Tasks included coordinating project meetings with tribal stakeholders and leaders, collecting water- and wastewater-related information from each federally recognized tribe in San Diego County, and collecting traditional knowledge about water and water use for inclusion in the report.

The American Red Cross: Chicago, IL

Interviewed over 50 survivors of the Haitian earthquake as they were evacuated from Haiti to the US and translated their experiences and intake information to Red Cross professionals for the initial series of flights arriving at O'Hare Airport as a part of the Red Cross' evacuation efforts. [Prior to AECOM]

The Laverstock Church Discovery Project: Salisbury, UK

Co-Directed the excavation of foundations of first known Christian church Salisbury County, including participation from 500 school children, 20 community members, and a team of archaeologists. Interviewed participants about their experience and produced *Public and Community Archaeology: Can it facilitate civic engagement? An analysis and Case Study*. [Prior to AECOM]

The British Museum, Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), London, UK

Interviewed Londoners who found material culture, identified artifacts, and managed incoming data for PAS artifact identification and recordation. Researched and organized outreach information for the 2009 Museum of London Community Dig. [Prior to AECOM]

DePaul University Ethnographic Research Program: Fes, Marrakech, Rabat, Morocco

Studied ethnographic practices and ethics, and interviewed Moroccan migrant laborers working in Dubai. Produced undergraduate award nominated ethnographic piece, *The Moroccan Middle-Class Experience: Migrant Laborers Post Global Market Integration*. [Prior to AECOM]

Associazione Culturale Linguistica e Educational: San Remo, Italy

Served as an independent researcher and produced report of what is needed to create a study abroad program and data on how to attract American students. [Prior to AECOM]

Steans Center for Community-Based Research: Chicago, IL

In association with Co-Op Humboldt Park and the Puerto Rican Cultural Center, initiated creative, community-based solutions to eliminate diabetes within the Puerto Rican community of Chicago. Published cookbook of traditional cuisine with healthy ingredients to manage and eliminate diabetes. [Prior to AECOM]

Bronzeville Heritage Center and DePaul University: Chicago, Illinois

Worked with the Bronzeville Heritage Center and Bronzeville community members to produce a curriculum designed for 8th grade students focusing on the importance of historic preservation, the history of Bronzeville, and archaeology. Curriculum implemented the following school year. [Prior to AECOM]

Social Impact + Socioeconomic + Environmental Justice Analyses**Economic Impact of General Aviation Airports for the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, CA**

Team member for an economic impact analysis of five (5) general aviation airports in Los Angeles County. Project evaluated the ongoing impacts of each airport in LA County, as well as the entire airport system on the regional economy. The analysis includes

estimates on total business spending, jobs, and wages created as well as the induced and indirect impacts of business and household spending. The community benefits of the airport facilities was also quantified.

San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy, San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project Environmental Impact Report/Statement, San Diego County, California.

Team member for the socioeconomic analysis of proposed dredging and biological restoration of San Elijo Lagoon. Analysis also included the evaluation of various alternatives for sand disposal and/or reuse, including how disposal may affect fisheries in the region.

San Diego Association of Governments, Best Practices Analysis for the Refinement of Title VI and Environmental Justice Processes in SANDAG's Institutional Structure, San Diego County, California.

Project team member and researcher for a report detailing the best practices instituted by similar transportation and regional planning agencies with regard to Title VI and Environmental Justice. Final report included recommendations for identifying environmental justice and other underserved communities, as well as suggestions for community involvement in planning.

Bilingual Public Education and Engagement Program for Dona Ana County, NM

Team member for a three-year education and engagement process for a regional planning project in Dona Ana County, NM. Key planning issues in the U.S.-Mexico border region include dispersed, rural development patterns, very low transit use, and challenges in engaging traditionally underserved groups (such as low income populations, monolingual Spanish speakers, elderly populations). This program includes public engagement training for County staff and consultants, oversight of public participation activities carried out by County consultants, a public participation plan, fact sheets and newsletters, and outreach meetings and bilingual workshops.

Fisheries Projects**Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, West Coast Groundfish Trawl Rationalization Program and Northeast Groundfish Sector Management Program, Phase 2, Social Impact Assessment, West Coast and New England.**

Project team member for a project assessing the social impacts of two different groundfish fishery management programs. Work included applying social data from external programs to the relevant indicators, data collection and analysis of information for social indicators for use in program evaluation, and the survey design for data collection.

City of Morro Bay and City of Monterey, Fishing Community Sustainability Plan, City of Morro Bay and City of Monterey, CA

Project team member for the peer review and strategic planning associated with the assessment of social impacts for two fishing community sustainability plans. Both plans identified, assessed, and analysed key performance measures for community fisheries and provided suggestions for the sustained participation of the community in regional fisheries.

Archaeological Projects

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Silver Strand Special Warfare Training Facilities, Coronado, California

Serving as field crew on project testing for site boundary in compliance with NAGPRA legislation. Tested spatial distribution, in-field analysis of shell species, historic and prehistoric cultural material, and full recordation.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Silver Strand Special Warfare Training Facilities, Coronado, California

Serving as field crew on project to determine special distribution of prehistoric site in compliance with Section 106 for proposed construction activities on Base. In-field analyses include shell species identification, lithics, and full recordation.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California

Monitored the construction activities located within the P1043 Area of Potential Effect. Duties included identification of cultural materials exposed through machine excavation, and consultation with construction crew and Native American Monitor.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California

Served as field crew on data recovery project for TAPS12. Field responsibilities included site testing, excavation, full data recovery, and monitoring test trenching activities within facility.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California

Served as field crew on emergency data recovery for P1043. Field responsibilities included emergent excavation of prehistoric site situated within San Mateo Road work area.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California

Served as field crew on the test excavations of one historic and two prehistoric sites for CERS projects. Field responsibilities included setting up grid reference for excavation, test unit and shovel test pit excavations to determine spatial distribution of sites, illustrations of historic building foundation features and prehistoric milling features and corresponding attributes, in-field and in-lab analyses of cultural materials. Edited and reviewed final letter report for client.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California

Served as field crew on data recovery for P1093/1094 for base wide utilities expansion. Field responsibilities included excavation, historic and prehistoric artifact identification, lithic analysis, collection, full data recovery and recordation, post-field in-lab analysis.

