

**APPENDIX C:
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY AND
EVALUATION REPORT**

**Historical Resources Inventory and
Evaluation Report
Channel Islands Telecommunications Project**

**San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands, Channel
Islands National Park,
Santa Barbara County, California**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Channel Islands Telephone Company (CITC), as part of the Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, proposes to install cellular telecommunications infrastructure at 15 locations on four of the five islands that comprise Channel Islands National Park: San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa islands (no project installations are proposed for the fifth, Anacapa Island). JRP Historical Consulting, LLC (JRP) prepared this Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report (HRIER) as part of the environmental compliance process for the project. The purpose of this document is to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the implementing regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) as these pertain to federally-funded undertakings and their impacts on historic properties. The properties have also 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. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is the Lead Agency for CEQA and the National Park Service (NPS) is the Lead Federal Agency for the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

Project Vicinity and Location Maps, showing the 15 proposed installation sites on the four islands, are attached as **Appendix A (Figures 1 through 8)**. The site location numbers correspond to the 15 Focused Areas of Potential Effects (APEs) that comprise this project. Each Focused APE was intended to include the buildings or structures that would be directly affected by the project, as well as any nearby features that may be indirectly affected as a result of visual impacts to their setting (**Appendix A, Figures 9 through 22**).

This study has identified two historic properties within the project area that were previously determined eligible for (but not yet formally listed in) the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): Santa Rosa Island Ranching District; and Santa Cruz Island Ranching District. Both of these historic properties are also eligible for or listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. This HRIER concludes that the NRHP and CRHR status of these two historic districts remains unchanged, as does their status as historical resources for the purpose of CEQA. Additionally, the present study has concluded that three previously unevaluated buildings or groups of buildings do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR because they are far less than 50 years old and do not meet the demanding significance threshold required under Criterion Consideration G. These newly evaluated buildings are the Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station, San Miguel Island Ranger Station, and the National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Mammal Research Station on San Miguel Island. New and updated Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms documenting these five properties are attached here as **Appendix B**.

Under CEQA, changes to a historical resource could be considered a significant impact on the environment. The CEQA Impacts Analysis, presented in **Section 6** of this report, assessed the impacts that the proposed project would have on the historical resources identified by this study. The impacts study concludes that none the proposed project elements within any of the Focused APEs would cause significant adverse change to a historical resource.

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1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Overview

Channel Islands Telephone Company (CITC), as part of the Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, proposes to install cellular telecommunications infrastructure at 15 locations on four of the five islands that comprise Channel Islands National Park: San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa islands (no project work is proposed for the fifth, Anacapa Island). JRP Historical Consulting, LLC (JRP) prepared this Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report (HRIER) as part of the environmental compliance process for the project. The purpose of this document is to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the implementing regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) as these pertain to federally-funded undertakings and their impacts on historic properties. The properties have also 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. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is the Lead Agency for CEQA and the National Park Service (NPS) is the Lead Federal Agency for the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

The five islands of Channel Islands National Park are located off the coast of California in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. The islands are owned and managed by the federal government, with the exception of a portion of Santa Cruz Island, which is owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy. Anacapa Island lies within the boundaries of Ventura County, while the other four islands are within the boundaries of Santa Barbara County. Neither county has any jurisdiction over the five islands, however, as the federal government through the NPS makes all regulations and policy decisions regarding these islands.

All but two of the 15 proposed project locations are under the sole jurisdiction of the NPS. The two exceptions are Locations 3 and 4. Locations 3 and 4 are on San Miguel Island, which is owned by the U.S. Navy (NPS retains management responsibilities). In addition, the existing facilities at Location 4 (the Marine Mammal Research Facility) were built by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Installation of the proposed telecommunications facilities at Locations 3 and 4 would require approval of the U.S. Navy. The 15 project locations are listed in **Table 1** below and shown on **Figures 1 through 8 (Appendix A)**. The project originally included 18 project locations, but Locations 2, 8, and 13 have been removed and are not discussed or analyzed in this HRIER.

The proposed project is needed because NPS and NOAA staff currently has limited ability to communicate between locations within the Channel Islands National Park and with personnel and other contact points on the mainland. The islands have a very high frequency radio system that allows communication among radio-equipped ranger stations on the five islands, as well as from hand-held radios. Satellite internet service is also available at some ranger stations that allow secure access to government internet provider addresses on the mainland. NPS personnel also possess cellular telephones; however, cellular service is unreliable because the islands are at the outer limit of the cellular service area. The location of the islands makes cellular telephone service unreliable on some parts of the islands and wholly absent on others. Recreational visitors to the islands have no land-line telephone access and little to no cellular telephone reception.

The proposed project would provide cellular telephone and landline service at all ranger stations, campgrounds, residences on the five islands, the Santa Rosa Island and San Miguel Island airstrips, as well as on all portions of the islands within an approximately 0.5-mile radius of each of the up to 15 proposed facility locations. The new service is intended to be consistent and reliable with a reliability of available service of 99.99999 percent. The new service would provide telecommunication capabilities to both Channel Islands National Park staff and visitors, including service for personal cellular telephone communications.

The purpose of the proposed telephone service is to provide:

- Improved communication for NPS and NOAA staff, researchers, NPS residents, and recreational visitors among the five islands, as well as between the islands and the mainland;
- Communication in the case of an emergency or accident to allow for swifter emergency response;
- Improved real-time reporting of weather data to allow for more accurate travel predictions, which will reduce unnecessary and/or aborted boat and aircraft trips to and from the islands for both NPS and commercial/recreational vehicles.

Table 1. Project Locations for Cellular Telecommunications Infrastructure Installation

Project # (Focused APE #)	Project Location Name	Historic Location Name
1	Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station	Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station
2	Deleted from the proposed project	Deleted from the proposed project
3	San Miguel Island Ranger Station	San Miguel Island Ranger Station
4	San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Facility	National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Mammal Research Station (San Miguel Island)
5	Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Housing Area	NPS Scorpion Housing
6	Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Ranch	Scorpion Ranch (Santa Cruz Island)
7	Santa Cruz Island Prisoners Harbor Day Use Area	Prisoners Harbor (Santa Cruz Island)
8	Deleted from the proposed project	Deleted from the proposed project
9	Santa Cruz Island Smugglers Adobe	Smugglers Ranch (Santa Cruz Island)
10	Santa Cruz Island Smugglers Kiosk	Smugglers Ranch (Santa Cruz Island)
11	Santa Rosa Island Main Ranch	Main Ranch (Santa Rosa Island)
12	Santa Rosa Island Campground	Santa Rosa Island Campground
13	Deleted from the proposed project	Deleted from the proposed project
14	Santa Rosa Island Maintenance Office	NPS Shop / Nursery
15	Santa Rosa Island Johnson's Lee	Vehicle Maintenance Building (Santa Rosa Island Air Force Station)
16	Santa Rosa Island Housing Area	NPS Santa Rosa Island Housing
17	Santa Rosa Island Power Station	NPS Santa Rosa Island Generator Complex
18	Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence	(Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence)

1.2. Construction and Installation

The construction and installation of the proposed telecommunications equipment would require bringing teams of construction workers, telecommunications equipment, and the tools necessary to complete the installation to each of the 15 project locations. Installation equipment would include a ladder and hand tools, including battery-operated power tools. The majority of the proposed telecommunication facilities (described below) would be mounted on existing structures using screws and brackets.

Project construction and installation would require a temporary staging area for equipment at each project site. Each temporary staging area would need to be approximately 16 square feet in area, and would be used for a maximum of 48 hours. These temporary storage areas would ideally be located within 10 feet of the site of equipment installation. All temporary storage areas would need to be reviewed and approved by NPS staff prior to their use.

Cleared areas that are paved, covered with gravel, or covered with packed and cleared earth exist at each project location and would be available for equipment staging. These cleared areas are considered fully disturbed areas and part of existing NPS facilities. No ground disturbance would be required for the staging of telecommunication equipment.

1.3. Proposed Telecommunication Facilities

The Project Locations 1, 9, and 17

Proposed Project Locations 1, 9, and 17 would include installation of the following standard telecommunication facilities. All of these facilities would be painted as appropriate to minimize visual impacts, with color selection and painting coordinated with the NPS.

- A Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) two-way satellite dish antenna, either roof-mounted or ground-mounted, approximately 4 feet in diameter, and painted



VSAT Dish

- One of the following two types of antennas:
 - A new omnidirectional antenna, a cylindrically-shaped antenna approximately 20 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, typically roof- or pole-mounted, and painted
 - A new dual-band Yagi antenna, a triangularly-shaped antenna approximately 15.5 inches long and 10.5 inches wide at the base, typically roof- or pole-mounted, and painted



Omnidirectional Antenna



Dual-band Yagi Antenna

- Up to 10 new solar panels, high-efficiency photovoltaic modules composed of polycrystalline cells; each tempered, low reflection, and glass-covered solar panel would measure approximately 39 inches wide by 65 inches long by 2 inches thick, produce 240 watts, and be either roof-mounted or ground-mounted on new solar panel frameworks
 - Roof-mounted solar panels would use universal solar roof mounts
 - Ground-mounted solar panels would be placed on aluminum frames with four cement footings that would required excavation approximately 14 inches wide by 36 inches deep
- New, higher capacity, 240-watt solar panels to replace existing, lower capacity, 55-watt NPS solar panels (if requested by the NPS)
- An electrical system completely independent of existing NPS power systems
- One or more Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) wireless phones
- A ground-mounted equipment cabinet that would measure approximately 69 inches tall, 72 inches wide, and 44 inches deep, painted a cream color, that would not require a foundation but would be placed on a 5-foot by 3-foot patch of cleared and level ground
- The following items would be stored in the equipment cabinet:
 - 16 solar panel batteries, each of which would measure approximately 6.5 inches wide by 13.5 inches long by 11 inches tall

- A new pico¹ cell telecommunication box containing an inverter and controller for the telecommunications system, measuring approximately 13 inches long, 11 inches wide, and 2 inches thick
- A 6,000 British Thermal Unit (BTU) air conditioner to maintain optimal temperatures for the batteries and pico cell telecommunication box



Ground-Mounted Equipment Cabinet

In addition, Location 1 includes the installation of an upgraded weather station, which would include a wind sensor, barometric pressure sensor, and humidity sensor.

All proposed telecommunication equipment at Locations 1, 9, and 17 would be mounted using screws and brackets on existing poles, exterior walls, or roofs of existing structures wherever possible. Cables to connect the various telecommunication facilities would be run along the surface of existing structures where feasible, or installed in either above ground or underground conduit. The length of cable conduit to be installed at each project location would not exceed approximately 10 feet. Solar panels would be installed in new frame structures, either on existing roofs or on the ground. Alternatively, if the NPS requests replacement of existing solar panels for the independent NPS power system, and if such replacement of existing solar panels frees up space for the proposed CITC solar panels, then the proposed solar panels would be mounted on existing frame structures.

Project Locations 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, and 16

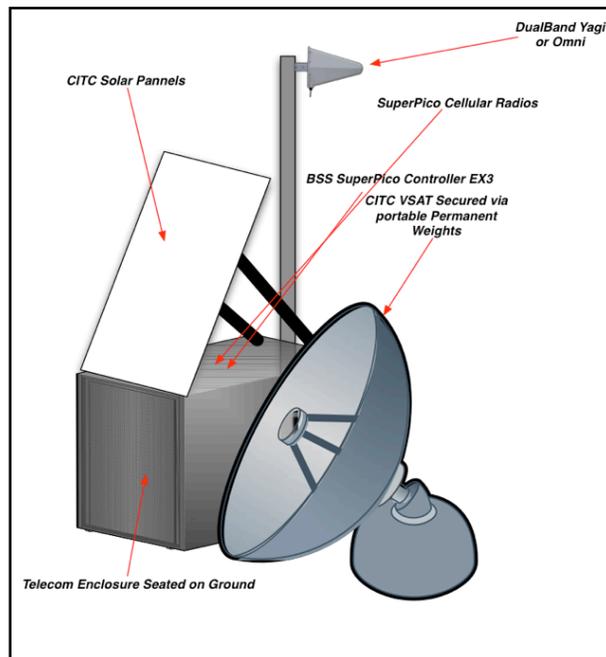
Proposed Project Locations 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, and 16 would include the installation of an all-in-one unit, as shown below. Each of these project locations currently contains a site of cleared, packed, and level earth that would be a suitable site for the proposed all-in-one unit, and no ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or earthwork would be required. The all-in-one unit would contain all project elements listed for Locations 1, 9, and 17, but all of these project elements would be contained in one ground-mounted unit. This all-in-one unit would occupy an

¹ A pico cell is a wireless communication system typically covering a small area, such as in-building (e.g., offices, shopping malls, and train stations).

8-foot by 8-foot area, and would not require a foundation as the all-in-one unit would sit flat on the ground. The all-in-one unit would include the following facilities:

- A ground-mounted VSAT antenna secured by portable permanent weights
- An omni-directional or Yagi antenna pole-mounted on an 8-foot-tall pole
- A cabinet measuring approximately 69 inches tall, 72 inches wide, and 44 inches deep, and containing 16 batteries and a pico cell telecommunication box
- Four solar panels mounted on top of the new cabinet
- Safety signs visible on all of the telecommunication equipment
- Fencing around the perimeter of the all-in-one unit to screen the unit from view; this fencing shall be compatible with any existing fencing in the proximity of the all-in-one unit and shall be reviewed and approved by the NPS prior to installation

The all-in-one unit would serve the identical functions as the equipment proposed for Locations 1, 9, and 17; however, since the all-in-one units would have fewer solar panels than the solar panel arrays at locations 1, 9, and 17, the batteries for the all-in-one units would hold less of an energy reserve. The project locations using all-in-one units may therefore experience reductions in service capacity during periods of prolonged inclement weather. The capacity for emergency communications would have the highest priority among the communication services provided by the proposed project, and the capacity for emergency communications would be maintained at all times.



All-in-One Telecommunications Unit

GSM Phones

GSM wireless phones could be placed anywhere within the signal radius of the proposed telecommunication equipment. The signal radius would vary according to topography and other conditions at each proposed location, but would generally be within an approximately 0.5-mile radius around the telecommunication equipment. One or more solar-powered GSM payphones would be installed at a majority of the project locations with the exception of locations 9, 11, and 14. These payphones may be wall-mounted on existing structures, or where use of existing structures is not practical or feasible, GSM payphones may be mounted on new poles inserted in the ground, as shown below.

Location 11 would include the installation of GSM handheld phones and GSM wireless desk phones instead of a GSM payphone. The GSM desk phones would be installed inside the existing structures at Location 11.



Standalone GSM Payphone

Specific location details and infrastructure requirements are described below.

1.3.1. Project Location #1 – Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station

Existing Elements

This site includes a ranger station office, a maintenance shop, and an existing ground-mounted solar panel array using 20, 55-watt solar panels located behind the maintenance shop. The rear of the maintenance shop also has a wall-mounted VSAT dish antenna that provides limited internet service. The existing internet service is very slow, and is available for government use only; no personal email or internet access is currently available at this location.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of the standard telecommunication facilities, a GSM solar payphone, and a weather station. The proposed project would supply up to two government telephone lines and a government internet connection, as well as a non-government internet connection and a GSM payphone for non-NPS researchers.

The project would include installation of a new ground-mounted VSAT antenna behind (west of) the ranger station. This VSAT antenna would be mounted on a 6-foot-tall pole and would remain hidden from ocean view behind the ranger station. This new pole would require hand-excavation of a 36-inch-deep and 14-inch-wide hole, which would be filled with cement to provide a foundation for the pole.

The project would also include installation of a new omni-directional antenna mounted on a new 8-foot-tall pole, also located behind the ranger station. This new pole would require hand-excavation of a 36-foot-deep and 14-foot-wide hole, which would be filled with cement to provide a foundation for the pole. No vegetation would need to be cleared or disturbed for the installation of this new pole.

Location 1 would involve the removal of the 20 existing NPS 55-watt solar panels, and the installation of 20 new, 240-watt solar panels within the existing frame structure. Ten of the new solar panels would be dedicated to the existing NPS system, increasing the total energy NPS production at this location by 1,300 watts. The remaining ten new solar panels would provide power to the new CITC system. Though all 20 solar panels would share the same framework, the NPS and CITC electrical systems would remain unconnected and would not co-mingle.

A total of 16 batteries for the new solar panels would be stored in a new, ground-mounted enclosure that would be located behind the existing solar panel array behind the maintenance shop. The proposed site for the cabinet is on cleared and level ground; therefore, no vegetation would be disturbed for the installation of this cabinet, and no earthwork would be required. The new pico cell telecommunication box would be located in the same cabinet as the solar panel batteries.

The new GSM solar payphone would be placed near the campground as a standalone facility with either an above-ground or below-ground concrete foundation. In the above-ground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a 2-foot by 2-foot concrete block placed on the ground. In the below-ground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a pole with an underground concrete foundation. This below-ground foundation would require excavation of a 30-inch diameter, 3-foot deep hole for the creation of the foundation, and the concrete foundation would not be visible once construction is completed. The standalone GSM payphone would be approximately 7 feet tall under either foundation option.

Installation activities at the Santa Barbara Ranger Station site also would include upgrades to the existing weather station for helicopters and the wireless point-to-point link from Arch Point at the northern end of Santa Barbara Island to the Santa Barbara Ranger Station. The weather station and wireless point-to-point link provide video and weather information for NPS personnel related to clearance and weather conditions for helicopter landing and takeoff at the islands. The weather station equipment to be installed at this location would include a wind sensor, barometric pressure sensor, and humidity sensor.

1.3.2. Project Location #2 – Anacapa Island Ranger Station

This location has been deleted from the proposed project and is therefore not described or analyzed in this HRIER.

1.3.3. Project Location #3 – San Miguel Island Ranger Station

Existing Elements

This facility includes NPS office space and residential accommodations for a ranger, a biologist, and up to four researchers in a bunkhouse. A solar heating system is located on the roof on the southwest side of the ranger station. A tractor shed is located to the west of the ranger station, and a fox building is located to the immediate southeast of the ranger station.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit, a GSM solar payphone, and optionally a web camera. The proposed project would supply up to two government telephone lines and a government Internet connection, as well as a non-government Internet connection and a GSM payphone for non-NPS researchers. There also is a possibility that an island resident may desire a personal telephone line and/or Internet connection, and the proposed telecommunication facilities would provide for this additional telephone lines and Internet connection.

An all-in-one unit containing all of the standard telecommunication facilities would be placed within an 8-foot by 8-foot area at a selected site anywhere near the San Miguel Ranger Station as determined by the NPS. Suitable sites exist that contain an area of cleared, packed, and level earth, requiring no ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or earthwork. A new A GSM payphone would be installed as either a mounted unit on the southwest face of the ranger station or as a standalone unit near the campground facilities.

The San Miguel Island Ranger Station site may also require installation of a roof-mounted camera with a clear view of Green Mountain. This camera would allow remote log-on by NPS personnel to see if there is fog or other inclement weather over Green Mountain. Fog and other inclement weather conditions over Green Mountain can inhibit aircraft flight between the San Miguel Island Ranger Station and the Point Bennett research facility on the island. The camera would be mounted near the ground-mounted cabinet, and would face a direction that allows for the best view of the area for determining weather conditions. The camera would be connected to a web interface that would allow the camera to pan and tilt to provide desired views. Although this proposal includes installing a camera, NPS may later decide that the camera is unnecessary at this location.

1.3.4. Project Location #4 – San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Facility

Existing Elements

The Marine Mammal Research Facility is located on San Miguel Island at Point Bennett and is owned and operated by NOAA. The station is occupied throughout the summer and intermittently during the rest of the year by NOAA staff, and is shared throughout the year with NPS staff conducting terrestrial surveys on the island. The facility contains an office, a biologist research bunkhouse, and a tool shed. Two wind turbines are located behind the tool shed.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit and a GSM solar payphone. The proposed project would supply at least one government telephone line and internet service,

as well as a personal telephone line and separate internet service for non-NPS researchers who are not authorized to use the NPS network.

An all-in-one unit containing all of the standard telecommunication facilities would be placed within an 8-foot by 8-foot area at a selected site anywhere near the San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Facility as selected by the NPS. Suitable sites exist that contain an area of cleared, packed, and level earth, requiring no ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or earthwork. A new GSM payphone would be installed as either a mounted unit on front of the tool shed next to the shed doors or a standalone facility.

As with the San Miguel Island Ranger Station, the San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Facility site also may require installation of a roof-mounted camera with a view of Green Mountain. The new camera would provide live viewing of the weather near this location. The camera would be mounted near the ground-mounted cabinet, and would face a direction that allows for the best view of the area for determining weather conditions. The camera would be connected to a web interface that would allow the camera to pan and tilt to provide desired views. Though this proposal includes a camera, the NPS may later decide that the camera is unnecessary at this location.

1.3.5. Project Location #5 – Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Housing

Existing Elements

This site is the main NPS facility on the island's eastern side. It includes a housing area, a maintenance facility, and a nearby campground. There are 12 structures clustered within the Scorpion Housing Area. The housing area receives power from solar panel arrays located on half of the building. Half of the batteries and inverters for the NPS solar panels are stored within a utility trailer, and the other half are contained in a structure connected to the rear of the kitchen building. This area has limited internet and telecommunications connectivity to the mainland by an existing VSAT dish antenna and directional Yagi antenna, and no cellular telephone service is currently available.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit and a GSM solar payphone. The proposed project would supply at least one government telephone line and a government internet connection. The project may also include separate internet service for non-NPS researchers and two personal phone lines.

An all-in-one unit containing all of the standard telecommunication facilities would be placed within an 8-foot by 8-foot area at a selected site anywhere near the Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Housing area as selected by the NPS. Suitable sites exist that contain an area of cleared, packed, and level earth, requiring no ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or earthwork. A new GSM payphone would be installed at the kitchen/living room building, either wall mounted on the exterior of the building or placed in the building interior. No ground disturbing activities would be required for installation of the GSM payphone.

1.3.6. Project Location #6 - Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Ranch

Existing Elements

This location contains three main buildings, a tool shed, an information kiosk, and detached restroom facilities. The upper level of the Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Ranch (the only two-story building at this location) is currently being adapted for NPS ranger office space. Power for the site is provided by solar panels mounted on an immediately adjacent hillside. The associated batteries and other equipment for the NPS solar panel array are located in a wood box below the solar array.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit and a GSM solar payphone. The new facilities would provide at least one government telephone line and a government internet connection, as well as a payphone for visitors.

An all-in-one unit containing all of the standard telecommunication facilities would be placed within an 8-foot by 8-foot inside the Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Ranch corral and maintenance area as selected by the NPS. The corral and maintenance area are located approximately 500 feet west of the Scorpion Ranch. Suitable sites exist that contain an area of cleared, packed, and level earth, requiring no ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or earthwork.

A GSM payphone would be wall-mounted on the right-facing (east) side of the restroom building, or as a standalone facility, either at the restroom building or at the corral area. The GSM standalone facility would be mounted with either an above-ground or a below-ground concrete foundation. In the above-ground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a 2-foot by 2-foot concrete block placed on the ground. No trenching or other earthwork activities would be required for this above-ground concrete block. In the below-ground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a pole with an underground concrete foundation. This below-ground foundation would require excavation of a 30-inch diameter, 3-foot deep hole for the creation of the foundation, and the concrete foundation would not be visible once construction is completed. The standalone GSM payphone would be approximately 7 feet tall under either foundation option.

1.3.7. Project Location #7 – Santa Cruz Island Prisoners Harbor Day Use Area

Existing Elements

There is a large pier at this location, as well as a bulletin kiosk near the beach area. Two other structures, including a scale house and a warehouse, are located about 200 feet southeast of the pier and kiosk.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit and a GSM solar payphone. An all-in-one unit containing all of the standard telecommunication facilities would be placed within an 8-foot by 8-foot area near an existing well and maintenance lot located approximately 2,000 feet southeast of the Prisoners Harbor area. This existing lot is used by NPS staff for maintenance, and is outside the view of the structures in the Prisoners Harbor area, including the information kiosk. An alternative suitable site can be located and selected by the NPS that

contains an area of cleared, packed, and level earth, requiring no ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or earthwork.

A GSM payphone would be installed as a standalone facility with either an above-ground or a below-ground concrete foundation. In the above-ground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a 2-foot by 2-foot concrete block placed on the ground. No trenching or other earthwork activities would be required for this above-ground concrete block. In the below-ground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a pole with an underground concrete foundation. This below-ground foundation would require excavation of a 30-inch diameter, 3-foot deep hole for the creation of the foundation, and the concrete foundation would not be visible once construction is completed. The standalone GSM payphone would be approximately 7 feet tall under either foundation option.

1.3.8. Project Location #8 – Santa Cruz Island Rancho Del Norte

This location has been deleted from the proposed project and is therefore not described or analyzed in this HRIER.

1.3.9. Project Location #9 – Santa Cruz Island Smugglers Adobe

Existing Elements

This project site contains the two-story Smuggler's Ranch House, an adjacent, detached structure containing restroom facilities, and a pump house located approximately 100 feet southwest of the ranch house. An existing NPS solar panel array is located on the hillside directly behind the restroom building. An information kiosk is located a short distance east of the ranch house, and is Project Location 10.

This site is not regularly staffed. It is occasionally used as a spike camp² for projects in the area. Boats that come ashore at this location sometimes have difficulty landing in the surf. Therefore, the site would be a practical location for an emergency telephone for visitors and distressed boaters.

Proposed Elements

Standard telecommunication facilities would be installed at this site. No GSM payphone would be installed at Location 9.

New VSAT and Yagi antennas would be installed at this site. The VSAT antenna would be ground-mounted behind the restroom facilities. The foundation for the VSAT antenna would require excavation of a hole approximately 14 inches wide and 36 inches deep. The proposed site for the VSAT antenna is on cleared ground; therefore, no vegetation would be disturbed for the installation of this antenna. The Yagi antenna would be roof-mounted on the eave at the rear of the restroom facilities.

Location 9 would involve the removal of the 10 existing NPS 55-watt solar panels, and the installation of 10 new, 240-watt solar panels within the existing frame structure. Five of the new

² A spike camp is a remote camp lacking logistical support and amenities, often consisting of just a pup tent or backpacking tent.

solar panels would be dedicated to the existing NPS system, increasing the total energy NPS produces at this location by 650 watts to a total of 1,200 watts. The remaining five new solar panels would provide power to the new CITC system. Though all 10 solar panels would share the same framework, the NPS and CITC electrical systems would remain unconnected and would not co-mingle. A total of 16 batteries for the new solar panels would be stored in a new ground-mounted cabinet that would be placed on an existing concrete foundation at the rear of the restroom facility. The new pico cell telecommunication box would be located in the same cabinet as the solar panel batteries. Cable to connect the proposed telecommunication facilities would be placed in either above ground conduit or underground conduit. Hand trenching would be used for installation of any underground conduit.

1.3.10. Project Location #10 – Santa Cruz Island Smugglers Kiosk

Existing Elements

There is a bulletin kiosk at this location, which is near the beach at Smugglers Cove and about 500 feet east of Project Location #9. The kiosk would not be used for the proposed telecommunication equipment installation at this location.

Proposed Elements

A GSM payphone would be installed as a stand-alone facility near the bulletin kiosk, mounted either on an above-ground or a below-ground concrete foundation. In the above-ground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a 2-foot by 2-foot concrete block placed on the ground. No trenching or other earthwork activities would be required for this above-ground concrete block. In the below-ground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a pole with an underground concrete foundation. This below-ground foundation would require excavation of a 30-inch diameter, 3-foot deep hole for the creation of the foundation, and the concrete foundation would not be visible once construction is completed. The stand-alone GSM payphone would be approximately 7 feet tall under either foundation option. No other telecommunication infrastructure would be installed at this site.

1.3.11. Project Location #11 – Santa Rosa Island Main Ranch

Existing Elements

This location contains eight buildings, including:

- Foreman's house
- School house/residence
- Branding shed
- Scale house
- Bunkhouse
- Horse barn
- Generator barn
- Upper ranch house

The upper ranch house was subject to a right of use and occupancy through 2011. This use has expired and the ranch is now managed by the NPS.

Proposed Elements

Telephone and internet service may be requested by the NPS for one or more buildings on the site. This service would be accommodated by providing GSM handheld phones and/or GSM wireless desk phones that would work throughout this historic district area. A GSM signal would be provided via the VSAT antenna placed at Location 17. No other telecommunication facilities are proposed for installation at this location.

1.3.12. Project Location #12 – Santa Rosa Island Campground**Existing Elements**

This location includes 14 campground shelters, which are small wooden sheds that provide campers with protection from the elements, as well as a building containing restroom facilities. There are currently no telecommunication services or NPS solar panels at this location.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of a GSM solar payphone. The GSM payphone would be installed as a standalone facility near the campground trailhead entrance. The GSM payphone would be mounted either on an aboveground or a below ground concrete foundation. In the aboveground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a 2-foot by 2-foot concrete block placed on the ground. No trenching or other earthwork activities would be required for this aboveground concrete block. In the below ground option, the GSM payphone would be mounted on a pole with an underground concrete foundation. This below ground foundation would require excavation of a 30-inch diameter, 3-foot deep hole for the creation of the foundation, and the concrete foundation would not be visible once construction is completed. The standalone GSM payphone would be approximately 7 feet tall under either foundation option. No other telecommunication infrastructure would be installed at this site. All GSM service would be provided by nearby Location 17.

1.3.13. Project Location #13 – Santa Rosa Island Air Quality Shed

This location has been deleted from the proposed project and is therefore not described or analyzed in this HRIER.

1.3.14. Project Location #14 – Santa Rosa Island Maintenance Office**Existing Elements**

The Santa Rosa Island Maintenance Office location includes a maintenance office and garage for the island's fire suppression equipment. There also is a stucco shed located near the maintenance office that is used for propane storage.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit. The services provided at this site would include a telephone line, government internet access, and a remote monitoring security camera. Currently, remote security monitoring of the maintenance building and vicinity is not possible because the site is located in a valley surrounded by high hills. A GSM payphone would not be installed at Location 14.

A ground-mounted all-in-one unit could be located anywhere near the maintenance office. The exact location of an all-in-one unit would be subject to the review and approval by the NPS. No telecommunication equipment would be attached to the maintenance office or any other existing structures at the site.

The new camera would monitor the grounds and water towers, and would provide live viewing of the weather near this location. The camera would be mounted near the ground-mounted cabinet, and would face a direction that allows for the best view of the area for determining weather conditions. The camera would be connected to a web interface that would allow the camera to pan and tilt to provide desired views.

1.3.15. Project Location #15 – Santa Rosa Island Johnson’s Lee

Existing Elements

The Johnson’s Lee building, a vehicle and equipment storage structure, is located at this site.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit and a GSM payphone. A ground-mounted all-in-one unit would be located at the rear (north side) of the Johnson’s Lee storage building. Suitable sites exist that contain an area of cleared, packed, and level earth, requiring no ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or earthwork.

A GSM payphone would be wall-mounted on the right-facing (east) side of the building. Otherwise, no telecommunication equipment would be attached to the Johnson’s Lee storage building or any other existing structures at the site.

1.3.16. Project Location #16 – Santa Rosa Island Housing

Existing Elements

This location is occupied by permanent island staff, as well as visiting project crews and researchers. There are four housing buildings, two garage buildings, and several small structures and sheds at this location.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit and a GSM payphone. The proposed project would supply three government telephone lines (for rangers, maintenance, and resource management staff) and a government internet connection. The project also would include up to two personal telephone lines and a non-government internet connection for researchers and non-NPS staff.

A ground-mounted all-in-one unit would be located behind the garage. Alternative suitable sites exist that contain an area of cleared, packed, and level earth, requiring no ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or earthwork. A GSM payphone would be wall-mounted on the left-facing (west) side of the building. Otherwise, no telecommunication equipment would be attached to the garage or any other existing structures at the site.

1.3.17. Project Location #17 – Santa Rosa Island Power Station

Existing Elements

Santa Rosa Island Power Station consists of two adjacent buildings that contain the energy generation facilities for the ranch area on Santa Rosa Island. Solar panels are currently installed on the roofs of both buildings for energy generation. There is an additional bank of solar panels mounted in frames on the ground on the south side of the two buildings.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of standard telecommunication facilities and a GSM payphone. These new facilities would provide service and coverage to Location 11.

A VSAT antenna would be ground-mounted on the south side of the main building in front of the existing solar panels. The concrete foundation for the VSAT antenna would require excavation of a hole approximately 14 inches wide and 36 inches deep. The proposed site for the VSAT antenna is on cleared ground; therefore, no vegetation would be disturbed for the installation of this antenna. An omni-directional antenna would be placed at the top of a new 8-foot-tall, wall-mounted pole that would be placed at the right corner of the main building.

Location 17 would involve the removal of the 20 existing NPS 55-watt solar panels, and the installation of 20 new, 240-watt solar panels within the existing frame structure. Ten of the new solar panels would be dedicated to the existing NPS system, increasing the total energy NPS produces at this location by 1,300 watts to a total of 2,400 watts. The remaining ten new solar panels would provide power to the new CIRC system. Though all 20 solar panels would share the same framework, the NPS and CIRC electrical systems would remain unconnected and would not co-mingle. A total of 16 batteries for the new solar panels would be stored in a new, ground-mounted enclosure that would be located behind the existing solar panel array behind the maintenance shop. The proposed site for the cabinet is on cleared and level ground; therefore, no vegetation would be disturbed for the installation of this cabinet, and no earthwork would be required. The new pico cell telecommunication box would be located in the same cabinet as the solar panel batteries. Cable to connect the proposed telecommunication facilities would be placed in either above ground conduit or underground conduit. Hand trenching would be used for installation of any underground conduit, and the underground conduit would be placed parallel to existing NPS underground conduit, resulting in disturbance of previously disturbed ground. A GSM payphone would be wall-mounted on the east side of the building near the front door.

1.3.18. Location 18 – Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence

Existing Elements

Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence consists of a single-story private residence. A wooden rail fence in front of the residence encloses a small yard that is landscaped with a grass lawn. A dish antenna for television reception is located in front (on the east side) of the building; however, this dish antenna is no longer in service. The residence is located 600 feet west of the shore on relatively flat terrain, with a row of screening trees to the immediate west. No ranching or other agricultural activities take place at this location.

Proposed Elements

The proposed project would involve installation of a GSM payphone, which would be wall-mounted or placed as a standalone unit on the east side of the residence. No other telecommunication facilities would be installed at Location 18.

2. RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODS

The study area for this project was determined by the location of the 15 individual installation sites, as identified in **Table 1** and **Figures 1 through 8 (Appendix A)**. Typically in historic resource surveys, Areas of Potential Effects (APE) are drawn following discrete or acknowledged boundary lines, such as those that define legal parcels. The intent of an APE is to delimit the area in which impacts from a given project – whether direct or indirect – are expected to occur. For this particular project, which is to be undertaken on undivided lands wholly under NPS jurisdiction, Focused APEs were developed. These Focused APEs were intended to include the project installation sites identified above, as well as nearby buildings and structures that have the potential to be indirectly affected by the project as a result of impacts to their setting (**Appendix A, Figures 9 through 22**).

Once the study area was established, JRP reviewed previous cultural resources studies on file at the Cultural Resources Division of Channel Islands National Park in Ventura to gain an understanding of the history of the islands and to ascertain whether the study area encompassed any architectural properties that had been previously determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register. Over the years, NPS and its consultants have produced thorough and comprehensive historic context studies and inventory and evaluation reports for the islands that comprise the Channel Islands National Park.

Of great value as an overview of Channel Islands history was D.S. Livingston's *Ranches In the Sea: A History of the Islands Within Channel Islands National Park – San Miguel Island – Santa Rosa Island – Santa Cruz Island – Anacapa Island – Santa Barbara Island* (2006). Livingston surveyed the history of each of the five Channel Islands, and his report furnishes invaluable information on land use, property transfers, and legal ownership and administrative control of the islands that today comprise the National Park. The Livingston report was especially helpful in writing the historical overviews of San Miguel and Santa Barbara islands and in the evaluation of the three properties located on these islands (not previously inventoried and evaluated): the San Miguel Island Ranger Station, the San Miguel Island National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Mammal Research Station, and the Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station.

Previous cultural resource reports also include a series of Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLIs) produced by NPS. Two of these studies provided detailed information on the history, condition, and eligibility status of historic properties on NPS-owned portions of Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa Islands:

- *Santa Cruz Island Ranching District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2004.*
- *Santa Rosa Island Ranching District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2002.*

Two other CLIs examined specific aspects of the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District:

- *Caire-Gherini Ranch Historic District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2003.*
- *Rancho del Norte, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2002.*

Additionally, JRP reviewed the results of records searches conducted at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and California State University, Fullerton, respectively. The records search included review of inventories of the State Historic Property Data Files, National Register of Historic Places, National Register of Determined Eligible Properties, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

As a result of these literature searches, the following historic architectural properties within the study area were identified as previously determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register:

- Santa Cruz Island Ranching District
- Santa Rosa Island Ranching District

Additionally, there are several National Register-eligible archaeological districts on Santa Barbara Island, San Miguel Island, and Santa Cruz Island. Pacific Legacy, Inc., addressed archaeological resources within the project area; that discussion and analysis is presented separately in the IS/EA that Panorama Environmental prepared for this project, to which this HRIER is attached.

JRP conducted field surveys of 13 of the 15 Focused APEs between May 11 and May 13, 2009. The two exceptions were Focused APE #15, the Santa Rosa Island Vehicle Maintenance Shop (Johnson's Lee), and Focused APE #18, the Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence, which were added to the project after the field survey had been completed. The NPS subsequently provided JRP with contemporary photographs of the two buildings and confirmed that the properties had been previously determined ineligible for the National Register as potential contributors to the Santa Rosa Island Ranch District. Each of the other 13 Focused APEs was visually inspected, and the specific elements that had the potential to be impacted by the proposed project were photographed and recorded on a California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form (**Appendix B**).

3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

This historical overview incorporates by reference information originally presented in the various NPS CLIs of the islands prepared between 2002 and 2005, as well as in the Livingston 2006 study.³ The following sections present a brief history of each of the five islands of Channel Islands National Park, focusing on the themes of settlement and land use in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The discussion begins with the westernmost island, San Miguel, and proceeds east through Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Santa Barbara islands. The history of Anacapa Island, located east of Santa Cruz Island, is not discussed because there are no project sites proposed for the island.⁴

3.1. San Miguel Island

Located 26 miles off Point Conception in Santa Barbara County, San Miguel Island is the westernmost of the park's islands and the third largest at 9,365 acres.⁵ Unlike neighboring Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz islands, San Miguel is relatively flat and exposed to the harsh conditions of the open ocean. The island's nearly 28-mile coastline is surrounded by rocks and a thick fog frequently envelopes San Miguel – both of which make the island treacherous to navigate.

