



# Chicano Park Reconnaissance Survey

San Diego, CA

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## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	i
Introduction and Study Process .....	1
Background.....	1
Study Objectives and Scope.....	1
Physical Description and Historic Context of the Survey Area .....	2
Description .....	2
Historic Context .....	3
Chicano Park Monumental Murals .....	3
Chicano Civil Rights Movement.....	4
Preliminary Evaluation of Affiliated Area Criteria .....	5
National Significance .....	5
Suitability .....	6
Assessing the Need for Special Consideration .....	8
NPS Management Policies and Agreements.....	8
Conclusion .....	10
Preparers .....	11
Acknowledgements .....	11
Selected References .....	12

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## **Executive Summary**

In July 2020, Congressman Juan Vargas, representing California's 52nd district, requested that the National Park Service conduct a reconnaissance survey of Chicano Park in San Diego, California, to evaluate its potential as an affiliated area of the national park system. Reconnaissance surveys are preliminary resource assessments to gather data on potential study areas and assess the possibility of including those resources as units of the national park system.

This report is a preliminary evaluation of Chicano Park in San Diego, California, to determine the likelihood that this site would qualify for inclusion as an affiliated area in the national park system. Affiliated areas are owned and operated by nonfederal organizations that maintain a formal relationship with the National Park Service (NPS). Through this partnership, affiliates gain access to technical resources, resource management expertise, and recognition from the NPS. To be considered for inclusion, an area must meet the criteria for national significance, suitability, and demonstrate a need for special consideration by the NPS. The affiliate organization must agree to manage the resources according to the policies and standards of the NPS. The conclusions in this survey are not final or definitive and only provide preliminary findings to inform further action. This report includes a description of Chicano Park and a preliminary evaluation of the current resources and operation of the site.

Chicano Park, located in the neighborhood of Barrio Logan in the City of San Diego, California, is a living representation of the cultural and political legacies of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement and the social history of American Latina/os in their struggle for political and social inclusion. The land that became Chicano Park, beneath the approach ramps to the Coronado Bay Bridge from the I-5 freeway, was the site of a community demonstration to halt the construction of a California Highway Patrol (CHP) substation in 1970. Local residents had previously been assured by political officials that the property would become a community park for the residents of Barrio Logan. Instead, a CHP station was planned in a neighborhood that had already been divided by the freeway, industry, and unfair zoning practices. Once the second largest Mexican American community on the west coast, the remaining residents of Barrio Logan were deeply offended by the prospect of the station's establishment in lieu of a park. On April 22, 1970, residents began a twelve-day occupation of the land, succeeding in their efforts to rededicate the site as Chicano Park.

The Chicano Park Monumental Murals were painted with the intention to commemorate the struggle to reclaim a property as an urban park for a marginalized neighborhood. More than 80 murals, most painted from 1973 to 1989, have become elements of an important community landmark due to their high artistic value and the park's social history. Because of this history and the art itself, Chicano Park was found to be nationally significant and was designated a national historic landmark (NHL) on December 23, 2016.

A preliminary determination of suitability finds that the site is likely to meet the criteria as a resource that is not already represented in the national park system or comparably managed by others. Chicano Park is unusual in that it contains both a nationally significant association with a transformative movement and a nationally significant collection of public art by master muralists which tell the story of that movement. The NHL nomination for Chicano Park found it difficult to find comparable properties due to Chicano Park's "uniqueness as being

simultaneously a cultural and recreational area with what is, perhaps, the nation’s largest public Chicano art collection.”

Three parties are involved in the management of Chicano Park. The California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) owns the property and the freeway infrastructure where the park and murals are located. The City of San Diego (City) leases the land from CalTrans to operate and maintain as a park. The Chicano Park Steering Committee (Steering Committee) provides additional maintenance, event programming, interpretation, and management of the artwork itself, including the planning and oversight of new murals.