Genesis Solar Project, Blythe, California

Monitored mass grading (up to 20 D-57 scrapers and support machinery), spoils, fine finish grading, caisson drilling, trenching, completed daily monitoring logs and other various work on approx. 5,000-acre solar thermal energy project. Conducted site testing, pedestrian survey, recordation of finds, GPS (Trimble: TerraSync and ArcPad), in-field consultations with Native American Tribal Monitors and construction crews when needed.

Whitewater River Stormwater Channel Project, Riverside County, California

Served as field crew on pedestrian and dashboard survey of approximately 50 miles of the Whitewater River stormwater channel. Field responsibilities included use of GPS (Trimble: ArcPad), field recordation and site photography. [Prior to AECOM]

Owens Lake Testing Project, San Anselmo, California

Phase II Testing, including shovel test pits, surface collection units, and test excavation units, GPS (Trimble: TerraSync) and survey of 200 acre parcel within Owens Lake bed. [Prior to AECOM]

San Marcos High School Construction, San Marcos, California

Monitored the excavation of several drilling and excavation projects for the building of a new school. Collected and documented archaeological materials found. Worked with Native American Tribal Monitor and Paleontological Monitor. [Prior to AECOM]

Archaeological Laboratory, Carlsbad, California

Performed several laboratory duties including but not limited to cleaning, tagging, analyzing, and cataloguing artifacts for several different projects. [Prior to AECOM]

Boulevard Solar Project, McCain Valley, California

Completed a 500 acre survey in Boulevard, CA in the McCain Valley for a solar energy project. Field responsibilities included pedestrian survey and photographic documentation of prehistoric milling features and corresponding attributes. [Prior to AECOM]

Ocotillo Express Wind Project, Ocotillo, California

15,000-acre survey in Ocotillo, CA near Anza-Borrego Desert for wind energy project within extremely dense lithic procurement and production area. Field responsibilities included artifact and feature identification, analysis, recordation, photographic documentation, and GPS [Trimble: TerraSync]. Post field data entry and organization for final BLM report. Worked with Native American Tribal Monitors. [Prior to AECOM]

Greek Ministry of Culture: Despotiko Excavation, Antiparos, Greece

Excavation of 6th century BC Archaic Temple of Apollo and Artemis with occupation from 600 BC to late 1800s. Led field school student group and aided in site analysis, worked with architectural team to create site plan. [Prior to AECOM]

Laverstock Church Discovery Project, Salisbury, UK

Co-Directed the excavation of foundations of first known Christian church in Salisbury County, site focused on early 18-19th century mortuary practices. Field responsibilities included setting up trenches, creating methodology for Tombstone Survey, organizing site visits for 500 school children to actively participate in Tombstone Survey, and

create a final presentation for end of excavation for county-wide open house. [Prior to AECOM]

The Bajardo Project, Bajardo, Imperia, Italy

Independently consulted project manager on proper restoration techniques from an archaeological perspective, carried out conservation work on a series of 7 homes originally built in the medieval period. [Prior to AECOM]

The University of Pennsylvania Anthropology Museum: Priniatikos Pyrgos Excavation, Crete, Greece

Early Minoan I-II, Middle Minoan II; Bronze Age, Iron Age, Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Venetian periods; exchange networks, settlement systems, agriculture, industry and religion. Field responsibilities included excavation, artifact identification and analysis, cataloging, site mapping and unit profiling, lithic and ceramic analysis. Funded for second season. [Prior to AECOM]

Appendix B
Interview Protocol and Informed Consent
Forms

CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED TRAIN

Project Environmental Impact Report /
Environmental Impact Statement

DRAFT

Fresno to Bakersfield

Salon Juarez/Sociedad
Juarez Mutualista Mexicana
Traditional Cultural
Property Study
Interview Protocol
And
Informed Consent

July 2013



**Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez
Mutualista Mexicana Traditional
Cultural Property Study
Interview Protocol
And
Informed Consent**

Prepared by:

URS/HMM/Arup Joint Venture
and
AECOM

July 2013

Table of Contents

	Page
1.0 Interview Protocol.....	1-1
Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study.....	1-1
Primary Questions.....	1-1
Closing Questions.....	1-2
A Note on Interviewing.....	1-2
2.0 Informed Consent (English)	2-1
Informed Consent Form.....	2-1
3.0 Informed Consent (Spanish)	3-1
Hoja de Consentimiento Informado.....	3-1

Section 1.0

Interview Protocol

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: _____ Date: _____

Interviewee Name: _____

Organization Affiliation (if any): _____

Gender: Male Female Age: _____ Place of Residence: _____

Ethnographer: _____

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

If Salon Juarez no longer existed, how would you feel? How, if at all, would it affect the community? How about the building in the back?

Do people still speak about past events held at Salon Juarez and the building in the back? What about events or meetings held by Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Are any of the practices started by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana at Salon Juarez still carried out today by other organizations? Which ones? Where are these activities held/performed?

How influential has the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana been in creating the current fabric of the East Bakersfield community? What about the greater area?

How much of the Mexican-American community's current strength do you attribute to the work done by Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana and other organizations at Salon Juarez?

How much of Bakersfield's identity can be attributed to Salon Juarez and the work done by Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

How did Salon Juarez influence the social network of Bakersfield? Is your current circle of friends/community related to events or meetings held at Salon Juarez? If so, how?

Is Salon Juarez connected to other buildings or organizations in the area? If so, which ones?

Closing Questions:

Is there anything else you'd like to say about Salon Juarez, the other building, or Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Are there any other people or organizations we should talk to about Salon Juarez and Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

A Note on Interviewing:

The protocol here includes a number of questions, the exact language of which may or may not be used during the actual interview process. Depending on the nature, location, language, or people involved in the interview, the questions can be developed at a more personal level, eliciting more open responses. The questions here should act as a foundation for questioning, and are meant to be customizable to the point of personalization during the actual interview event. It is impossible to list all foreseeable permutations of questions to be used in the semi-structured, open-ended interview, and the list above should be considered a starting point for the interview questions.

Participation on the part of the interviewee is entirely voluntary. Persons choosing to participate in interviews will be asked to sign a release form authorizing the use of the interview information in the letter report. This release form will also include permission to use images of the interviewee and permission to audio record the interviewee for the purposes of writing the letter report; a wider distribution of the digital audio files is not planned, and the release form will explicitly state that a wider distribution is not permitted.