Despite San Miguel's relatively remote location and harsh conditions, the island has a long and rich history. Much of that history is tied to sheep grazing, introduced by the non-native inhabitants of the island who arrived following San Miguel's acquisition from Mexico with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. The first of these known settlers was former trapper George Nidever in 1850. Nidever, an émigré to the Santa Barbara area, established a ranch on San Miguel with his sons; as San Miguel was owned by the federal government, Nidever did not own the island. For 17 years, he raised sheep along with cattle and pigs until the devastating southern California drought of 1863-64 decimated his stock. In 1870, Nidever sold his interest in the island ranch to the Mills Brothers.

For another 17 years, the Mills Brothers and their Pacific Wool Growing Company raised sheep on the island before they sold to former Civil War soldier William G. Waters in 1887. Waters resided on San Miguel for almost 30 years, operating his sheep ranch and cultivating a variety of crops. He constructed a large central house, barn, and several utility buildings. Waters also engaged various partners to help finance his ranch and employed lessees and caretakers to help him manage the property. In 1911, Waters becoming a tenant of the federal government after litigation revealed that he did not in fact own the island. In 1917, Waters renewed his lease and then sublet the property to Robert L. Brooks and J.R. Moore.

³ D.S. (Dewey) Livingston, *Ranches In the Sea: A History of the Islands Within Channel Islands National Park – San Miguel Island – Santa Rosa Island – Santa Cruz Island – Anacapa Island – Santa Barbara Island*, Historic Resource Study, Department of the Interior, Channel Islands National Park, California, May 2006; Santa Cruz Island Ranching District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2004; Caire-Gherini Ranch Historic District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2003; Rancho del Norte, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2002; and Santa Rosa Island Ranching District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2002.

⁴ For a comprehensive history of Anacapa, please refer to: National Park Service, Anacapa Island Light Station, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2005.

⁵ This total includes Prince Island, a rock that stands off the northeast coast of the island at the entrance to Cuyler Harbor.

Around 1922, Brooks bought out Moore and became the sole lessee. Over the next few years, Brooks, a Yale graduate and former World War I soldier, made considerable improvements to the island and increased the size of the ranch to support more than 4,000 sheep. By the end of the 1920s the ranch was no longer profitable, but Brooks maintained his investment in the property. In 1929, he brought in friend and fellow former soldier Herbert Lester as the island's caretaker. Lester and his family lived on the island, caring for Brooks's ranch and gaining national attention for their isolated but seemingly happy life on San Miguel, until Lester committed suicide in 1942.

Brooks continued to lease the land on San Miguel until 1948, when the Navy – which had assumed jurisdiction over San Miguel Island in 1934 – revoked Brooks' lease and ordered him to remove his sheep and all property from the island. The end of the lease marked the end of San Miguel's ranching era and advent of Navy control over the island. Throughout the Cold War, and particularly during the 1950s and 1960s, the Navy and other branches of the military used San Miguel Island a missile target and bombing range. Almost all buildings and structures dating back to the ranching period were dismantled or destroyed over this period.

In 1963, the Navy and NPS entered into an agreement under which NPS assumed management responsibility over San Miguel's natural and cultural resources, though the Navy had continued to own the island. Following the creation of Channel Island National Park 1980, the NPS was allowed to manage visitation to the island. In 1996, NPS built a ranger station at San Miguel due south of Cuyler Harbor in the vicinity of the Brooks-era ranch site (Focused APE #3). In 2004, the National Marine Fisheries Service built a Marine Mammal Research Station on the west end of the island above Point Bennett and Adams Cove (Focused APE #4). This building replaced an earlier modular one erected in 1969, and is used jointly by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the NPS as a base for marine and terrestrial biological surveys on the island.

3.2. Santa Rosa Island

Santa Rosa Island is located 30 miles southwest of Goleta in Santa Barbara County and is the second largest of the park islands at more 53,000 acres. Although mountainous in parts, Santa Rosa largely consists of gentle, rolling hills and plateaus and terraces, and is blessed with an abundance of watercourses and springs.

As early as the 1840s, the natural attributes of Santa Rosa Island were recognized as ideal for sheep and cattle ranching. In 1843, the Mexican government granted the island to members of the prominent Carrillo family, and under the stewardship of two Santa Barbara-based Americans who married into that family, Alpheus B. Thompson and John C. Jones, the ranching era began. Thompson and Jones sought to make the island a vital part of the lucrative hide-and-tallow trade that flourished along the mainland (Santa Barbara) coast. They constructed a house and corral near East Point at a site now known as Rancho Viejo (Old Ranch), and another corral at either Bechers (Beechers) Bay or Arlington Canyon, and introduced the first livestock in 1844. Cattle, sheep, and horses thrived on the island, and the Thompson-Jones ranching enterprise began to reshape the landscape. The partners cut roads and paths across the island, established fence lines, and constructed new buildings and structures such as another house and corral at Bechers Bay.

The Thompson-Jones partnership soured by the late 1850s and between 1859 and 1870 A.P. and H.H. More acquired full ownership of Santa Rosa Island. The More Brothers continued to ranch on the island, but likely spurred by the drought of 1863-64 that devastated the Southern California cattle industry, they shifted focus to sheep ranching and diversified land use to include cultivating grain for export. Abandoning the original Thompson ranch near East Point, they constructed a more elaborate ranch complex at the site of Thompson's second house and corral at Bechers Bay in 1873. During the More years this complex, the site of what is now known as Main Ranch, eventually grew to include a two-story house, barns, a pier, redwood fences, barley fields, several different pasturages, and an iron pipeline for water. In 1881, A.P. More became sole owner of the ranch.

More's death in 1893 plunged his estate into litigation and ultimately led to the sale of the ranch in 1901 to Vail & Vickers, a Los Angeles-based ranching concern. Walter L. Vail and John V. Vickers had met in Arizona, where both had developed large cattle ranches. Traveling to Los Angeles in the 1890s, they joined together to acquire Santa Rosa Island. Vickers was a silent partner; Vail and his family managed the property for most of the twentieth century, restoring cattle ranching to prominence on the island.

Under Vail & Vickers, the More ranch complex at Bechers Bay became the island's main ranch complex (Focused APE #11), the nucleus of their cattle operation which extended throughout the island and eventually encompassed many improvements. The Vail & Vickers ranch was organized principally as "stocker" ranch, with young steers purchased on the mainland being grown and fattened on the island before being transported back for sale. Between 3,000 and 7,000 cattle grazed on the island at any one time; in drought years, the herd would be sent to the mainland. The Vail family kept the pasture divisions that More had created and rotated cattle through these divisions, closely regulating their feed and water so as to avoid overgrazing. They also removed the remaining sheep, purchased a new shipping boat, repaired buildings and fences, and built new fences. The More-era ranch buildings were kept, and portions were remodeled in the 1960s and 1970s. In the 1930s, generators were placed in the blacksmith shop of the barn to furnish electricity. Corrals near the barns were reconfigured to meet the growing needs of the cattle operation, and Vail & Vickers built a new scale house and a branding shed. Line camps were built at three locations on the island to house cowboys during roundups, and the 1870s horse barn was renovated to accommodate more horses. The grain fields originally planted by More were maintained to supply feed to the horses. In the 1920s and 1930s, Vail & Vickers built the so-called "Smith Highway" – named in honor of longtime ranch superintendent C.W. Smith – blasting a path through steep canyons on the north side of the island to create a cattle trail. In addition to roads, Santa Rosa gained its own landing strip in the 1930s, in a field just south of the ranch complex.

Additional development on the island came from various lessees. Vail & Vickers owned the island, but they leased portions to oil companies, the U.S. military, and hunters. In the 1930s, both Standard Oil and Signal Oil – drawn to the island by the discovery of oil off the Santa Barbara coast in the 1920s – drilled exploratory wells on the island and constructed some of the island's major roads. With the outbreak of World War II, the Army leased what is today Navy Hill and installed an early warning radar system. They also built two small complexes to house soldiers, one at the head of Water Canyon and the other at Bechers Bay near the ranch residence. At the end of the war, these buildings were given over to the ranch. During the Cold War, the Air

Force and the Navy built separate tracking and radar facilities at Vail Peak and Navy Hill, respectively. The Air Force also leased 336 acres on the south side of the island, at Johnson's Lee, to accommodate its 669th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron. This facility, known as Santa Rosa Island Air Force Station, was abandoned in 1963 and non-essential buildings and materials were turned over to the ranch for use. The only extant building at this site is the former vehicle maintenance shed, also known as the Johnson's Lee (Focused APE #15). In the 1970s, Vail & Vickers leased hunting rights to previously-introduced non-native elk and deer and native wild pigs to a private hunting firm based on the mainland.

Santa Rosa Island was included in the boundaries of Channel Island National Park, established in 1980. NPS initially established its administrative facilities in the old vehicle maintenance shed at the vacated Air Force station at Johnson's Lee. The agency also refurbished the pier and water systems at Bechers Bay, constructed a new generator building and fuel shed south of the main ranch complex between 1989 and 1990 (Focused APE #17), and established a public campground at the foot of Water Canyon between 1990 and 1991 (Focused APE #12). NPS later moved its island headquarters to the Main Ranch, and in the 1990s built a shop area and maintenance facility in Windmill Canyon (Focused APE #14). In 1999, the Park Service began construction of a new staff housing complex (Focused APE #16) southwest of the maintenance facility.

Throughout the NPS era and until 2011, Vail & Vickers maintained a presence on the island. After selling the island to the Park Service in 1986, the family operation obtained a twenty-five-year reservation of use and occupancy of more than seven acres at Bechers Bay, and a special use permit for continued cattle ranching and commercial hunting. In 1988, Russ Vail built a home in the Vail family's reserved area on the east side of the eucalyptus windbreak (Focused APE #18). In the early 1990s, the National Parks Conservation Association brought a lawsuit against NPS over concern for the environmental impact of the ongoing Vail & Vickers ranching operation. The federal government and the ranching partnership signed a settlement agreement that resulted in the removal of all remaining cattle by 1998. The hunting concession was permitted to continue until the end of 2011, at which time full use of the former Vail & Vickers ranch and all of its properties reverted to NPS control.

3.3. Santa Cruz Island

Santa Cruz Island is the largest of the Channel Islands at more than 64,000 acres. Nestled between Santa Rosa (to the west) and Anacapa (to the east), Santa Cruz is located 19 miles from the mainland and is part of Santa Barbara County. The island is the most geographically diverse of all the Channel Islands. Its topography consists of rocky mountainous areas, grasslands, coastal scrubland, forests, and even small deserts. These features, coupled with a Mediterranean climate and numerous watercourses, made possible the development of many unique species of flora and fauna – and made the island an ideal setting for agriculture and stock raising.

Of all the islands of the National Park, Santa Cruz has the most complicated history. Agricultural development began in the 1850s with a ranch established by Dr. James Shaw. Shaw was the Santa Barbara-based agent of Andres Castillero, to whom the Mexican government had granted Santa Cruz Island in 1838. Introducing Merino sheep, Shaw's ranching efforts focused on what is known today as Scorpion Valley centered around Scorpion Harbor on the island's northeast coast. In 1857, Castillero sold Santa Cruz to William E. Barron, who in turn sold the

island to a French-American land development company, the Santa Cruz Island Company, twelve years later. In 1880, French immigrant Justinian Caire became the sole company stockholder.

Pursuing a scheme of diversified agriculture and stock raising on Santa Cruz, Caire developed an elaborate system of ranches between 1880 and 1897. This system was comprised of a Main Ranch, located in the island's central valley (Cañada del Medio), and nine support ranches, or "out-ranches," known as Portezuela Ranch, Campo Punta West, Rancho Nuevo, Ranch Sur, China Ranch, Christy Ranch, Scorpion Ranch (originally known as Ranch del Este), Smugglers Ranch, and Rancho la Playa (Prisoners Harbor). On these ranches, Caire raised cattle, sheep and pigs, and cultivated a variety of crops including potatoes, corn, hay, beans, alfalfa, and even wine grapes. Although some buildings and structures were already in place on the island, Caire constructed new facilities and designed his ranch complexes in a style and manner reminiscent of the French Alps of his homeland. He employed French and Italian craftsmen to construct buildings, and he planted allées of both ornamental and fruit and nut trees to surround those structures.

At Scorpion Ranch, for instance, Caire commissioned a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, bake oven, tool shed, bakery, provision room, general store, slaughterhouse, butcher shop, wood shed, outhouse, tallow oven, vegetable garden, gardener's shed, and well. In addition, pens were built for sheep, dogs, pigs, and chickens; and orchards were planted along with potatoes, corn, and beans. The hillside northwest of the extant Scorpion Ranch House (Focused APE #6) was specifically set aside as pasturage for Merino rams.

Likewise, Caire had several buildings constructed at Smugglers Ranch (Focused APEs #9 and #10), located in the next canyon south of Scorpion Ranch. Developments included a house, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, bakery, and eventually a two-story masonry residence (known today as the Smugglers Ranch House), provisions building and outside oven, stable, corrals, cool shed, and outhouse. Caire also laid down a complex water system and planted fields of hay, orchards, and vineyards.

For his Rancho la Playa at Prisoners Harbor (Focused APE #7), Caire's artisans expanded an existing six-room adobe to ten rooms with the addition of a second floor. They also added wrought iron work to the structure, and later a separate kitchen. A shed, windmill, and well were also built along with slaughterhouse, a narrow-gauge railroad running from the end of the Prisoners Harbor pier to the house, and several storage buildings at the harbor (including the extant masonry warehouses).

Caire's death in 1897 marked the beginning of the end of sole proprietorship of Santa Cruz Island. Disputes within his family gave rise to litigation in the 1910s and 1920s over ownership of the island. In 1925, court-appointed referees partitioned Santa Cruz into seven parcels based on "quality and quantity." In 1937, to pay their legal bills, the Caires sold the western portion of the island to Edwin Stanton. The eastern end of the island, including Scorpion Ranch and Smugglers Ranch, passed into the hands of the Gherini family in the early 1930s.

Stanton, a Los Angeles-based businessman, initially attempted to continue Caire's diversified model, but by 1939 he converted his holdings to cattle ranching. In 1950, he switched from a "feeder" operation (importing weaned calves for fattening and eventual export) to a traditional

“cow-calf” operation (raising calves from birth). Stanton subsequently further divided his portion of the island into smaller pastures, ranging from 100 to 1,450 acres, and moved his bulls to pens at Prisoners Harbor, near the shipping point for the Stanton cattle (Focused APE #7). In 1952, Stanton built a new ranch house, designed by H. Roy Kelly, a Los Angeles architect, on a grassy plain above Prisoners Harbor. The house was part of a new ranch, Rancho del Norte, which acted as a satellite headquarters of cattle operations on the isthmus.

In 1963, Stanton died and his heirs – his widow Evelyn Carey Stanton, son Carey Stanton, and grandson Edwin L. Stanton III – decided to reincorporate the Santa Cruz Island Company to manage their investment in the island. In 1973, Evelyn Stanton died, and her one-third interest passed to Carey Stanton. By the late 1970s, Carey Stanton and Edwin Stanton III were in disagreement over the future of their holdings. In 1978, concerned about the preservation of Santa Cruz and unwilling to let his share pass into public ownership, Carey Stanton contacted the Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy is a non-profit organization devoted to preservation of unique or threatened lands, and Stanton sought to have it ultimately acquire the Stanton property. The two worked out an arrangement by which the Conservancy bought out Edwin Stanton III and purchased one-half of Carey Stanton’s two-thirds interest – effectively transferring 12,000 acres in fee. Carey Stanton was permitted to continue to reside on the island for the next 30 years and manage the cattle operations of the Santa Cruz Island Company. Stanton died in 1987, at which time the Nature Conservancy assumed the remaining assets of the Santa Cruz Island Company, closed down the island’s ranching operations, and removed the remaining livestock.

Like the Stantons, the Gherinis, who owned and managed the eastern side of Santa Cruz, eschewed Caire’s diversified approach, and instead focused on sheep ranching. The cattle on the ranch were removed, and in the 1930s and 1940s Rambouillet sheep – renowned for their hardiness and the quality of their meat and wool – were introduced. The family extended the fencing structures, fencing lines, and pastures established during the Caire era, creating an elaborate system across their holdings to manage their livestock and encourage seasonal grazing to help preserve range lands.

In 1979, amidst declining financial returns, the Gherinis leased their ranch lands to William C. (Pete) Peterson. Peterson rehabilitated many buildings and structures that were in poor condition, repaired fallen and dilapidated fences, and converted more cultivated land into pasturage. Peterson also sought to improve the ranch’s stock of sheep, removing the Merino/Rambouillet sheep mix that had evolved on the island and introducing pure Rambouillet stock. These improvements notwithstanding, in April 1984 the Gherini family elected to not renew Peterson’s lease, thus ending a 130-year-old tradition of sheep ranching on eastern Santa Cruz Island.

After evicting Peterson, the Gherinis contracted with Jaret Owens to operate the Island Adventures Club, a private club that combined hunting, kayaking, camping, and bed and breakfast options. Under Owens’s administration, buildings at both Scorpion Ranch and Smugglers Ranch were refurbished. Island Adventures Club continued to operate on the island until 1997 when NPS obtained full control over the Gherini lands of eastern Santa Cruz Island.

The NPS began acquiring portions of Santa Cruz for inclusion into the Channel Islands National Park in the early 1990s, at which time the Gherini family interest was split four ways among Pier Gherini, Ilda McGinness, Marie Ringrose, and Francis Gherini. By 1991, NPS had purchased all

but Francis Gherini's rights to Santa Cruz Island. Eight years of threats of condemnation, lawsuits, and a failed congressional bill followed before Francis Gherini sold to the federal government. In 1997, major storms swept through Scorpion and Smugglers ranches, doing considerable damage that NPS later repaired. In 2000, the Nature Conservancy transferred the 8,000 acres of the island's isthmus, including Rancho del Norte, Prisoners Harbor, and China Harbor, to NPS. Today, the Park Service owns the eastern twenty-four percent of Santa Cruz Island, while the Nature Conservancy owns the western seventy-six percent.

3.4. Santa Barbara Island

Santa Barbara Island is the smallest and most remote of the islands of the Channel Islands National Park. It encompasses less than 639 acres (approximately one square mile) and is located 38 miles from the mainland. Although geographically closer to Los Angeles, the island is a part of Santa Barbara County. Like San Miguel and Anacapa, the island is frequently engulfed in heavy fog, and is characterized by steep cliffs culminating in rolling grasslands. Santa Barbara Island lacks a natural water supply, and relies upon an average annual rainfall of only 12 inches.

Because of its isolation and dearth of water, Santa Barbara was largely uninhabited until the twentieth century. There is no evidence of native settlements, but the island did have squatters in the nineteenth century after the federal government acquired the island from Mexico under terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848. In 1905, an Executive Order reserved Santa Barbara Island for lighthouse purposes. Four years later, the federal government entered into the first of several five-year leases that lasted until 1932. Although the majority of these leases were with sheep ranchers, lessees raised a host of animals, including rabbits, and extensively cultivated barley on the island. Non-native flora and fauna were extremely disruptive, undermining native plant and animal species and prompting soil erosion and scarring. Under the terms of the leases, no permanent structures were permitted; however, several buildings – many of them likely erected by the Hyder family in the 1910s and 1920s – remained on Santa Barbara Island until the late 1940s. In 1928 and 1934, the Bureau of Lighthouse erected light towers on the island to assist in navigation. The island also saw military use over the years. It was used as a coastal lookout station during the Second World War, and was the site of a radar and missile tracking station in the into the 1960s. Remnants of these military uses remained in place into the early 1980s.

Santa Barbara Island had been designated part of the Channel Islands National Monument in 1938, and when NPS reasserted its administrative control in the late 1940s, the agency confronted a formidable list of challenges to rehabilitating the island. Beginning in the mid 1950s, NPS embarked on a more than two-decade effort to eradicate the rapidly-growing and destructive rabbit population. The Park Service also had to combat poaching of sea lions and widespread vandalism. In 1980, the island became part of the newly created Channel Islands National Park, and NPS began making incremental improvements to the infrastructure there. It removed all the remaining military structures and built a new dock with a hoist and boathouse. In 1991, the Park Service constructed the present ranger's station and visitors' center (Focused APE #1).

4. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES

The Channel Islands Telecommunications Project includes 15 Focused APEs spread throughout the four of the five islands that comprise Channel Island National Park: Santa Barbara, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz (**Figure 1**). [No project work is proposed for Anacapa Island; the resources on this island are therefore not discussed herein.] These Focused APEs were developed with the intent of including the specific building, structure, or infrastructural element where project equipment would be installed, as well as nearby buildings and structures that have the potential to be indirectly affected by the project as a result of impacts to their setting. The following discussion addresses the built environment features within each of these Focused APEs. Additional descriptive information may be found on the corresponding DPR 523 attached to this HRIER as **Appendix B**.

4.1. Santa Barbara Island

4.1.1. Focused APE #1: Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station

Focused APE #1 is confined to the Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station, located due south and uphill from the Santa Barbara Island landing (**Figures 2 and 9**). The Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station has not been previously inventoried or evaluated for National Register or California Register eligibility

Developed between 1990 and 1991, the ranger station is a small complex located on northeastern Santa Barbara Island that includes the main station building (which also includes a visitors' center), a maintenance shop, a greenhouse, and three small wooden outhouses. The ranger station building is of Mediterranean Revival design. It has a side gable roof with broad eaves and Spanish red-clay tiles. The building's walls are stuccoed and set with vinyl sliding windows throughout. Entrances are on the west and east side; the east-side entrance opens to a small concrete patio area overlooking the ocean. A satellite dish is mounted on the hillside immediately west of the ranger station (**Photograph 1**).

The maintenance shop, located uphill and west of the ranger station building, is roughly L-shaped in plan and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a gable roof with Spanish-style red clay tiles, boxed eaves, and a moderate overhang. The roof consists of two inline, stepped-down roof forms. The walls are concrete covered with stucco, and there are vinyl sliding windows throughout the building. The long side of the ell is oriented along a roughly east-west axis, at the end of which is a flush wood frame personnel door; a similar door is located inside the ell. Running along the south side of the building are several racks of solar panels.

To the south of the ranger station is a steel-pipe greenhouse covered in black mesh fabric. The structure is rectangular in plan with a front gable roof. Just south of the maintenance shed is a row of three small wooden outhouses.



Photograph 1. Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station, showing main building at left and maintenance shop at right, view facing south.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.2. San Miguel Island

4.2.1. Focused APE #3: San Miguel Island Ranger Station

Focused APE #3 is confined to the San Miguel Island Ranger Station, located due south of Cuyler Harbor in the vicinity of the old Lester ranch site (**Figures 3 and 10**). The San Miguel Island Ranger Station has not been previously inventoried or evaluated for National Register or California Register eligibility.

Built in 1996 and occupied the following year, the building is an example of restrained, minimalist Shed design. It is roughly L-shaped in plan, rests on a board-formed concrete perimeter foundation, and has a compound roof form. The roofs lack eaves and are sheathed with composition shingles. The long wing of the “ell” is oriented along a roughly east-west axis and has a shed roof; the east end of this wing is progressively stepped back giving the roof a “sawtooth” appearance. A hipped awning roof supported by wood posts shelters a concrete porch that runs along the main façade, which is located on the north side of the long wing. Doors on this façade are a combination of flush and glazed wood single personnel doors. The short wing of the “ell” extends north from the west end of the building and has a hipped roof. A square-plan, flat-roof tower located at the junction of the two wings rises slightly above the level of the roof. The building’s walls are clad with vertical groove wood panel siding, and windows throughout consist of one-over-one aluminum sliding sash, several of which (on the main façade) are topped by transom lights (**Photograph 2**). Surrounding the main ranger station building are three, small appurtenant wood frame structures: a shed roof outhouse on the southeast end of the building; a fox building with a gable roof, plywood siding, and vinyl sash windows, located on the south

side of the building; and a tractor shed with a gable roof and double doors, located to the southwest (**Photograph 3**).



Photograph 2. San Miguel Island Ranger Station, facing southwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 3. Rear view of San Miguel Island Ranger Station showing tractor shed at left and fox building at right, facing north.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.2.2. Focused APE #4: San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Station

Focused APE #4 is confined to the San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Station, located on the western end of San Miguel Island above Point Bennett and Adams Cove (**Figures 4 and 11**). The research station has not been previously inventoried or evaluated for National Register or California Register eligibility.

The research station, built in 2004, is a remote complex consisting of the main research and bunkhouse building, a tool shed, and two other small plywood outbuildings. The main building, which replaced an earlier modular structure originally installed on the site in 1969, is U-shaped in plan and rests on a concrete pier foundation (**Photograph 4**). The inside of the “U” faces south and has an elevated wood frame porch accessed by four wood steps. Four multiple-light glazed doors open to the porch. Other fenestration consists of vinyl sliding windows, located on all sides except the rear (north side). The building has a shallow gable roof with narrow boxed eaves and rolled tarpaper sheathing, and the walls are clad with plywood board-and-batten siding. The tool shed, located just north of the research station, is a prefabricated structure with double doors a shed roof (**Photograph 5**).



Photograph 4. San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Station, facing northwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 5. Rear of research station building and tool shed (right), facing southwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.3. Santa Cruz Island

The eastern end and isthmus of Santa Cruz Island – a total of 14,000 acres – comprise the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District, which has been previously inventoried and evaluated and determined eligible for listing in the National Register.⁶ Contributing elements, as identified in the 2004 Santa Cruz Island CLI, include natural systems and features, views and vistas, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, circulation, small scale features and constructed water features, and the cluster arrangement of its buildings and structures.

Like Santa Rosa Island, the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District includes several “clusters” that contribute to the National Register-eligible district: Prisoners Harbor; Rancho del Norte; Scorpion Ranch; and Smugglers Ranch. Each of these clusters contains contributing and non-contributing elements.

There are five Focused APEs within the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District⁷:

- Focused APE #5, located within the non-contributing Scorpion Housing Area
- Focused APE #6, within the historic Scorpion Ranch cluster
- Focused APE #7, within the historic Prisoners Harbor cluster
- Focused APE #9, within the historic Smugglers Ranch cluster
- Focused APE #10, on Smugglers Cove, east of the Smugglers Ranch cluster

⁶ Santa Cruz Island Ranching District CLI 2004, Part 4, 1-3.

⁷ There was originally a sixth Focused APE on Santa Cruz Island – Focused APE #8, within the historic Del Norte Ranch cluster – but this Project Location has been deleted and is not discussed or analyzed in this HRIER.

Descriptions of the specific facilities at each of the Focused APEs follow. The reader is referred to the DPR 523 form for the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District for further information (**Appendix B**).

4.3.1. Focused APE #5: Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Housing Area

Focused APE #5 is within the NPS-developed, non-contributing Scorpion Housing Area cluster, located on a terrace west of and above Scorpion Ranch (**Figures 5 and 12**).

Scorpion Housing consists of nine NPS buildings and structures erected between 1999 and 2001: two staff residences, four bunkhouses, a bathroom facility, a kitchen, and a storage structure. The NPS buildings and structures are organized in a “U” shape with the open end of the “U” (facing east) leading to a gravel access road. Except for the storage structure, all of the buildings and structures are roughly rectangular in plan; rest on three-foot high concrete pillars; have side gable roof forms; and have wood frame personnel doors and sliding aluminum throughout. Three parallel Conex boxes covered by a flat aluminum roof comprise the storage area. The staff residences are approximately 640 square feet in size, and each has a bathroom and kitchen. The bunkhouses were constructed in style similar to the residences. Each has two rooms that open to a shared wooden porch. The bathroom facility has four rooms – three rooms with a toilet, sink, and shower, and one room for storage. It has two porches, one to the north and one to the south. The kitchen is approximately the same size as the staff residences. It has a small stoop, and is divided into four rooms – a cooking area, storage area, living room / office, and foyer. A rack of solar panels are mounted on the roofs of three of the bunkhouses (**Photograph 6**).



Photograph 6. Scorpion Housing Area from the air, facing south.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.3.2. Focused APE #6: Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Ranch

Focused APE #6 is within the contributing Scorpion Ranch Cluster, located in Scorpion Canyon on the Santa Cruz Island eastern isthmus (**Figures 5 and 13**).

A Historic Structures Report (2002) provides a comprehensive study of the Scorpion Ranch House (Adobe), the principal contributing building in the cluster (**Photograph 7**).⁸ Briefly, the ranch house, built in 1886, is two-story adobe and unreinforced rubble-wall masonry building. The building has a rectangular plan that measures 51 feet by 18 feet four inches. It has a shed roof and walls that are 20 inches thick and composed of local stone, adobe bricks, mortar covered with stucco, and limestone quoins. Windows – a combination of original and replacement – are wood frame throughout. The building rests on a stone and mortar foundation.

The other major Scorpion Ranch Cluster contributing element is the Bunkhouse, built between 1914 and 1917 and located immediately south of the adobe ranch house. It is a one-and-a-half story wood frame residence with board-and-batten siding. Smaller-scale contributing elements to the east of the ranch house include a dairy cave, potato cave, shed, and outhouse. A contributing chicken coop is located a short distance the west. Non-contributing elements are modern NPS-built facilities. These include a wood frame kitchen building, solar panel array, small cabinet, and a corral structure to the west of the ranch house, and a restroom building and kiosk to the east (**Photographs 8 and 9**).⁹



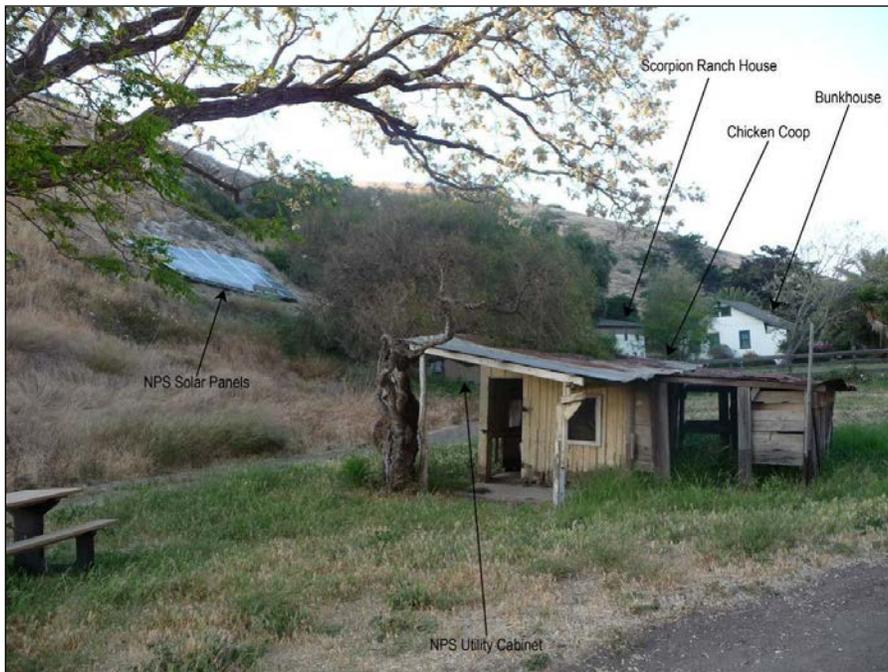
Photograph 7. Scorpion Ranch House, view facing southwest;
non-contributing kitchen building is visible at left.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

⁸ Architectural Resources Group, “Historic Structures Reports – Scorpion Ranch House, Smugglers Ranch House, East Santa Cruz Island, Channel Islands National Park,” July 2002. See also Caire-Gherini Ranch Historic District CLI 2003, Part 3b, 1.

⁹ Caire-Gherini Ranch Historic District CLI 2003, Part 3b, 1-16.



Photograph 8. East end Scorpion Ranch Cluster, facing southwest. The Bunkhouse, Scorpion Ranch House, Shed, and Potato Cave are contributors to the district; the NPS restrooms and kiosk (foreground) are non-contributors.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

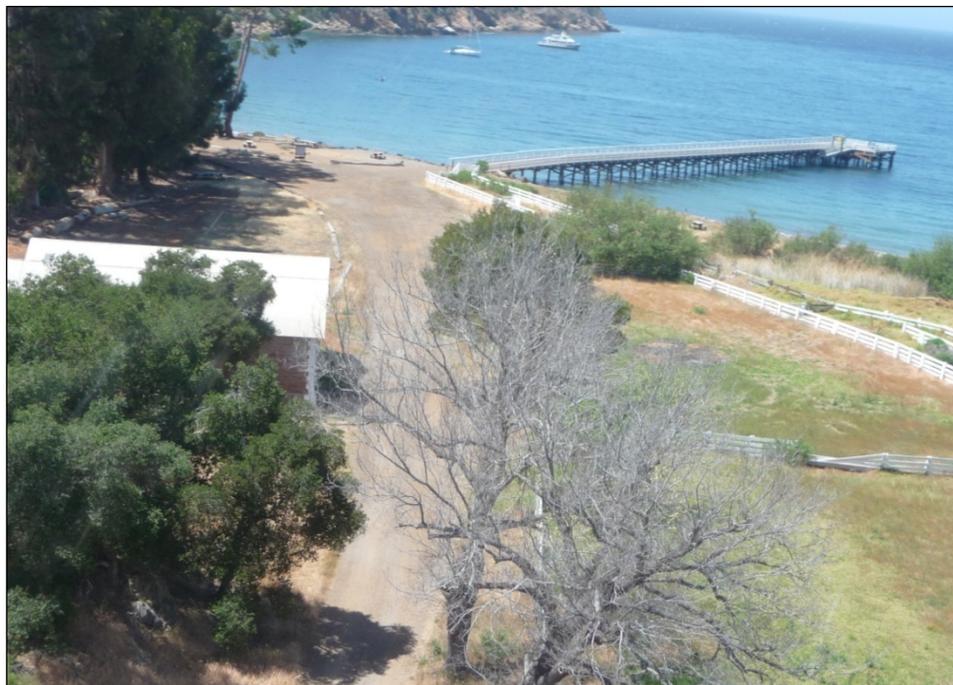


Photograph 9. West end of Scorpion Ranch Cluster, facing northeast. The Ranch House, Chicken Coop, and Bunkhouse are contributing elements to the cluster; the NPS solar panels and utility cabinet (partially visible beneath the roof of the Chicken Coop) are non-contributors.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.3.3. Focused APE #7: Santa Cruz Island Prisoners Harbor Day Use Area

Focused APE #7 is within the contributing Prisoners Harbor Cluster (Prisoners Harbor Day Use Area), one of Santa Cruz Island's principal anchorages (**Figures 6 and 14**).¹⁰ Prisoners Harbor Cluster contributing elements include a masonry warehouse and scale house (**Photographs 10 and 11**). The warehouse, built in 1887, measures 54 feet by 45 feet and rests on a mortared rubble foundation. It has parallel twin front gable roofs and is built of native island brick and stone. There are two arched door openings on the main (northeast) side. The scale house, built after 1918, is wood frame structure with a rectangular plan. It has a corrugated metal roof and open sides.

Non-contributing elements include the pier, kiosk, and picnic area on the west end of the cluster; an NPS restroom building on the east side of the warehouse; and the parking area on the east end of the cluster, at the junction of Navy Road.



Photograph 10. Aerial view of Prisoners Harbor cluster, facing west. The contributing masonry warehouse is visible at left; the beach area and pier are non-contributing elements of the cluster, and the corral fencing has been removed since this photograph was taken in 2009.

(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

¹⁰ Santa Cruz Island Ranching District CLI 2004, Part 3b, 1-2, 4-5, and 10.



Photograph 11. View of warehouse at Prisoners Harbor cluster, facing east from east edge of pier and picnic area.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.3.4. Focused APEs #9 and #10: Santa Cruz Island Smugglers Adobe & Kiosk

Both Focused APE #9 (Smugglers Adobe) and Focused APE #10 (Smugglers Kiosk) are within the contributing Smugglers Ranch Cluster, located in Smugglers Wash on the east side of Santa Cruz Island (**Figures 5 and 15**).¹¹

The Smugglers Ranch House (Smugglers Adobe) is the principal contributing element of the Smugglers Ranch Cluster (**Photographs 12 through 14**). As described in detail in a Historic Structures Report documenting the building (2002), the house was built in 1889 as an outpost for workers who tended the fruit orchards, vineyards, sheep, and cattle of the Smugglers Ranch.¹² In the early 1900s, the ranch house was largely abandoned; the Island Adventures Club restored the building in 1984. The two-story, 21-by-40-foot building has a rectangular plan and rests on a stone and mortar foundation. It has cut quarried quoins in an alternating pattern and a steep pitched roof of composition shingles and with narrow, unboxed eaves. There are three six-light stacked wood frame casement windows on the second story, and two windows on the first story are boarded up. There is a single ten-light glazed door on the front of the building; two other doorways are boarded up. Three additional doors at the top of a two-tiered set of exterior wooden stairs are at the rear of the adobe on the second story. The building's exterior is stucco and a two-

¹¹ Santa Cruz Island Ranching District CLI 2004, Part 3b, 5; Caire-Gherini Ranch Historic District CLI 2003, Part 3b, 3-4.

¹² Architectural Resources Group, "Historic Structures Reports – Scorpion Ranch House, Smugglers Ranch House, East Santa Cruz Island, Channel Islands National Park," July 2002. See also Caire-Gherini Ranch Historic District CLI 2003, Part 3b, 2.

foot cobblestone skirt wall, added in 1984, extends along the façade. A distinctive feature of the façade is a sundial consisting of a half-circle marked with the hours of the day. A masonry plaque with the year “1889” appears in the middle of the sundial. A cobblestone patio area fronts the building.

Two small NPS-developed buildings are located nearby the Smugglers Ranch House. A restroom, built in 2008 and located adjacent to the west side of the main ranch house, has a rectangular plan and side gable roof. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. To the rear of the building is a rack of solar panels. The other NPS facility, a pump house, is located approximately 100 feet southwest of the restroom building. The small wood frame building has a roughly square plan, gable roof, and a single door opening on the east side (**Photograph 12**).

Focused APE #10 is located immediately adjacent to an existing NPS information kiosk (**Photograph 15**). Installed near the beach at Smugglers Cove in 2007, the kiosk is located about 500 feet from the Smugglers Ranch House and is a non-contributing element of the Smugglers Ranch Cluster (**Photograph 16**).