In conversations with all three entities, the NPS heard interest in, and the ability of each entity to manage, the park’s resources in accordance with NPS management policies. CalTrans has continually shown a commitment to the preservation of the artwork and park through its funding and implementation of historic preservation best practices. The City characterizes its operation of the park as primarily safety and maintenance-related and defers to the Steering Committee for programming and general park management decisions, citing the importance of reducing governmental interference due to the history of the site. The Steering Committee is committed to the continued protection and management of artwork at the site and inclusive programming and interpretation that tells the stories of Chicano Park and its connection to the Chicano Civil Rights Movement. The Steering Committee says it would benefit from additional technical assistance and, particularly, the elevated recognition such an NPS affiliation would bring. Importantly, it is believed that recognition would facilitate greater cultural competency among partners and managers. The Steering Committee operates the park’s programming and artwork with a very long view and seeks to preserve its resources and values in perpetuity.

Chicano Park would likely meet the criteria for inclusion in the national park system as an affiliated area, conditional on the ability of the three managing entities to enter into a formal agreement with the NPS to manage the park in accordance with the policies and standards that apply to units of the national park system.



Chicano Park with *Coatlicue, the Aztec Goddess of the Earth* by Michael Schnorr and Susan Yamagata in the foreground

# Introduction and Study Process

## Background

In July 2020, Congressman Juan Vargas, representing California's 52nd district, requested that the National Park Service conduct a reconnaissance survey of Chicano Park in San Diego, California, to evaluate its potential as an affiliated area of the national park system.

## Study Objectives and Scope

The purpose of this reconnaissance survey is to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the national significance of historic resources at Chicano Park and the suitability and feasibility of including Chicano Park as an affiliated area of the national park system. The result of the survey is a preliminary determination based upon legally defined criteria established by the National Park System New Area Studies Act (54 U.S.C. 100507) and outlined in *NPS Management Policies 2006*, however, the conclusions are not considered final or definitive. A reconnaissance survey provides a preliminary analysis as to whether further action would be appropriate. In this case, the National Park Service was specifically asked to evaluate whether Chicano Park could be considered for affiliated area status rather than designated as a unit of the national park system. In order to be designated as an affiliated area of the National Park Service a property must meet the following criteria (NPS Management Policies Section 1.3.4):

- Meet the same standards for significance and suitability that apply to units of the national park system;
- Require some special recognition or technical assistance beyond what is available through existing NPS programs;
- Be managed in accordance with the policies and standards that apply to units of the national park system; and
- Be assured of sustained resource protection, as documented in a formal agreement between the Service and the nonfederal management entity.

Affiliated areas are owned and operated by nonfederal organizations that maintain a formal relationship with the National Park Service. Through this partnership, affiliates can gain access to technical resources, resource management expertise, and recognition from the National Park Service. By designating an affiliated area, the area's importance to the nation is recognized without requiring or implying management by the National Park Service. To be designated as an affiliated area of the National Park Service a property must meet the same standards for significance and suitability that apply to units of the national park system and require some special recognition or technical assistance. In addition, the affiliated area must be managed consistent with NPS standards and for sustained resource protection.

A reconnaissance survey team was established by the region and team members conducted a site visit to evaluate the resources within the boundary of Chicano Park on in September 2021. NPS staff met with Chicano Park Steering Committee members, including original founders and volunteer stewards of the site. NPS staff also held phone or video conference meetings with representatives from the California Department of Transportation District 11, the San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, and Chicano Park Steering Committee members. This reconnaissance survey documents the NPS's findings as they relate to the four criteria above.