Section 2.0

Informed Consent (English)

Informed Consent Form

Name: _____

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: _____

Location: _____

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

- Name (initials: _____)
- Likeness (initials: _____)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: _____)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.

(Signature of Interviewee)

(Date)

Section 3.0

Informed Consent (Spanish)

Hoja de Consentimiento Informado

Nombre: _____

Proyecto de Investigación: Estudio de Propiedad Tradicional de la Cultura de el Salón Juárez/Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana

Fecha: _____

Lugar: _____

En consideración de mi participación en el Estudio de Propiedad Tradicional de la Cultura de el Salón Juárez/Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana (Estudio PTC), por la presente autorizo a AECOM (en nombre de la Autoridad del Tren de Alta Velocidad de California [California High-Speed Rail Authority] para registrar mi

- Nombre (Iniciales:_____)
- Imagen (Iniciales:_____)
- Voz (Grabación de audio) (Iniciales:_____)

Para uso en el estudio de PTC o partes del mismo. Estoy de acuerdo en que la información proporcionada a AECOM puede ser editada para mayor claridad y ser utilizada en su totalidad o en parte, para la realización del estudio de PTC; una distribución más amplia de la información / imágenes / grabaciones consentidas aquí no está permitida.

Reconozco que tengo el derecho de entrar en este Acuerdo y que mi entrevista y los derechos a los que he consentido con el presente Acuerdo no entrará en conflicto con o violara cualquier compromiso o entendimiento que tengo con otra persona o entidad. Puedo retirar mi consentimiento en cualquier momento, sin repercusión alguna.

Los archivos de audio con voz y fotografías con mi imagen se mantendrán por AECOM en un entorno seguro durante la realización del Estudio de PTC. Sólo los empleados de AECOM asociados con el Estudio PTC tendrán acceso a estas notas de la entrevista, imágenes y grabaciones de audio.

Yo he leído y entendido este formulario de consentimiento y he entiendo todas las preguntas contestadas a mi satisfacción.

(Firma del Entrevistado)

(Fecha)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 1

Date: 7/29/13

Interviewee Name: Tocara Byrd

Organization Affiliation (if any): member of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana

Gender: Male Female

Age: 31

Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA

Ethnographer: Hillary Warren

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Informed Consent Form

Name: Joccona Byrd.

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: 7-29-13

Location: Bakersfield, CA - Denny's

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

- Name (initials: JB)
- Likeness (initials: JB)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: JB)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.

Joccona Byrd.
(Signature of Interviewee)

7/29/13
(Date)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 2

Date: 7/29/13

Interviewee Name: Gloria A. Soto

Organization Affiliation (if any): Member of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana

Gender: Male Female

Age: 67

Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA

Ethnographer: Hillary Warren

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back -- is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Informed Consent Form

Name: Glòria A. SOTO

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: 7/29/13

Location: 3300 Q Street

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

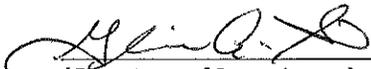
- Name (initials: GA)
- Likeness (initials: _____)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: GA SOTO)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.


(Signature of Interviewee)

7/29/13
(Date)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 3 Date: 7/29/13
Interviewee Name: Lino Cardoza
Organization Affiliation (if any): President, Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana
Gender: (Male) Female Age: 70s Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA
Ethnographer: Hillary Warren

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Informed Consent Form

Name: Lino Cardoza

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: 7-29-2008

Location: 815 E 18th St - Salon Juarez

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

- Name (initials: LC)
- Likeness (initials: LC)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: LC)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.

Lino Cardoza
(Signature of Interviewee)

7-29-08
(Date)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 4

Date: 7/29/13

Interviewee Name: Margie Macias

Organization Affiliation (if any): Member, Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana

Gender: Male Female

Age: —

Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA

Ethnographer: Hillary Warren

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Informed Consent Form

Name: Margie Macias

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: 7-29-13

Location: 813 E 18th Street - Salon Juarez

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

- Name (initials: MM)
- Likeness (initials: MM)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: MM)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.

Margie Macias
(Signature of Interviewee)

7-29-13
(Date)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 5 Date: 7/29/13
Interviewee Name: Charlotte Ochea
Organization Affiliation (if any): Member, Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana
Gender: Male Female Age: Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA
Ethnographer: Hillary Warren

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Informed Consent Form

Name: CHARLOTTE OCHOA

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: 7-29-13

Location: 815 18th St. - Salon Juarez

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

- Name (initials: CO)
- Likeness (initials: CO)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: CO)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.

Charlotte Ochoa
(Signature of Interviewee)

7-29-13
(Date)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 6

Date: 7/29/13

Interviewee Name: Fortino Montoya

Organization Affiliation (if any): Member, Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana

Gender: Male Female

Age: —

Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA

Ethnographer: Hilary Warren

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Hoja de Consentimiento Informado

Nombre: Ferdinando Montoya

Proyecto de Investigación: Estudio de Propiedad Tradicional de la Cultura de el Salón Juárez/Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana

Fecha: 7-29-13

Lugar: 815 E 18th Street, Bakersfield, CA -Salon Juarez

En consideración de mi participación en el Estudio de Propiedad Tradicional de la Cultura de el Salón Juárez/Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana (Estudio PTC), por la presente autorizo a AECOM (en nombre de la Autoridad del Tren de Alta Velocidad de California [California High-Speed Rail Authority] para registrar mí

- Nombre (Iniciales: FM)
- Imagen (Iniciales: FM)
- Voz (Grabación de audio) (Iniciales: FM)

Para uso en el estudio de PTC o partes del mismo. Estoy de acuerdo en que la información proporcionada a AECOM puede ser editada para mayor claridad y ser utiliza en su totalidad o en parte, para la realización del estudio de PTC; una distribución más amplia de la información / imágenes / grabaciones consentidas aquí no está permitida.

Reconozco que tengo el derecho de entrar en este Acuerdo y que mi entrevista y los derechos a los que he consentido con el presente Acuerdo no entrará en conflicto con o violara cualquier compromiso o entendimiento que tengo con otra persona o entidad. Puedo retirar mi consentimiento en cualquier momento, sin repercusión alguna.