Photograph 12. Aerial overview of Smugglers Ranch Cluster, facing east.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 13. Smugglers Ranch House (center) and NPS restrooms and solar panels (left).
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 14. Smugglers Ranch House and NPS restrooms (left), facing northwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 15. NPS-installed information kiosk near Smugglers Cove, facing southeast.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 16. View from kiosk toward Smugglers Ranch House, facing west.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.4. Santa Rosa Island

Santa Rosa Island Ranching District encompasses the entire land mass of Santa Rosa Island, some 53,364 acres, and has been previously inventoried and evaluated and determined eligible for listing in the National Register.¹³ The contributing features of the district, as identified in the 2002 Santa Rosa Island Ranching District CLI, include natural systems and features, views and vistas, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, circulation, small scale features and constructed water features, and the “cluster” arrangement of its buildings and structures.

The clusters comprise eight functional groupings of building and structures that developed at various locations over time. Three of these clusters are contributing elements of the historic district: the Main Ranch complex at Bechers (Beechers) Bay, established in 1873, and including 13 contributing buildings and structures built within the period of significance (1873 to 1955); and two line camps, China Camp and Wreck Line Camp, both established between 1902 and 1929. There are no Focused APEs in either of the two line camps, which are located several miles from the nearest project locations, so these clusters were not visited for the current project and will not be described below.

The non-contributing clusters include four NPS-developed administrative and service sites: the generator complex, which consists a generator building, fuel shed, and visitor restroom complex, located south of the Main Ranch complex; Santa Rosa Island Campground, which consists of wooden wind shelters, picnic tables, and an outhouse, located at the foot of Water Canyon; the Shop / Nursery Complex, which consists of a garage, shed, two water tanks, a plant nursery, and a temporary fox pen complex, located in Windmill Canyon; Housing Complex, southwest of the main ranch complex cluster, that includes four duplexes, a garage, and a concrete driveway and parking area.

The fifth non-contributing cluster is the former Vehicle Maintenance Shop located at Johnson’s Lee, where the Air Force established a station in the 1950s. Since the 1990s, NPS has used this facility for storage.

There are seven Focused APEs within the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District¹⁴:

- Focused APE #11, located entirely within the historic Main Ranch cluster
- Focused APE #12, adjacent to the non-contributing Santa Rosa Island Campground cluster
- Focused APE #14, within the non-contributing Santa Rosa Island Maintenance Office cluster
- Focused APE #15, at the former vehicle maintenance shop at the non-contributing Johnson’s Lee cluster
- Focused APE #16, within the non-contributing Santa Rosa Island Housing Area cluster

¹³ Santa Rosa Island Ranching District CLI 2002, Part 4, 1-2.

¹⁴ There was originally an eighth Focused APE on Santa Rosa Island – Focused APE #13, the non-contributing Air Quality Shed (Radio Shed) near the Main Ranch cluster – but this Project Location has been deleted and is not discussed or analyzed in this HRIER.

- Focused APE #17, within the non-contributing Santa Rosa Island Generator Complex cluster
- Focused APE #18, at the non-contributing Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence, located adjacent east of the Main Ranch cluster

Descriptions of the specific facilities at each of the Focused APEs follow. The reader is referred to the attached DPR 523 form and 2002 Santa Rosa Island Ranching District CLI (**Appendix B**) for further information.

4.4.1. Focused APE #11: Santa Rosa Island Main Ranch

Focused APE #11 is located within the Santa Rosa Island Main Ranch Cluster, which contributes to the National Register-eligible Santa Rosa Island Ranching District (**Figures 7 and 16**). Contributing elements of the district include the Upper Ranch House and outbuildings, horse barn, generator barn, schoolhouse and residence, foreman's house and outbuildings, scale house, branding shed, eucalyptus tree row, and the airstrip at Bechers Bay (**Photograph 17**).



Photograph 17. Aerial view of the historic Main Ranch Cluster (Focused APE #11) showing principal buildings, facing southeast. All identified elements except for the bunkhouse contribute to the historic district.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.4.2. Focused APE #12: Santa Rosa Island Campground

Focused APE #12 is within the non-contributing NPS campground area, located at the foot of Water Canyon approximately one mile from the Main Ranch, as shown above in **Photograph 17** (see also **Figures 7 and 17**). A roughly quarter-mile-long trail provides access to the campground from the main road that runs south from Main Ranch along Bechers Bay.

Established by NPS between 1990 and 1991, the campground consists of two picnic tables, fourteen wooden wind shelters installed in 2004, and the restroom, built in 2006. The wind shelters are wood frame buildings with saltbox roof forms with exposed eaves. The shelters are enclosed on three sides and rest directly on the ground (**Photograph 18**). The restroom is also wood frame. It is rectangular in plan and has a side gable roof with composition shingles, unboxed eaves, and exposed rafters. The exterior of the restroom is clad with horizontal wood board siding. A porch wraps around the rear and part of the front of the building. The building rests on a concrete block and wood pier foundation (**Photograph 19**).



Photograph 18. Overview of wind shelters and picnic tables at Santa Rosa Island Campground, view facing southwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 19. Campground restroom, view facing northeast along trail to Bechers Bay (right).
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.4.3. Focused APE #14: Santa Rosa Island Maintenance Office

Focused APE #14 is within the non-contributing Maintenance Office (Shop/Nursery) cluster, located on a bench above Windmill Canyon approximately one-half mile west and outside of the viewshed of the Main Ranch cluster (**Figures 7 and 18**).

Constructed in 1999, the Shop / Nursery Complex (Maintenance Office) includes the main maintenance office building, a vehicle garage, propane storage shed, and water tanks. The maintenance office, which also serves as a fire station, is roughly square in plan. It has two stepped-down side gable roofs with concrete tiles and boxed eaves. There are sliding aluminum windows throughout, and there are a single, wood frame personnel door and two large rolling doors at the front (west side) of the building. The walls are coated in stucco (**Photograph 20**).



Photograph 20. Santa Rosa Island Maintenance Office / Fire Station, facing southwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Opposite the maintenance office is a large garage with similar design and materials. It is rectangular in plan and has a composition shingle roof with moderate overhang and unboxed eaves. There is small shed roof addition located on the north side of the building. The exterior is clad in stucco, and on the front (east side) of the building there are two personnel doors and three large rolling doors.

A small propane shed is located immediately northwest of the maintenance office. It has a simple square plan and a side gable roof with concrete tile and boxed eaves. Fenestration consists of a sliding aluminum window and a single personnel door. Adjacent to the shed are two large water storage tanks. Fronting these tanks is a small storage structure with a square plan, single rolling door, flat roof, and an adjoining aluminum storage cabinet. Behind these tanks is a rack of solar panels (**Photograph 21**).



Photograph 21. Propane shed and water tanks, facing west.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.4.4. Focused APE #15: Santa Rosa Island Johnson's Lee

Focused APE #15 is within the Vehicle Maintenance Shop (Johnson's Lee) cluster (**Figures 8 and 19**), a non-contributing cluster of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District that is located several miles from the nearest contributing cluster. Constructed in 1950 by the Air Force as part of the Santa Rosa Island Air Force Station, the building, originally used as a vehicle maintenance shop, was abandoned in 1963 when the facility was deactivated. Between 1987 and 1988, NPS rehabilitated the building for use as the headquarters for park operations on the island. Since 1990, it has been used for storage and as an outpost for park researchers. The building, which is the sole extant building of the former Air Force station, was previously determined ineligible for individual listing in the National Register in the 1990s.

The 2,193 square-foot building is roughly rectangular in plan with a shed roof extension on the east side. It has a side gable roof, horizontal wood channel groove siding, and four metal roll-up vehicle doors that face south. West of the vehicle maintenance shop is a concrete, three-sided enclosure (**Photograph 22**).



Photograph 22. Vehicle maintenance shop (Johnson's Lee), view facing northwest.
(National Park Service)

4.4.5. Focused APE #16: Santa Rosa Island Housing Area

Focused APE #16 is within the non-contributing, NPS-developed housing complex for the island, located approximately one mile southwest and beyond the viewshed of the Main Ranch cluster (**Figures 7 and 20**).

Constructed in two phases in 1999 and 2003 to house park staff and visiting researchers, the housing cluster is composed of four duplexes, two multiple-vehicle garages, and a concrete driveway and parking area. The duplexes are all of like design and face into a central landscaped lawn area. Each duplex has a long, side gable element with front gable projections. The roofs have moderate overhang and composition shingles. There are sliding aluminum windows throughout and a single personnel door on each of the front gable elements (**Photograph 23**).

The complex also includes two garages similar to the duplexes in materials and design. Both are rectangular in plan with cement tile side gable roofs. Their walls are clad with six-inch horizontal board siding, and there are five roll-up vehicle doors on the south side (**Photograph 24**).



Photograph 23. Representative duplex in the Santa Rosa Island Housing Area, facing south.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 24. Easternmost of the two vehicle garages, view facing northwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.4.6. Focused APE #17: Santa Rosa Island Generator Complex

Focused APE #17 is within at the NPS Generator Complex (Power Station), a non-contributing cluster located approximately 500 feet south of the Main Ranch cluster (**Figures 7 and 21**).

The generator building was constructed between 1989 and 1990 and designed to conform to the historic character of the buildings and structures in the Main Ranch. The building is rectangular in plan and has a side gable roof with a moderate overhang, composition shingles, and unboxed eaves. The walls are clad with faux plywood board-and-batten siding. There are nine six-by-six double-hung wood frame windows throughout the building. There is a set of double swinging carriage doors on the front (north side) of the building, and single swinging carriage doors on the east and west sides. Mounted on the ground at the rear (south side) of the building is a rack of solar panels (**Photograph 25**).

Located adjacent to the west are two restroom buildings and a fuel storage building that are similar in design and materials to the generator building (**Photograph 26**).

The nearest contributing building of the Main Ranch cluster is the Upper Ranch House, located about 500 feet due north of the generator complex (**Photograph 27**).



Photograph 25. Rear of generator building (power station), view facing northwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 26. From left to right, generator building, fuel storage building, and two restrooms, view facing southwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Photograph 27. View of the Upper Ranch House from the generator complex, facing north.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

4.4.7. Focused APE #18: Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence

Focused APE #18 is sited at the Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence, a non-contributing element within the San Rosa Island Ranching District, located just east of and adjacent to the Main Ranch cluster (**Figures 7 and 22**).

The Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence was built and occupied by Russ Vail and his family. Russ Vail built the house in 1988 on the east side of the Main Ranch eucalyptus row about 600 feet west of the shoreline. The residence is a single-story, prefabricated wood-frame building with an L-shaped plan, sited such that the inside of the ell faces east. It has a cross gable roof with open eaves. The residence is surrounded by a grass lawn and wooden rail fence, both installed at the time of the home's construction (**Photograph 28**).



Photograph 28. Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence showing proposed payphone installation site, view facing southwest.
(*Channel Islands Telephone Company*)

5. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

JRP prepared this HRIER as part of the environmental compliance process for the Channel Islands Telecommunication Project. The purpose of this document is to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the implementing regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) as these pertain to federally-funded undertakings and their impacts on historic properties; and to comply 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. Historic properties and resources within the APE for the project have been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is the Lead Agency for CEQA and the National Park Service (NPS) is the Lead Federal Agency for the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

5.1. Criteria for National Register and California Register Eligibility

5.1.1. National Register of Historic Places

Eligibility to the NRHP rests on twin factors: *significance* and *integrity*. A property must have both significance and integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register. Loss of integrity, if sufficiently great, will render a property ineligible, irrespective of significance. Likewise, a resource can have complete integrity, but if it lacks significance it must also be considered ineligible.

Historical *significance* is judged by application of the criteria identified by the NRHP as Criteria A through D, as well as seven additional “criteria considerations.” The National Register requires that a historic resource be determined eligible by meeting at least one of the four criteria:

- Criterion A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B: Association with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- Criterion C: Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representative of the work of a master, or possessive of high artistic values, or representative of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- Criterion D: Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.¹⁵

In addition to meeting National Register criteria for significance, properties considered for the NRHP must also retain *integrity*. The Secretary of the Interior describes integrity as “the ability

¹⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, National Register, History and Education, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: revised, 1995), 11-24.

of a property to convey its significance.” In other words, a property must have certain intact physical features in order to communicate its significance under National Register criteria. Integrity is judged on seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Secretary of the Interior defines these aspects as follows:

- Location is the site where the property was originally constructed.
- Design includes the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting is the physical surroundings of a property.
- Materials are the physical components used in the property’s construction.
- Workmanship is the evidence of the craftsmanship or ability of a culture.
- Feeling is the property’s ability to express a sense of historic time.
- Association is the “direct link” evident between the property and an important event or person.¹⁶

5.1.2. California Register of Historical Resources

Eligibility for the listing in the California Register closely mirrors that for the National Register – resources must possess both significance and integrity. Loss of one, despite the presence of the other, is likely to render a resource ineligible. The California Register, like the National Register, has four criteria of significance:

Criterion 1: Association with important events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion 2: Association with the lives of persons important in the past.

Criterion 3: Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representative of the work of a master.

Criterion 4: Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Although integrity is defined slightly differently, standards of integrity for the California Register are essentially the same as for the National Register. Integrity, according to the California Register, is “the authenticity of an historic resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance.” CRHR-eligible resources must “retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.” Integrity is determined by reference to the same seven aspects as under the National Register: location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.¹⁷

¹⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, 44-45.

¹⁷ California Public Resources Code, Sections 4850 through 4858; California Office of Historic Preservation, “Instructions for Nominating Historical Resources to the California Register of Historical Resources,” August 1997.

5.2. Properties Previously Determined Eligible for NRHP and CRHR Listing

This study has identified two historic architectural properties within the project area that have been determined eligible for the National and California registers: the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District, and the Santa Cruz Ranching District. Neither historic district has been formally listed in either register.¹⁸ While it was beyond the scope of this project to reassess the integrity and status of every contributing district feature, each district was visited with the intent of verifying that they retain sufficient integrity to continue to convey their historical significance. All properties were visually inspected, focusing on the specific contributing elements that had the potential to be affected – directly or indirectly – by the current project. For both of the above-mentioned historic districts, there have been few changes to the integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association since the original surveys. All districts appear to retain sufficient historic integrity to convey their respective significance; therefore, no change to their National Register- or California Register-status is warranted.

The eligibility status of both historic districts is summarized below. The reader is also referred to the respective NPS Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) and DPR forms (**Appendix B**).

5.2.1. Santa Rosa Island Ranching District

The Santa Rosa Island Ranching District is a rural vernacular landscape that encompasses the entire land mass of Santa Rosa Island (53,364 acres) and has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Its period of significance extends from 1873, when the Mores constructed the main ranch complex at Bechers Bay, to 1955 (in conformity with the National Register’s 50-year rule). The historic district is significant because it was “once of the largest and most productive livestock ranches in the state, contributing to the growth of agriculture and the continued economic development of Southern California and the West” (Criterion A). The district is further significant for its “buildings, structures, and a complex system of ranch roads, watering features, and roundups that now stand as good examples of rural vernacular architecture,” which illustrate “how the ranchers adapted to the unique island environment to develop a large stocker cattle ranch within the context of shrinking ranches along the California coast and the general conversion to feedlot ranching throughout the United States” (Criterion C).¹⁹ SHPO concurred with the determination of eligibility for the ranching district on September 24, 2004.

The Santa Rosa Island Ranching District possesses historical integrity with regard to natural systems and features, views and vistas, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, circulation patterns, small scale features and constructed water features, and cluster arrangement. Removal of cattle has altered the character of land use and lessened the feeling of a working ranch. Nevertheless, sufficient structures and landscape features remain to communicate the historic setting of the ranch. The island’s isolation remains the most fundamental characteristic of that setting. The main ranch at Bechers Bay, the scattered line

¹⁸ Additionally, there are several National Register-eligible archaeological districts on Santa Barbara Island, San Miguel Island, and Santa Cruz Island. Pacific Legacy, Inc., addressed archaeological resources within the project area; that discussion and analysis is presented separately in IS/EA that Panorama Environmental prepared for this project, to which this HRIER is attached.

¹⁹ Santa Rosa Island Ranching District CLI 2002, Part 1, 18.

camp and corrals, and the grazing areas that evolved in recognition of Santa Rosa's landscape likewise testify to the island's rich agricultural past.

The vernacular quality of the construction of the district's various buildings and structures – some of which is the result of repurposing existing materials and salvage – is evident. Remaining trails and paths that form the core of Santa Rosa's circulation system, trails and paths cut by cowboys and cattle alike, also contribute to the impression of a unique, historic ranch. Small-scale features (such as fences, feed troughs and managers, fence posts, hitching posts, and borrow pits) and constructed water features (such as well, troughs, pipelines, and four earthen dams and reservoirs) located at the main ranch, the line camps, and scattered throughout the island likewise contribute to the historic setting.

Among the more notable aspects of Santa Rosa Island Ranching District are the various property and resource "clusters" that took shape as a consequence of the island's large size. Three such clusters contribute to the ranching district as a National Register-eligible property: the ranch headquarters at the shipping point at Bechers Bay (Main Ranch), and two line camps that once functioned as round-up areas for cattle. Although they include non-contributing elements, the contributing clusters – like the district as a whole – retain integrity.

The principal contributing cluster on Santa Rosa is the main headquarters ranch complex at Bechers Bay. This cluster arrangement evolved out of the daily operations of the ranch, particularly as it was focused on cattle ranching. The constituent elements of this cluster are: the Upper Ranch house; the Upper House outhouse; the horse barn; the generator barn; the Matanzas (beef fat rendering vats); the schoolhouse and residence; the foreman's house and outbuildings; the large ranch outhouse; the small ranch outhouse; the scale house; the branding shed; the cattle dipping vat; and the rope house.

Within the main ranch complex cluster there are several non-contributing structures. These are: a corrugated metal shed; the chicken shed; the Russ Vail House; the elk slaughter shed; the pig pen; a World War II-era storage building; a World War II-operations building; and the bunkhouse (built in 1970).

The two line camps – China Camp and Wreck Line Camp – are also contributing clusters to the ranching district. At China Camp, the contributing elements are: two cabins connected by an exterior wall and a large corral 200 yards from the cabins. At Wreck Line Camp, the contributing elements are: a cabin surrounded by a yard fence; and a corral with a trap fence that extends from two corners of the corral creating a C-shaped enclosure bounded by the ocean.

Additional non-contributing clusters of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District are located elsewhere on the island. These are four clusters of NPS administrative and service buildings and structures: 1) a generator complex, which consists a generator building, fuel shed, and visitor restroom complex, located south of the main ranch complex cluster; 2) a campground, which consists of a wooden wind shelters, picnic tables, and an outhouse, located at the foot of Water Canyon; 3) a shop/nursery complex, which consists of a garage, shed, two water tanks, a plant nursery, and a temporary fox pen complex, located in Windmill Canyon; and 4) a housing area, which consists of duplexes, garages, trailers and a concrete driveway and parking area.

Finally, at Johnson's Lee, where the Air Force established a base in the 1950s, there is a 2,193-square-foot, gable roof vehicle maintenance shop that since the 1990s has been used by NPS

personnel for storage. This is the only extant building dating back to the establishment of the Air Force Station; it was found ineligible for listing on the National Register in the 1990s and was listed in the 2005 Santa Rosa CLI as non-contributor to the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District.

5.2.2. Santa Cruz Island Ranching District

The Santa Cruz Island Ranching District is a 14,000-acre rural vernacular landscape located on the eastern end and isthmus of Santa Cruz Island that has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register. According to the 2004 NPS CLI of the ranching district, the district's period of significance extends from 1880, when Justinian Caire acquired sole ownership and commenced ranching operations, to 1952, when Edwin Stanton built Rancho del Norte. The ranching district "is locally significant...as one of the earliest sustained ranches on Santa Cruz Island, with a long history of land use from the rancho period through the modern era" (Criterion A). It "is also locally significant...as a rare example of vernacular French Alps architecture on the west coast of the United States" (Criterion C). The ranching district "falls under the 'Developing the American Economy' thematic context in the area of 'Agriculture, Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)' and 'The Cattle Frontier, Ranches, as well as the 'Expressing Cultural Values' thematic context in the area of 'Architecture, Vernacular Architecture.'"²⁰ SHPO concurred with the determination of eligibility for the ranching district on September 15, 2004.

The Santa Cruz Island Ranching District retains National Register-standards of integrity with regard to natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, historic buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, topography, and small-scale features. Removal of cattle has altered the character of land use and lessened the feeling of a working ranch. Nevertheless, sufficient structures and landscape features remain to communicate the historic setting of the ranch. These include the European Mediterranean architectural influences found at Scorpion and Smugglers ranches, and the Franco-Italian influences found in the crops cultivated and non-native ornamental trees planted at Scorpion and Smugglers ranches. Rancho del Norte, although developed for cattle ranching in the early 1950s, nevertheless made use of pastures established in the late nineteenth century and continued to employ nearby Prisoner's Harbor as the principal access point for Santa Cruz Island. The elaborate fencing systems erected at Scorpion Ranch, Smugglers Ranch, and Rancho del Norte built upon fencing lines that Justinian Caire created in the 1880s. The varied components of the ranching districts water systems – dams, wells, pipes, troughs, and tanks – were likewise installed, expanded, and repurposed over the course of 150 years to meet the needs of livestock raising operations at various points on Santa Cruz Island. Similarly, various trails and roads were cut through the island over the years to meet ranching needs both at the individual out-ranches and for the island as a whole.

The CLI identified four property clusters that contribute to the district. One of these is the Prisoner's Harbor cluster – a row of eucalyptus trees lining the base of cliff to the west of the harbor, a scale house, and a warehouse – located at Prisoner's Harbor, the primary entrance to Santa Cruz Island. Another is the Rancho del Norte cluster – corrals, horse barn, and medicine shed bound by a fence, and a separate ranch house – located on the Santa Cruz isthmus. The third is the Scorpion Ranch cluster – the historic ranch house, bunkhouse, and kitchen; an outhouse; a

²⁰ Santa Cruz Island Ranching District CLI 2004, Part 1, 20.

chicken coop and several non-native ornamental trees, enclosed by a fence, as well as several roads – located at the lower, eastern end of Scorpion Canyon. The fourth and final cluster is the Smugglers Ranch cluster – the historic ranch house; walnut and olive trees; a windmill, water tank, and troughs – located in Smugglers Wash.

In addition to the contributing clusters, there is one non-contributing cluster known as Scorpion Housing Area. Developed in the 1990s after the end of the period of significance of the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District, this NPS housing area consists of two residences, four bunkhouses, a kitchen, a bathroom facility, and a storage structure. It is located in a valley west of Scorpion Ranch, and is not visible from that contributing cluster.

5.3. Properties Determined Ineligible for Listing in the National Register and California Register

There are three properties within the study area that had not been previously inventoried or evaluated: the San Miguel Island Ranger Station, the National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Mammal Research Station (San Miguel Island), and the Santa Barbara Ranger Station. None of these recently constructed buildings appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register or California Register, as discussed below (see also DPR forms in **Appendix B**).

5.3.1. San Miguel Island Ranger Station

San Miguel Island Ranger Station does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register or the California Register. It was built well less than 50 years ago (in 1996) and does not meet the demanding threshold of significance required for recently-constructed properties under National Register Criterion Consideration G. The ranger station does not appear to be associated with any known historic event (Criteria A / 1) or individual (Criteria B / 3); does not appear to embody the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of a master (Criteria C / 3); and has little potential to yield information related to either prehistory or history (Criteria D / 4).

5.3.2. San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Station

The Marine Mammal Research Station does not appear to qualify for listing in either the National Register or the California Register. Although such a research station has existed on San Miguel Island since 1969, the current building was constructed far less than 50 years ago (in 2004) and does not meet the demanding threshold of significance required for recently-constructed properties and resources under National Register Criterion Consideration G. The research station does not appear to be associated with any known historic event (Criteria A / 1) or individual (Criteria B / 3); does not appear to embody the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of a master (Criteria C / 3); and has little potential to yield information related to either prehistory or history (Criteria D / 4).

5.3.3. Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station

The Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station does not appear to qualify for listing in either the National Register or the California Register. It was built well less than 50 years ago (in 1996) and does not meet the demanding threshold of significance required for recently-constructed properties and resources under National Register Criterion Consideration G. The ranger station

does not appear to be associated with any known historic event (Criteria A / 1) or individual (Criteria B / 3); does not appear to embody the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of a master (Criteria C / 3); and has little potential to yield information related to either prehistory or history (Criteria D / 4).

5.4. Historic Status Tables

The following historic status tables summarize the conclusions of this report. California Historic Register (CHR) Status Codes listed in the following tables are:

- 2S2 – “Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.”
- 6Z – “Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.”

Table 2. Properties Previously Listed in or Determined Eligible for the National Register

Name	Period of Significance	CHR Status Code	Focused APE
Santa Cruz Island Ranching District	1880-1952	2S2	#5, #6, #7, #9, #10
Santa Rosa Island Ranching District	1873-1955	2S2	#11, #12, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18

Table 3. Properties Determined Ineligible for National Register Listing

Name	Year Built	OHP Status Code	Focused APE
Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station	1991	6Z	#1
San Miguel Island Ranger Station	1996	6Z	#3
San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Station	2004	6Z	#4

Table 4. Resources That Are Historical Resources for the Purposes of CEQA

Name	Period of Significance	OHP Status Code	Focused APE
Santa Cruz Island Ranching District	1880-1952	2S2	#5, #6, #7, #9, #10
Santa Rosa Island Ranching District	1873-1955	2S2	#11, #12, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18

Table 5. Resources That Are Not Historical Resources Under CEQA Per CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 Because They Do Not Meet the California Register Criteria Outlined in PRC §5024.1

Name	Year Built	OHP Status Code	Focused APE
Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station	1991	6Z	#1
San Miguel Island Ranger Station	1996	6Z	#3
San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Station	2004	6Z	#4

6. CEQA IMPACTS ANALYSIS

The California Environmental Quality Act requires that California public agencies identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and either avoid or mitigate those impacts. This impacts analysis was prepared to assist the California Public Utilities Commission, the CEQA lead agency for the Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, as well as the general public, understand the potential significant impacts that may be caused by the project, and if such impacts are identified, whether those impacts may be avoided and/or minimized.

This impacts analysis addresses the two historical resources identified by this HRIER where project work is proposed: Santa Cruz Island Ranching District (Focused APEs #5, #6, #7, #9, and #10); and Santa Rosa Island Ranching District (Focused APEs #11, #12, #14, #15, #16, #17, and #18).

It is the conclusion of this analysis that the activities related to the Channel Islands Telecommunications Project would cause no substantial adverse change to these historical resources, and that no mitigation measures are required.

6.1. Definition of Impacts and Criteria of Adverse Effect

The California Code of Regulations, beginning with 15064.5(b), defines significant impacts for historical resources as follows:

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

6.2. Analysis of Effects

For this proposed project, there are two categories of impacts that have the potential to affect historical resources: direct and indirect. Direct impacts are those that would result in the physical destruction or material alteration of a historical resource in a manner that would impair the resource's ability to convey its historical significance, while indirect impacts are those that are

not directly related to the physical construction of the proposed project. Indirect impacts for this analysis include visual impacts and vibration. For each the Focused APEs, it does not appear construction or installation activities would cause indirect effects from vibration because all of the equipment would be installed by hand, using battery-operated power tools, and would not have the potential to damage any historic buildings or structures through normal operations. The visual impacts of project activities on the historical resources identified for this project are discussed in detail below.

6.2.1. Projects within the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District (Focused APEs #5, #6, #7, #9, and #10)

Project activities are planned within the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District, which comprises 14,000 acres of the eastern side of the island and includes several contributing and non-contributing “clusters” of buildings and structures. There are five Focused APEs within the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District boundaries; these are dispersed between various contributing and non-contributing clusters (as emphasized in bold), which are discussed individually below.

6.2.1.1. *Scorpion Housing Area Cluster (Focused APE #5)*

Proposed activities within Focused APE #5 include equipment installations within the Scorpion Housing Area, an NPS-developed, **non-contributing** cluster. Under the proposed project, an all-in-one telecommunications unit would be placed within an 8-foot by 8-foot area in or near the housing area, such as at the proposed location shown below (**Exhibit 1**). The unit will be surrounded by fencing that is compatible with any existing fencing in the vicinity. Additionally, a GSM payphone will be wall mounted on the exterior or placed within the kitchen building.

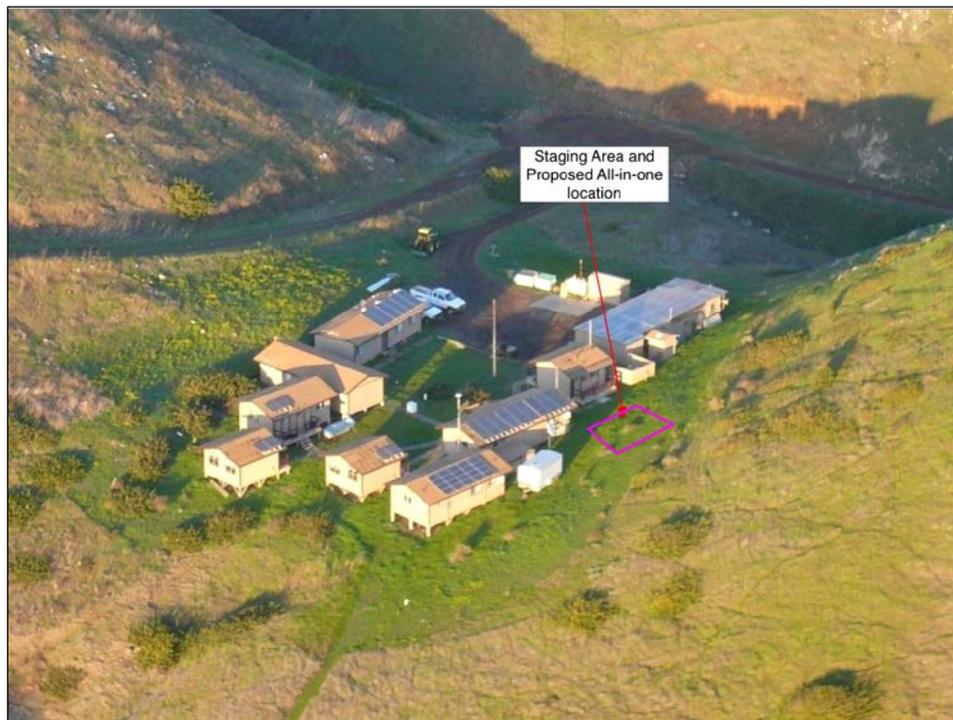


Exhibit 1. Proposed location of all-in-one unit at Scorpion Housing Area.
(Channel Islands Telephone Company)

Activities associated with Focused APE #5 would not cause a *direct* adverse change to the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District because the project would not cause any damage or alteration to the physical features that contribute to the resource's significance. All proposed equipment would be installed on or near existing, non-contributing features and would not alter any character-defining features of contributing buildings.

Although installation of the features would introduce new visual elements to the historic district, there would be no *indirect* impacts to this historical resource from these additions. First, the features are relatively small in scale: the proposed all-in-one telecommunications unit covers an 8-foot by 8-foot area and contains as its tallest element an antenna pole that stands about 8 feet above the ground (an equipment cabinet topped with solar panels stands about 6 feet tall). The proposed payphone covers an approximately one-foot square surface area.

Additionally, as discussed above, all new equipment would be installed within or adjacent to a pre-existing, non-contributing building cluster. The all-in-one unit would be screened with perimeter fencing, and would blend in with the existing modern NPS infrastructure. The wall-mounted payphone is of negligible size. Furthermore, the Scorpion Housing Area is situated in a small bowl surrounded by low hills. Scorpion Housing Area is not visible from any of the contributing clusters, including Scorpion Ranch, which is located about one-quarter mile to the southeast and blocked from view by a small hill, as shown in **Exhibit 2**. Given its placement within a previously disturbed area and distance from the nearest contributing cluster, the visual impact of the proposed project to the setting of the historic district would be insignificant and the viewshed would not materially change from existing conditions.



Exhibit 2. Overview of NPS Scorpion Housing Area, view facing southeast. Scorpion Ranch, the nearest contributing cluster, is located out of view in the valley behind the housing area.

(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Because the proposed project would not alter the characteristics of the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting, the installation of project components within Focused APE #5 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

6.2.1.2. Scorpion Ranch Cluster (Focused APE #6)

Proposed activities within Focused APE #6 include equipment installations within the **contributing** Scorpion Ranch cluster. Under the proposed project, an all-in-one telecommunications unit would be placed in an 8-foot by 8-foot area within the non-contributing corral west of the main ranch building. The unit will be surrounded by fencing that is compatible with the existing corral fencing. Additionally, a freestanding GSM payphone will be installed near the corral or adjacent to a non-contributing NPS restroom building on the east end of the complex (see **Exhibit 3** and **Figure 13**).



Exhibit 3. Aerial overview of Scorpion Ranch, facing west toward the contributing Ranch House and Bunkhouse. The restroom building and corrals are non-contributing features.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Activities associated with Focused APE #6 would not cause a *direct* significant impact to the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District because the project would not cause any damage or alteration to the physical features that contribute to the resource's significance. All proposed equipment would be installed on or near non-contributing features and would not alter any character-defining features of any contributing buildings.

Although installation of the features would introduce new visual elements to the historic district, there would be no *indirect* impacts to this historical resource from these additions. As discussed above, all new equipment would be installed on or within existing, non-contributing elements.

Additionally, the proposed project elements are relatively small in scale, and would be sited in a manner that minimizes their visual impact. The all-in-one telecommunications unit covers an 8-foot by 8-foot area and contains as its tallest element an antenna pole that stands about 8 feet above the ground (an equipment cabinet topped with solar panels stands about 6 feet tall). The all-in-one unit would be screened with perimeter fencing, and would blend in with the existing corral structure. The corral is located approximately 500 feet from the contributing ranch house complex and is partially shielded from view by a line of cypress and pepper trees.

Likewise, the restroom building is located more than 200 feet from the contributing ranch house complex and, as shown in **Exhibit 4**, intervening elements including large trees and the NPS kiosk provide partial screening between the two areas. The placement of the payphone on the east side of the building further shields the payphone from view from the vantage point of the Scorpion Ranch Adobe.

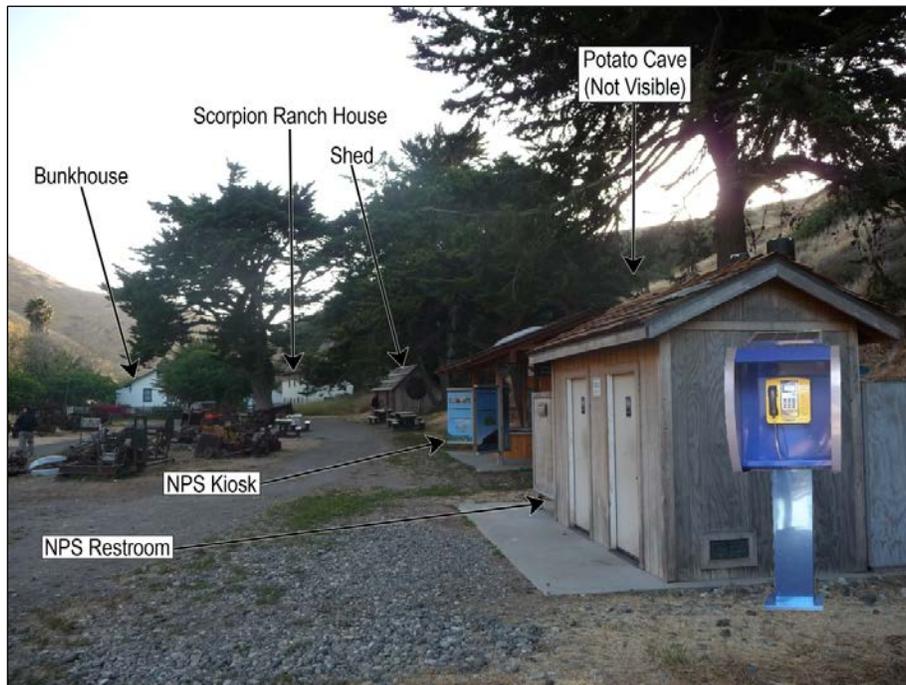


Exhibit 4. Scorpion Ranch, facing west toward contributing buildings (background), showing simulated view of proposed standalone payphone next to the non-contributing restroom. The NPS kiosk is also a non-contributing feature.

(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

In sum, although there will be some visual elements introduced to the district, the features will be small in scale and located in a previously disturbed area on the periphery of the Scorpion Ranch cluster, some distance from the contributing ranch house complex. The completed project would not diminish the integrity of the resource's significant character-defining features that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting; therefore, installation of project components within Focused APE #6 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

6.2.1.3. Prisoners Harbor Cluster (Focused APE #7)

Proposed activities within Focused APE #7 include equipment installations within or near the **contributing** Prisoners Harbor cluster (**Exhibit 5 and Figure 14**). Project activities for this location would consist of installing a solar powered GSM payphone near an existing bulletin kiosk on the beach area near the pier (both the pier and the kiosk are non-contributors), and installing an all-in-one telecommunications unit in an existing NPS well and maintenance lot located approximately 2,000 feet southeast of the Prisoners Harbor cluster.

These activities would not cause a *direct* adverse change to the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District because the project would not cause any damage or alteration to the physical features that contribute to the resource's significance. All proposed equipment would be installed near existing, non-contributing features and would not alter character-defining features of any contributing buildings.



Exhibit 5. Overview of Prisoners Harbor, facing south from end of pier. Beach/picnic area is visible on the right, brick warehouse on the left.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Additionally, installation of the payphone and all-in-one unit would not cause any *indirect* adverse impacts to the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District. The payphone would be installed in a previously disturbed area on the periphery of the Prisoners Harbor cluster, some distance from the contributing masonry warehouse and scale house (**Exhibit 6**). The features nearest to the phone installation site are modern NPS picnic tables, kiosk, and pier. The freestanding, 7-foot-tall payphone unit would be roughly equivalent in size to the kiosk next to which it would be placed. Given its relatively small size and placement within an area characterized by non-contributing elements, the visual impact of the payphone to the setting of the historic district would be minimal and the viewshed would not materially change from existing conditions.

Likewise, the all-in-one unit, which covers an 8-foot by 8-foot area and whose tallest element (an antenna pole) stands about 8 feet above the ground, would not significantly impact the setting of

the historic district. The unit would be placed in a cleared, previously disturbed maintenance lot located well south and east of the historic cluster. As shown in **Exhibit 7**, the project site is separated from the historic cluster by intervening terrain and vegetation, thus completely shielding the telecommunications equipment from view from the vantage points of the contributing warehouse and shed.