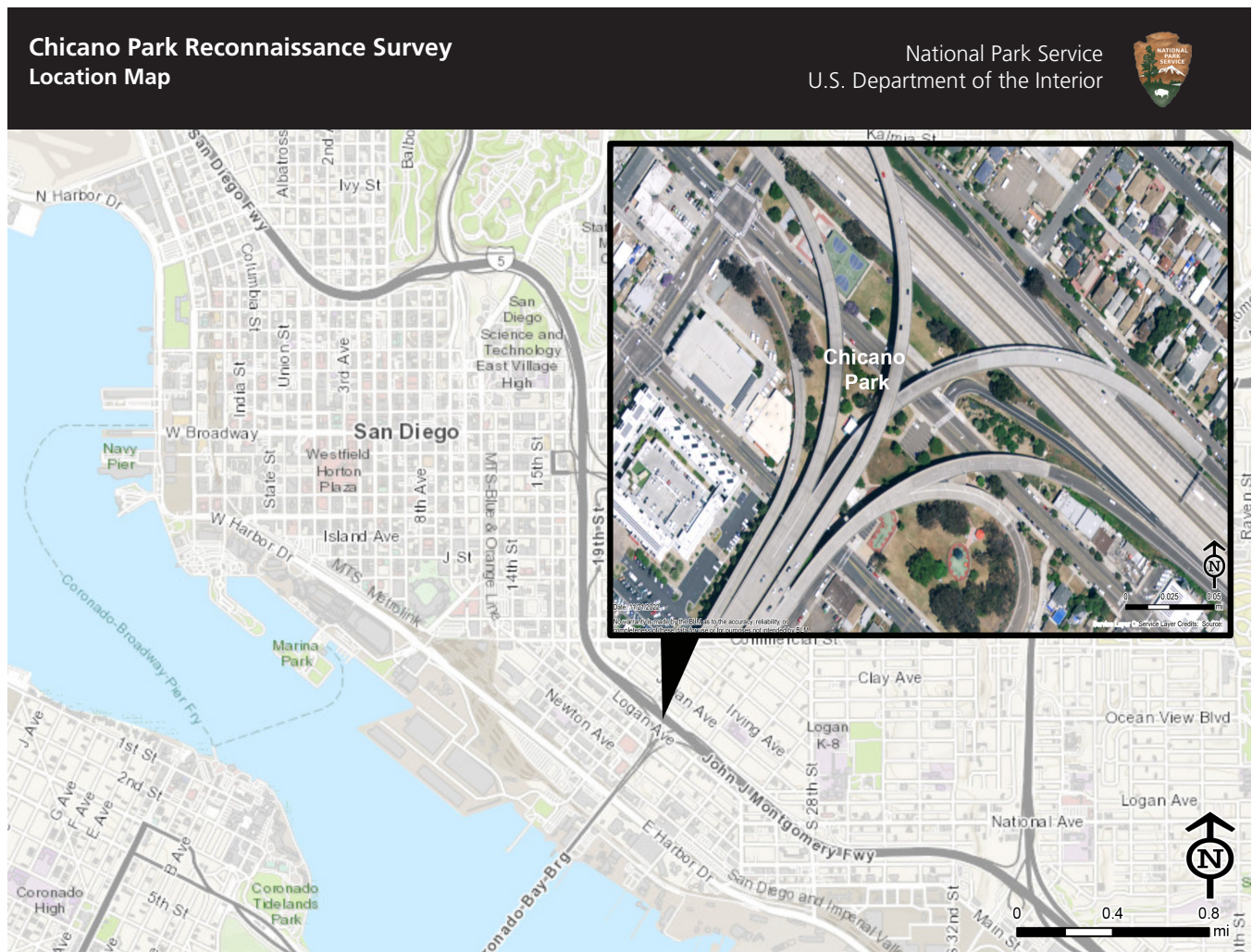


# Physical Description and Historic Context of the Survey Area

## Description

Chicano Park is a 7.4-acre urban park containing more than 80 Chicano murals painted on the concrete support piers of five approach bridges from the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge to the I-5 Freeway in addition to statues, gardens, performance spaces, and recreational areas. As an urban park, Chicano Park is a recreational space for public sport and leisure activities and an outdoor museum and living cultural center. The pillars serve as immense concrete canvases where master mural artists have been actively painting Chicano murals since 1973.

Since the park's founding in 1970, the Chicano community of San Diego has utilized the park as a place for cultural and political events. The park includes the Kiosko (a performance pavilion styled after a pre-Columbian Mesoamerican temple), playgrounds, restrooms, picnic areas, multi-purpose sports courts, open lawns, a raised plaza, community-tended rose and cactus gardens, sculptures, a fountain, a small skate park, and two small parking areas accessed from Logan Avenue and National Avenue. Chicano Park serves as an open recreational, cultural, and political space that has commemorated and supported contemporary social and environmental justice movements and hosted community events for over 50 years.





## Historic Context

Chicano Park is a living representation of the cultural and political legacies of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement and the social history of American Latina/os in their struggle for political and social inclusion.