Los archivos de audio con voz y fotografías con mi imagen se mantendrán por AECOM en un entorno seguro durante la realización del Estudio de PTC. Sólo los empleados de AECOM asociados con el Estudio PTC tendrán acceso a estas notas de la entrevista, imágenes y grabaciones de audio.

Yo he leído y entendido este formulario de consentimiento y he entiendo todas las preguntas contestadas a mi satisfacción.

Ferdinando Montoya
(Firma del Entrevistado)

7-29-13
(Fecha)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 7 Date: 07/29/13
Interviewee Name: Ruben Coronado
Organization Affiliation (if any): Member, Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana
Gender: Male Female Age: — Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA
Ethnographer: Hillary Warren

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Informed Consent Form

Name: Rubén, CORONAPO

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: 7/29/13

Location: Salon Juarez

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

- Name (initials: Re)
- Likeness (initials: Re)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: Re)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.

Rubén Coronapo
(Signature of Interviewee)

7/29/13
(Date)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 8 Date: 7/29/13
Interviewee Name: Lucy Prendez Berlenga
Organization Affiliation (if any): Member, Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana
Gender: Male Female Age: - Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA
Ethnographer: Hillary Warren

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Informed Consent Form

Name: Lucy Pineda Benlanga

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: 7-29-13

Location: Salon Juarez

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

- Name (initials: L.P.B.)
- Likeness (initials: L.P.B.)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: L.P.B.)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.

Lucy Pineda Benlanga
(Signature of Interviewee)

7-29-13
(Date)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 9

Date: 7/29/13

Interviewee Name: Sylvia Esparza

Organization Affiliation (if any): Member, Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana

Gender: Male Female Age: _____ Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA

Ethnographer: Hillary Warren

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Informed Consent Form

Name: Sylvia Esparza

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: 7/29/13

Location: Salon Juarez

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

- Name (initials: S.E.)
- Likeness (initials: _____)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: S.E.)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.

Sylvia Esparza
(Signature of interviewee)

7/29/13
(Date)

Interview Protocol

Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Interview Number: 10 Date: 7/29/13
Interviewee Name: Magdalena A. castillo
Organization Affiliation (if any): Secretary, Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana
Gender: Male Female Age: _____ Place of Residence: Bakersfield, CA
Ethnographer: Hillary Wamen

Primary Questions:

How would you describe Salon Juarez and the work of Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana?

Is Salon Juarez used by the Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana now? Why or why not? If so, for what purpose?

There are two buildings on the property. Are they related in any way? Is the building in the back used? For what purpose?

Did you or your family/friends attend events at Salon Juarez or the building in the back? Could you describe these events?

What did events at Salon Juarez (and the other building) provide you or your family/friends? In other words, why did you go? What did they provide the greater community?

What type of community aid practices were carried out at Salon Juarez and the other building? Did these practices help the community? If so, in what ways did they help?

How have events and community aid practices changed over time (e.g., purpose, location, attendees, interest)?

What comes to mind when you pass by Salon Juarez? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

With regard to the building in the back, what comes to mind when you pass it? How do you feel about the current state of the building? Does its current state add or take away from its cultural significance?

Do you consider Salon Juarez an important place? Could the activities held/performed there easily happen somewhere else? How about the building in the back – is that an important place? Could activities held there be held someplace else?

Informed Consent Form

Name: Magdalena A Castillo

Research Project: Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study

Date: 07-29-2013

Location: Salon Juarez

In consideration of my participation in the above Salon Juarez/Sociedad Juarez Mutualista Mexicana Traditional Cultural Property Study (TCP Study), I hereby authorize AECOM (on behalf of the California High-Speed Rail Authority [CHSRA]) to record my

- Name (initials: MAC)
- Likeness (initials: _____)
- Voice (audio recording) (initials: MAC)

for use in the above TCP Study or parts thereof. I agree that the information provided to AECOM may be edited for clarity and used in whole or in part for the completion of the TCP Study; a wider distribution of the information/images/recordings consented to here is not permitted.

I acknowledge that I have the right to enter into this Agreement and that my interview and the rights I have granted in this Agreement will not conflict with or violate any commitment or understanding I have with any other person or entity. I may withdraw my consent at any time, without penalty.

Audio files with my voice and photographs with my likeness will be kept by AECOM in a secure environment during production of the TCP Study. Only those AECOM employees associated with the TCP Study will have access to these images, audio recordings, and interview notes.

I have read and understand this consent form, and have had all questions answered to my satisfaction.

Magdalena A Castillo
(Signature of Interviewee)

07-29-2013
(Date)

Appendix C
DPR 523 Form (Updated)

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

P1. Other Identifier: 815 East 18th Street

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Kern

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Lamont Date 1992 T 29S; R 28E; ___ ¼ of Sec ___; _____ B.M.

c. Address 815 East 18th Street City Bakersfield Zip 93305

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____mE/ _____mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor Parcel Number: 017-280-04

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This 0.17-acre property contains two buildings: a false-front Quonset hut that faces East 18th Street and a gable-roof secondary building (commonly called the “casita”) located at the rear of the parcel, accessed via an alley. The corrugated metal-clad Quonset hut (**Photographs 1-3**) features a stucco-sided, stepped, false-front with rounded corners and a vertical blade sign with neon lettering at the center. A flat, built-out, partial-width awning with rounded corners shelters glass-block windows and the metal double-door entrance below the sign. Each of the west and east walls of the building features five six-light awning metal windows and a double-door metal entrance. The secondary building (**Photograph 4**) is located at the south end of the parcel. This tall, gable-roof building features composition shingle roofing, exposed rafter tails, and stucco siding. Wood louver vents are located in the gable ends. An entrance is located behind a metal security door off-center on the south wall. On either side of the entrance is a double-hung wood window. All windows have metal security bars. The east end of this wall includes a small shed-roof extension with a small wood utility door. The east wall has no openings, while the west wall features a small shed-roof projection with an aluminum horizontal sliding window. North of the projection is a small double-hung wood window.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP13 – Community Center/Social Hall

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1. Camera facing southeast, May 10, 2010 (P313).