Exhibit 6. Simulated view of the standalone payphone next to the existing kiosk at the NPS beach and picnic area, facing east.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Exhibit 7. Proposed installation site for all-in-one unit, located in the valley behind the ridge indicated by the black arrow.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

In sum, although there will be some visual elements introduced to the district, the features will be small in scale and located in previously disturbed areas on the peripheries of the Prisoners Harbor cluster. In the case of the all-in-one unit, the project elements will be completely shielded from the contributing buildings. The completed project would not diminish the integrity of the resource's significant character-defining features that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting; therefore, installation of project components within Focused APE #7 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

6.2.1.4. *Smugglers Ranch Cluster (Focused APEs #9 and #10)*

Proposed activities within Focused APEs #9 and #10 include equipment installations within the **contributing** Smugglers Ranch cluster (**Exhibit 8**). A new VSAT antenna would be mounted on cleared ground behind the restroom facilities, and a Yagi antenna would be roof-mounted on the eave at the rear of the restroom facilities. Location 9 would involve the removal of the 10 existing NPS 55-watt solar panels, and the installation of 10 new, 240-watt solar panels within the existing frame structure. A total of 16 batteries for the new solar panels would be stored in a new cabinet that would be placed on an existing concrete foundation at the rear of the restroom facility.

No GSM payphone would be installed at the main ranch house (Focused APE #9), but a free-standing solar-powered GSM payphone would be installed near an existing, non-contributing bulletin kiosk east of the main ranch near the beach (Focused APE #10).

Activities associated with Focused APEs #9 and #10 would not cause a *direct* adverse change to the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District because the project would not materially damage, alter,

or destroy any of the physical features that contribute to the resource's significance. None of the proposed equipment would be installed on contributing buildings or structures, and therefore would not alter any character-defining features that contribute to the significance of the district.



Exhibit 8. Overview of Smugglers Ranch cluster, view facing northeast.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Although installation of the features would introduce new visual elements to the historic district, there would be no *indirect* impacts to this historical resource from these additions. The proposed telecommunications equipment is relatively small in scale, and will be placed on or adjacent to existing, NPS-developed, non-contributing buildings. The antennas and equipment cabinet would be installed on the rear (north) wall of the NPS restroom, located about 20 feet from the west end of the ranch house (**Exhibits 9 and 10**). The ranch house is the focal point of the Smugglers Ranch cluster and faces south, its main façade opening to a sparsely landscaped yard area. From most vantage points within the historic cluster all features would be screened from view and practically invisible. The new solar panels would replace the existing panels within the existing framework on a hillside just northwest of the ranch house, and therefore would not result in a net visual increase to the district (**Exhibit 11**).



Exhibit 9. Placement of equipment installations behind NPS restroom building, facing northeast toward ranch house (at right).
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Exhibit 10. Simulated view of proposed VSAT dish and Yagi antenna on rear of NPS restroom, facing east.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Exhibit 11. View of Smugglers Ranch House and NPS restroom, facing northwest from front yard. The telecommunications equipment would be shielded from view from this vantage point.

(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Finally, the visual impact of the payphone at Focused APE #10 would be negligible given its relatively small size and distance from the main contributing building cluster. The 7-foot-tall standalone unit would be roughly equivalent in size to the kiosk next to which it would be placed (**Exhibit 12**). The installation site is located near the beach, approximately 1,000 feet east of the ranch house (**Exhibits 8 and 13**). Given its relatively small size, placement within an area characterized by non-contributing elements, and distance from the main ranch cluster, the visual impact of the payphone to the setting of the historic district would be negligible and the viewshed would not materially change from existing conditions.



Exhibit 12. Simulated view of proposed standalone GSM payphone, sited at Focused APE #10, about 1,000 feet east of the Smugglers Ranch Adobe, facing southeast.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Exhibit 13. View facing west from kiosk next to which the proposed payphone would be installed (Focused APE #10). The ranch house is just visible in the center of the photograph.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

For these reasons, the proposed project would not alter the characteristics of the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting. Therefore, the installation of project components within Focused APEs #9 and #10 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

6.2.2. Santa Rosa Island Ranching District (Focused APEs #11, #12, #14, #15, #16, #17, and #18)

Project activities are planned within the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District, which comprises the entire 53,634 acres of the island and includes several contributing and non-contributing “clusters” of buildings and structures. There are seven Focused APEs within the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District boundaries; these are dispersed between various contributing and non-contributing clusters (as emphasized in bold), which are discussed individually below.

6.2.2.1. *Main Ranch Cluster (Focused APE #11)*

Proposed activities within Focused APE #11 includes equipment installations within the **contributing** Main Ranch cluster. Project activities for this location would consist of installing wireless handheld or desk phones in one or more of the following contributing buildings: foreman’s house; school house/residence; branding shed; scale house; horse barn; generator barn; upper ranch house (**Exhibit 14**).

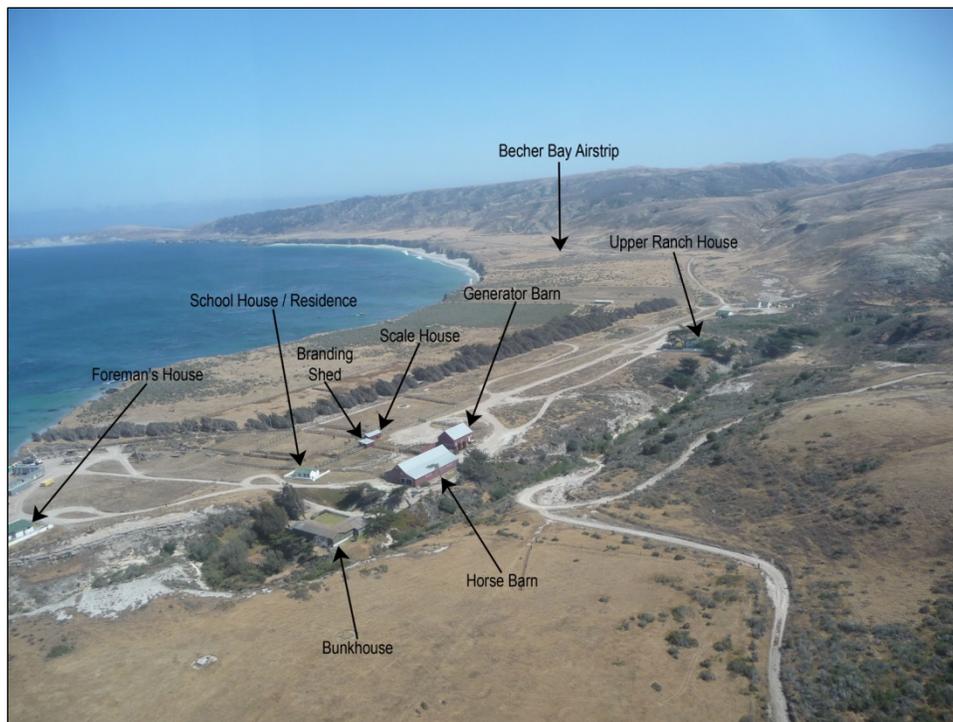


Exhibit 14. Overview of Main Ranch cluster showing principal buildings, view facing southeast.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Activities associated with Focused APE #11 would not cause a direct adverse change to the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District. All proposed equipment consists of hand-held or desk-top telephones. Such small-scale equipment has no potential to materially damage, alter, or destroy

any of the physical features, or diminish the setting, that contribute to the resource’s historical significance. Activities associated with Focused APE #11 would cause no substantial adverse change with the resource’s historical significance.

6.2.2.2. *Santa Rosa Island Campground Cluster (Focused APE #12)*

Proposed activities for Focused APE #12 include installation of a standalone GSM solar payphone at the NPS-developed, **non-contributing** Santa Rosa Island Campground cluster. The payphone would be installed near the campground trailhead entrance at the foot of Water Canyon (**Exhibit 15**).



Exhibit 15. View of payphone installation site in relation to the Main Ranch contributing cluster, visible at bottom right. The distance between Main Ranch and Santa Rosa Island Campground is about one mile. View facing south.

(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Activities associated with Focused APE #12 would not cause a *direct* adverse change to the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District because the project would not materially damage, alter, or destroy any of the physical features that contribute to the resource’s significance. The telephone would not physically alter any contributing elements or character-defining features of the historic district.

Although installation of the equipment would introduce new visual elements to the historic district, there would be no *indirect* impacts to this historical resource from this addition. The freestanding telephone unit, which stands about 7 feet tall, is relatively small in scale and would be installed at the northeastern end of a non-contributing building cluster (the campground). Because of its small size, the payphone would not be visible from any of the contributing clusters, including the nearest, Main Ranch, which is located slightly over one mile to the east.

The visual impact of the proposed project to the setting of the historic district, therefore, would be negligible and the viewshed would not materially change from existing conditions.

Because the proposed project would not alter the characteristics of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting, the installation of project component within Focused APE #12 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

6.2.2.3. *Shop / Nursery Complex (Maintenance Office) Cluster (Focused APE #14)*

Proposed activities within Focused APE #14 include installation of an all-in-one telecommunication unit and a weather monitoring camera within the NPS-developed, **non-contributing** shop / nursery complex (maintenance office) cluster. A GSM payphone would not be installed at Location 14.

Activities associated with Focused APE #14 would not cause a *direct* adverse change to the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District because the project would not materially damage, alter, or destroy any of the physical features that contribute to the resource's significance. All proposed equipment would be installed on or near existing, non-contributing features and would not alter any character-defining features of contributing buildings.

Although installation of the features would introduce new visual elements to the historic district, there would be no *indirect* impacts to this historical resource from these additions. All of the telecommunications equipment would be installed within the confines of a pre-existing, non-contributing building cluster. The all-in-one equipment is relatively small in scale, covering an 8-foot by 8-foot square area, and would blend in with the modern NPS infrastructure. Fencing surrounding the unit will provide additional screening. Furthermore, the shop / nursery complex is situated in Windmill Canyon, which surrounded on all sides by hills. It is not visible from any of the contributing clusters, including the nearest, Main Ranch, which is located approximately one-half mile to the southwest (**Exhibits 16 and 17**). Given its placement within a previously disturbed area, distance from the nearest contributing cluster, and scale of proposed equipment, the visual impact of the project to the setting of the historic district would be negligible and the viewshed would not materially change from existing conditions.



Exhibit 16. Eastern portion of shop / nursery (maintenance office) cluster, facing east in the direction of Main Ranch, which is out of view behind the hills.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Exhibit 17. View facing west in the direction of Focused APEs #14 (maintenance office) and #16 (housing area) from the south end of Main Ranch. Intervening topography blocks all views of both sites from the contributing cluster.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Because the proposed project would not alter the characteristics of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting, the installation of project components within Focused APE #14 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

6.2.2.4. *Vehicle Maintenance Shed (Johnson's Lee) Cluster (Focused APE #15)*

Proposed activities within Focused APE #15 would include equipment installations on or adjacent to the vehicle maintenance building (Johnson's Lee) at the former Santa Rosa Island Air Force Station. The building was constructed in 1950 and has been previously determined not eligible for the National and California registers; additionally, it is within a **non-contributing** cluster of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District. The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit on the ground at the rear (north side) of the Johnson's Lee storage building, and GSM payphone wall-mounted on the right-facing (east) side of the building.

Activities associated with Focused APE #15 would not cause a *direct* adverse change to the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District because the project would not materially damage, alter, or destroy any of the physical features that contribute to the resource's significance. All proposed equipment would be installed on or near existing, non-contributing features and would not alter any character-defining features of contributing buildings.

Although installation of the features would introduce new visual elements to the historic district, there would be no *indirect* impacts to this historical resource from these additions. The vehicle maintenance building is situated at Johnson's Lee, an isolated location on the south side of the island and surrounded by high hills (**Exhibit 18**). It is not visible from any of the contributing clusters: China Line Camp and Wreck Line Camp both are located two miles distant (to the west and east, respectively), and Main Ranch is located approximately six miles to the northeast. Sightlines are blocked by intervening hills, ridges, and valleys. Additionally, the proposed features are relatively small in scale: the all-in-one unit covers an 8-foot by 8-foot area and stands about 6 feet tall and will be screened by fencings; the payphone is about one-square foot in area. They would be placed on and adjacent to an ineligible building within the confines of a pre-existing, non-contributing building cluster. Given the isolation of Johnson's Lee and the vehicle maintenance shed, and the scale of proposed equipment, the visual impact of the project to the setting of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District would be negligible, and the viewshed would not materially change from existing conditions.



Exhibit 18. Vehicle maintenance shed at Johnson’s Lee, surrounded on all sides by high hills and not visible from any contributing clusters, view facing northeast. The all-in-one unit would be placed on the ground behind the building.

(National Park Service)

Because the proposed project would not alter the characteristics of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting, the installation of project components within Focused APE #15 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

6.2.2.5. Santa Rosa Island Housing Cluster

Proposed activities within Focused APE #16 include telecommunications equipment installations within the NPS-developed, **non-contributing** Santa Rosa Island Housing Complex cluster. The proposed project would involve installation of an all-in-one unit on the ground behind (on the north side) of the easternmost vehicle garage. Additionally, a GSM payphone would be wall-mounted on the left-facing (west) side of the building.

Activities associated with Focused APE #16 would not cause a *direct* adverse change to the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District because the project would not materially damage, alter, or destroy any of the physical features that contribute to the resource’s significance. All proposed equipment would be installed on or near existing, non-contributing features and would not alter any character-defining features of contributing buildings.

Although installation of the features would introduce new visual elements to the historic district, under either option there would be no *indirect* impacts to this historical resource from these additions. All of the proposed equipment are relatively small in scale, would be installed within the confines of a pre-existing, non-contributing building cluster, and would blend in with the modern NPS infrastructure (**Exhibits 19 and 20**). Additionally, the all-in-one unit would be

screened with fencing to minimize its visual impact. The Santa Rosa Island Housing cluster is situated in Windmill Canyon, approximately one mile southwest of Main Ranch. Several hills and valleys in the intervening space block the sightlines between the housing area and historic Main Ranch cluster (see **Exhibit 17**, above). Given its placement within a previously disturbed area and distance from the nearest contributing cluster, the visual impact of the proposed project to the setting of the historic district would be negligible and the viewshed would not materially change from existing conditions.



Exhibit 19. Proposed installation site for the all-in-one telecommunications unit, on the ground to the right of the garage building (center). View facing west, away from Main Ranch cluster, which is located about one mile away.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Exhibit 20. Proposed installation site for the payphone, mounted on the garage building wall next to the solar panel array. View facing east toward Main Ranch cluster, located along the shoreline and not visible from Focused APE #16.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Because the proposed project would not alter the characteristics of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting, the installation of project components within Focused APE #16 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

6.2.2.6. Generator Complex (Power Station) Cluster (Focused APE#17)

Proposed activities within Focused APE #17 include equipment installations within the NPS-developed, **non-contributing** generator complex (power station) cluster located just south of Santa Rosa Island Main Ranch. A VSAT antenna would be installed on the ground on the south side of the main building, in front of the existing solar panels. An omni-directional antenna would be placed at the top of a new 8-foot-tall, wall-mounted pole that would be placed at the southeast corner of the main building. The project would also involve the removal of the 20 existing NPS 55-watt solar panels, installation of 20 new, 240-watt solar panels within the existing frame structure, and placement of a new battery enclosure on the ground behind the solar panel array. A GSM payphone would be wall-mounted on the east side of the building near the front door (**Exhibit 21**).



Exhibit 21. Simulated view of proposed telecommunication equipment at generator complex, facing northwest.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Activities associated with Focused APE #17 would not cause a *direct* adverse change to the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District because the project would not materially damage, alter, or destroy any of the physical features that contribute to the resource's significance. All proposed equipment would be installed on or adjacent to existing, non-contributing features and would not alter any character-defining features of contributing buildings.

Although installation of the features would introduce new visual elements to the historic district, there would be no *indirect* impacts to this historical resource from these additions. All of the proposed telecommunications equipment would be installed within the confines of a pre-existing, non-contributing building cluster. While the generator complex is located at the southern end of the Main Ranch cluster and is within the viewshed of several contributing elements, the visual impacts of the project components would be negligible. First, the generator complex is located on the periphery of the contributing Main Ranch cluster, and is a considerable distance (about 500 feet) from the nearest contributing building, the Upper Ranch House. The sightlines between the generator building and the Upper Ranch House are partially blocked by the World War II-era storage building, another non-contributing element (**Exhibit 22**).

Second, the proposed equipment is relatively small in scale and would blend in with the existing NPS buildings and surrounding infrastructure. The largest features, the VSAT dish and equipment cabinet, would be installed at the rear (south side) of the generator building, and would be shielded from view from the Main Ranch cluster (**Exhibit 23**). The new solar panels would replace the existing panels within the existing framework, and therefore would not result in a net visual increase to the district.



Exhibit 22. View from generator complex north toward Main Ranch cluster, which is visible in the background. The building at center, a non-contributing World War II-era shed, blocks much of the sightlines between the project site and the historic cluster.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)



Exhibit 23. View toward the generator complex from the non-contributing World War II-era shed, facing south. The VSAT dish and equipment cabinet would be installed behind the generator building (at left), and the payphone and omni-directional antenna would be installed on the east (left) side of the building.
(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Because the proposed project would not alter the characteristics of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting, the installation of project components within Focused APE #17 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

6.2.2.7. *Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence (Focused APE #18)*

Santa Rosa Island Main Ranch Residence consists of a single-story private residence, built in 1988. It is a **non-contributing** building located east of the Santa Rosa Main Ranch complex. The proposed project would involve installation of a GSM payphone, which would be wall-mounted on the east side of the residence or placed as a standalone unit (**Exhibit 24**). No other telecommunication facilities would be installed at Location 18.

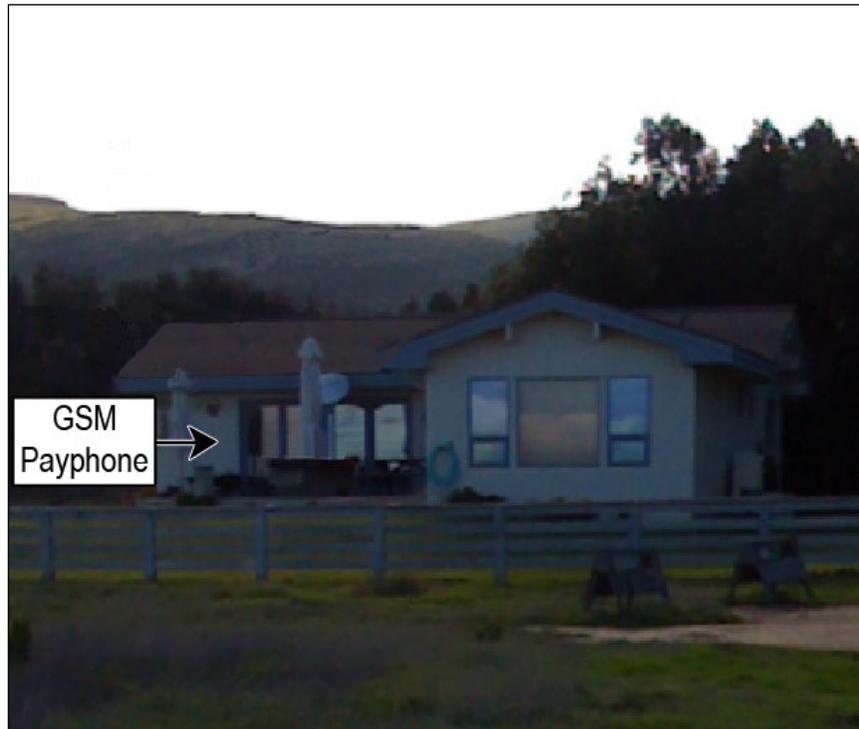


Exhibit 24. Proposed payphone installation site at non-contributing Santa Rosa Island Ranch Residence, view facing southwest in the direction of Main Ranch. The equipment would all be located on the side of the house facing away from the contributing cluster, which is further screened by a tall eucalyptus tree windbreak that runs behind the house.

(Channel Islands Telephone Company)

Activities associated with Focused APE #18 would not cause a *direct* adverse change to the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District because the project would not materially damage, alter, or destroy any of the physical features that contribute to the resource's significance. The proposed equipment would be installed on a non-contributing building and would not alter any character-defining features of the district.

Although installation of the features would introduce new visual elements to the historic district, there would be no *indirect* impacts to this historical resource from these additions. The wall-mounted telephone would cover a surface area of about one square foot and would blend in with

the modern building. The standalone GSM payphone unit would stand about 7 feet tall and be mounted in the ground near the building. Although this alternative would introduce a slightly more intrusive visual element, it is also relatively small in scale and would be placed within a previously disturbed, non-contributing portion of the Main Ranch cluster. Additionally, existing shielding vegetation along the west side of the residence, in the form of a dense row of eucalyptus trees, would prevent the equipment from being seen by any contributing clusters, including the nearest location, the Main Ranch (**Exhibit 25**). The visual impact of project elements would therefore be negligible.



Exhibit 25. View of payphone installation site at the non-contributing Main Ranch Residence in relation to the Main Ranch contributing cluster, visible at bottom right. The payphone would be installed on the east (left) side of the residence, facing away from the nearest contributing buildings and screened by the dense eucalyptus windbreak. View facing south.

(JRP Historical Consulting, LLC)

Because the proposed project would not alter the characteristics of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, including its setting, the installation of project components within Focused APE #18 would cause no substantial adverse change to the resource.

7. REFERENCES

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- _____. "Rancho del Norte, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 2002.
- _____. "Santa Cruz Island Ranching District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 2004.
- _____. "Santa Rosa Island Ranching District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 2002.

8. PREPARERS' QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared under the direction of Stephen Wee (M.A. in History, University of California, Davis), a principal at JRP with more than 36 years experience conducting these types of studies.

Senior Historian Bryan Larson and Staff Historian Scott Miltenberger conducted fieldwork and research and co-authored this report. Mr. Larson holds a B.A. in History from the University of California, Los Angeles, and an M.A. in Public History from California State University, Sacramento. He has been with JRP since 1998 conducting historic survey and evaluation studies. Scott Miltenberger holds a Ph.D. and M.A. in United States History from the University of California, Davis, and his A.B. in History from Colgate University in New York. He has been with JRP since 2006 conducting various historical research investigations and historic survey and evaluation studies.

Rebecca Flores assisted with report and graphics production.

Based on their level of education and experience, Mr. Wee, Mr. Larson, and Dr. Miltenberger qualify as historian / architectural historian under the United States Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (as defined in 36 CFR Part 61).

Appendix A
Figures

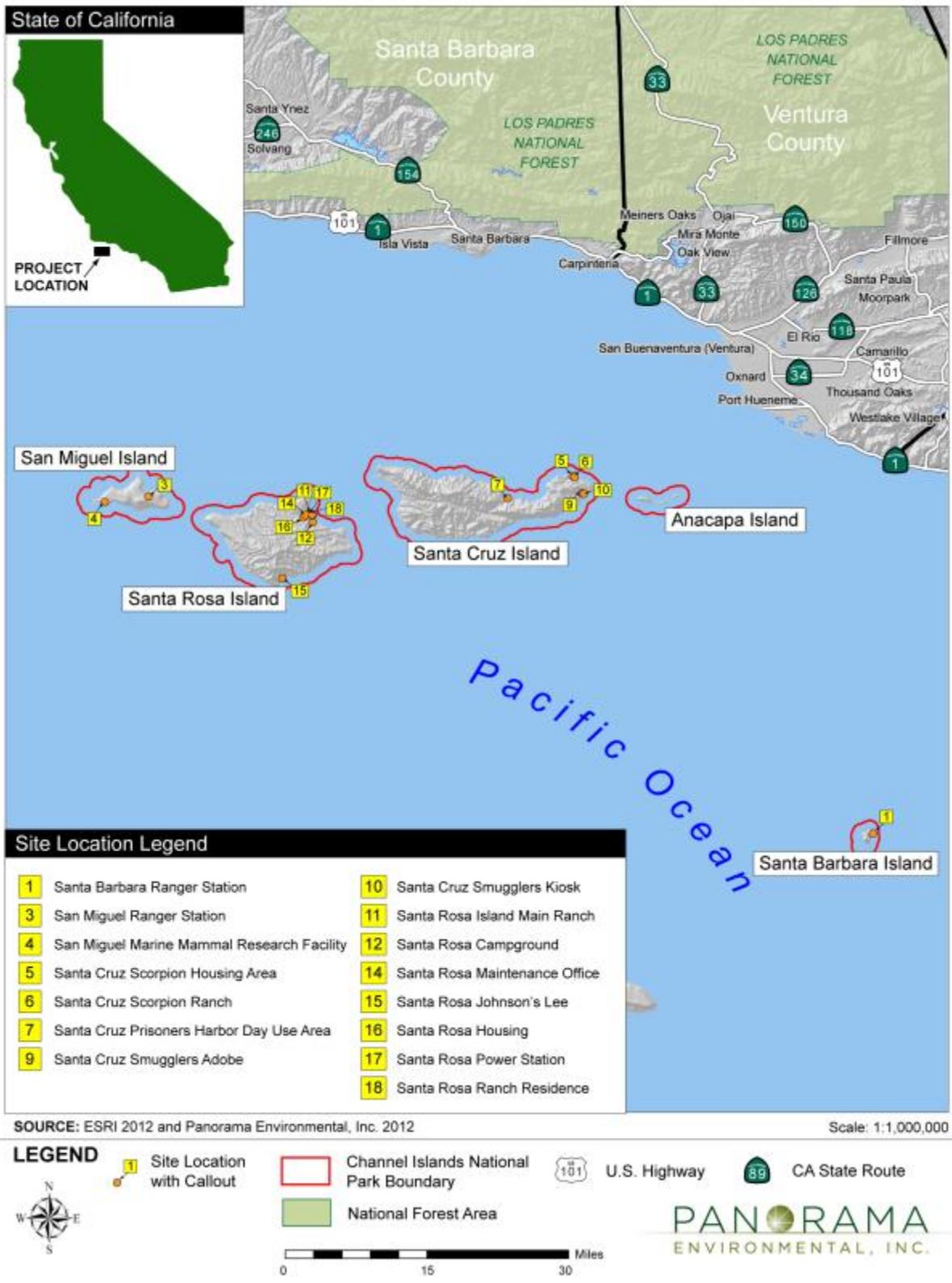


Figure 1. Project Vicinity and Location



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

LEGEND

● Proposed Site Location



PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Figure 2. Proposed Project Site Location 1



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

LEGEND

● Proposed Site Location



PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Figure 3. Proposed Project Site Location 3



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

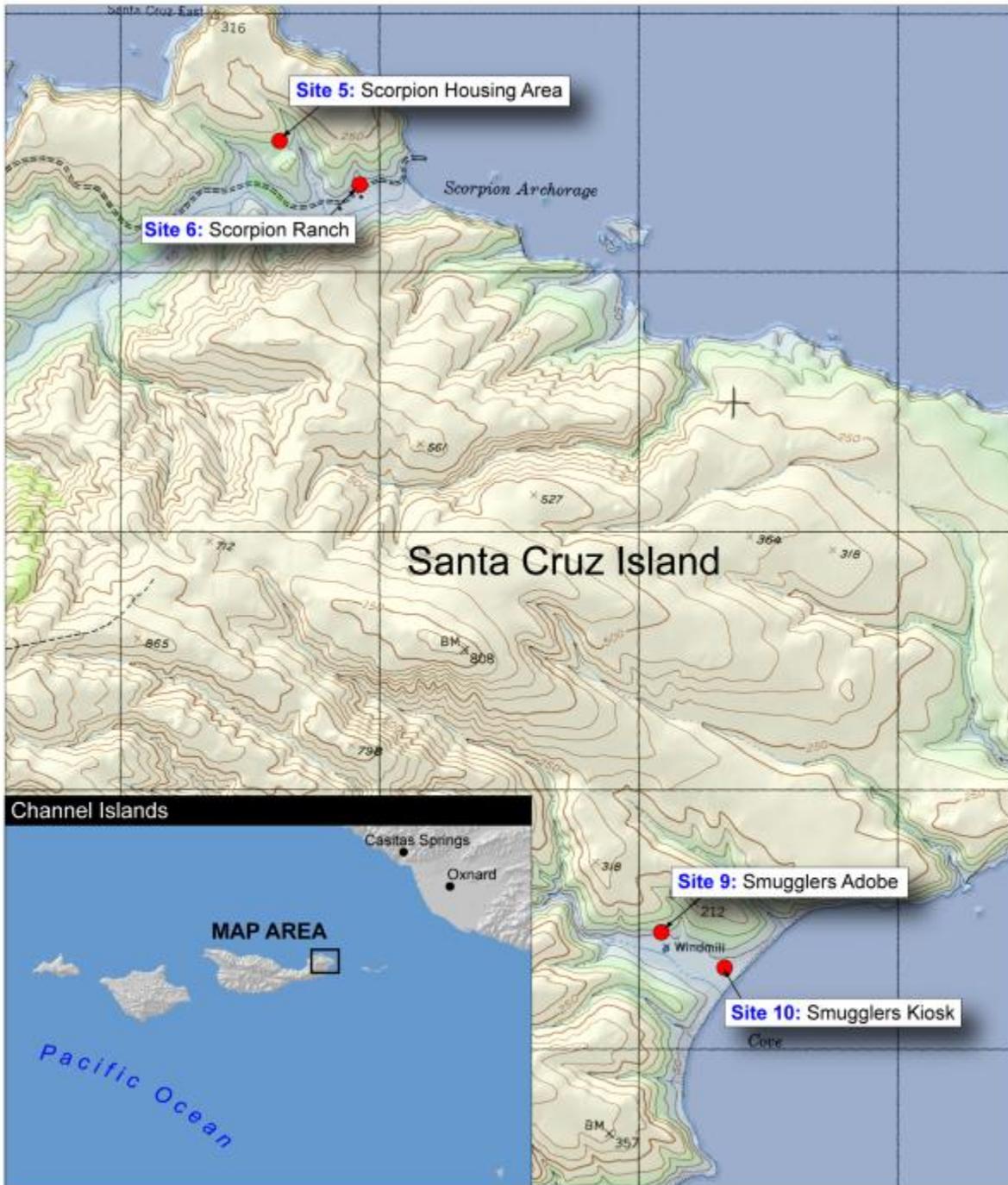
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● Proposed Site Location



PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Figure 4. Proposed Project Site Location 4



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

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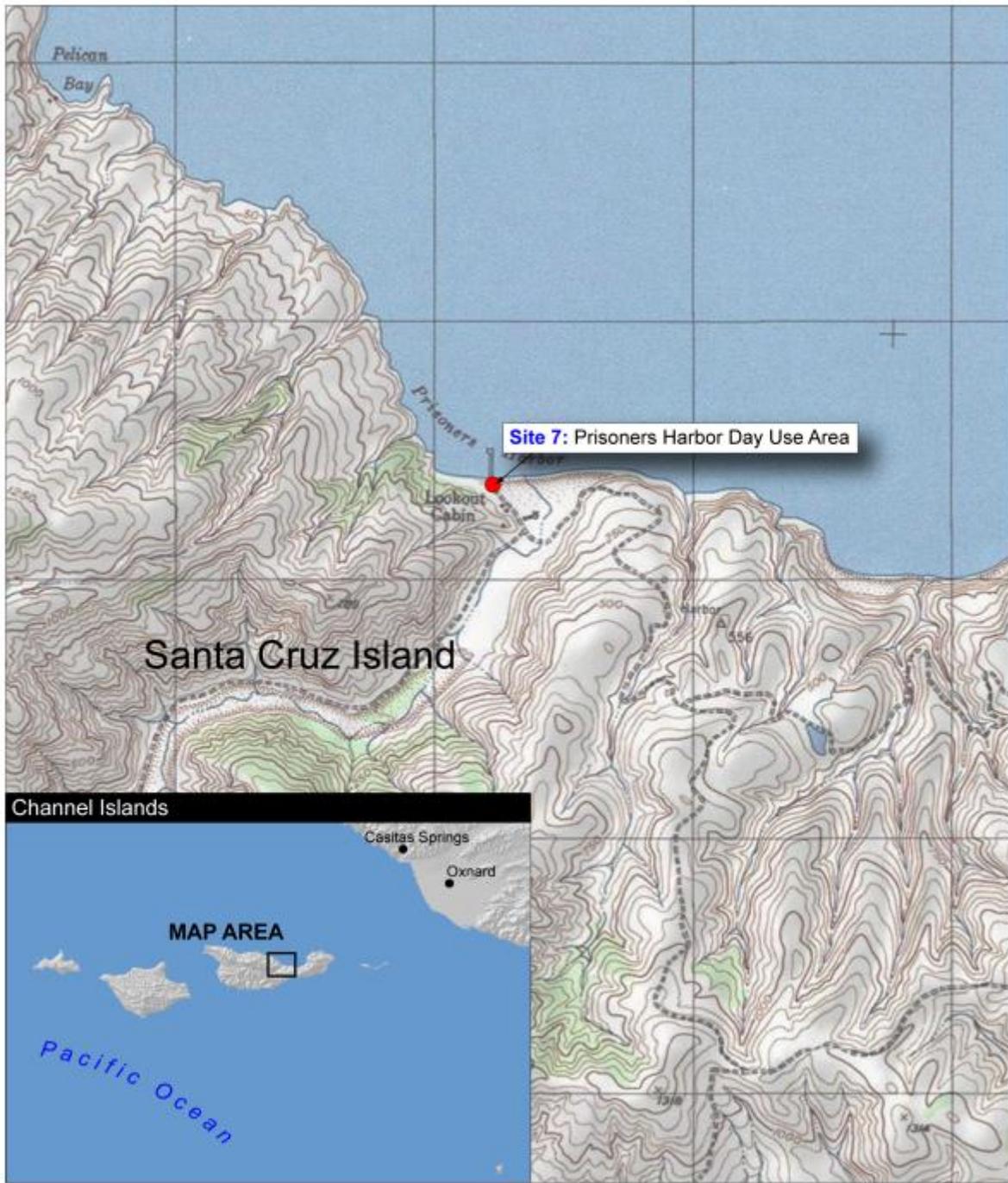
● Proposed Site Location



0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 Feet

PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Figure 5. Proposed Project Site Locations 5, 6, 9 and 10



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

LEGEND

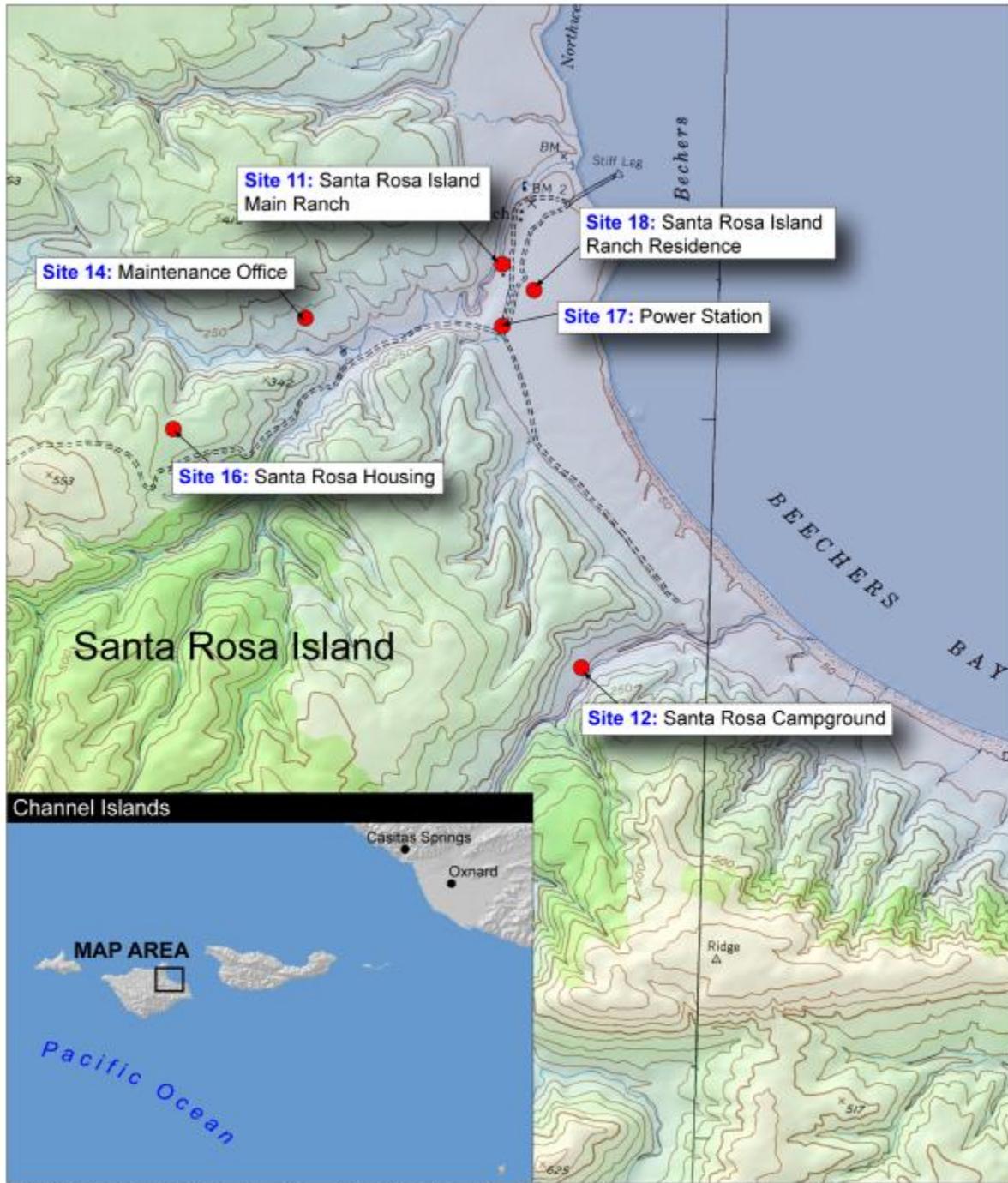
● Proposed Site Location



0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 Feet

PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Figure 6. Proposed Project Site Location 7