Prior to the events that led to the establishment of Chicano Park, the area had emerged as an ethnic minority neighborhood due to racism and restrictive racial covenants in other parts of the city. By the



*Barrio Logan* by Alvaro Millan, 1978

1920s, Logan Heights/Barrio Logan grew into a predominately Mexican American community as immigrants arrived in greater numbers during the Mexican Revolution. As industry moved into Barrio Logan and the United States ramped up efforts to deport and repatriate immigrants after 1930, residents struggled to retain the physical integrity of their neighborhood, which was increasingly fractured by warehouses, factories, and junkyards. Construction of approach ramps for the Coronado Bay Bridge demolished part of the neighborhood and left in its place a forest of concrete piers and elevated roadways. From 1967 to 1970, residents had discussions with political officials about turning the area under the ramps into a public park. From these conversations, many residents understood that land would be provided for that purpose. On April 22, 1970, community members learned instead that grading had already begun to construct a California Highway Patrol station. The response was immediate, with between 250 and 500 community members arriving at the site to disrupt the grading work by forming human chains around the bulldozers. Over the next twelve days, more community members and students arrived to occupy the site and began planting trees with the intention to build the park that had been previously envisioned. The occupation led to negotiations between activists and the City of San Diego, which resulted in state land being leased to the City for the purpose of establishing the park. Through the “Historic Takeover” and subsequent efforts to organize the Chicano Park Steering Committee and negotiate a settlement with the city, the community succeeded in the rededication of the site as Chicano Park. This was a major defining moment in the history of the Barrio Logan community.

Since 1970, the park has become a cultural and recreational gathering place for San Diego and California’s Chicano community. Today, visitors from across the nation and abroad visit the park to view Chicano Park’s Monumental Murals and participate in the annual Chicano Park Day annual celebration in April, which commemorates the founding of the park.

### *Chicano Park Monumental Murals*

The T and Y-shaped piers and abutments underneath the approach ramps to the San Diego Coronado Bay Bridge are immense concrete canvasses for striking murals that communicate

the culture and aspirations of Barrio Logan, the ideals and history of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement, and symbols of Mexican American heritage. The tradition of vibrant and colorful murals as a preferred medium to express Chicano resistance and identity references Mexican and Pre-Columbian motifs. It lives on today in places like Chicano Park, where muralists are still addressing social issues through their art. In particular, the time between 1973 and 1989 saw an explosion of art from major Chicano artists and resulted in most of the murals that exist today at the park.

Communities use murals to display their collective beliefs and values, using cultural symbols to visually convey their ideas. The iconographies of the Chicano Park murals include indigenous heritage, revolutionary histories, and barrio life. Familiar cultural symbols are recontextualized to help viewers connect contemporary efforts for self-determination to the past. The dramatic murals each contain multiple layers of meaning and require the viewer to appreciate the ongoing struggle for civil rights as an enduring endeavor that reaches deep into the historical consciousness.

The Chicano Park Steering Committee and the California Department of Transportation have worked together since 1991 to preserve, repair, and maintain the murals. They remain

### *Chicano Civil Rights Movement*

The Chicano Civil Rights Movement mirrored other social movements of the 1960s but drew on a century of experiences by the Chicano people in the United States after the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The years following the transfer of the Southwest from Mexico to the United States found many affected communities transformed into marginal and poor social classes. The Chicano Civil Rights Movement addressed these conditions, centered around the creation of the concept of a new shared identity. As Chicano historian Joe Pitti, quoted in the NHL nomination, said: "It (the Chicano Civil Rights Movement) is an amalgam of individuals and organizations who share a sense of pride in their cultural heritage, a dedication to the enhancement of Chicano culture, mutual identification, a desire to improve the Chicano socio-economic position and a commitment to making constructive changes in United States society."

The Chicano Civil Rights Movement both drew from and inspired art and activism from other 1960s movements. Chicano people were making strides in labor, education, housing, and politics. This activism often intersected with art, adding new imagery and mediums to traditional Mexican art. Murals emerged as the preferred method to express the values, ideals, and histories of these communities. Murals speak directly to the people of a community and help organize activism by making powerful connections to the culture and art of revolutionary Mexico.