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1912, 1947-1948 (Bakersfield Californian
1912 Sep 16, 1947 Sep 30, 1948 Jul 29)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana
PO Box 3523
Bakersfield, CA 93385

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Heather Norby & David Riggs
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC
2850 Spafford Street
Davis, CA 95618

*P9. Date Recorded: May 10, 2010

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”) AECOM, Stephen Weidlich, “Salon Juarez Traditional Cultural Property Study” (September 2013).

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record
 District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record
 Other (list) _____

B1. Historic Name: 815 Fremont Street / Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana

B2. Common Name: Salon Juarez / Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana

B3. Original Use: mutual aid society; community hall **B4. Present Use:** mutual aid society; community hall

***B5. Architectural Style:** False-front Quonset hut; Utilitarian

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) Built 1912; Quonset hut added 1947-1948; original building moved to rear of parcel 1947-1948.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____

***B8. Related Features:** _____

B9. Architect: unknown **b. Builder:** unknown

***B10. Significance:** Theme Mexican Heritage Area Bakersfield, Kern County

Period of Significance 1912-present Property Type Community Hall Applicable Criteria NRHP A / CRHR 1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The property at 815 East 18th Street meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion A and Criterion 1 as a locally significant traditional cultural property (TCP) because of its direct important association with the Kern County Mexican community as home of the Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana. This resource has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and is an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. The boundary of this historic property is its legal parcel.

History

This property was initially established in 1912 when Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana purchased the lot and built the tall, gable-roofed building, known as the “casita,” that is currently located at the south end of the property (Montoya 2013; Byrd 2013; *Bakersfield Californian* 1912 Sep 16). Within the casita, they held their regular meetings, organized festivals and community events, celebrated Mexican holidays, hosted funerary services, and provided support and cultural familiarity for members and newcomers to the area. Between 1947 and 1948, the Quonset hut was constructed on the property and the casita moved southward to its current location (*Bakersfield Californian* 1947 Sep 30; *Bakersfield Californian* 1948 Jul 29; Sanborn Map and Publishing Company 1949). (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

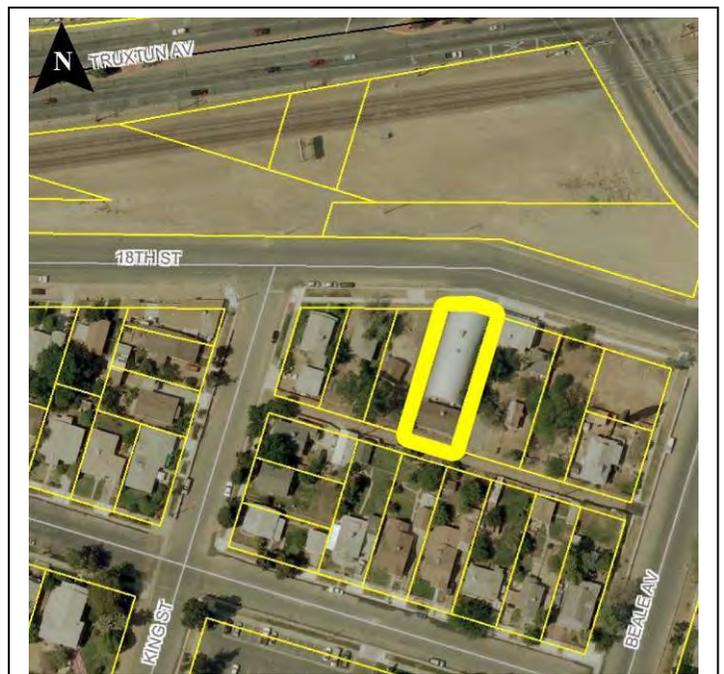
***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Joseph Freeman and Stephen Weidlich

***Date of Evaluation:** September 2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)



B10. Significance (continued):

This area of Bakersfield was first known as Sumner and was established in 1874 after the Southern Pacific Railroad routed a rail line one and a half miles east of downtown Bakersfield. In 1893, Sumner incorporated as Kern, but was called Kern City or the City of Kern. The Kern River oil boom of May 1899 initiated a rapid building increase in Bakersfield and the surrounding area, and by 1900 Kern City had approximately 1,300 residents. In 1901, electric street cars connected Kern City to Bakersfield. After annexation into Bakersfield in 1909, the area was simply known as East Bakersfield (Bailey 1984: 72-75; *Bakersfield Panache* 1995a: 34; *Bakersfield Panache* 1995b: 38).

Throughout the nineteenth century, substantial numbers of Mexican immigrants settled in the Bakersfield area, particularly in what became East Bakersfield. By the turn of the century, increasing numbers of settlers fled strife-ridden Mexico for employment opportunities in the United States, settling throughout the country in both urban and rural communities. For many displaced workers, their extensive work experience helped them establish employment in industries prevalent in many regions of the United States. In California, they found jobs as farm workers, miners, and railroad employees in both rural and urban regions. Los Angeles, for example, attracted a large Mexican community because of its proximity to the national border and its rapidly growing economy. Farm labor through the San Joaquin Valley also attracted Mexican immigrants, who settled in small rural towns and cities up and down the state's great valley. Bakersfield became a major destination for Mexican immigrants. With two significant railroad depots, a growing number of industrial warehouses and processing and shipping centers, and an abundant agricultural sector, Bakersfield became by 1910 an important San Joaquin Valley city for many ethnic groups, including an estimated 3,600 Mexicans. By 1920, more than 33,000 Mexicans called the city home, a number that tripled within ten years. (*Bakersfield Panache* 1995b: 39; Monroy 1999: 75-83; *Sumner Standard* 1893; Weber 1994: 48-51, 219).

Whether they settled in cities or rural locations, Mexican nationals and Mexican-Americans throughout California lived in close-knit communities and created lasting social bonds with family and non-family members. Historically, Mexicans in the United States, as they did in Mexico, developed strong social and economic ties with an extended network that included the immediate family, extended family – such as grandparents, cousins, etc. – and non-kin relations, like godparents. The pressures of migration often disrupted this kinship network established in Mexico, occasionally leaving non-kin bonds to fill the gaps. As Mexican families migrated away from their non-family social unit, they frequently formed new networks in their adopted homes, especially when they encountered institutionalized racism and segregation, making integration into the broader community difficult. On the whole, these factors led Mexicans in their California communities to secure new bonds with other Mexicans through mutual aid societies and other networks, replacing old social networks and establishing channels of financial and emotional support (Pichardo 1992; Weber 1994: 55-62).