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

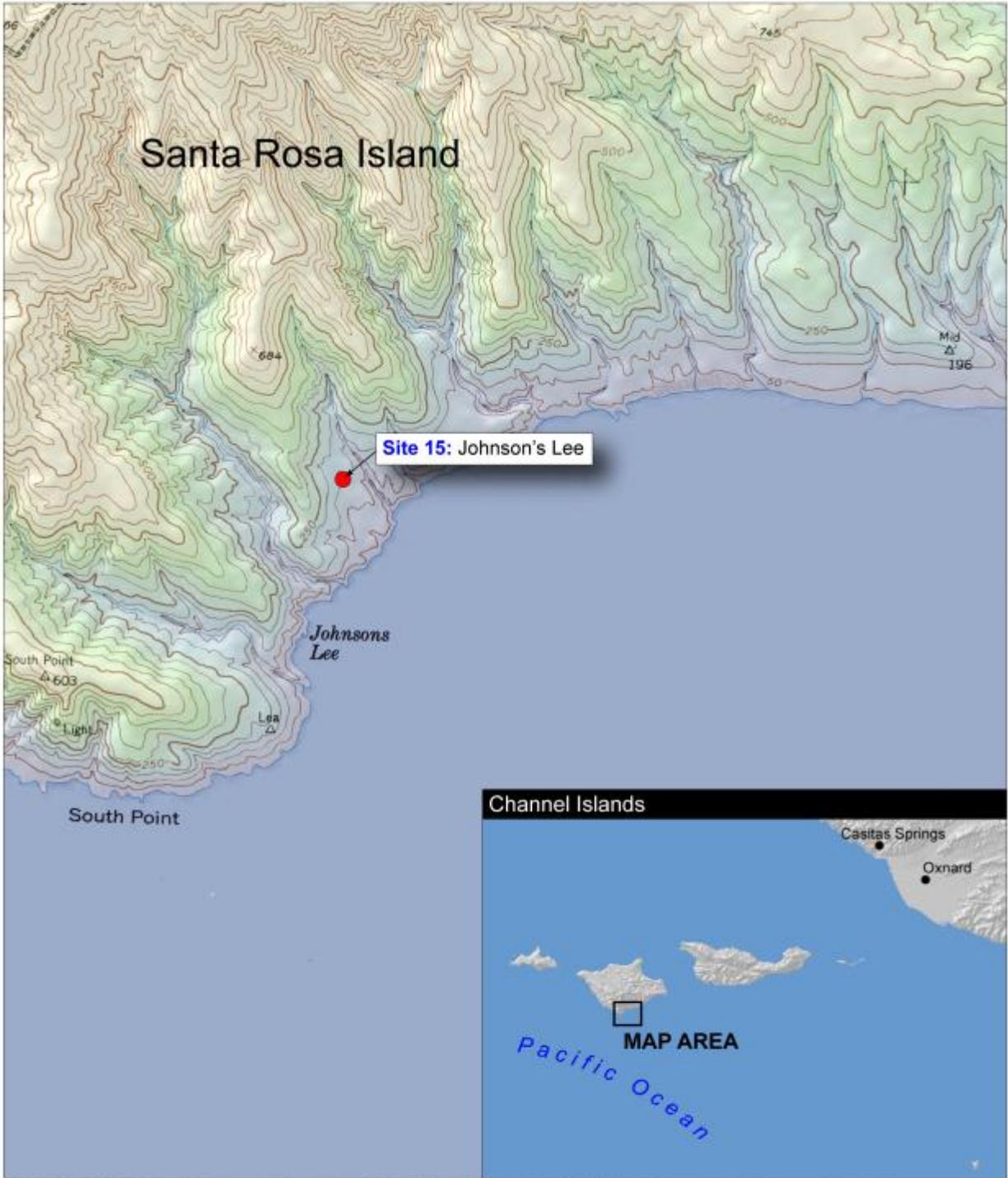
LEGEND

● Proposed Site Location



PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Figure 7. Proposed Project Site Locations 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 18



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

LEGEND

● Proposed Site Location



0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 Feet

PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Figure 8. Proposed Project Site Location 15

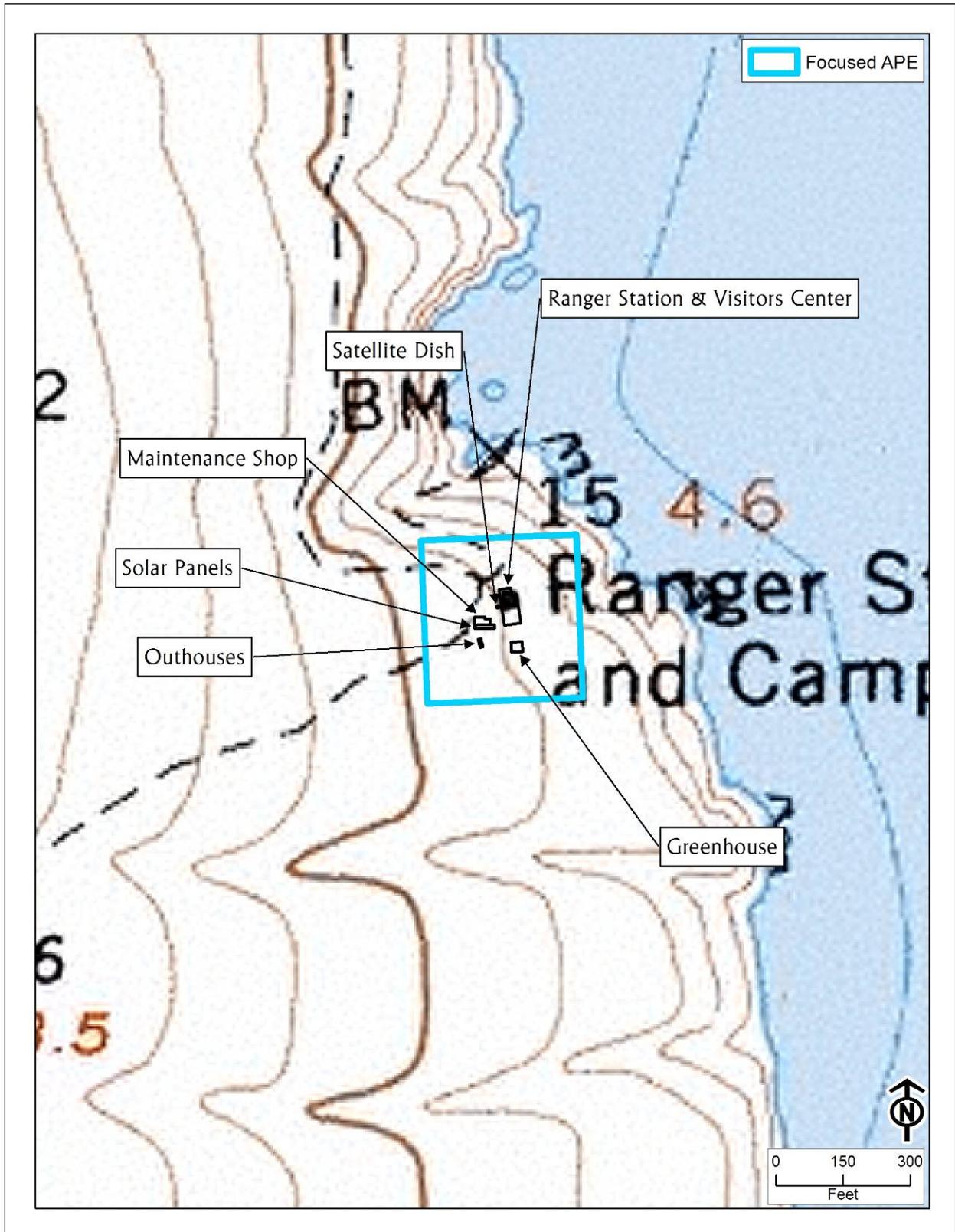


Figure 9. Focused APE #1: Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station

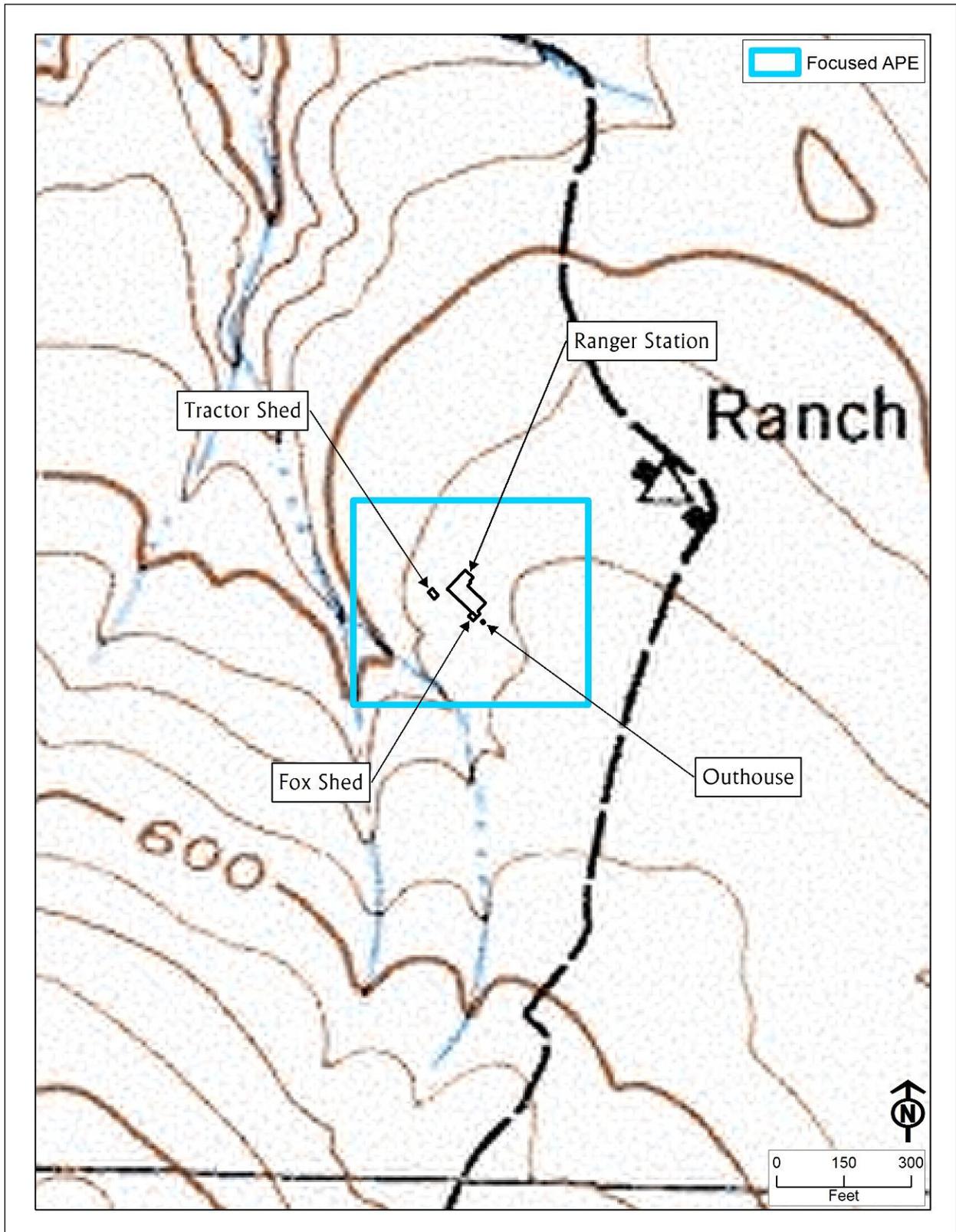


Figure 10. Focused APE #3: San Miguel Island Ranger Station

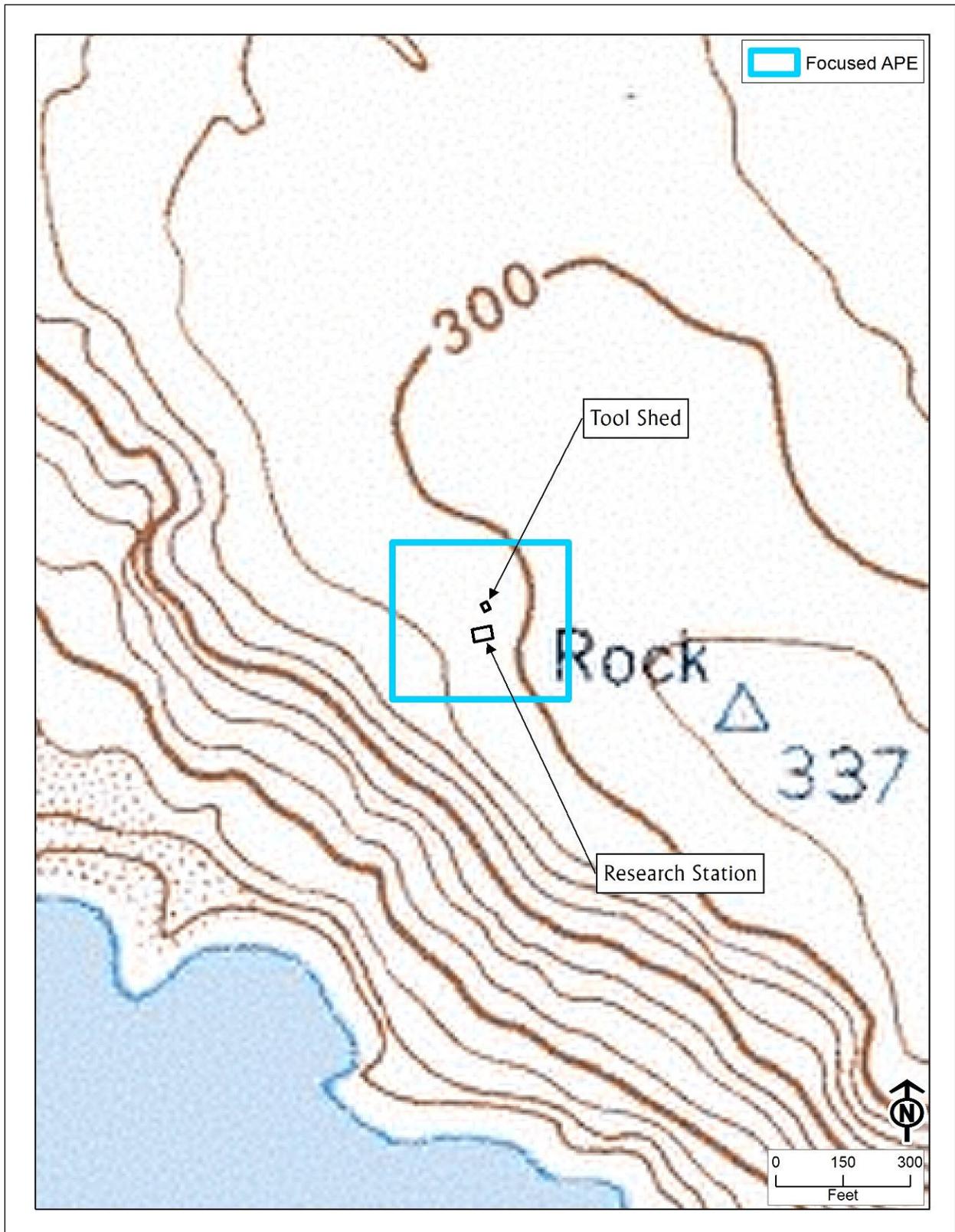


Figure 11. Focused APE #4: San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Facility

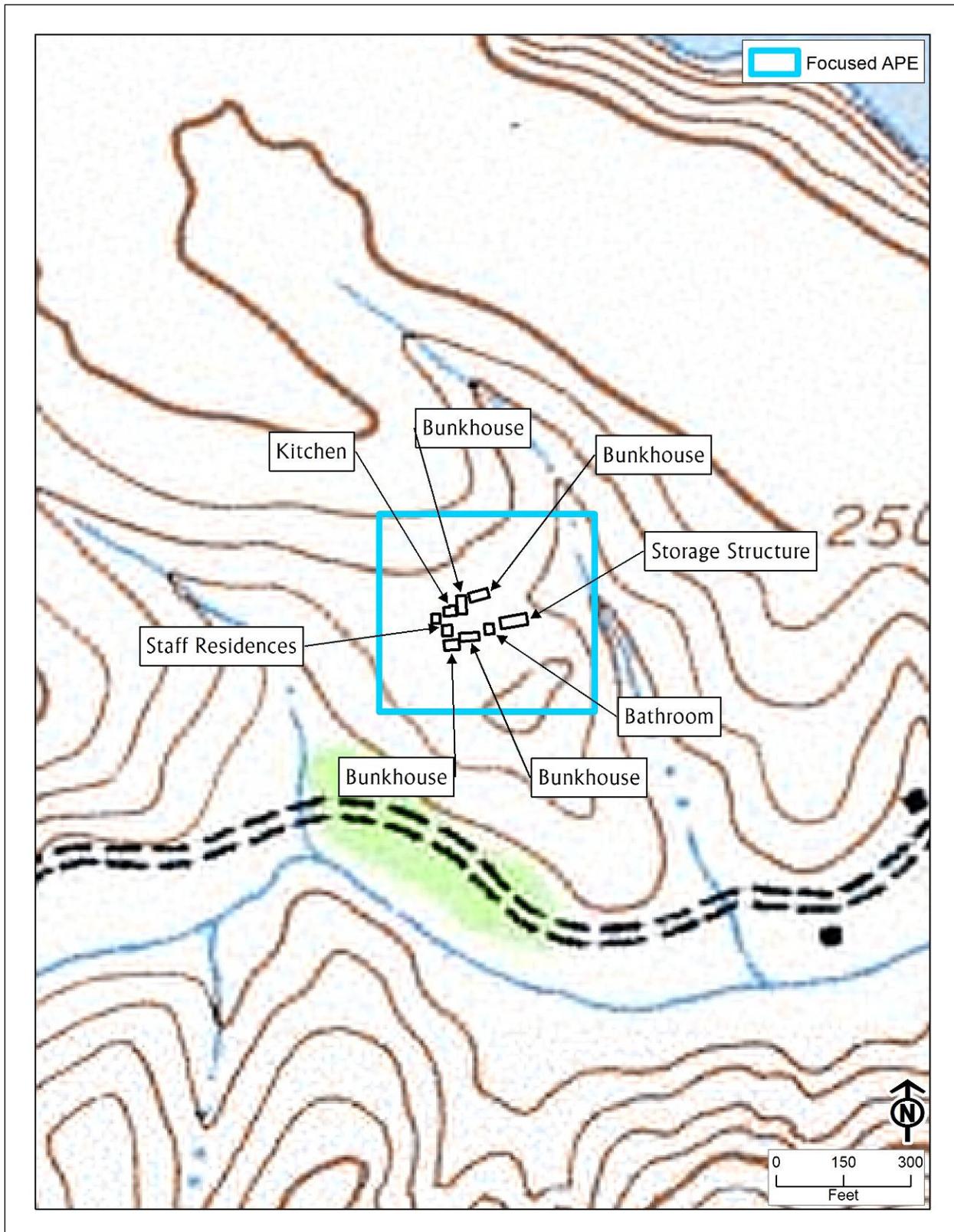


Figure 12. Focused APE #5: Santa Cruz Island NPS Scorpion Housing Area

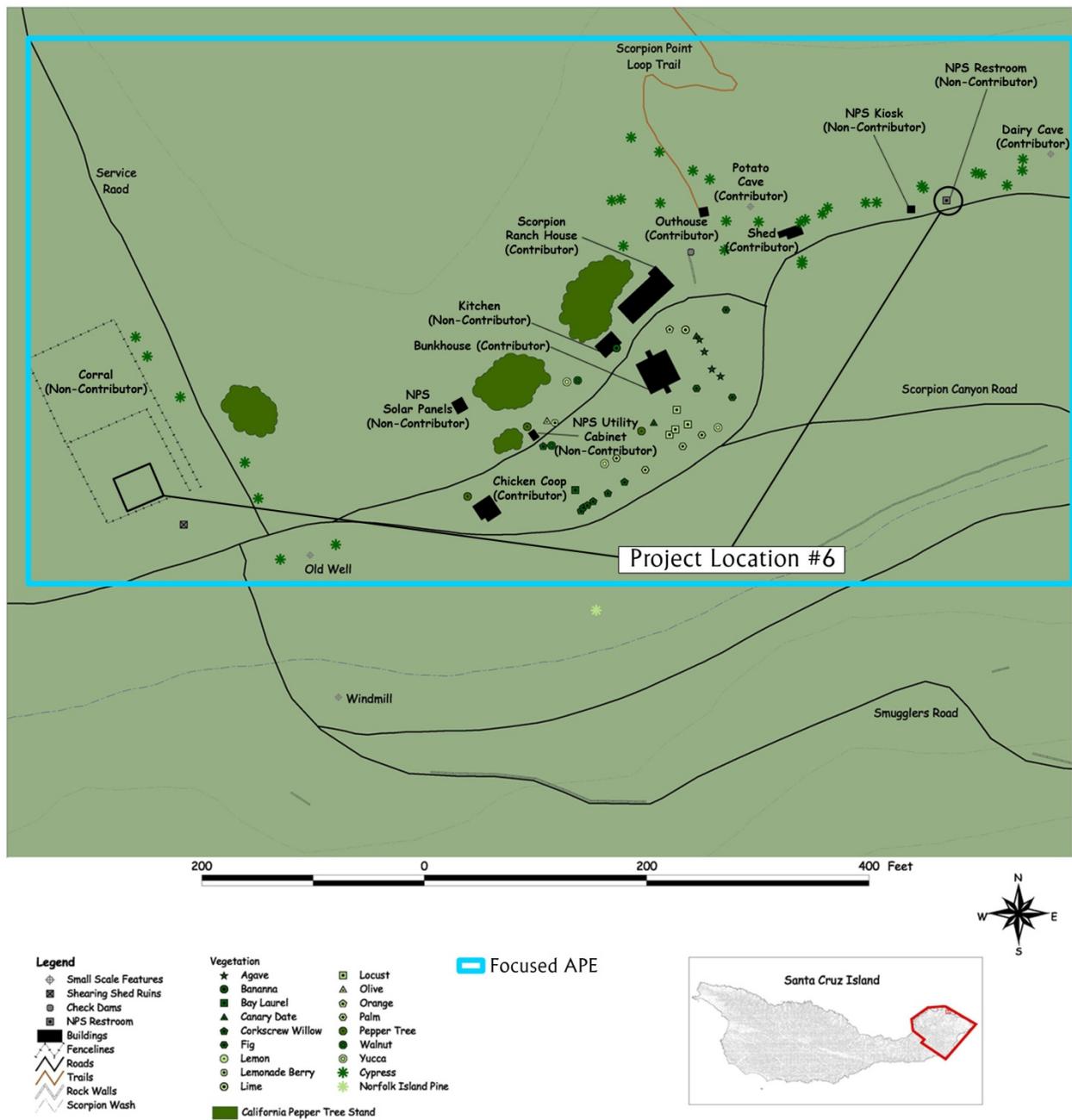


Figure 13. Focused APE #6: Santa Cruz Island Scorpion Ranch (Adobe)

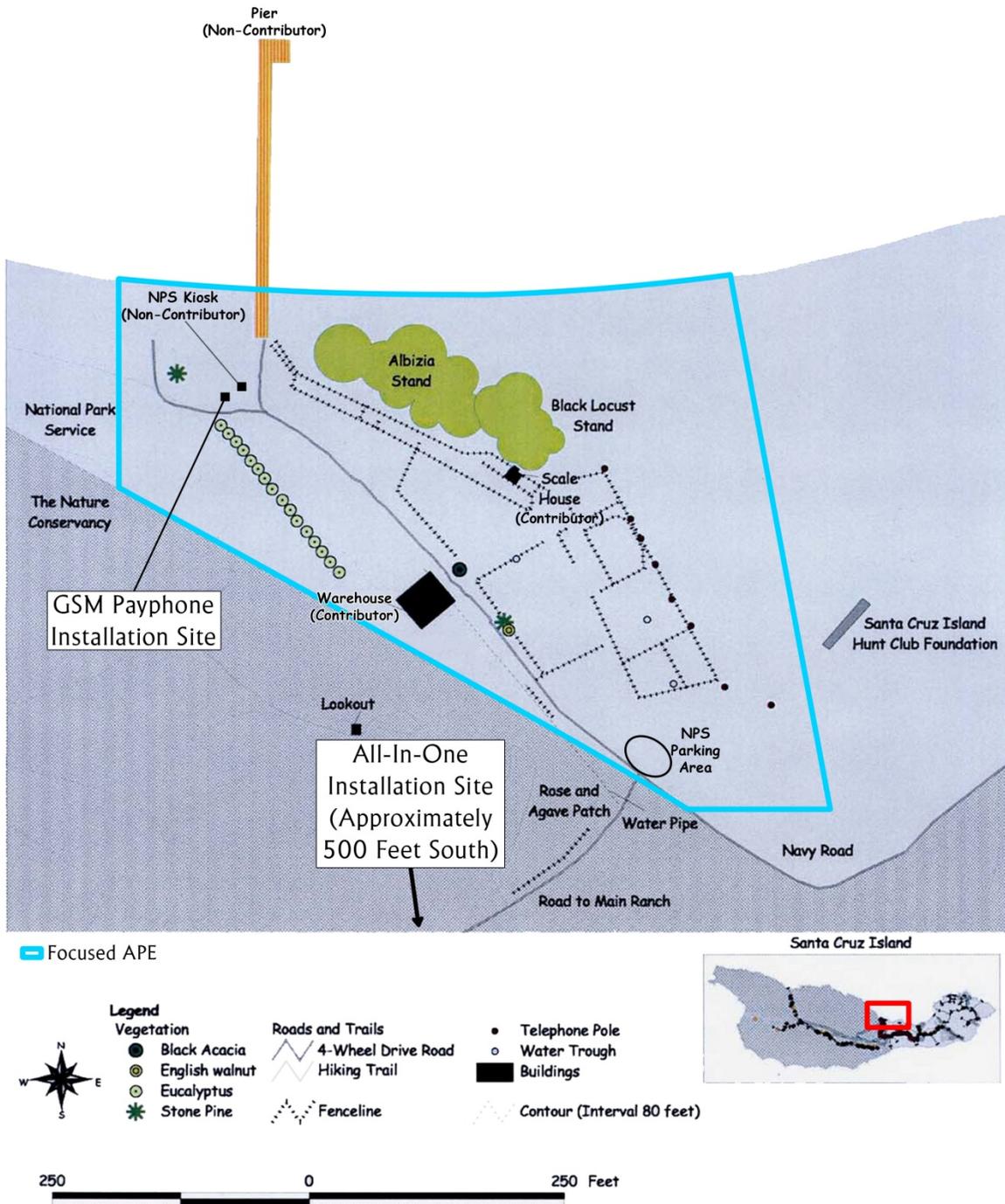


Figure 14. Focused APE #7: Santa Cruz Island Prisoners Harbor

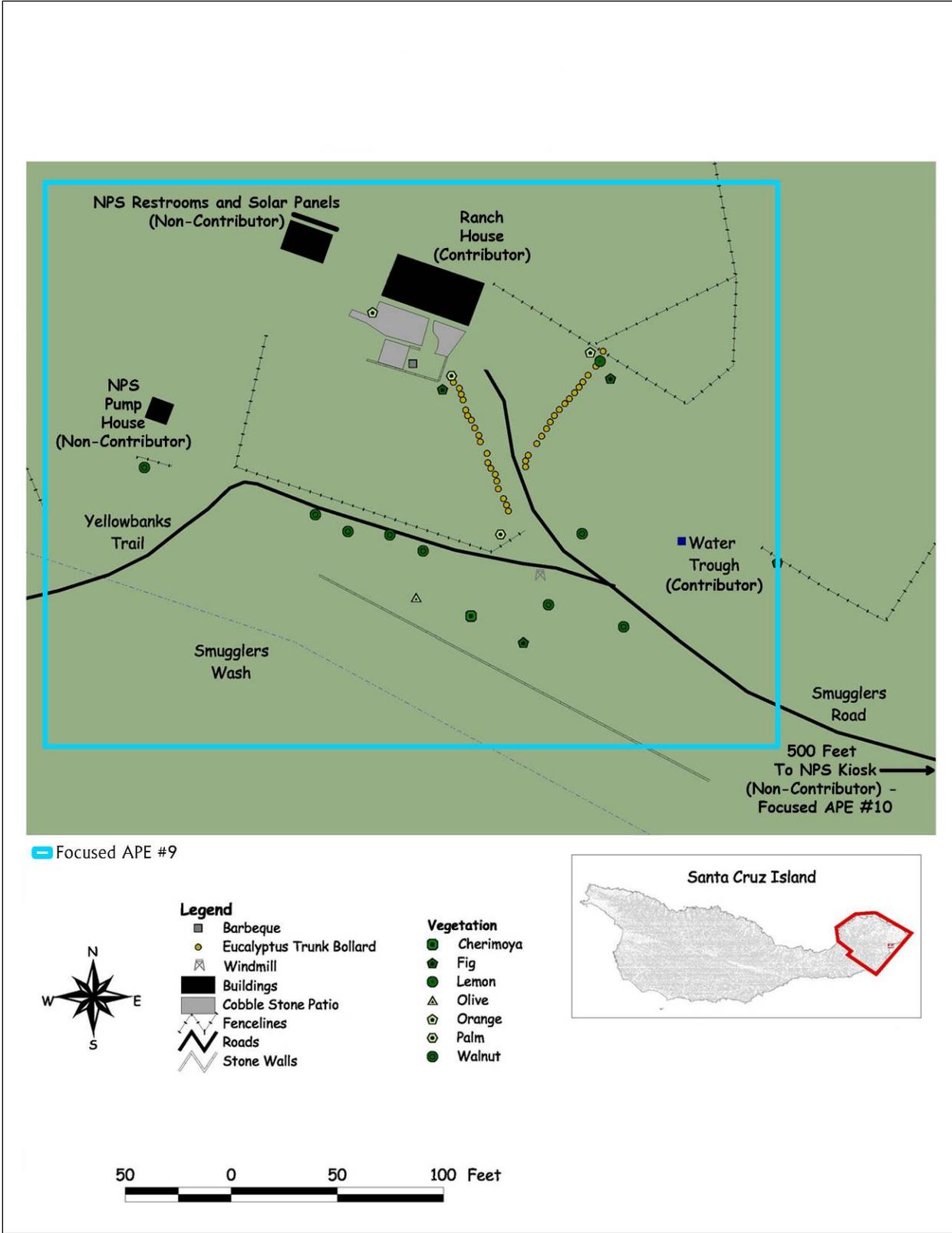


Figure 15. Focused APEs #9 and #10: Santa Cruz Island Smugglers Ranch (Adobe and Kiosk)

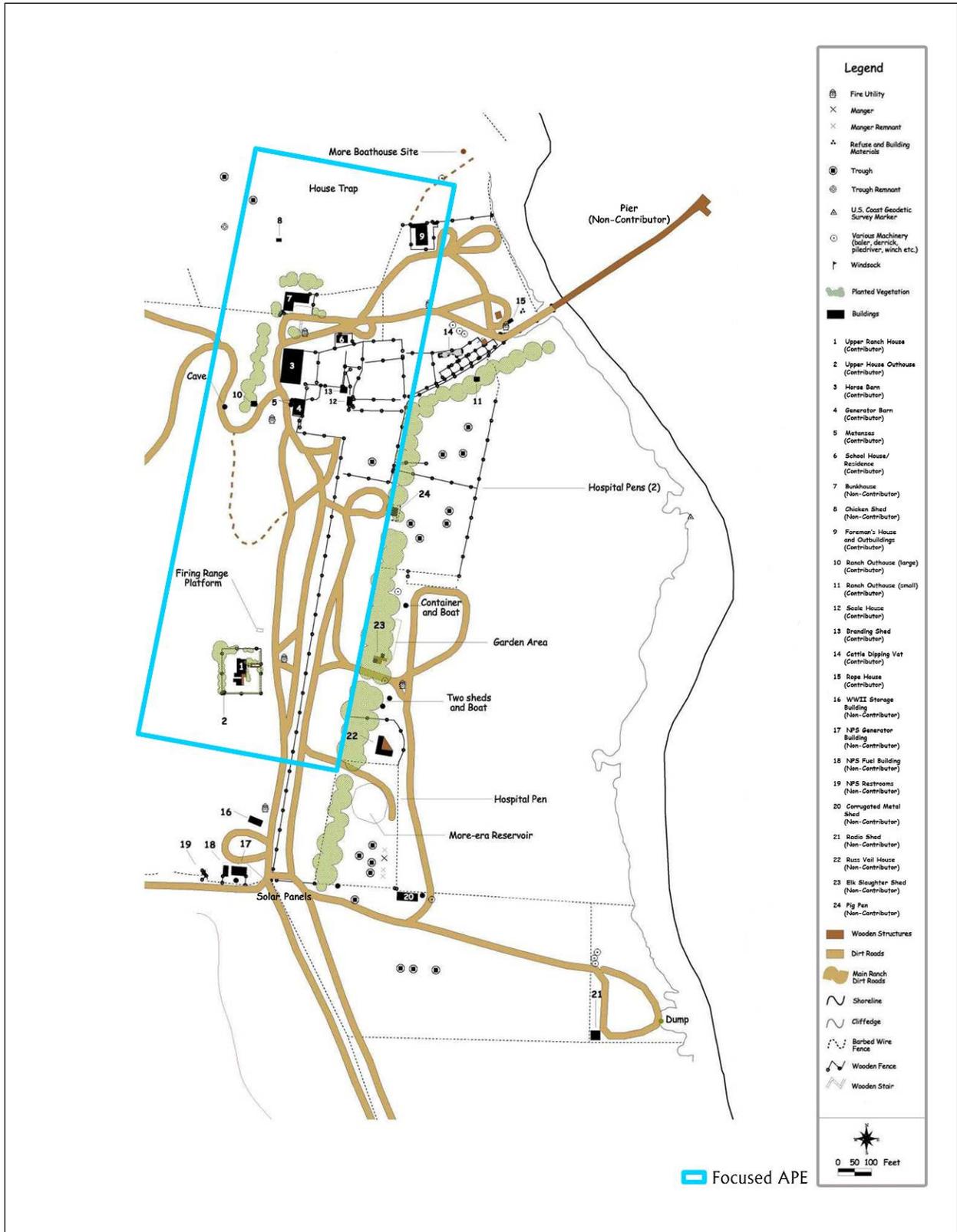


Figure 16. Focused APE #11: Santa Rosa Island Main Ranch

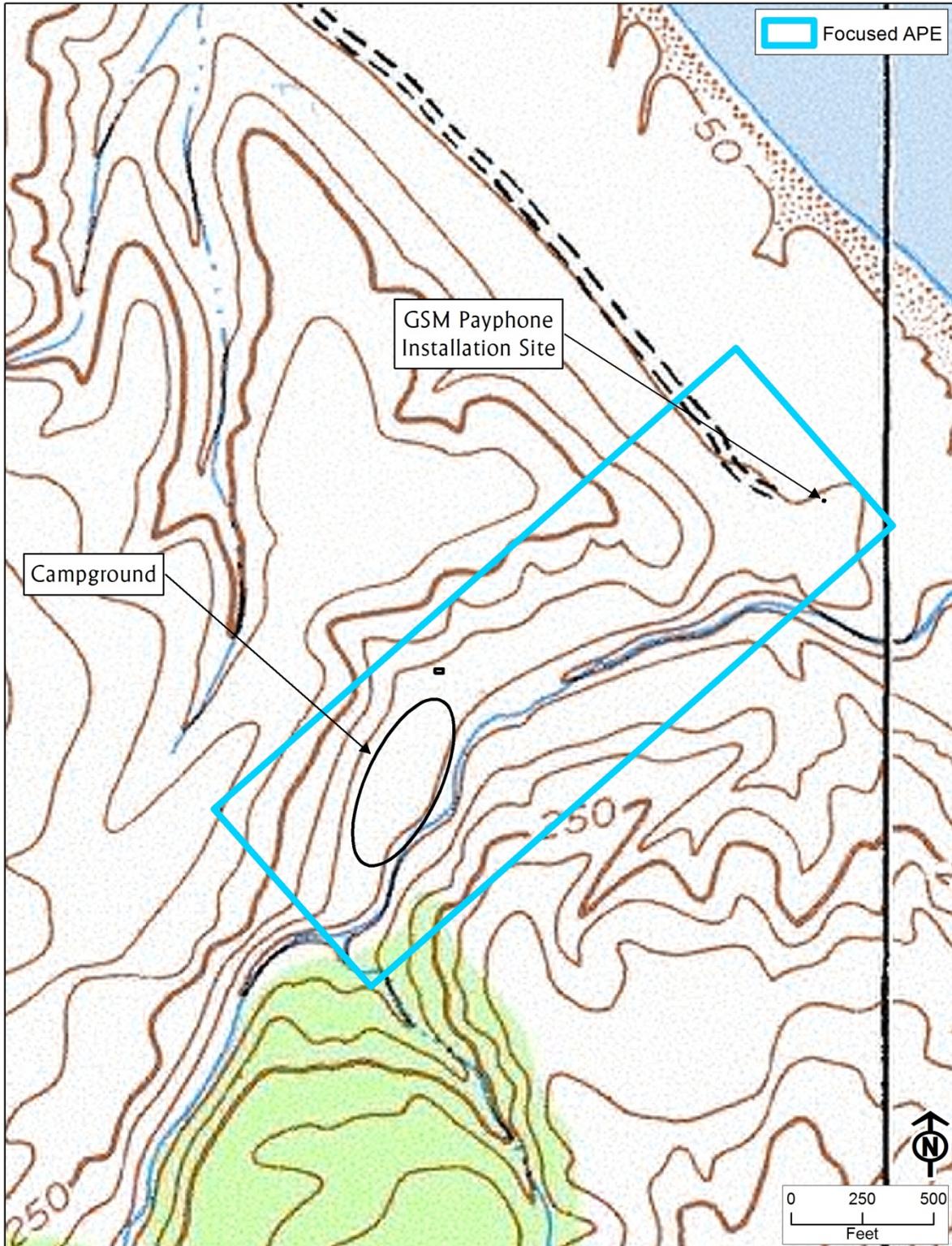


Figure 17. Focused APE #12: Santa Rosa Island NPS Campground

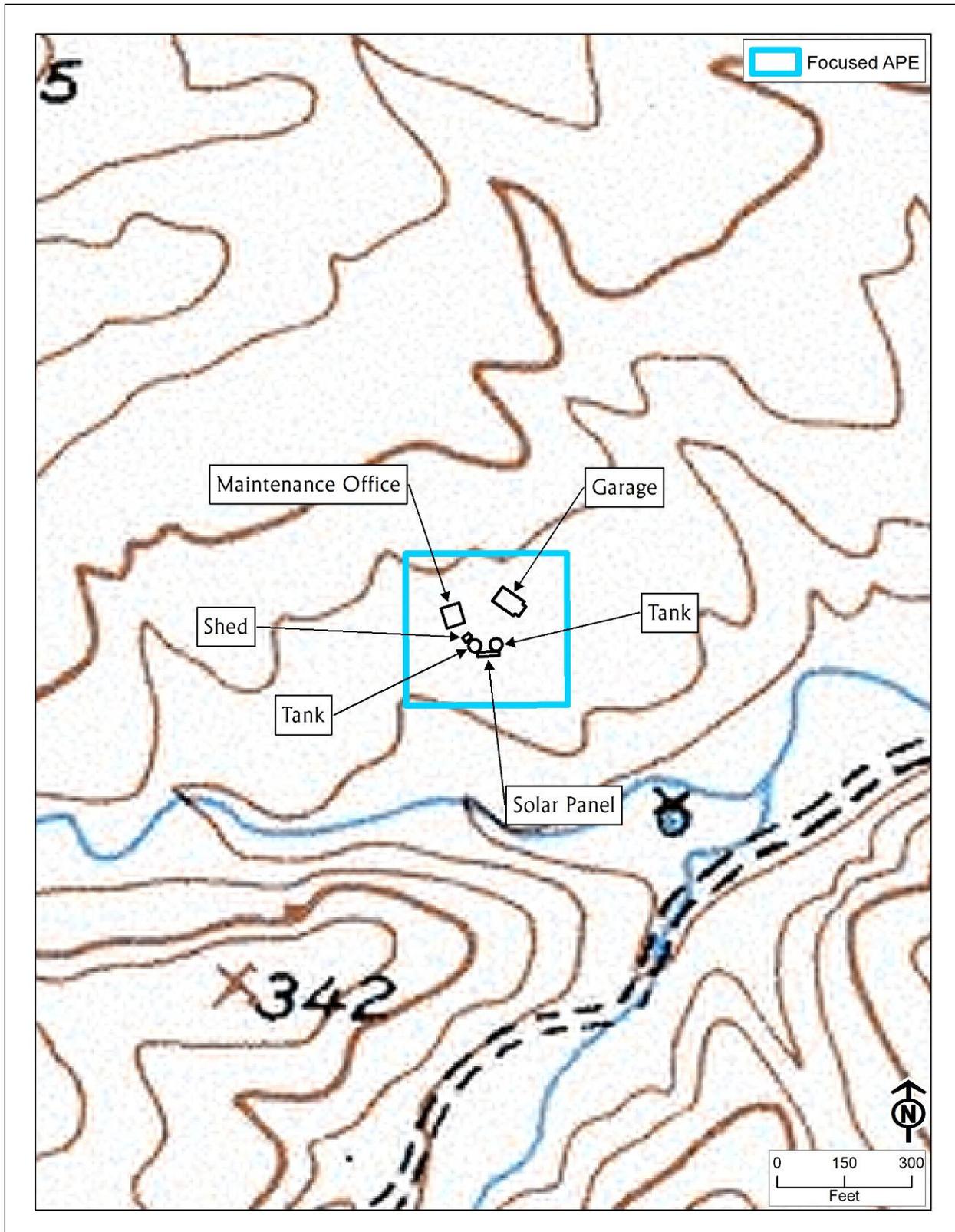


Figure 18. Focused APE #14: Santa Rosa Island NPS Shop/Nursery
(Maintenance Office)