The mutual aid society Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana, which was responsible for construction of the buildings at 815 E. 18th Street, was situated among a large and growing Mexican community when it was established just before Christmas 1910. It was one of the earliest examples of such an organization in the city, meeting regularly at Judge A.W. Marion's courtroom and holding events and ceremonies at local hotels and halls before its own building was opened. In 1912, Sociedad Juárez purchased a 0.17-acre parcel facing Fremont Street (now East 18th Street) in Bakersfield. The society purchased the parcel with the help of several members who borrowed money against the value of their personal homes. Sociedad Juárez began to collect monthly dues, with which the banks were repaid. For this reason, Fortino Montoya, a 73-year-old member explains, "Aquí esta propiedad no tiene dueño, esta es de todos los miembros." ("This property does not have an owner, it belongs to all the members.") (Montoya 2013; *Bakersfield Californian* 1911 Jul 3, 1912 Sep 14, 1912 Sep 16, 1918 Sep 13, 1931 Jun 27; Sanborn Map and Publishing Company 1912).

That same year, the society constructed its new hall in the Lincoln District on East 18th Street (formerly Fremont Street). East Bakersfield had long attracted various ethnic groups; Basques, Italians, French, Chinese, Greek, and African-Americans called this neighborhood home. According to census records, however, this district of East Bakersfield was home to an especially large population of Mexicans during the first decades of the twentieth century. By 1931, 50 percent of the pupils at the local elementary school – Lincoln School – were of Mexican descent. In contrast, Mexican students made up about 12 percent of the city's overall school population (US Census Bureau 1920, 1930).

Mutual aid societies, like Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana in East Bakersfield, provided important social networks within Mexican communities in California. These organizations offered a range of financial support, like insurance and burial needs, and were vital to communities that were often outside the broader social system. While sometimes charging a fee for membership, the societies typically included non-members in their services and the celebrations they frequently hosted. Sociedad Juárez was not unusual in this respect – it organized festivals commemorating Mexican holidays, hosted dances at night, and provided support and familiarity for newcomers throughout the community. Celebrations for Dieciséis de Septiembre, the important annual two-day celebration honoring Mexican Independence, drew the entire community into a single large social event. In 1918, for instance, the September festivities included a parade, picnic, patriotic speeches, and music. The 1921 two-day event drew a “monster crowd,” which undoubtedly included both formal Sociedad Juárez members and non-members alike (*Bakersfield Californian* 1918 Sep 16, 1921 Sep 16; Pichardo 1992; Weber 1994: 55-62).

As Bakersfield’s population expanded rapidly in the mid twentieth century, partly as a result of veterans returning from World War II and more generally because of an improved economic environment, the purpose and nature of Sociedad Juárez property shifted from primarily the home of the mutual aid society to an inclusive social hall. To meet growing demand, and perhaps with the opportunity to expand its facilities using affordable military surplus, the society added a new building to this site in 1947-1948. The casita was moved to the rear of the parcel to make room for the large Quonset hut now fronting East 18th Street. Despite its new, larger building, the SJMM continued to hold events in the casita. Monthly SJMM meetings were held in the casita until about 20 years ago. The society advertised the new hall for rent as a dance hall, and it used the new building to continue its efforts to serve the community in various ways. The building was used for some society-organized functions, but more frequently it was used by other local organizations for church services, charity events, dances, and wedding receptions of local citizens (*Bakersfield Californian* 1947 Sept 30; 1948 Jul 29; 1959 Aug 1; 1960 Feb 11, 1976 May 4; 1977 Oct 7; Sanborn Map and Publishing Company 1949; USDA 1947, 1952; Cardoza 2013).

As Sociedad Juárez broadened its focus within the growing Mexican community in the post-war period, social and social support activities were dispersed among a wider range of organizations in East Bakersfield, including additional mutual aid societies. Newspaper accounts from the 1940s to 1970s report on the activities of Comision Honorifica Mexicana, a mutual aid society that had eclipsed Sociedad Juárez in its social and community outreach efforts and programs. Formed in the late 1920s as a celebration committee, Comision Honorifica Mexicana had grown into an important mutualista by mid century. The Comision Honorifica Mexicana became a prominent social force and was joined during this time by other organizations to serve the Mexican community, such as Hispano Lodge No. 81, Mexicana Sociedad Progressiva, and Action Catolica Mexicana, directed at Mexican youth. By the early 1940s, Comision Honorifica Mexicana operated out of its own hall a block away from Sociedad Juárez (*Bakersfield Californian* 1929 Sep 16; 1939 May 5; 1941 May 6; 1945 Oct 27; 1949 Feb 24). Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana continues to own the property today, operating the dance hall and lodge now called Salón Juárez, and it remains an important organization within the broader Mexican community.

Sociedad Juárez currently has 325 active members, each of whom pays monthly dues of \$5. Although the majority of their members are aged 50 and over, there is a trend of younger individuals joining Sociedad Juárez. Individuals may join the society between the ages of 15 and 62. The membership meets regularly, on the last Sunday of every month, with emergency meetings called when necessary. The monthly meetings are important to members of Sociedad Juárez and bring out a sense of pride in the membership (Byrd 2013).

Evaluation

Under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1, the property at 815 East 18th Street has significance as a traditional cultural property for its association with the early development and social structure of Bakersfield’s Mexican community as the headquarters of Sociedad Juárez. Historical and ethnographic research and oral interviews with members of the society demonstrate that the property has importance within the Mexican community in Bakersfield. The casita, which is now the southern building on the property, was built in 1912 and housed Sociedad Juárez during the first thirty years of its existence. The organization was one of Bakersfield’s earliest Mexican mutual-aid societies and hosted regular membership meetings, ceremonial events, dances, and celebrations in the original building, and then expanded and continued these activities when the Quonset hut was erected in the late 1940s. Through this social role, the society helped create a community out of displaced families and individuals who settled in this growing San Joaquin Valley city. As Mexicans migrated to California,

social networks often broke down, and Mexicans developed mutual-aid societies to buttress, and sometime replace, more informal social networks. The social network provided emotional and community support, as well as economic and material assistance. The property was a significant place for Bakersfield's Mexican community because it facilitated social unity – a vital tradition – during a period of upheaval, financial and emotional difficulties, and segregation from the broader community.

National Register Bulletins 15 and 38 provide guidance as to how to determine the eligibility of historic properties and traditional cultural properties, respectively. A traditional cultural property is one that is eligible for the NRHP because of its association with the cultural practices and beliefs of a community that are (a) part of that community's history, and (b) important in maintaining the identity of that community. While many sites and locations may be culturally important to individual cultural groups, the identification of a traditional cultural property is linked exclusively to the NRHP eligibility determination process; not all NRHP-eligible properties are traditional cultural properties, but all traditional cultural properties are NRHP-eligible properties. Traditional cultural significance is only one kind of cultural significance a property may possess and the property must also meet all of the other NRHP eligibility requirements and considerations.

The two buildings at 815 East 18th Street house Salón Juárez, which is directly associated with the Sociedad Juárez, a mutual aid society based in Bakersfield. As such the property is associated with a living, traditional group or community. Sociedad Juárez owns the property and two buildings. It has been in place for more than 100 years and multiple generations of families have been members. Aside from the direct membership of the Sociedad Juárez, Salón Juárez has been used for events and ceremonies by other Mexican and Mexican-American residents in the community. Sociedad Juárez continues to operate and provide mutual-aid services and support for its members and other people in the Mexican community, although the services provided have slightly varied over time due to outside costs and shifting priorities of leadership (e.g., scholarships, dollar value of funeral pay-outs, etc.).

The community shares cultural practices, customs, and beliefs that are rooted in the community's history. Sociedad Juárez and the surrounding Mexican community celebrate funerals, weddings, quinceañeras, Mexican independence, other life events, and other holidays together at Salón Juárez. While many of the activities and celebrations sponsored by Sociedad Juárez at Salón Juárez are widely celebrated by other residents in the area regardless of ethnic distinction (e.g., birthdays), some activities are individual to the Mexican origin of Sociedad Juárez (e.g., quinceañeras). Even during those kinds of events widely celebrated, the events held by Sociedad Juárez at Salón Juárez continue the historical traditions rooted in their Hispanic (largely Mexican) heritage, including the types of music played, food served, and activities planned.

Based on interviews with members of the society during research for this evaluation, it is clear that the same cultural practices and events that have been historically held at Salón Juárez continue to be held today. These include funerals and wakes, birthday parties, weddings, quinceañeras, and other celebrations, including Mexican Independence Day and Mother's Day. Moreover, interviewees said strongly that continuing these practices, and involving younger generations, is a priority for their community. Interviewees have said that the activities held at Salón Juárez involve the membership and local community and provide both long-time residents and new arrivals with an opportunity to share in familiar customs, share information, and provide/receive support. The activities held by the SJMM at Salón Juárez continually reaffirm the commitment of the organization to aid members and non-members alike, providing a venue for celebrations and ceremonies rooted in the community's Hispanic heritage.

These shared cultural practices, customs, or beliefs are directly associated with a Salón Juárez. While funerals, weddings, dances, and quinceañeras could be (and are) held at other halls in the region, interviewees have suggested that the practice of holding events at Salón Juárez is important because of the structure's history and direct connection with Sociedad Juárez. Multiple interviewees noted that events held anywhere else, "would not be same," and that Sociedad Juárez would not feel as close a connection or ownership of the activities or the freedom to perform their activities/customs in a culturally appropriate way.

Salón Juárez is eligible at the local level of significance as a traditional cultural property with a period of significance is from 1912 to the present. The boundary of this historic property is its legal parcel on which Salón Juárez is located, APN 017-280-04. Its character-defining features are the Quonset hut, including its false-front and mural; the "casita" building and

its multiple uses; the spatial arrangement of the Quonset hut and casita building that fills the legal parcel; Sociedad Juárez Mutualista Mexicana's association and continual use of Salón Juárez; and the location of Salón Juárez respective to 18th Street, including access to the main entrance by automobile.

For a property to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP and CRHR it must possess significance and retain integrity to of location, design, setting, materials workmanship, feeling, and association. Guidance suggests that a traditional cultural property can "retain its traditional significance even though it has been substantially modified..., cultural values are dynamic and can sometimes accommodate a good deal of change" (NPS 1998). There are two fundamental aspects that must be met for a traditional cultural property to retain integrity. First, it must have an integral relationship to traditional cultural practices or beliefs, and second, the condition of the property must be such that the relevant relationships survive. As discussed above, Salón Juárez is regarded by its community as important in the retention and transmittal of the community's beliefs and practices, and therefore retains integrity of relationship.

As the guidance demonstrates, "the integrity of a possible traditional cultural property must be considered with reference to the views of traditional practitioners; if its integrity has not been lost in their eyes, it probably has sufficient integrity to justify further evaluation." With respect to Salón Juárez, the property has undergone several alterations since it was established in 1912, the most substantial of which was the addition of the Quonset hut and relocation of the casita to the rear of the property. Other changes include removal of porches on the casita, altered entrance locations, and a replacement window. Nonetheless, members interviewed during research for this property noted that the property's integrity of condition is such that it retains its important relationships of traditional cultural practices or beliefs. Indeed, the alterations to both structures on the property over the last 100 years have strengthened, instead of decreasing, the cultural significance. As described, the fact that the buildings have existed on the same parcel for over a century, and have had to be moved and altered over time to accommodate changes in Bakersfield (e.g., the establishment of 18th Street), is indicative of the strength of Sociedad Juárez and the Hispanic community, and the continued transmission of cultural practices and values from one generation to the next.

The casita building was moved during its period of significance (1912-present), and although moved building must meet the exacting standards for moved resources set under NRHP Criterion Consideration B, it appears to meet the requirements of this criterion consideration because it retains traditional cultural importance. It remains directly associated with Sociedad Juárez and its activities during its period of significance and it remains on the property. While photographs and architectural drawings do not exist of the original building, historic aerials and Sanborn maps reveal the building had a north-south alignment and fronted East 18th Street. Because it was moved from one spot on the legal parcel to another, it largely retains a portion of its historic setting and environment, a requirement of the criterion consideration. While the relocation does not appear to substantially affect its integrity, the construction of the Quonset hut does somewhat alter the integrity of setting and feeling of the older building.