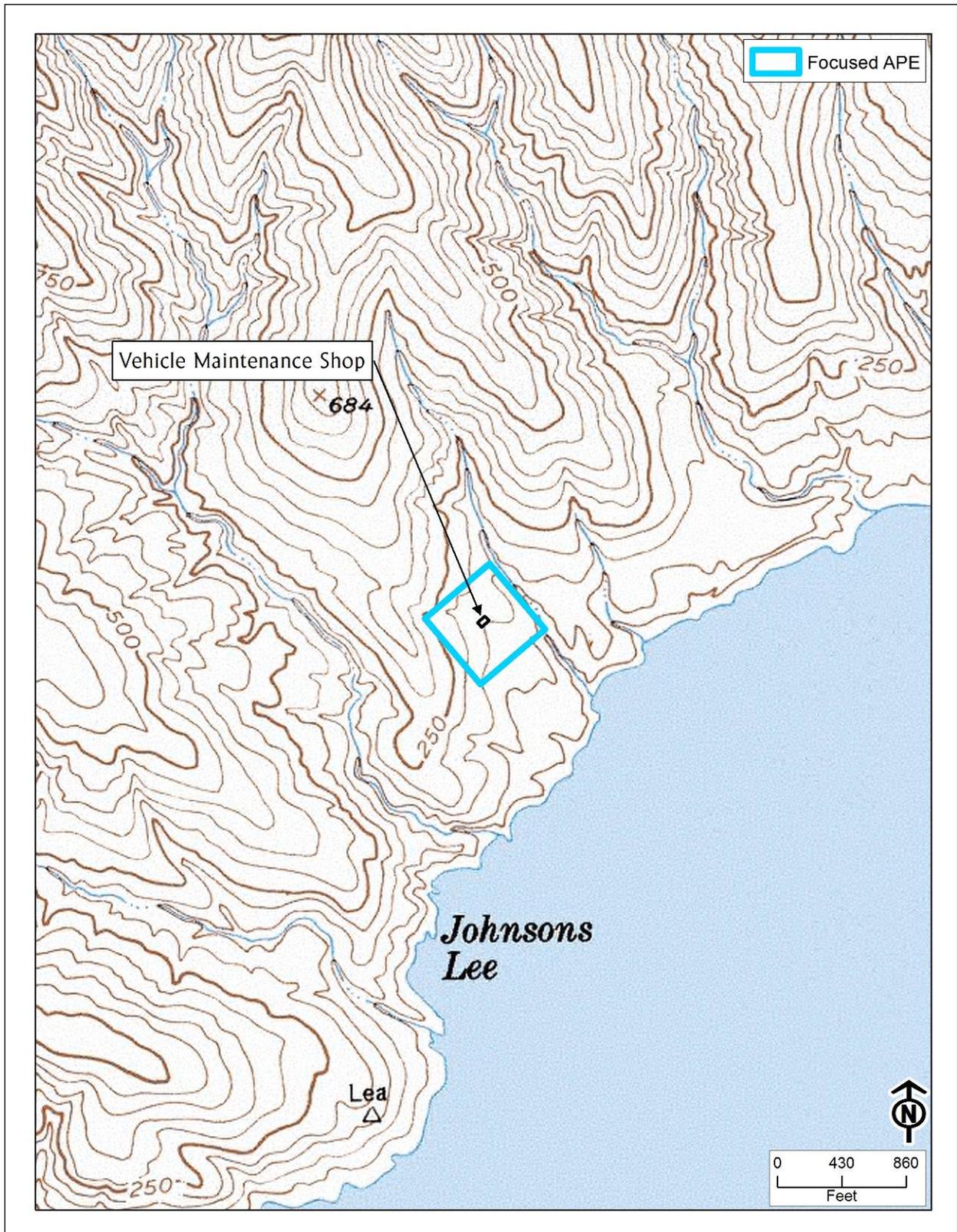


Figure 19. Focused APE #15: Santa Rosa Island Vehicle Maintenance Building (Johnson's Lee)

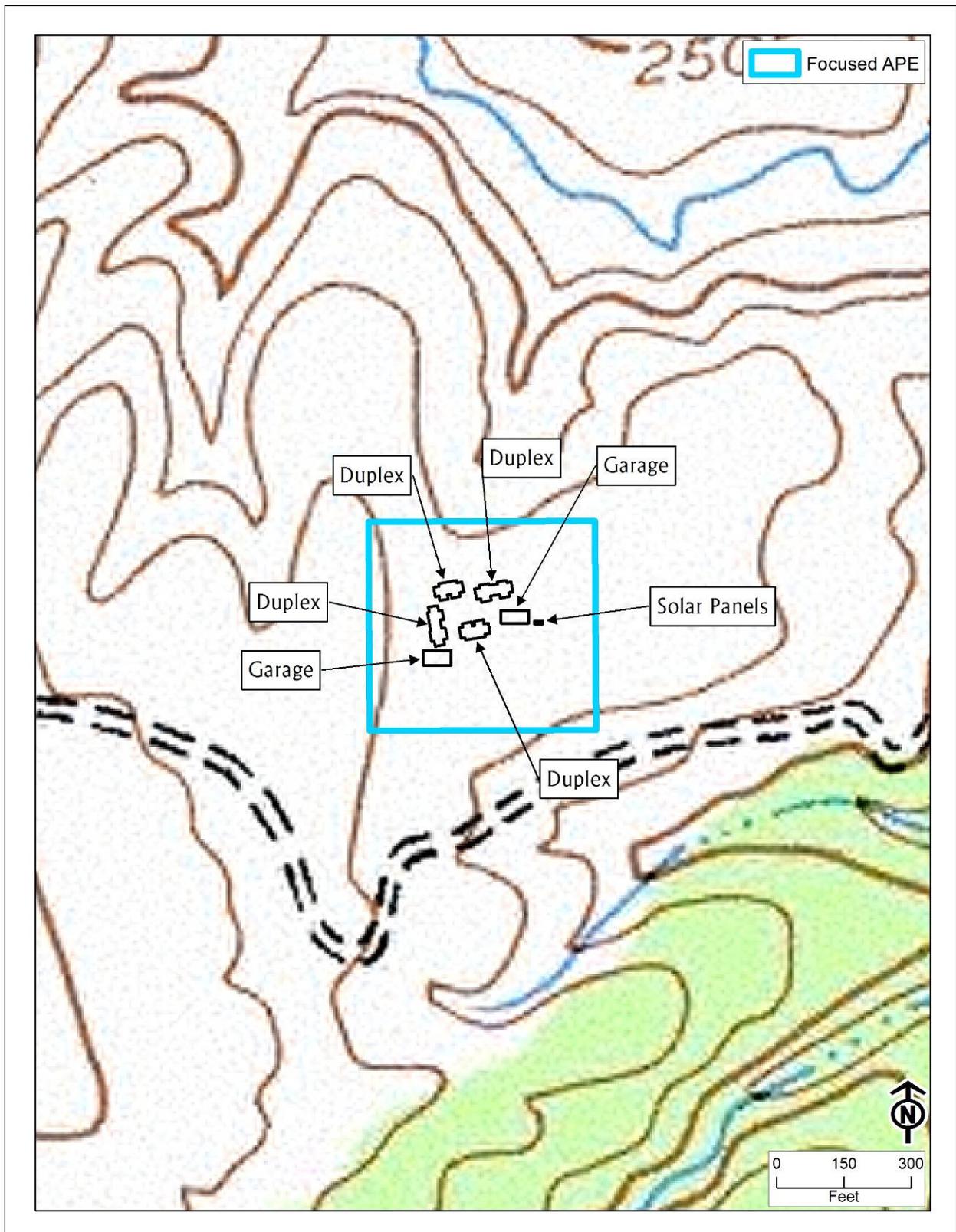


Figure 20. Focused APE #16: Santa Rosa Island NPS Housing Area

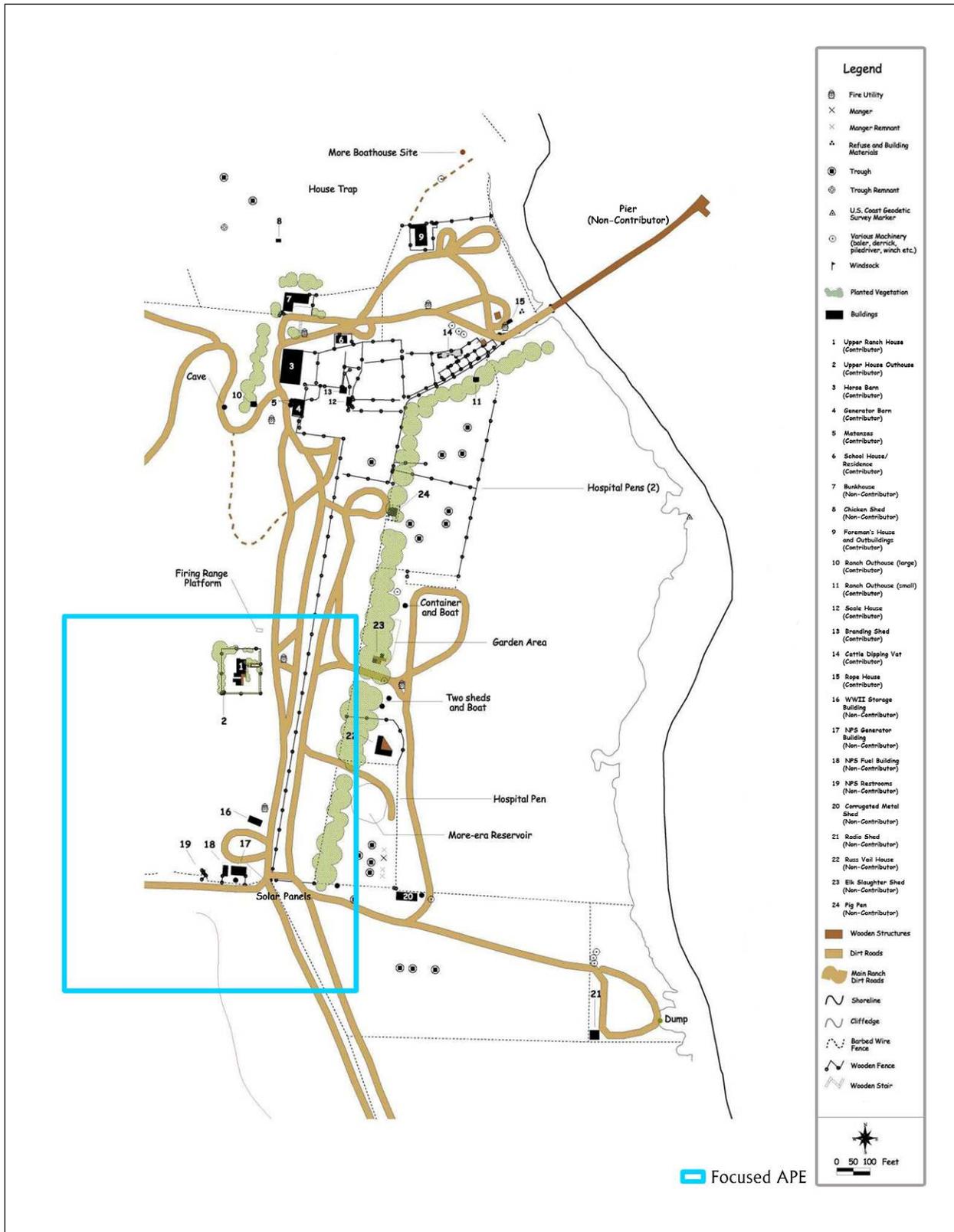


Figure 21. Focused APE #17: Santa Rosa Island NPS Generator Complex (Power Station)

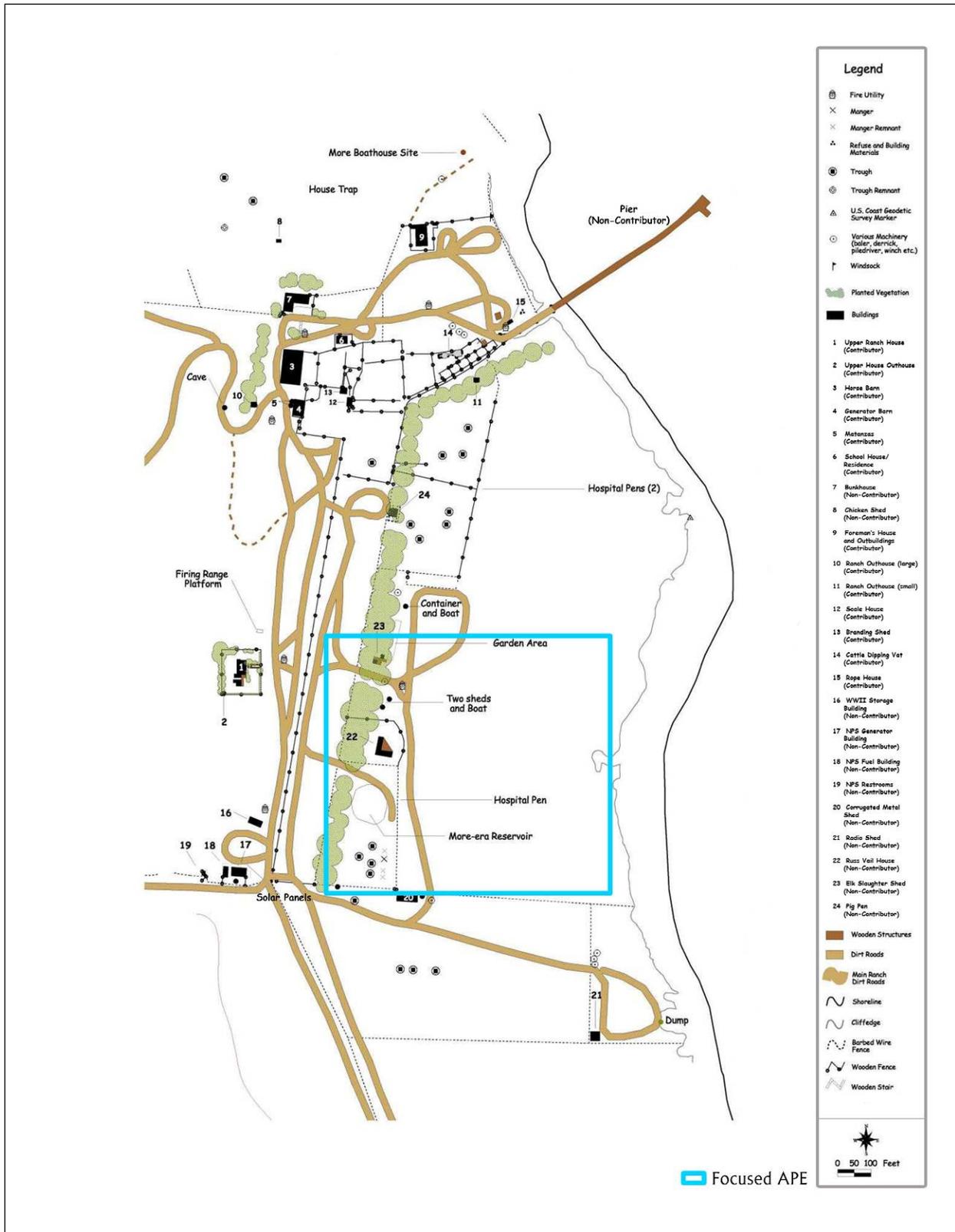


Figure 22. Focused APE #18: Santa Rosa Island Main Ranch Residence

Appendix B
DPR 523 Forms

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 _____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Barbara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Channel Islands National Monument Date 1973 T _____; R _____; _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address City Zip

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 311437.1 mE/ 3706416.2 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Santa Barbara Island, Santa Barbara County

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station is a small complex located on northeastern Santa Barbara Island. The National Park Service (NPS) developed the complex in 1991; it includes a main ranger station building, maintenance shop, greenhouse, and three small wooden outhouses (see **Sketch Map**). The ranger station complex has not been previously inventoried or evaluated. The ranger station building and maintenance shop are both of Mediterranean Revival design. The ranger station building, shown at left in **Photograph 1**, also houses a visitor's center. The building is oriented along a north-south axis and has a roughly rectangular footprint. It has a side gable roof with broad eaves and Spanish red-clay tiles. The building's walls are stuccoed and set with vinyl sliding windows throughout. Entrances are on the west and east side; the east-side entrance opens to a small concrete patio area overlooking the ocean. A satellite dish is mounted on the hillside immediately west of the ranger station (**Photograph 2**). (See Continuation Sheet.)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (HP14) Government Buildings; (HP4) Ancillary Buildings

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1. Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station overview; ranger station building at left, maintenance shop at right, facing southwest (May 13, 2009).

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both

1991

*P7. Owner and Address:

Channel Islands National Park

1901 Spinnaker Dr.

Ventura, CA 93001

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Scott Miltenberger

JRP Historical Consulting, LLC

2850 Spafford Street

Davis, CA 95618

*P9. Date Recorded: May 13, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands, Channel Islands National Park, Santa Barbara County, California (November 2012)

*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) _____

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 _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands, Channel Islands National Park, Santa Barbara County, California (November 2012)

*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) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 6

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station

B1. Historic Name: Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station

B2. Common Name: Santa Barbara Ranger Station

B3. Original Use: National Park Service ranger station B4. Present Use: National Park Service ranger station

*B5. Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) 1991

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9. Architect: National Park Service b. Builder: National Park Service

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Santa Barbara Island Ranger Station does not appear to qualify for listing in either the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). As a complex of recently-constructed buildings and structures (1991), it does not meet the demanding threshold of exceptional significance required under National Register Criterion Consideration G for properties less than 50 years of age. The station is not significantly associated with any known historic event (NRHP Criterion A / CRHR Criterion 1) or persons (Criterion B / Criterion 2). Under (Criterion C / Criterion 3), the small complex represents a recent and unexceptional example of the Mediterranean Revival style, whose roots date to the early part of the twentieth century, and it is not a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction. Finally, the ranger station is otherwise documented in contemporary literature and has little to no potential to yield important information related to either prehistory or history (Criterion D / Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: D.S. (Dewey) Livingston, *Ranches In the Sea: A History of the Islands Within Channel Islands National Park – San Miguel Island – Santa Rosa Island – Santa Cruz Island – Anacapa Island – Santa Barbara Island*, Historic Resource Study, Department of the Interior, Channel Islands National Park, California, May 2006.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Bryan Larson and Scott Miltenberger

*Date of Evaluation: July 2012

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Continuation Sheet.

P3a. Description (continued):

The maintenance shop, located uphill and west of the ranger station building, is roughly L-shaped in plan and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a gable roof with Spanish-style red clay tiles, boxed eaves, and a moderate overhang. The roof consists of two inline, stepped-down roof forms. The walls are concrete covered with stucco, and there are vinyl sliding windows throughout the building. The long side of the ell is oriented along a roughly east-west axis, at the end of which is a flush wood frame personnel door; a similar door is located inside the ell. Running along the south side of the building are several racks of solar panels (**Photograph 3**). A short masonry wall extends from the north side of the building.

To the south of the ranger station is a steel-pipe greenhouse covered in black mesh fabric. The structure is rectangular in plan with a front gable roof form (**Photograph 2**).

Just south of the maintenance shed is a row of three small wooden outhouses. A tall masonry wall fronts the outhouses (**Photograph 4**).

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 2. West side of ranger station building, greenhouse visible at far right, facing southeast.



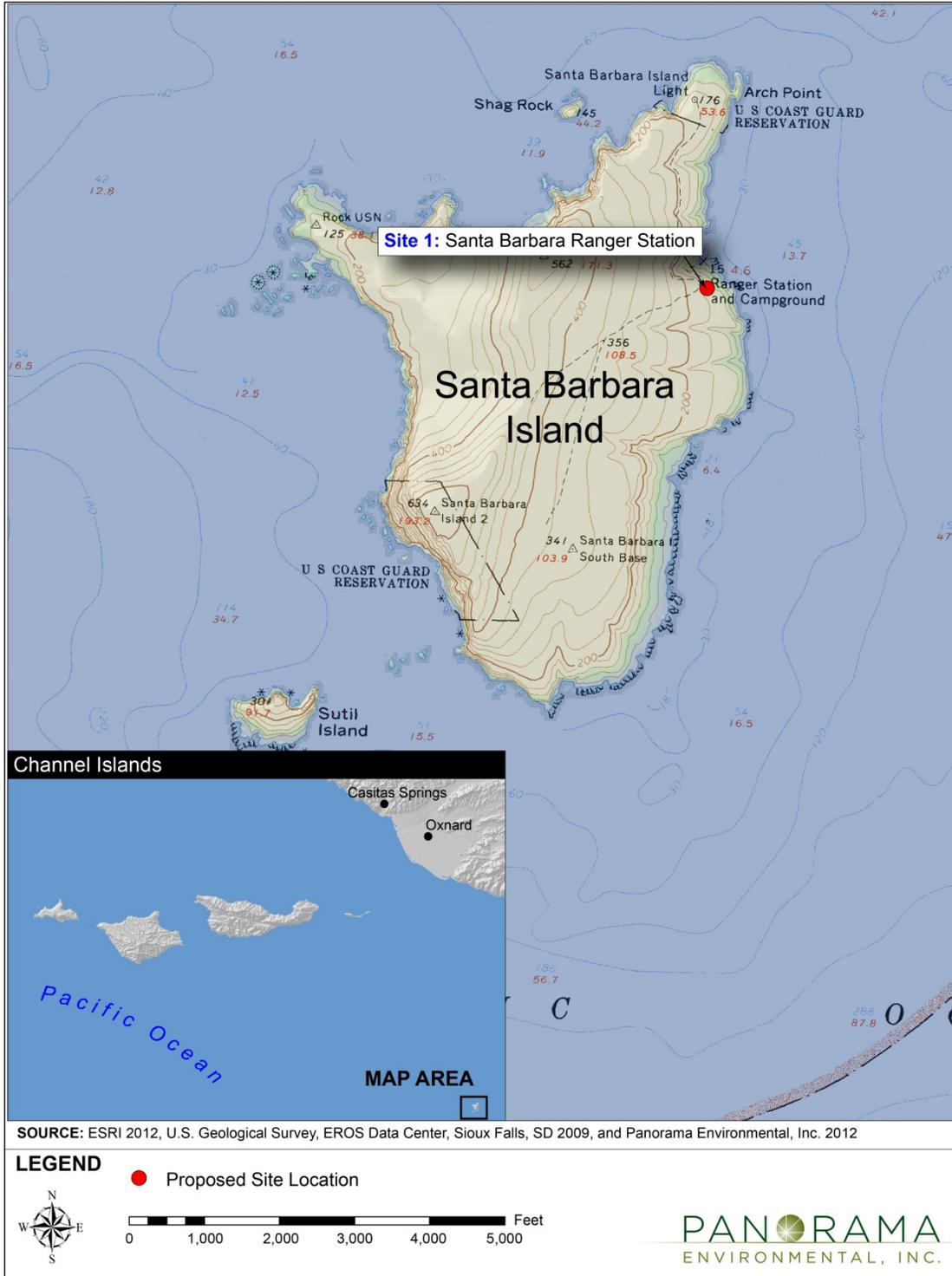
Photograph 3. Rear view of maintenance shop and solar panel array, facing northeast.



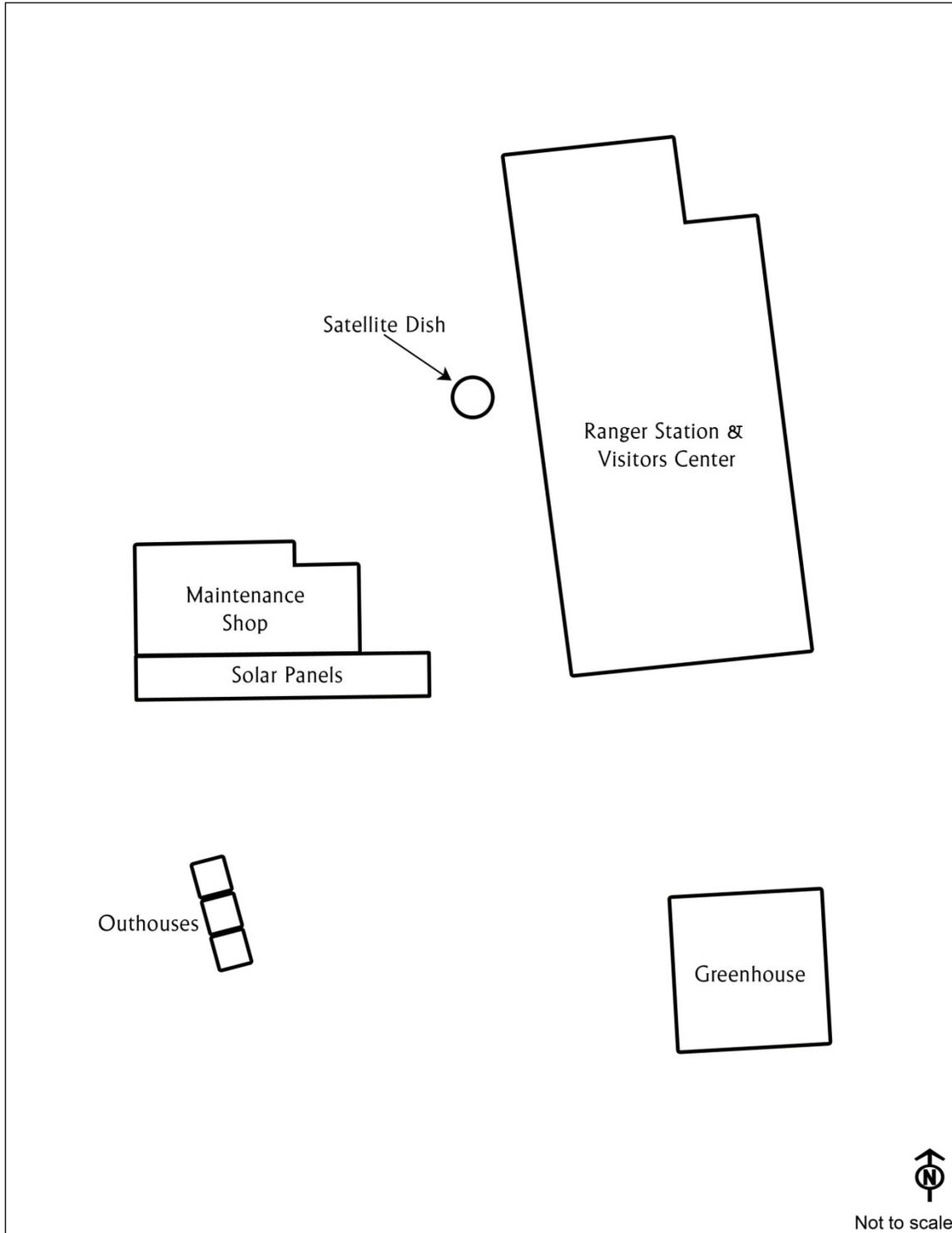
Photograph 4. Outhouses behind maintenance shop, facing south.

Location Map

Channel Islands National Monument USGS 7.5' Quad (1973)



Sketch Map



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 _____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) San Miguel Island Ranger Station

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Barbara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Miguel Island East Date 1943 T _____; R _____; $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address City Zip

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 190548 mE/ 3771491 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) San Miguel Island, Santa Barbara County

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The San Miguel Island Ranger Station was built in 1996 and occupied the following year. The building is of a restrained, minimalist Shed-style design (**Photograph 1**). It is roughly L-shaped in plan, rests on a board-formed concrete perimeter foundation, and has a compound roof form. The roofs lack eaves and are sheathed with composition shingles. The long wing of the “ell” has a shed roof, the southeast end of which is progressively stepped back giving the roof a “sawtooth” appearance (**Photograph 2**). (See Continuation Sheet.)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (HP14) Government Building; (HP4) Ancillary Buildings

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1. San Miguel Island Ranger Station, facing southwest (May 11, 2009)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both

1996

*P7. Owner and Address:

Channel Islands National Park

1901 Spinnaker Dr.

Ventura, CA 93001

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Bryan Larson

JRP Historical Consulting, LLC

2850 Spafford Street

Davis, CA 95618

*P9. Date Recorded: May 11, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter “none.”) Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands, Channel Islands National Park, Santa Barbara County, California (November 2012)

*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) _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) San Miguel Island Ranger Station

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands, Channel Islands National Park, Santa Barbara County, California (November 2012)

*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) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 6

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) San Miguel Island Ranger Station

B1. Historic Name: San Miguel Island Ranger Station

B2. Common Name: San Miguel Ranger Station

B3. Original Use: National Park Service ranger station B4. Present Use: National Park Service ranger station

*B5. Architectural Style: Shed

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) 1996

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9. Architect: National Park Service b. Builder: National Park Service

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

San Miguel Island Ranger Station does not appear to qualify for listing in either the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). As a complex of recently-constructed buildings and structures (1996), it does not meet the demanding threshold of exceptional significance required under National Register Criterion Consideration G for properties less than 50 years of age. The station is not significantly associated with any known historic event (NRHP Criterion A / CRHR Criterion 1) or persons (Criterion B / Criterion 2). Under (Criterion C / Criterion 3), the small complex represents a restrained, minimalist, and recent example of the Shed style and is not a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction. Finally, the ranger station is otherwise documented in contemporary literature and has little to no potential to yield important information related to either prehistory or history (Criterion D / Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: D.S. (Dewey) Livingston, *Ranches In the Sea: A History of the Islands Within Channel Islands National Park – San Miguel Island – Santa Rosa Island – Santa Cruz Island – Anacapa Island – Santa Barbara Island*, Historic Resource Study, Department of the Interior, Channel Islands National Park, California, May 2006.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Bryan Larson and Scott Miltenberger

*Date of Evaluation: July 2012

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Continuation Sheet.

P3a. Description (continued):

A hipped awning roof supported by wood posts shelters a concrete porch that runs along the main façade, which is located on the north side of the long wing. Doors on this façade are a combination of flush and glazed wood single personnel doors. The short wing of the “ell” extends north from the west end of the building and has a hipped roof. A square-plan, flat-roof tower located at the junction of the two wings rises slightly above the level of the roof. The building’s walls are clad with vertical groove wood panel siding, and windows throughout consist of one-over-one aluminum sliding sash, several of which (on the main façade) are topped by transom lights.

Surrounding the main ranger station building are three, small appurtenant wood frame structures: a shed roof outhouse on the southeast end of the building (**Photograph 2**); a fox building with a gable roof, plywood siding, and vinyl sash windows, located on the south side of the building (**Photograph 3**); and a tractor shed with a gable roof and double doors, located to the southwest (**Photograph 3**).

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 2. Southeast end of the ranger station and outhouse (left), view facing northwest.



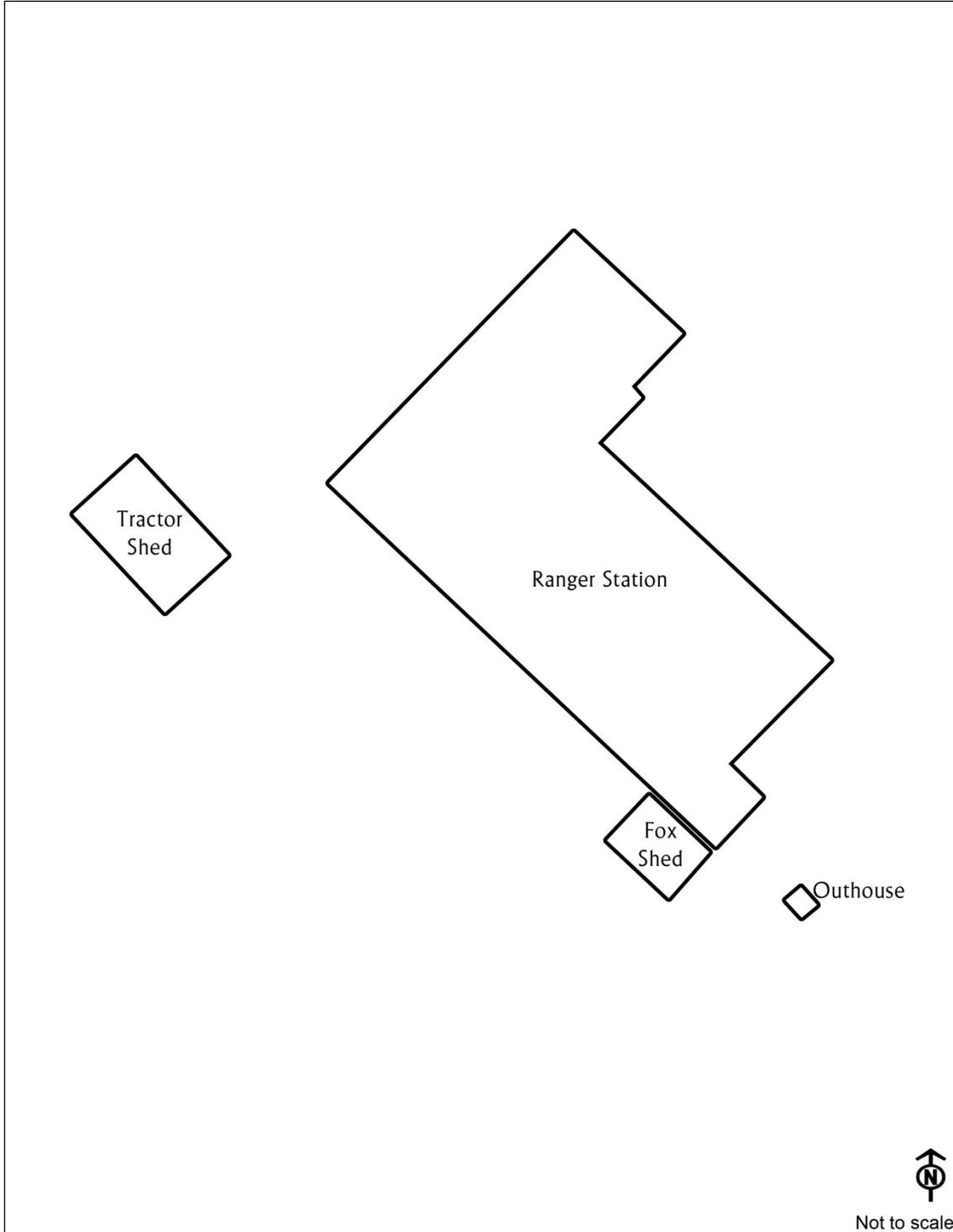
Photograph 3. Tractor shed (left) and fox building (right) at rear of ranger station, view facing north.