Most importantly, the property continues to be owned by the society that established it and continues to be used as a community hall. The property generally retains integrity of setting in the neighborhood and association because it remains in a mixed-use area south of the railroad tracks in East Bakersfield. Other aspects of integrity have been changed, such as the integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, but the property remains in continued use and these alterations have occurred during the period of significance.

Under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2, the property does not have significant association with the lives of specific individuals important to history. Research did not reveal an identifiable individual responsible for the development and use of these buildings made demonstrably important contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. No specific historically important individuals appear to have direct, demonstrable association with this property; rather the property served as an important center for the Mexican community at large.

Under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3, the property is not significant as an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. The original building, located at the rear of the property, now has a utilitarian appearance, but may have had some Bungalow-style elements when constructed that are now all but gone. The building does not embody distinctive characteristics of this (or any) type of architecture and lacks architectural significance or artistic values that would

merit listing on the NRHP or CRHR. Similarly, the Quonset hut fronting East 18th Street is a modest and typical example of this common building type. Thousands of Quonset huts were built in the United States during the twentieth century. The building is of typical design and does not embody distinctive characteristics of this type of construction.

Under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4, the property is not significant as a source (or likely source) of important information regarding history. It does not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies.

B12. References:

Bailey, Richard C. 1984. *Heart of the Golden Empire: An Illustrated History of Bakersfield*. Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc.

Bakersfield Californian.

- 1911 Jul 3. "New Mexican Society Will Install Tonight." *Bakersfield Californian*; 3 (col. 2).
- 1912 Sep 14. "Patriotic Mexicans Will Celebrate." *Bakersfield Californian*; 6 (col. 5).
- 1912 Sep 16. "Mexicans Honor Their Mother Country." *Bakersfield Californian*; 2 (col. 1).
- 1918 Sep 13. "Mexicans Here to Celebrate Sunday." *Bakersfield Californian*; 8 (col. 5).
- 1918 Sep 16. "Mexicans Here in Celebration of Independence." *Bakersfield Californian*; 8 (col. 3).
- 1921 Sep 16. "Mexican People Fete Centennial." *Bakersfield Californian*; 7 (col. 1).
- 1929 Sep 16. "Independence Fiesta is Largely Attended." *Bakersfield Californian*; 2 (col. 5).
- 1931 Jun 27. "Eighteen Per Cent City School Children of Foreign Race Groups." *Bakersfield Californian*; 4 (col. 4).
- 1939 May 5. "Mexican Colony Celebrates 76th Anniversary of Victory." *Bakersfield Californian*; 9 (col. 4).
- 1941 May 6. "Observe "Cinco de Mayo." *Bakersfield Californian*; 6 (col. 8).
- 1945 Oct 27. "Catholic Youth Activities Supported by Chest Funds." *Bakersfield Californian*; 3 (col. 1).
- 1947 Sep 30. "26 Building Plans Approved by City in Last 10 Days." *Bakersfield Californian*; 9 (col. 8).
- 1948 Jul 29. "A Good Place to Dance [advertisement]." *Bakersfield Californian*; 19 (col. 6).
- 1949 Feb 24. "Relief Provided for Flood Victims." *Bakersfield Californian*; 12 (col. 6).
- 1959 Aug 1. "Pentecostal Assembly." *Bakersfield Californian*; 11 (col. 6).
- 1960 Feb 11. "'Matadors' Earn \$120 for Kern March of Dimes." *Bakersfield Californian*; 26 (col. 3).
- 1976 May 4. "Kern High Schools Plan Cinco de Mayo Events." *Bakersfield Californian*; 39 (col. 1).
- 1977 Oct 7. "Weddings: Marquez-Estrada." *Bakersfield Californian*; 39 (col. 2).

Bakersfield Panache.

- 1995a Feb-Mar. "Old Town Kern is Rich in History and Architectural Significance." *Bakersfield Panache*; 34-37.
- 1995b Feb-Mar. "Old Town Kern: A Cultural Melting Pot." *Bakersfield Panache*; 38-39.

Byrd, Toccara.

- 2013. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. Bakersfield, CA. July 29.
- 2013. Personal communication with Hillary Warren. Email. August 13.

Cardoza, Lino. 2013. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. Bakersfield, CA. July 29.

JRP Historical Consulting, LLC. 2012. "California High Speed Train, Supplemental HASR: Fresno to Bakersfield Section."

Kern County Assessor. n.d. Current property data. Accessed via First American Real Estate Solutions.

Monroy, Douglas. 1999. *Rebirth: Mexican Los Angeles From the Great Migration to the Great Depression*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Montoya, Fortino. 2013. Personal communication with Hillary Warren and Alonso Cabello. Bakersfield, CA. July 29.

Pichardo, Nelson A. 1992. "The Establishment and Development of Chicano Voluntary Associations in California, 1910-1930." Aztlán.

Page 8 of 10

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) APN: 017-280-04

*Recorded by H. Norby & D. Riggs *Date May 10, 2010

Continuation Update

Sanborn Map and Publishing Company. 1912, 1912-1949. *Bakersfield*. New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Limited.

Sumner Standard. 1893 Apr 20. *Sumner Standard*; 1, col. 3.

US Department of Agriculture. Kern County Aerial Photographs. 1937, 1947, 1952, 1956, 1981.

US Census Bureau. 1920. Population Schedule. Bakersfield City, 2nd Ward. Enumeration District 89.

US Census Bureau. 1930. Population Schedule. Bakersfield City, 2nd Ward. Enumeration District 15-11, 15-9.

Weber, Devra. 1994. *Dark Sweat, White Gold: California Farm Workers, Cotton, and the New Deal*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 2. Recently repainted front of Quonset hut with mural camera facing south, July 29, 2013 (Courtesy of S. Weidlich, AECOM; IMG_2282).

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 3. Mural and marquee on Quonset hut, camera facing southwest, July 29, 2013 (Courtesy of S. Weidlich, AECOM; IMG_2286).

Page 10 of 10

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) APN: 017-280-04

*Recorded by H. Norby & D. Riggs *Date May 10, 2010

Continuation Update

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 4. Secondary building at rear of property, camera facing northeast, May 10, 2010 (P314).



Photograph 5. Secondary building, camera facing northwest, May 10, 2010 (P315).