Location Map

San Miguel Island East USGS 7.5' Quad (1943)



Sketch Map



P1. Other Identifier: National Marine Fisheries Service Marine Mammal Research Station

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Barbara

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Miguel Island West Date 1943 T _____; R _____; _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address City Zip

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 182950 mE/ 3770979 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) San Miguel Island, Santa Barbara County

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Marine Mammal Research Station, located on the western end of San Miguel Island above Point Bennett and Adams Cove, is a remote complex consisting of the main research building and bunkhouse, built in 2004, and three small wood frame ancillary structures. The main building, which replaced an earlier modular structure originally installed on the site in 1969, is U-shaped in plan and rests on a concrete pier foundation. The inside of the "U" faces south and has an elevated wood frame porch accessed by four wood steps. Four multiple-light glazed doors open to the porch. Other fenestration consists of vinyl sliding windows, located on all sides except the rear (north side). The building has shallow gable roof with narrow boxed eaves and rolled tarpaper sheathing, and the walls are clad with plywood board-and-batten siding (**Photograph 1**). The surrounding outbuildings are simple utilitarian structures with plywood walls and shed roofs (**Photograph 2**).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (HP14) Government Building; (HP15) Educational Building

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) **Photograph 1. Marine Mammal Research Station, facing northwest (May 11, 2009)**

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both 2004

*P7. Owner and Address:
Channel Islands National Park
1901 Spinnaker Dr.
Ventura, CA 93001

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Bryan Larson
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC
2850 Spafford Street
Davis, CA 95618

*P9. Date Recorded: May 11, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands, Channel Islands National Park, Santa Barbara County, California (November 2012)

*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) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) San Miguel Island Marine Mammal Research Station

B1. Historic Name: Marine Mammal Research Station

B2. Common Name: Marine Mammal Research Station

B3. Original Use: Research station B4. Present Use: Research station

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) 2004

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features:

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Marine Mammal Research Station does not appear to qualify for listing in either the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The current building was constructed in 2004 to replace an earlier research station established on San Miguel Island in 1969. Staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration occupy the station throughout the summer and intermittently during the rest of the year, using it to conduct marine biology surveys. The rest of the year National Park Service staff use the facility for terrestrial surveys on the island. While the station serves an important scientific function, it does not meet the demanding threshold of exceptional significance required under National Register Criterion Consideration G for properties that are less than 50 years old. The research facility is not significantly associated with any known historic event (NRHP Criterion A / CRHR Criterion 1) or persons (Criterion B / Criterion 2). Under (Criterion C / Criterion 3), the small complex consists of utilitarian buildings and structures that are devoid of any definable architectural style. The station does not represent a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction. Finally, the research station is otherwise documented in contemporary literature and has little to no potential to yield important information related to either prehistory or history (Criterion D / Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: D.S. (Dewey) Livingston, *Ranches In the Sea: A History of the Islands Within Channel Islands National Park – San Miguel Island – Santa Rosa Island – Santa Cruz Island – Anacapa Island – Santa Barbara Island*, Historic Resource Study, Department of the Interior, Channel Islands National Park, California, May 2006.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Bryan Larson and Scott Miltenberger

*Date of Evaluation: July 2012

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Location Map on Continuation Sheet.

Page 3 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Marine Mammal Research Station

*Recorded by Bryan Larson *Date May 11, 2009 Continuation Update

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 2. Overview, showing main station building and small ancillary structures, facing southwest.

Location Map

San Miguel Island West USGS 7.5' Quad (1943)

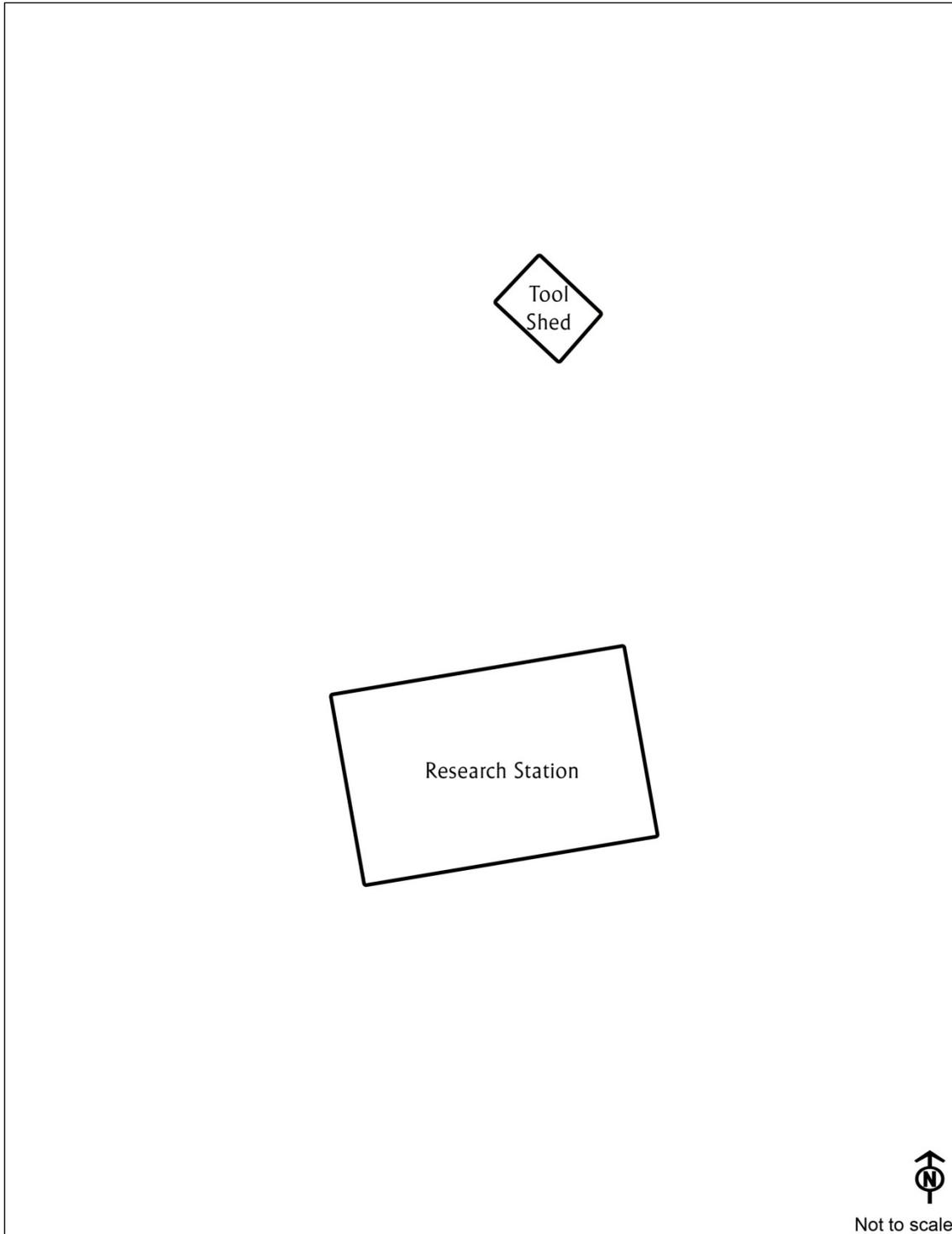


Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Marine Mammal Research Station

*Recorded by Bryan Larson *Date May 11, 2009 Continuation Update

Sketch Map:



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 2S2

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Santa Cruz Island Ranching District

P1. Other Identifier: Caire-Gherini Ranch

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Barbara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Santa Cruz Island C; Santa Cruz Island D Date 1974 T ____; R ____; ____ ¼ of Sec ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address City Zip

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ____; ____ mE/ ____ mN

(See Continuation Sheet.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara County

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This form, prepared as part of the Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, updates and incorporates by reference the National Register of Historic Places inventory and evaluation for the existing Santa Cruz Island Ranching District. The district, established in 2004, includes the eastern end and isthmus of Santa Cruz Island, a total of 14,000 acres. Contributing elements of the district, as identified in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) that the National Park Service (NPS) prepared, include: natural systems and features, views and vistas, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, small-scale features and constructed water features, and buildings and structures. The buildings and structures are situated within five separate "clusters," four that contribute to the significance of the district (Prisoners Harbor; Scorpion Ranch; Smuggler's Ranch; and Rancho del Norte), and one that does not (Scorpion Housing). Additionally, there are contributing and non-contributing elements within each of the contributing clusters, as discussed further below (see Continuation Sheet).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (HP2) Single Family Property; (HP3) Multiple Family Property; (HP29) Landscape Architecture; (HP33) Farm/Ranch; (HP37) Highways/Trail; (HP46) Walls/gates/fences

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1. Prisoners Harbor Cluster from the air, facing west, showing warehouse at right and modern pier (2002) at right (May 11, 2009).

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both 1880-1952

*P7. Owner and Address:
Channel Islands National Park
1901 Spinnaker Dr.
Ventura, CA 93001

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Bryan Larson
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC
2850 Spafford Street
Davis, CA 95618

*P9. Date Recorded: May 11, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands, Channel Islands National Park, Santa Barbara County, California (November 2012)

*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) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 16

*NRHP Status Code 2S2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Santa Cruz Island Ranching District

B1. Historic Name: Caire-Gherini Ranch

B2. Common Name: Santa Cruz Island, Channel Islands National Park

B3. Original Use: Sheep and cattle ranch B4. Present Use: Channel Islands National Park

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular French Alps; Mediterranean

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) 1880-1952

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9. Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme “Developing the American Economy” and “Expressing Cultural Values” Area Santa Cruz Island

Period of Significance 1880-1952 Property Type Ranch, Farm Applicable Criteria A(1), C(3)

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This form summarizes and serves to confirm the eligibility status of the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District, which was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a historic district in 2004. That year, the National Park Service (NPS) produced a Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) that defined the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District as a 14,000-acre rural vernacular landscape located on the eastern isthmus of the island (the CLI is attached to this form). According to the 2004 NPS CLI, the historic district’s period of significance extends from 1880, when Justinian Caire acquired sole ownership and commenced ranching operations, to 1952, when Edwin Stanton built Rancho del Norte. The ranching district “is locally significant...as one of the earliest sustained ranches on Santa Cruz Island, with a long history of land use from the rancho period through the modern era” (Criterion A). It “is also locally significant...as a rare example of vernacular French Alps architecture on the west coast of the United States” (Criterion C). The ranching district “falls under the ‘Developing the American Economy’ thematic context in the area of ‘Agriculture, Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)’ and ‘The Cattle Frontier, Ranches, as well as the ‘Expressing Cultural Values’ thematic context in the area of ‘Architecture, Vernacular Architecture.’” The State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the determination of eligibility for the ranching district on September 15, 2004. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: National Park Service, Santa Cruz Island Ranching District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2004; Caire-Gherini Ranch Historic District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2003; Rancho del Norte, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2002.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Bryan Larson and Scott Miltenberger

*Date of Evaluation: July 2012

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Continuation Sheet.

P2d. UTM (continued):

District Boundary Coordinates (from CLI)
 (All GPS-Differentially Corrected)

UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
11	252977	3765256
11	262179	3764410
11	260,68	3763733
11	253647	3763382
11	265711	3767446
11	263883	3764354
11	364923	3765504
11	266768	3767763
11	267500	3768600
11	266608	3769454
11	263526	3771165
11	259554	3768540
11	258861	3769256
11	261465	3771000
11	257886	3767014
11	256793	3766712
11	255018	3767470
11	252008	3767697
11	252013	3767397
11	252522	3767174
11	252124	3765164
11	252812	3764974

P3a. Description (continued):

The Santa Cruz Island Ranching District has four contributing property “clusters” – geographically discrete functional groupings of buildings and structures that evolved individually over time: Prisoner’s Harbor, Scorpion Ranch, Smugglers Ranch, and Rancho del Norte (see **Location Maps**). One additional cluster, the Scorpion Ranch Housing Area, was developed by the NPS and does not contribute to the historic district. Each of these clusters is described briefly below.

Prisoner’s Harbor Cluster (Contributing)

Prisoner’s Harbor, Santa Cruz Island’s principal landing, is located on the island’s northern shore. There are two buildings that contribute to the significance of the cluster: a warehouse, built in 1887; and a scale house, built after 1918 (**Photograph 1**). The warehouse measures 54 feet by 45 feet and rests on a mortared rubble foundation. It has parallel twin front gable roofs and is built of native island brick and stone. There are two arched door openings on the main (northeast) side. The scale house is wood frame structure with a rectangular plan. It has a corrugated metal roof and open sides.

Non-contributing elements within the Prisoner’s Harbor cluster include the NPS pier built 2002, a picnic and parking area at the beach, and a restroom building built next to the warehouse in 2000.

Scorpion Ranch Cluster (Contributing)

The Scorpion Ranch Cluster is located in Scorpion Canyon on the northeast side of Santa Cruz Island's east isthmus (**Photographs 2 and 3**). The Scorpion Ranch House, a two-story adobe and unreinforced rubble masonry house built in 1886, is the principal contributing building.¹ The building is rectangular in plan measures 51 feet by 18 feet four inches. It has a shed roof that was once of a steeper pitch than it is now; wood framing and exterior shingling fills in the gap. The walls are 20 inches thick and composed of local stone, adobe bricks, mortar covered with stucco, and limestone quoins. Access to the second floor is via an exterior staircase located at the rear (east) side of the building. The building rests on a stone and mortar foundation.

Other contributing buildings and structures are located in the immediate vicinity of the ranch house. These include a bunkhouse, an outhouse, a shed, and a chicken coop.

Non-contributing buildings and structures include a kitchen building, built in 2000 just west of the ranch house, and an NPS restroom building, installed in 1998 on the eastern end of the contributing cluster. The kitchen is a reconstruction of the original structure; it is a frame building with a wood shingle gable roof and board-and-batten wall siding. The restroom has a wood frame with a square plan and side gable roof.

Smugglers Ranch Cluster (Contributing)

Smugglers Ranch is located in Smugglers Wash, which opens to the east shore of Santa Cruz Island's eastern isthmus (**Photographs 4 and 5**). The Smugglers Ranch House (Smugglers Adobe) is the principal contributing element of the cluster. The adobe house was built in 1889 as an outpost for workers who tended the fruit orchards, vineyards, sheep, and cattle of the Smugglers Ranch.² The two-story, 21-by-40-foot building has a rectangular plan and rests on a stone and mortar foundation. It has cut quarried quoins in an alternating pattern and a steep pitched roof of composition shingles and with narrow, unboxed eaves. The building's exterior is stucco and a two-foot cobblestone skirt wall, added in 1984, extends along the façade. Other contributing features within Smugglers Ranch include a windmill, water tank, troughs, and walnut and olive trees.

Non-contributing buildings include a restroom building, located adjacent to the west side of the main ranch house, and a pump house, located approximately 100 feet to the southwest. Both were developed by the NPS in the 2000s and are relatively small wood frame buildings with gable roofs. To the rear of the building is a rack of solar panels mounted on the adjacent hillside.

Rancho del Norte Cluster (Contributing)

The Rancho del Norte Cluster, developed on the Santa Cruz Island eastern isthmus in 1951-52, includes several contributing elements: the main ranch house, a horse barn, a medicine shed, and a corral system (**Photographs 5 and 6**). The residence was designed by Los Angeles architect H. Roy Kelly and constructed by Edwin Stanton in 1952. The building has a simple rectangular plan that measures 18 feet by 30 ½ feet. The shed roof has composition shingles and no eaves, except in the rear where there is a moderate unboxed eave. The roof extends to cover the full width of a concrete slab porch. The porch is five feet wide on the south side and nine-and-a-half feet wide on the west side. The exterior walls are clad with six-inch, horizontal shiplap siding. A row of hollyleaf cherry trees at the rear of the house serves as a windbreak, and there are two orange trees stand in the fenced in yard on the south side. All of the above-identified features of the building comprise its character-defining features.

Located approximately 225 feet west of the ranch house are a horse barn, medicine shed, and system of corrals and chutes. The horse barn is a wood frame structure with a simple rectangular plan that measures 92 feet long by 17 feet wide. The barn

¹ Architectural Resources Group, "Historic Structures Reports – Scorpion Ranch House, Smugglers Ranch House, East Santa Cruz Island, Channel Islands National Park," July 2002. See also Caire-Gherini Ranch Historic District CLI 2003, Part 3b, 1.

² Architectural Resources Group, "Historic Structures Reports – Scorpion Ranch House, Smugglers Ranch House, East Santa Cruz Island, Channel Islands National Park," July 2002.

is open on the west side, revealing a series of small pens within, and is topped with a corrugated metal shed roof. The medicine shed, located just west of the barn, is a wood frame structure that measures 8 feet by 12 feet. It rests on a concrete foundation and has lapped siding, a six-over-six double hung window, one glazed door, and a shed roof. A system of corrals, chutes, and pens surrounds the two buildings.

For Rancho del Norte, the non-contributing element is the NPS campground – a few small campsites with picnic tables amid oak trees – built in 2001 on a knoll to the west of the ranch complex.

Scorpion Ranch Housing (Non-contributing)

The Scorpion Ranch Housing Cluster is located on a terrace west of and above Scorpion Ranch. Scorpion Housing consists of nine NPS buildings and structures erected between 1999 and 2001: two staff residences, four bunkhouses, a bathroom facility, a kitchen, and a storage structure (**Photograph 7**). Except for the storage structure, all of the buildings and structures are roughly rectangular in plan; rest on three-foot high concrete pillars; have side gable roof forms; and have wood frame personnel doors and sliding aluminum throughout.

B10. Significance (continued):

The Santa Cruz Island Ranching District retains National Register-standards of integrity with regard to natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, historic buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, topography, small-scale features, and archeology. Removal of cattle has altered the character of land use and lessened the feeling of a working ranch. Nevertheless, sufficient structures and landscape features remain to communicate the historic setting of the ranch. These include the European Mediterranean architectural influences found at Scorpion and Smugglers ranches, and the Franco-Italian influences found in the crops cultivated and non-native ornamental trees planted at Scorpion and Smugglers ranches. Rancho del Norte, although developed for cattle ranching in the early 1950s, nevertheless made use of pastures established in the late nineteenth century and continued to employ nearby Prisoners Harbor as the principal access point for Santa Cruz Island. The elaborate fencing systems erected at Scorpion Ranch, Smugglers Ranch, and Rancho del Norte built upon fencing lines that Justinian Caire created in the 1880s. The varied components of the ranching districts water systems – dams, wells, pipes, troughs, and tanks – were likewise installed, expanded, and repurposed over the course of 150 years to meet the needs of livestock raising operations at various points on Santa Cruz Island. Similarly, various trails and roads were cut through the island over the years to meet ranching needs both at the individual out-ranches and for the island as a whole.

While the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District is historically significant in part for its “vernacular French Alps” architecture, the Rancho del Norte Ranch House does not derive its significance from these architectural merits. With respect to the Santa Cruz Island Ranching District’s vernacular French Alps style, the 2004 CLI refers specifically to the Scorpion and Smugglers ranch houses, two-story masonry buildings that date to the 1880s. The Rancho del Norte Ranch House, by contrast, was built in 1952 and is a modest example of the Contemporary style (**Photograph 6**). Previous studies neither concluded that the residence is a distinctive example of its style nor found it to be an important work by a master designer (Criterion C). The Rancho del Norte Ranch House thus derives its significance from its associations with the island’s ranching history (Criterion A).

Photographs (continued):

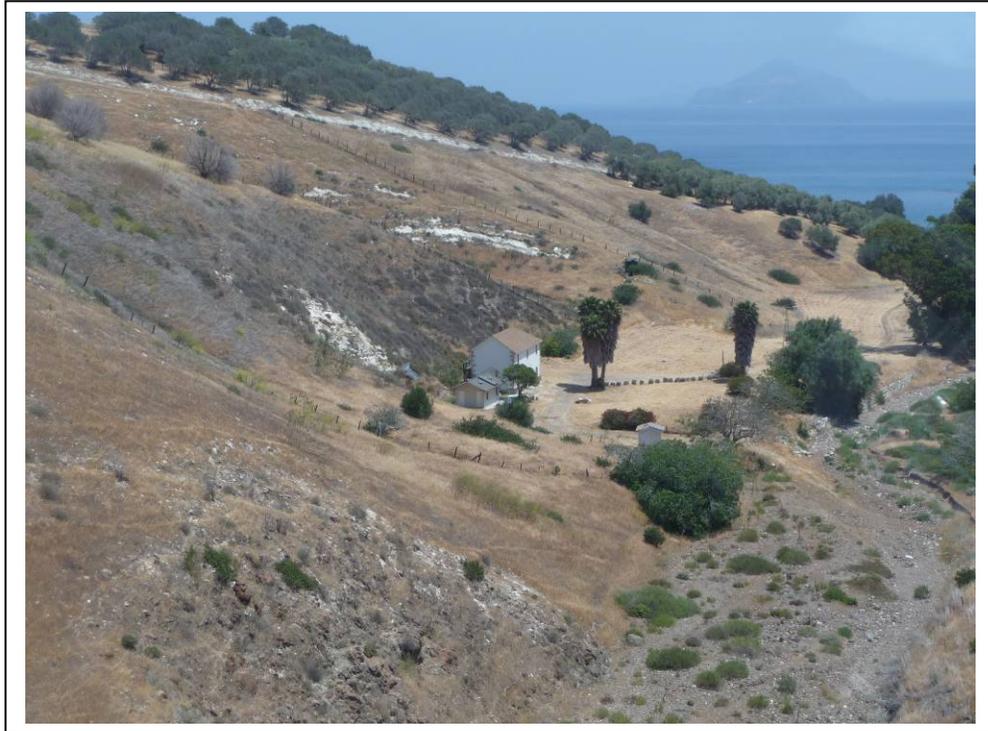


Photograph 2. Scorpion Ranch Cluster, showing Scorpion Ranch House (contributor) at center, flanked on the left by the non-contributing kitchen and on the right by the contributing bunkhouse; view facing northeast.



Photograph 3. Eastern end of Scorpion Ranch Cluster, showing non-contributing restroom and kiosk in the foreground, contributing ranch house complex in the background; view facing west.

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 4. Smugglers Ranch Cluster from the air, showing contributing main ranch house at center, flanked by non-contributing NPS restroom building; view facing east.



Photograph 5. Smugglers Ranch House, view facing northwest.

Photographs (6)



Photograph 6. Rancho del Norte Cluster from the air, facing northeast.
Medicine shed and horse barn in foreground; ranch house on hill in background



Photograph 7. Rancho del Norte, ranch house, view facing northeast.

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 8. Scorpion Ranch Housing Area, non-contributing NPS cluster, view facing south.

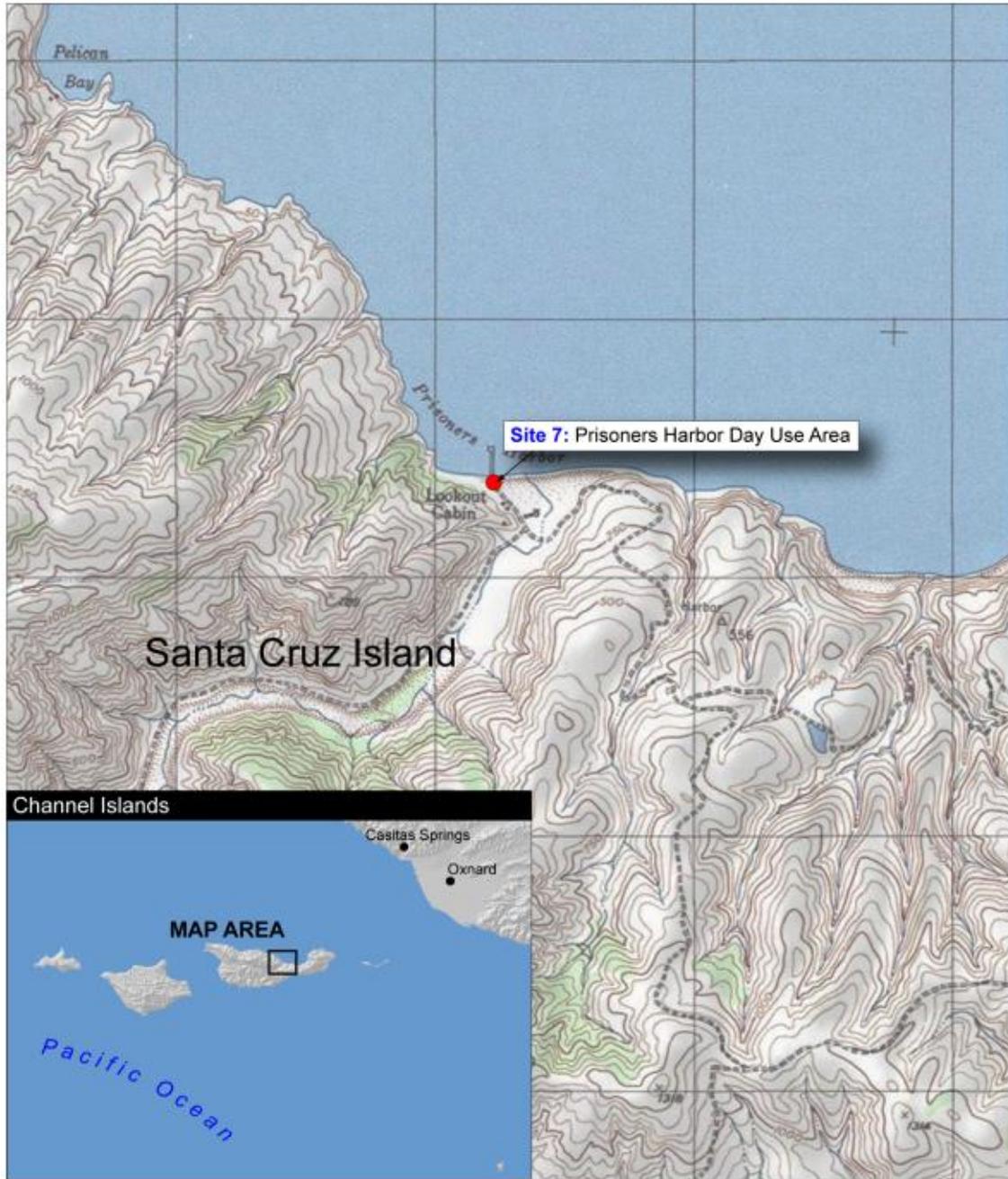
Page 11 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Santa Cruz Island Ranching District

*Recorded by Bryan Larson *Date May 11, 2009 Continuation Update

Location Map:

Santa Cruz Island C, USGS 7.5' Quad (1974)



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

LEGEND

● Proposed Site Location



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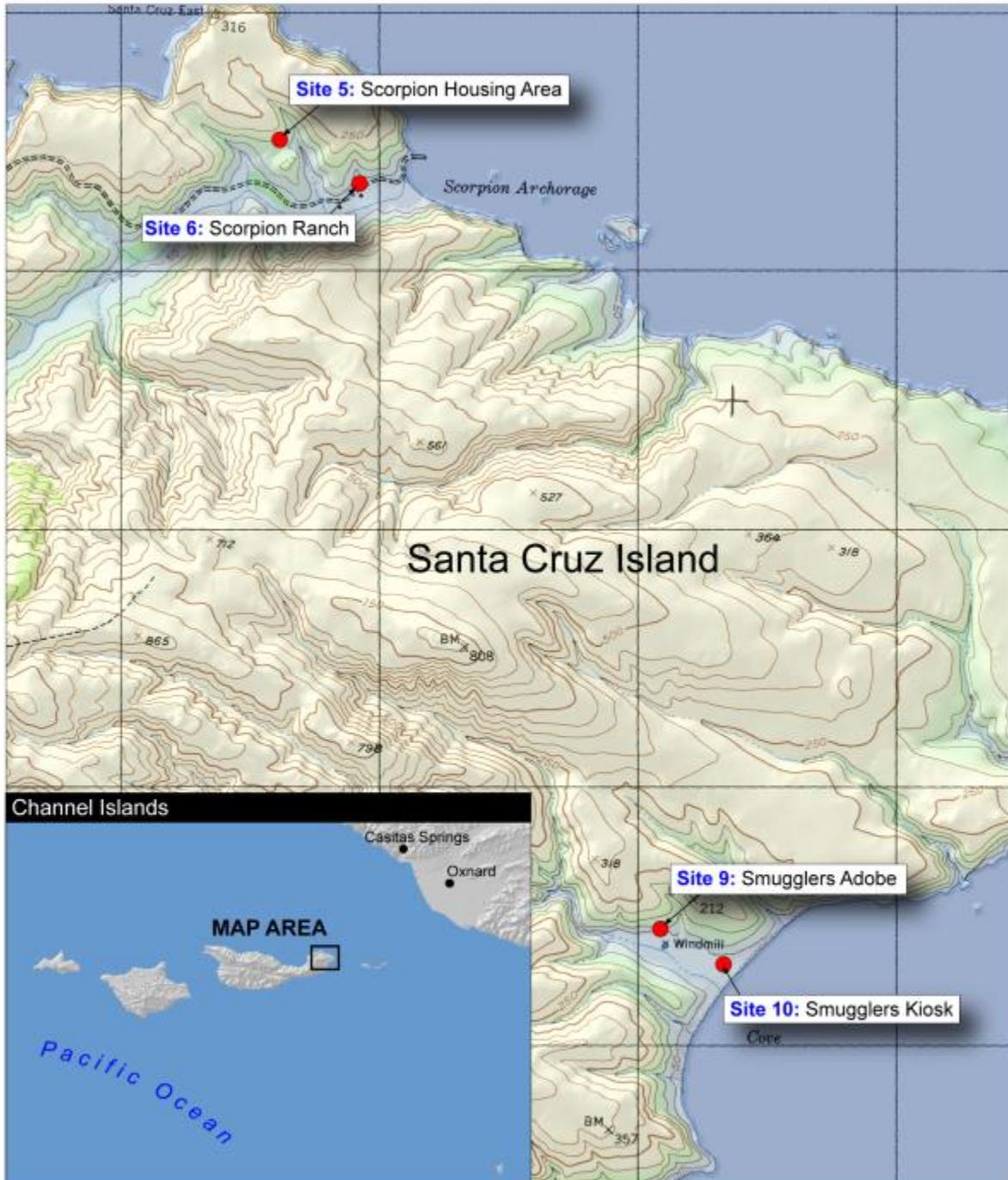
Page 13 of 16

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Santa Cruz Island Ranching District

*Recorded by Bryan Larson *Date May 11, 2009 Continuation Update

Location Map (continued):

Santa Cruz Island D, USGS 7.5'Quad (1974)



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

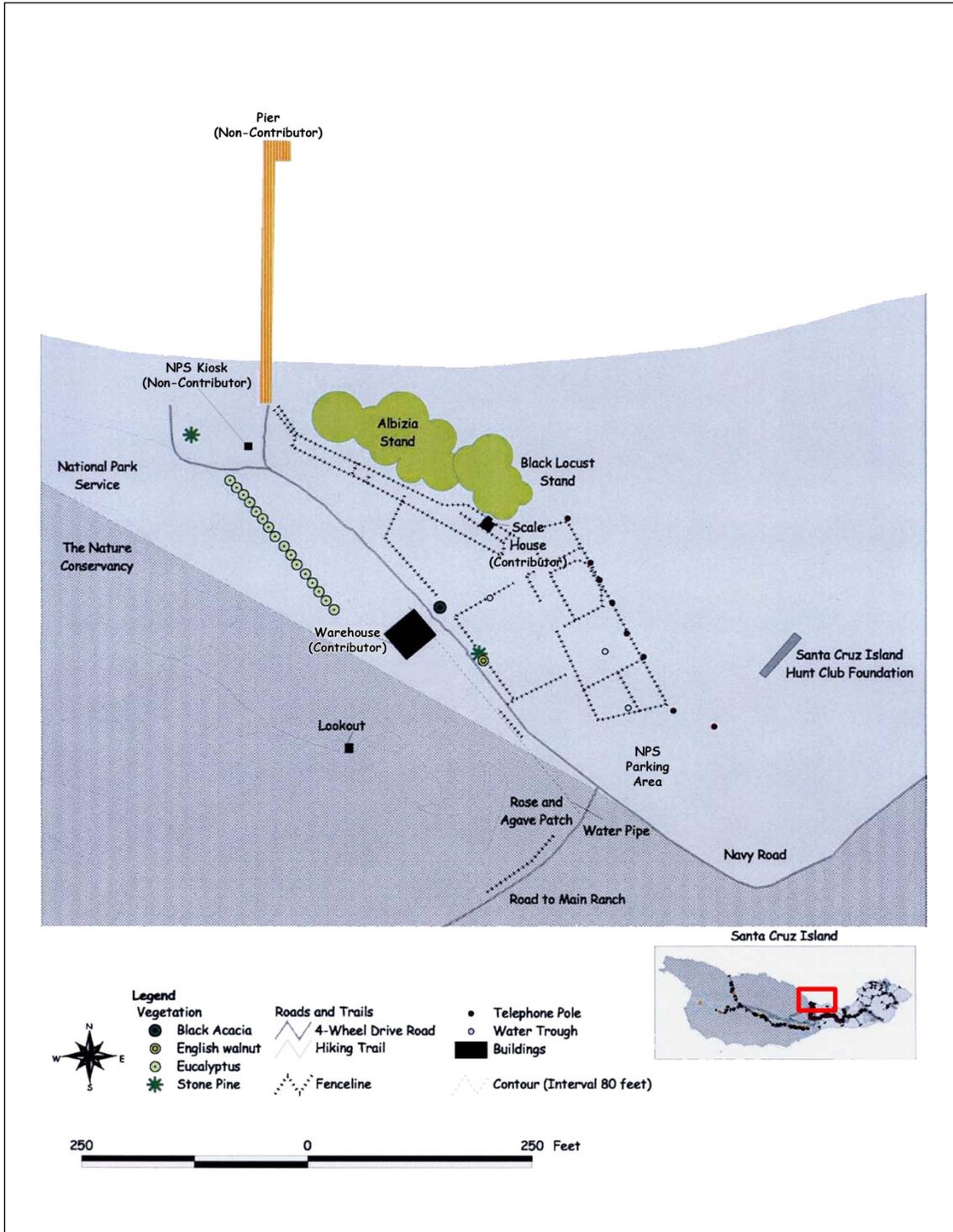
LEGEND

● Proposed Site Location



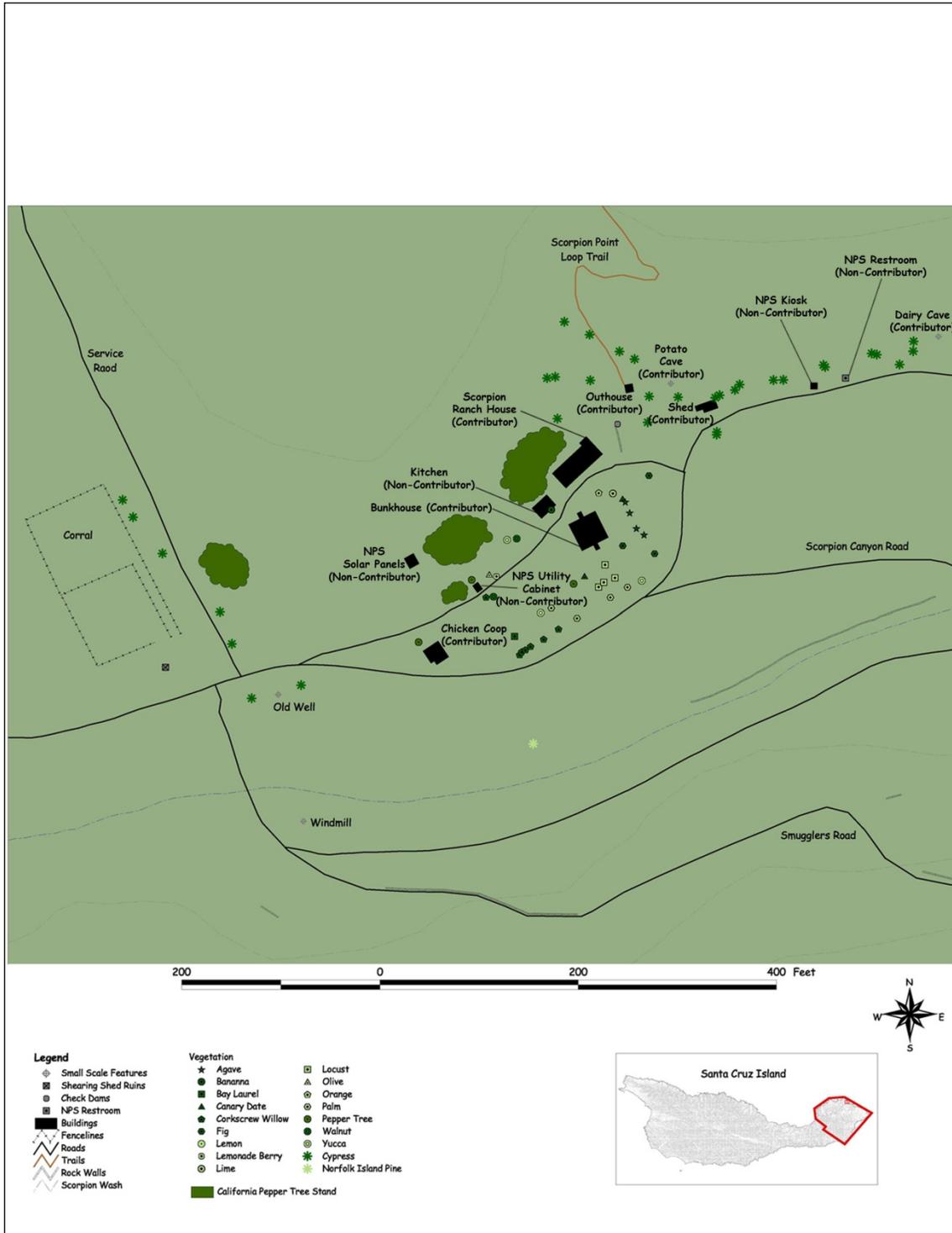
PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Sketch Map:



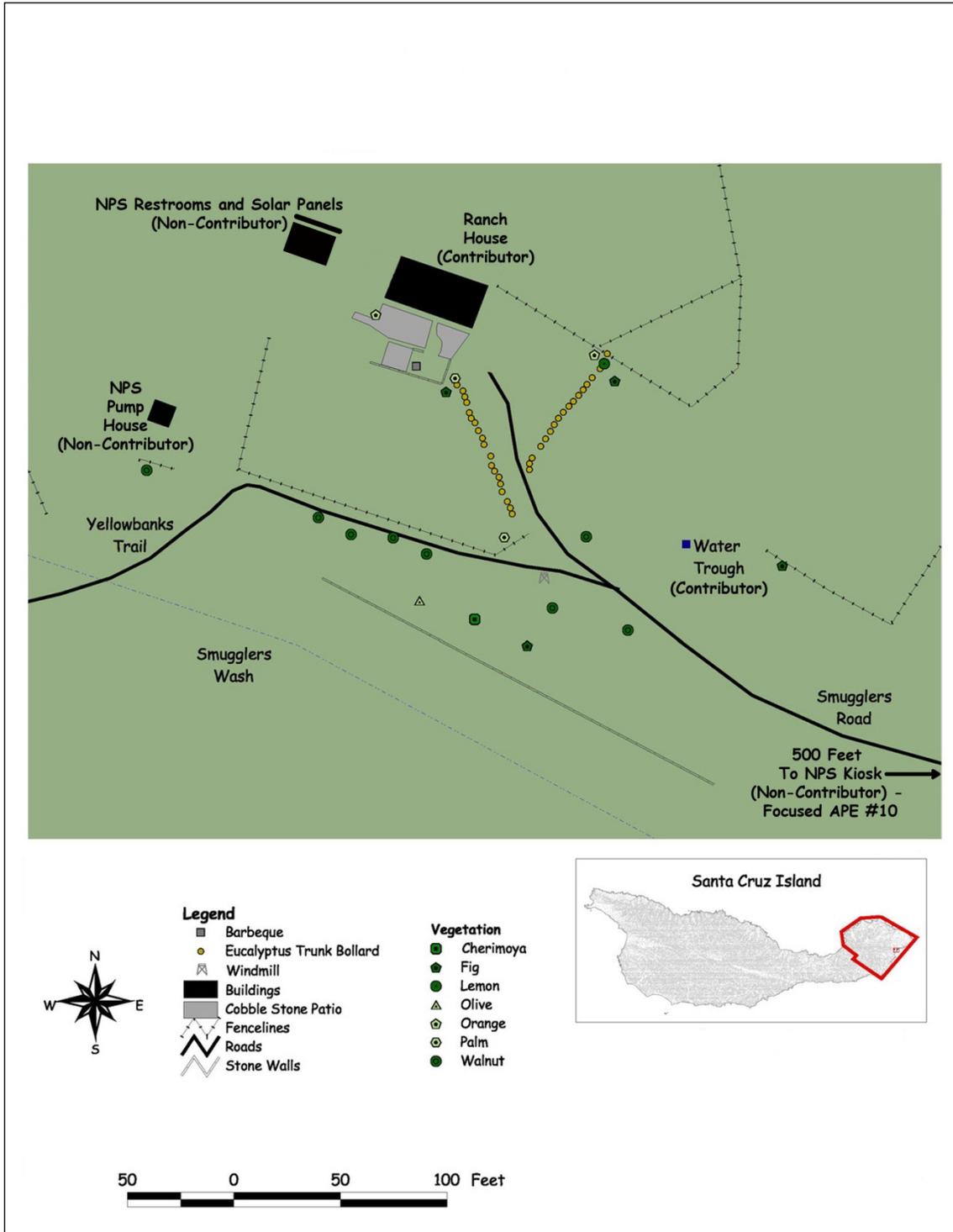
Prisoner's Harbor Cluster

Sketch Map (continued):



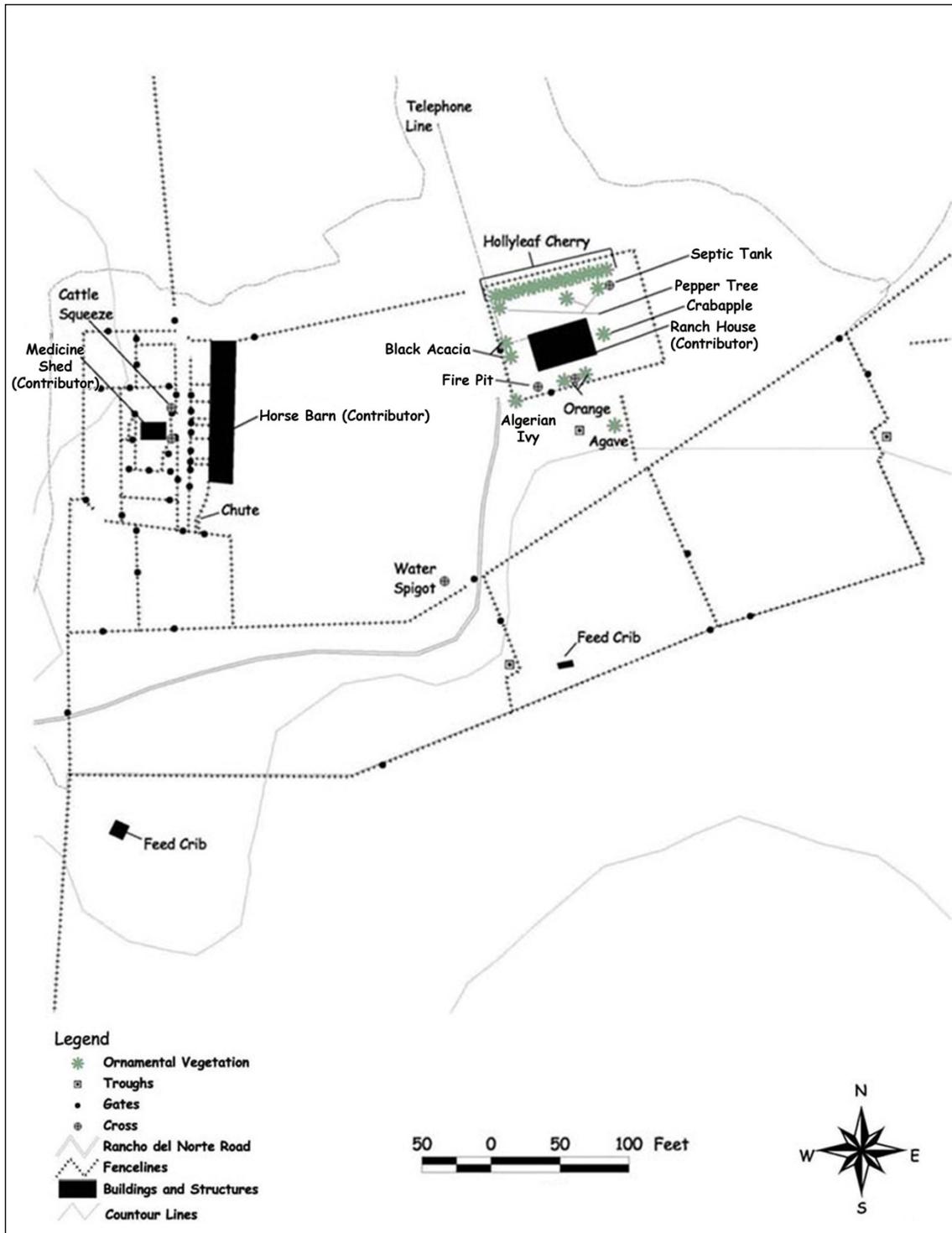
Scorpion Ranch Cluster

Sketch Map (continued):



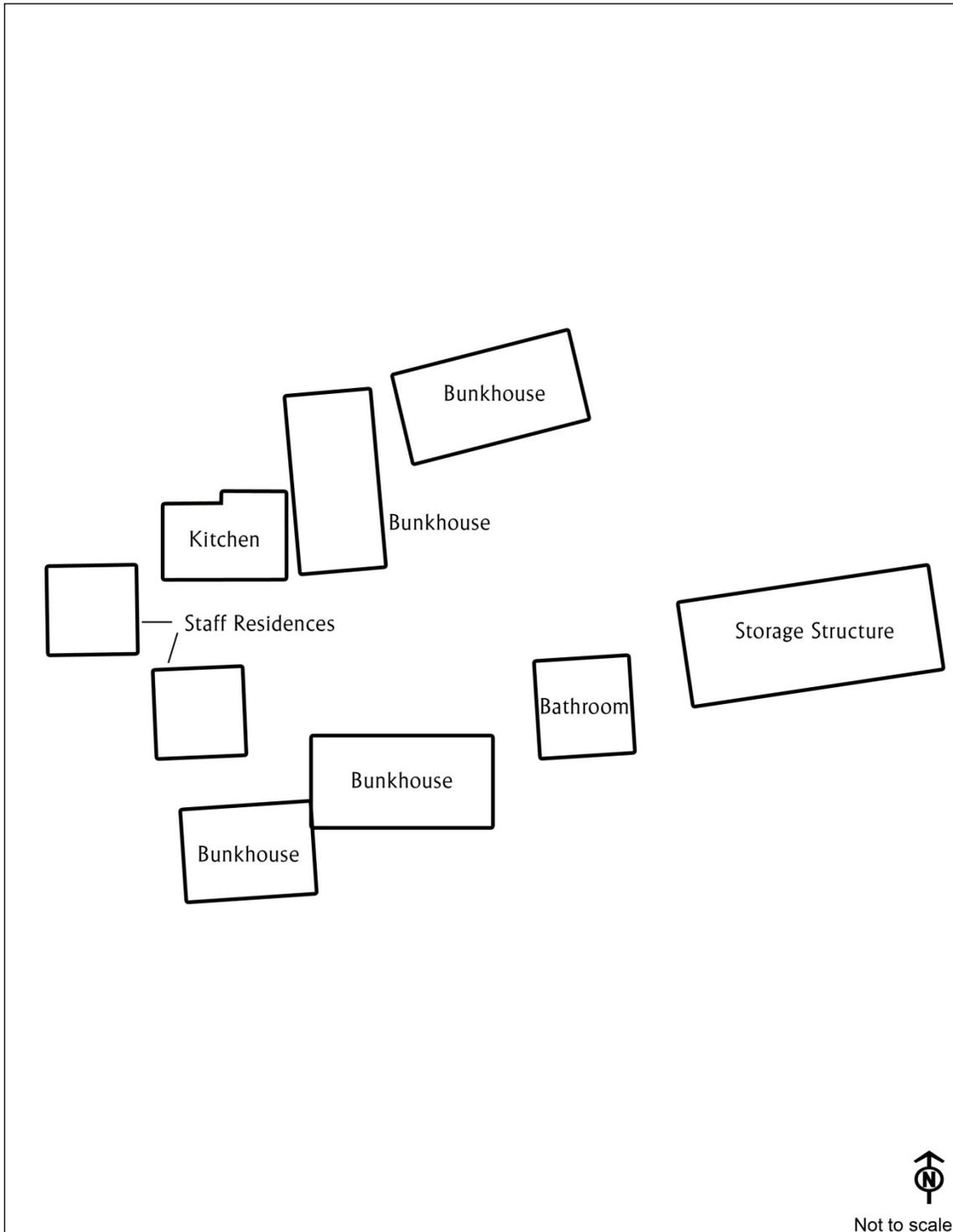
Smugglers Ranch Cluster

Sketch Map (continued):



Rancho del Norte Cluster

Sketch Map (continued):



Scorpion Ranch Housing

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 2S2

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 14

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Santa Rosa Island Ranching District

P1. Other Identifier: More Ranch; Vail and Vickers Ranch

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County Santa Barbara County

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Santa Rosa Island North, Santa Rosa Island South, Santa Rosa Island East, Santa Rosa Island West

Date 1943 (all) T _____; R _____; _____ ¼ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

(See Continuation Sheet.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Santa Rosa Island, Santa Barbara County

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This form, prepared as part of the Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, updates and incorporates by reference the National Register of Historic Places inventory and evaluation for the existing Santa Rosa Island Ranching District. The historic district, established in 2002, encompasses the entire land mass of Santa Rosa Island, some 53,364 acres. The contributing elements of the district, as identified in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) that the National Park Service (NPS) prepared, include: natural systems and features, views and vistas, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, circulation, small scale features and constructed water features, and the "cluster" arrangement of its buildings and structures. The clusters comprise eight functional groupings of building and structures that developed at various locations over time. Three of these clusters contribute to the significance of the historic district; the remaining five clusters were developed after the period of significance (1873-1955) and are not contributive (see Continuation Sheet).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (HP2) Single Family Property; (HP3) Multiple Family Property; (HP29) Landscape Architecture; (HP 33) Farm/Ranch; (HP37) Highways/Trail; (HP 46) Walls/Gates/Fences

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo of Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) **Photograph 1. View of main ranch complex at Bechers Bay from the air, facing southeast (May 11, 2009)**

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1873-1955

*P7. Owner and Address:
Channel Islands National Park
1901 Spinnaker Dr.
Ventura, CA 93001

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Bryan Larson
JRP Historical Consulting, LLC
2850 Spafford Street
Davis, CA 95618

*P9. Date Recorded: May 11, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Channel Islands Telecommunications Project, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands, Channel Islands National Park, Santa Barbara County, California (November 2012)

*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) _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 14

*NRHP Status Code 2S2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Santa Rosa Island Ranching District

B1. Historic Name: Santa Rosa Island; Thompson Ranch; More Ranch; Vail and Vickers Ranch, Santa Rosa Island

B2. Common Name: Vail and Vickers Ranch

B3. Original Use: Sheep and cattle ranch B4. Present Use: Channel Islands National Park

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) 1873-1955; see "Description"

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9. Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme "Developing the American Economy" Area Santa Rosa Island

Period of Significance 1873-1955 Property Type ranch Applicable Criteria A(1), C(3)

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This form summarizes and serves to confirm the eligibility status of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District, which was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a historic district in 2002. That year, the National Park Service (NPS) produced a Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) that defined the historic district as a rural vernacular landscape that encompasses the entire 53,364-acre land mass of Santa Rosa Island (the CLI is attached to this form). According to the 2002 NPS CLI, the district's period of significance extends from 1873, when the More Family constructed the main ranch complex at Bechers Bay, to 1955 (in conformity with the National Register's 50-year rule). The historic district is significant as "one of the largest and most productive livestock ranches in the state, contributing to the growth of agriculture and the continued economic development of Southern California and the West (Criterion A)." The district is further significant for its "buildings, structures, and a complex system of ranch roads, watering features, and roundups that now stand as good examples of rural vernacular architecture," which illustrate "how the ranchers adapted to the unique island environment to develop a large stocker cattle ranch within the context of shrinking ranches along the California coast and the general conversion to feedlot ranching throughout the United States (Criterion C)." The State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the determination of eligibility for the ranching district on September 24, 2004. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: National Park Service, Santa Rosa Island Ranching District, Channel Islands National Park, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2002.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Bryan Larson and Scott Miltenberger

*Date of Evaluation: July 2012

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Continuation Sheet.

P2d. UTM (continued):

District Boundary Coordinates (from CLI)

UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
10	225620	3759466
10	211740	3754599
10	199860	3766820
10	219130	3770132

P3a. Description (continued):

The principal contributing cluster on Santa Rosa is the main headquarters ranch complex at Bechers Bay (“Main Ranch”), developed beginning in 1873. This cluster includes the Upper Ranch house; the Upper House outhouse; the horse barn; the generator barn; the Matanzas (beef fat rendering vats); the schoolhouse and residence; the foreman’s house and outbuildings; the large ranch outhouse; the small ranch outhouse; the scale house; the branding shed; the cattle dipping vat; and the rope house. **Photographs 1, 2, and 3** depict the main ranch complex from various angles.

Two line camps – China Camp and Wreck Line Camp, both established between 1902 and 1929 – are additional contributing clusters. Neither is within the study area for the current project and therefore were not visited in the course of fieldwork; all information herein is from the 2002 NPS Santa Rosa Island Ranching District CLI. China Camp consists of two cabins connected by an exterior wall and a large corral 200 yards from the cabins. Wreck Line Camp is comprised of a cabin surrounded by a yard fence; and a corral with a trap fence that extends from two corners of the corral creating a C-shaped enclosure bounded by the ocean.

There are five other clusters that are unassociated with the historic development of the ranching district and that therefore do not contribute to the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District. Four of the clusters consist of NPS administrative and service buildings and structures: a generator complex (power station), which consists a generator building, fuel shed, and visitor restroom, located about 500 feet south of the main ranch complex cluster (**Photograph 2**); Santa Rosa Island Campground, which consists of a wooden wind shelters, picnic tables, and an outhouse, located at the foot of Water Canyon (**Photograph 4**); a shop/nursery complex (maintenance office), which consists of a garage, shed, two water tanks, a plant nursery, and a temporary fox pen, located in Windmill Canyon (**Photograph 5**); and the Santa Rosa Island Housing Area, which consists of duplexes, garages, trailers and a concrete driveway and parking area (**Photograph 6**). All of these clusters were visited in the course of fieldwork.

A fifth and final non-contributing cluster is located at Johnson’s Lee, where the Air Force established a base in the 1950s. This cluster was not visited; all information herein is from the 2002 NPS Santa Rosa Island Ranching District CLI. There is a 2,193-square-foot, gable roofed vehicle maintenance shop that since the 1990s has been used NPS personnel for storage (**Photograph 7**).

With the exception of the generator complex, which can be seen from the southern end of the Main Ranch cluster, none of the other non-contributing clusters are located within view of any contributing cluster.

B10. Significance (continued):

The Santa Rosa Island Ranching District retains integrity under National Register-standards of integrity with regard to natural systems and features, views and vistas, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, circulation, small scale features and constructed water features, and cluster arrangement. Removal of cattle has altered the character of land use and lessened the feeling of a working ranch. Nevertheless, sufficient structures and landscape features remain to communicate the historic setting of the ranch. The island’s isolation remains the most fundamental characteristic

of that setting. The main ranch at Bechers Bay, the scattered line camps and corrals, and the grazing areas that evolved in recognition of Santa Rosa's landscape likewise testify to the island's rich past.

The vernacular quality of the construction of the district's various buildings and structures – some of which is the result of repurposing existing materials and salvage – is evident. Remaining trails and paths that form the core of Santa Rosa's circulation system, trails and paths cut by cowboys and cattle alike, also contribute to the impression of a unique, historic ranch.

Small-scale features (such as fences, feed troughs and managers, fence posts, hitching posts, and borrow pits) and constructed water features (such as well, troughs, pipelines, an Army-constructed water system, and four earthen dams and reservoirs) located at the main ranch, the line camps, and scattered throughout the island likewise contribute to the historic setting.

Among the more notable aspects of Santa Rosa Island Ranching District are the various property and resource "clusters" that took shape as a consequence of the island's large size. Three such clusters contribute to the ranching district as a National Register-eligible property: the ranch headquarters at the shipping point at Bechers Bay and two line camps that once functioned as round-up areas for cattle. Although they include non-contributing elements, the contributing clusters – like the district as a whole – retain integrity.

The principal contributing cluster on Santa Rosa is the main headquarters ranch complex at Bechers Bay. This cluster arrangement evolved out of the daily operations of the ranch, particularly as it was focused on cattle ranching. The contributing elements of this cluster are: the Upper Ranch house; the Upper House outhouse; the horse barn; the generator barn; the Matanzas (beef fat rendering vats); the schoolhouse and residence; the foreman's house and outbuildings; the large ranch outhouse; the small ranch outhouse; the scale house; the branding shed; the cattle dipping vat; and the rope house.

Within the main ranch complex cluster there are non-contributing structures. These are: a corrugated metal shed; the chicken shed; the Russ Vail House; the elk slaughter shed; the pig pen; a World War II-era storage building; a World War II operations building; and the bunkhouse (built in 1970).

The two line camps – China Camp and Wreck Line Camp – are also contributing clusters to the ranching district. At China Camp, the contributing elements are: two cabins connected by an exterior wall and a large corral 200 yards from the cabins. At Wreck Line Camp, the contributing elements are: a cabin surrounded by a yard fence; and a corral with a trap fence that extends from two corners of the corral creating a C-shaped enclosure bounded by the ocean.

Additional non-contributing clusters of the Santa Rosa Island Ranching District are located elsewhere on the island. These are four clusters of NPS administrative and service buildings and structures: a generator complex (power station); Santa Rosa Island Campground; a shop/nursery complex (maintenance office); and the Santa Rosa Housing Area. Finally, at Johnson's Lee, where the Air Force established a base in the 1950s, the only extant building dating back to the establishment of the Air Force Station is a former vehicle maintenance facility. It was found ineligible for listing on the National Register in the 1990s.

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 2. Southern end of the main ranch cluster, facing northwest. From left to right: non-contributing NPS generator complex (power station), World War II-era storage building (non-contributing), and Upper Ranch House (contributing).



Photograph 3. View from the generator complex (power station), facing north towards the Upper Ranch House (at center).

Photographs (continued):



Photograph 4. Santa Rosa Island Campground (non-contributing cluster), view facing south.



Photograph 5. Maintenance office in non-contributing cluster, view facing west.

Photographs (continued):



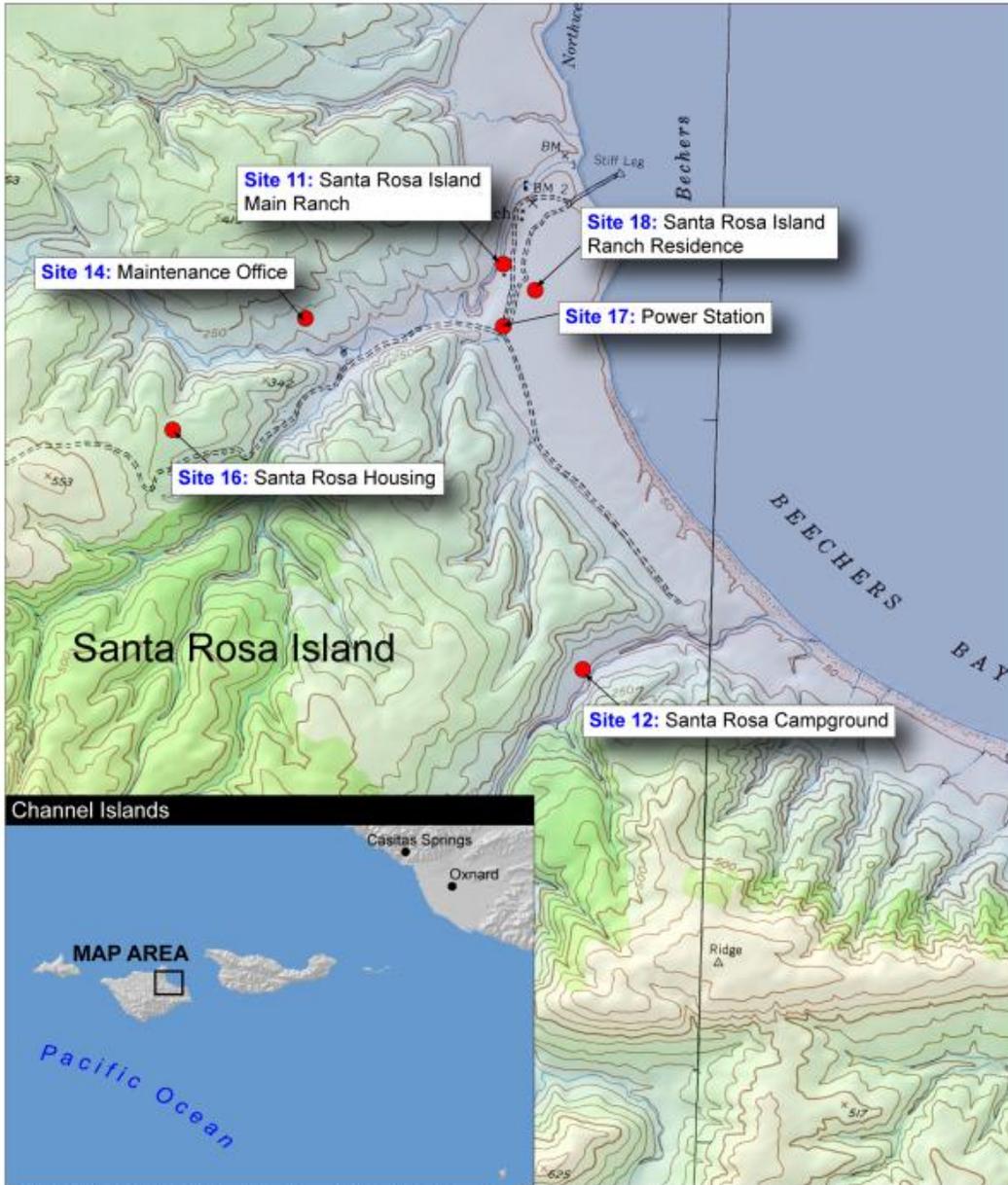
Photograph 6. Santa Rosa Island Housing Area (non-contributing cluster), view facing west.



Photograph 7. Vehicle maintenance shed at Johnson's Lee, view facing northeast.

Location Map:

Santa Rosa Island North and Santa Rosa Island East USGS 7.5' Quad (1943)



SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

LEGEND

● Proposed Site Location



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Location Map (continued):

Santa Rosa Island South USGS 7.5' Quad (1943)



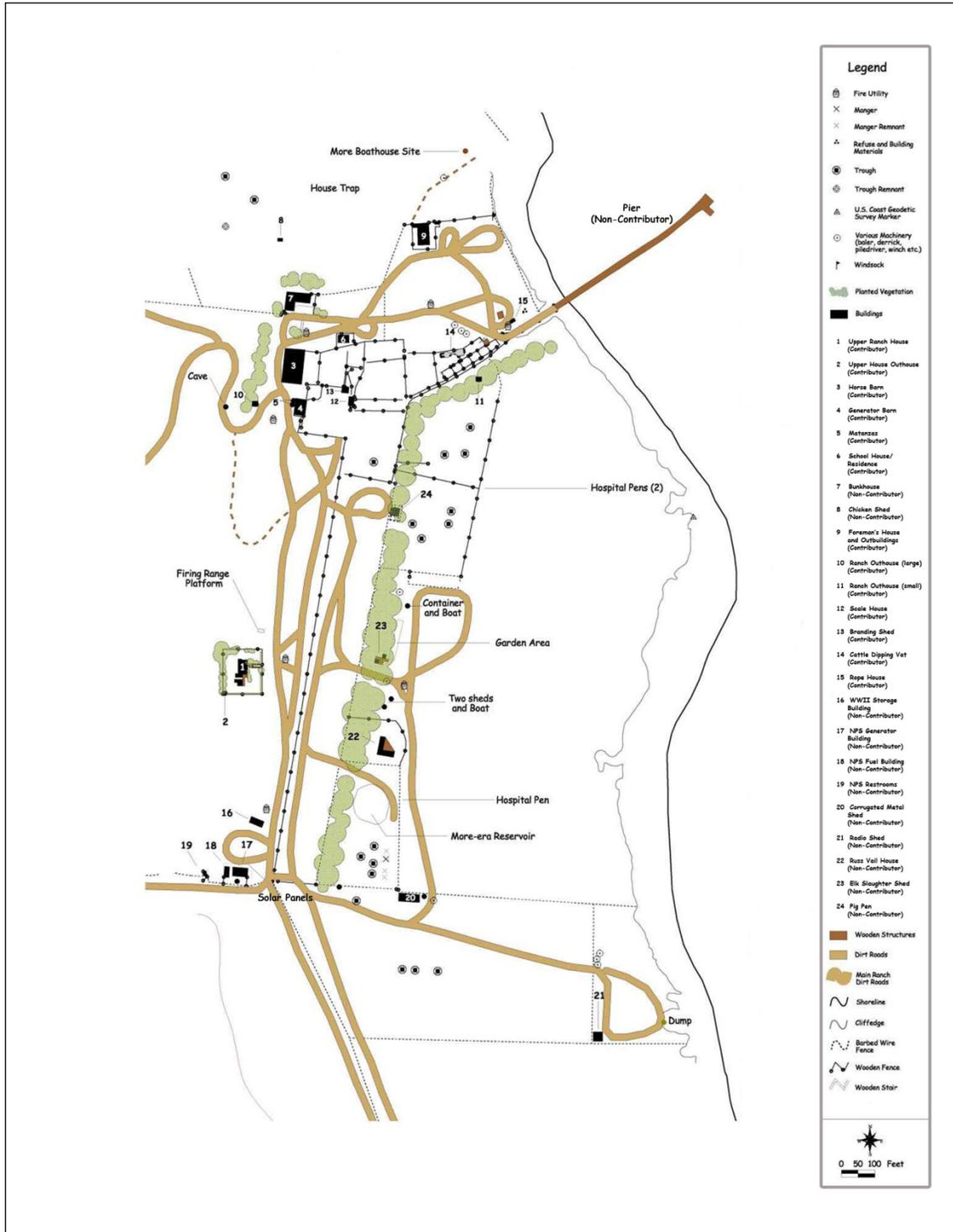
SOURCE: ESRI 2012, U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 2009, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. 2012

LEGEND

● Proposed Site Location

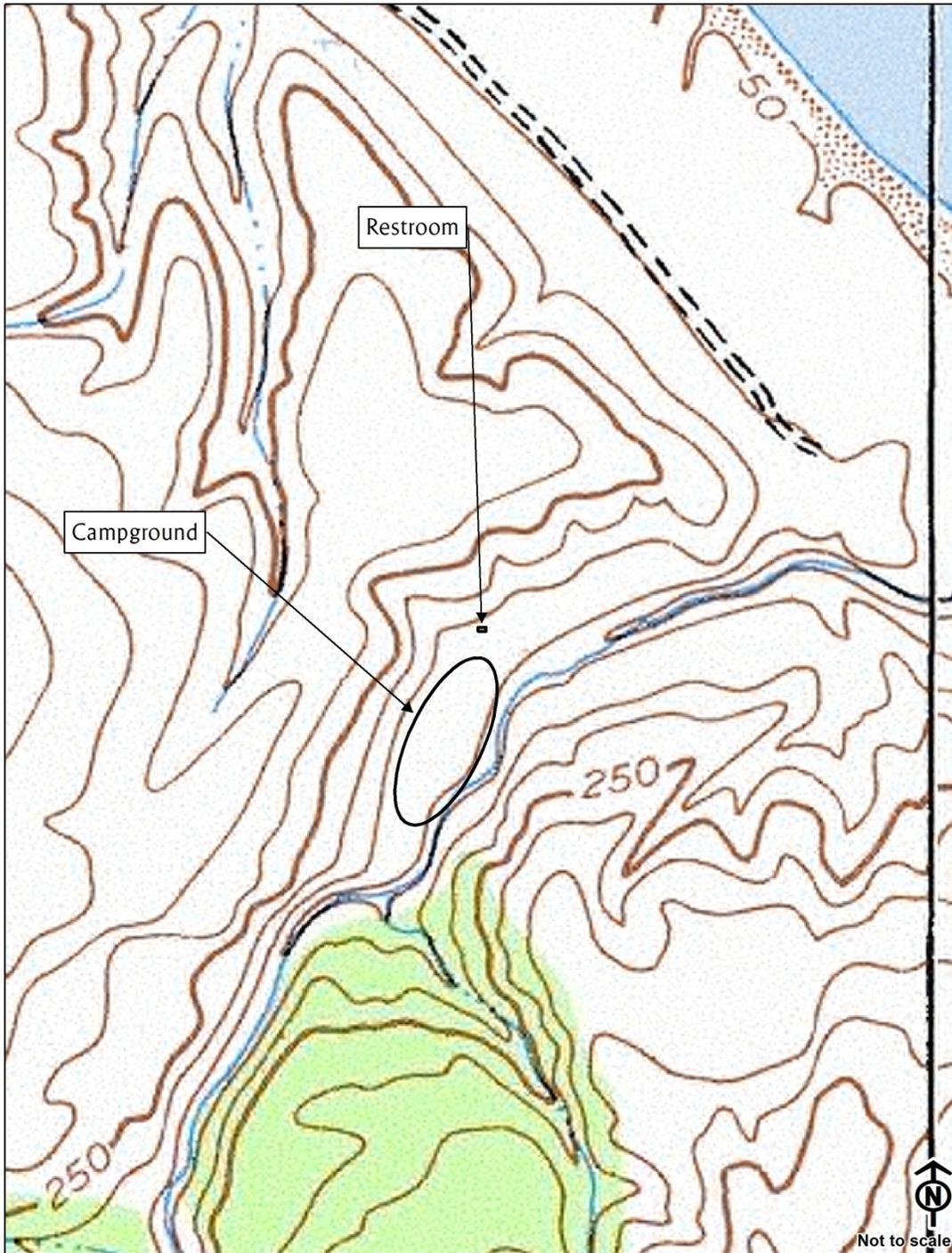


Sketch Map:



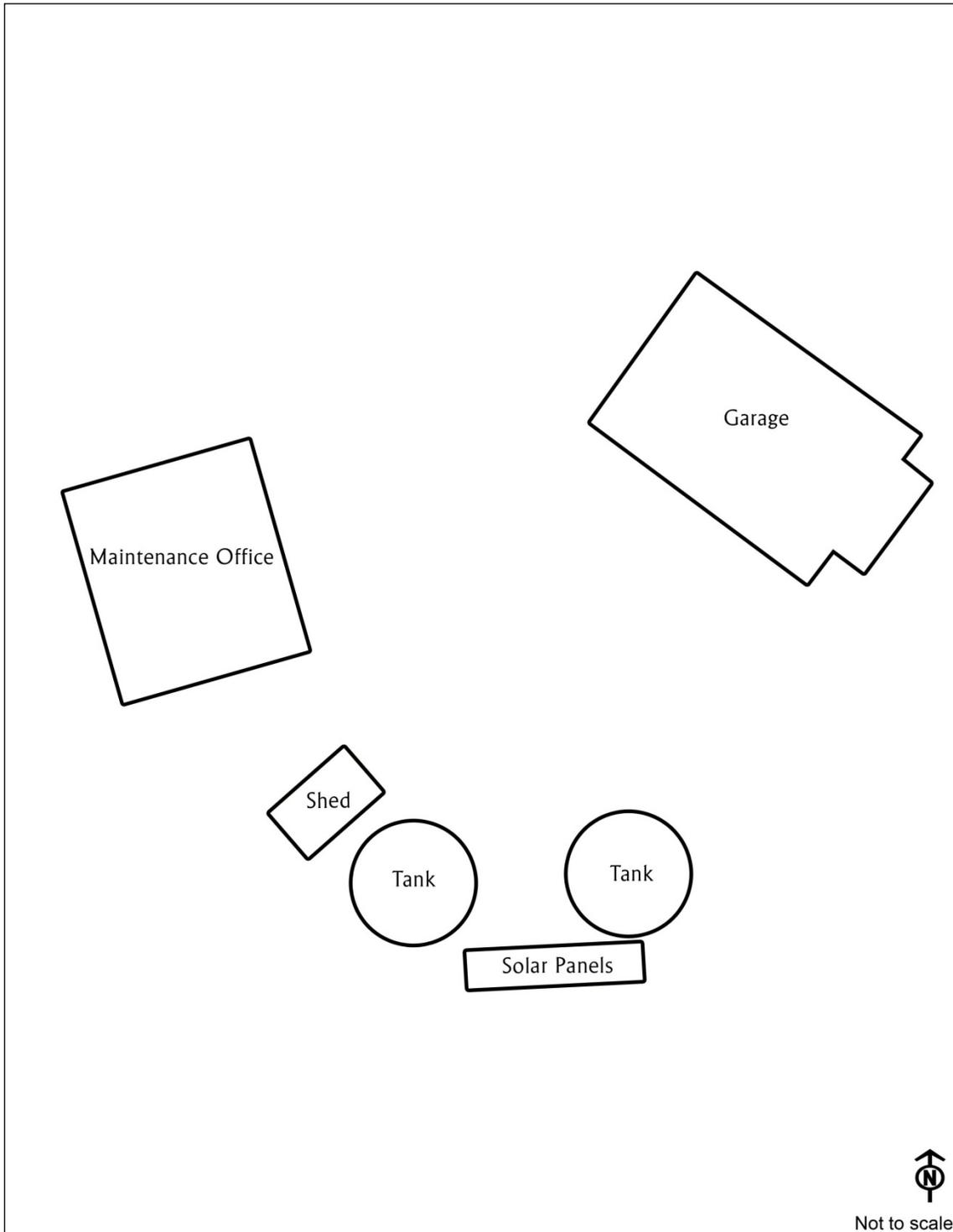
Main Ranch Cluster

Sketch Map (continued):



Santa Rosa Island Campground Cluster

Sketch Map (continued):



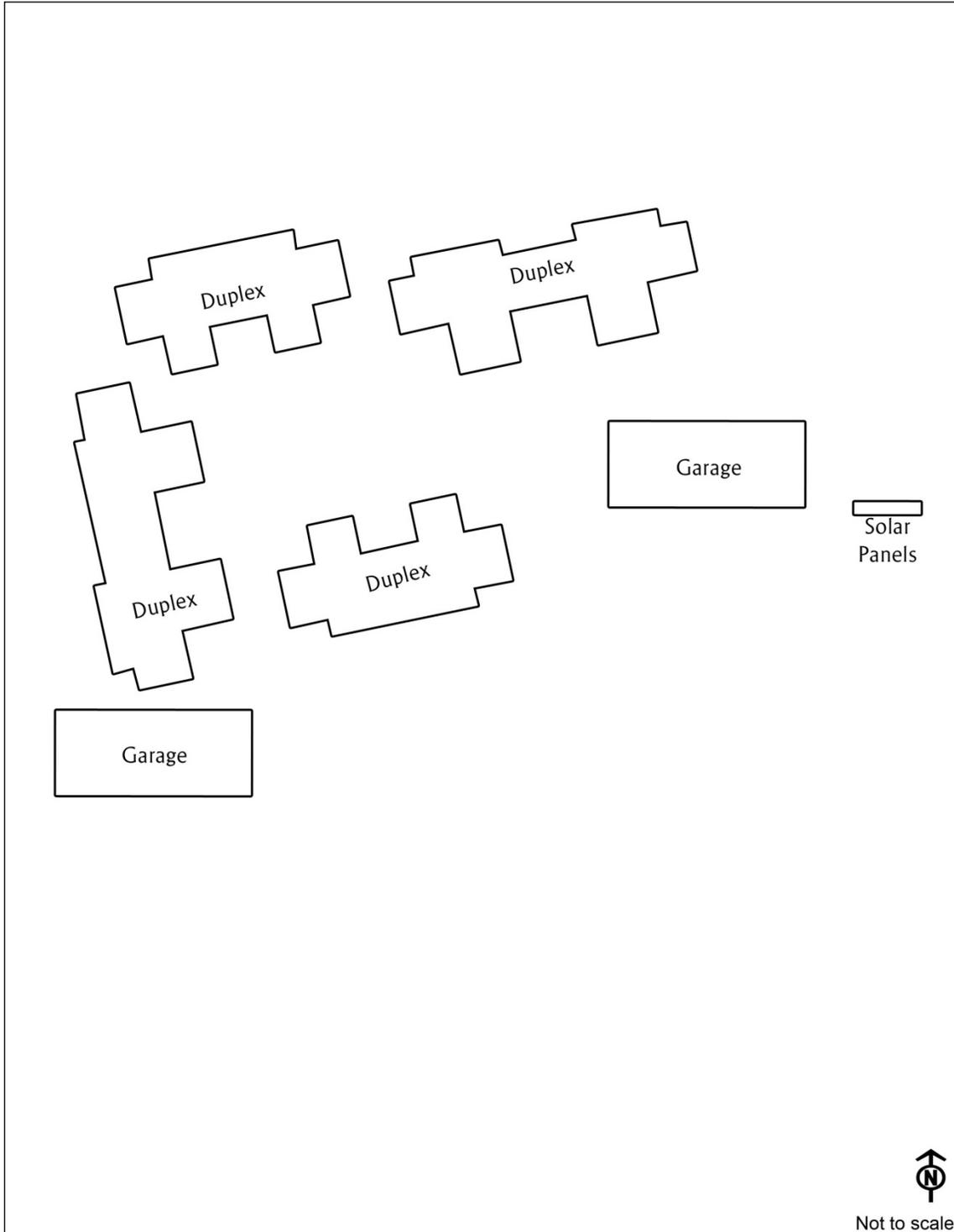
Shop/Nursery Complex (Maintenance Office) Cluster

Sketch Map (continued):



Vehicle Maintenance Shed (Johnsons Lee) Cluster

Sketch Map (continued):



Santa Rosa Island Housing Area