*La Tierra Mia* by Mario Toreo



symbols of pride and identity for the community and commemorate the continuing struggle for recognition and justice illustrated by the events of the Historic Takeover. Aside from the site's historic and symbolic importance to Barrio Logan and its direct connections to the Chicano Civil Rights Movement, the murals are also renowned by art and social history experts as culturally and historically significant to broader Chicana/o and Mexican American histories.

## **Preliminary Evaluation of Affiliated Area Criteria**

To be designated as an affiliated area of the National Park Service, a property must meet the following criteria, as outlined in *NPS Management Policies 2006* (§1.3 “Criteria for Inclusion”):

- Meet the same standards for significance and suitability that apply to units of the national park system;
- Require some special recognition or technical assistance beyond what is available through existing NPS programs;
- Be managed in accordance with the policies and standards that apply to units of the national park system; and
- Be assured of sustained resource protection, as documented in a formal agreement between the Service and the nonfederal management entity.

### **National Significance**

A proposed affiliated area of the national park system should meet the same criteria for significance as those applied to a potential national park unit:

- It is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.
- It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of the nation's heritage.
- It offers superlative opportunities for recreation, for public use and enjoyment, or for scientific study.
- It retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of the resource.

Chicano Park is a national historic landmark (NHL), designated on December 23, 2016, by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. Its national significance is documented in the completed nomination form (December 2015), which states that Chicano Park and the Chicano Park Monumental Murals are “nationally significant . . . as the park is an outstanding representation of the cultural and political legacies of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement and the social history of American Latina/os in their struggle for political and social inclusion.” In addition, the nomination also found the property and its Chicano Park Monumental Murals were “components of a significant and distinguishable entity whose elements may not be individually eligible but collectively . . . form a nationally significant entity.” The flourishing of Chicano political activism from the 1960s to the 1980s coincided with the most productive period of Chicano muralism at many sites and especially at Chicano Park. In this period, nearly every major muralist in the Southwest contributed to the Chicano Park Monumental Murals. This



confluence of a cultural movement and art at this location has been the subject of intensive study and research.

Since 1970, the park has attracted visitors from around the nation through cultural events like the annual Chicano Park Day celebration, which commemorates the founding of the park, and as a destination for viewing the park's Monumental Murals.

### **Suitability**

A property is considered suitable for addition to the national park system if it represents a resource type that is not adequately represented and/or protected for public enjoyment by the National Park Service or by others.

In evaluating the suitability of cultural resources, the NPS uses its "Thematic Framework" for history and prehistory. The framework is an outline of major themes and concepts that help to conceptualize American history. It is used to assist in the identification of cultural resources that embody America's past and to describe and analyze the multiple layers of history encapsulated within each resource. Through eight concepts that encompass the multi-faceted and interrelated nature of human experience, the thematic framework reflects an interdisciplinary, less compartmentalized approach to American history. The thematic concepts most applicable to Chicano Park are "Expressing Cultural Values" and "Shaping the Political Landscape." The first theme covers expressions of culture; people's beliefs about themselves and the world they inhabit and how they communicate their moral and aesthetic values. Topics that help define this theme include educational and intellectual currents, the arts, literature, mass media, urban design, and popular and traditional culture. For this analysis, the topic of the arts is used as it relates to the murals and their expression of both contemporary and traditional culture. The second theme covers sites associated with political leaders, theorists, organizations, movements, campaigns, and grassroots political activities. Protests, movements, and political ideas and cultures are the topics under this theme most closely associated with the historical and contemporary legacies of Chicano Park, especially in relation to the Chicano Civil Rights Movement. Other theme categories may apply to aspects of Chicano Park and its history, but for the purpose of the reconnaissance study, these topics are the most apparent.

In 2017, the NPS published the National Park System Plan which provided a framework for considering additions to the national park system and identified underrepresented resources in the current system. A number of historical and cultural topics were identified as being underrepresented, in need of greater emphasis or redundancy, or missing altogether in the present system. Pertinent to Chicano Park, these included topics that related to the influence of Latino immigration on American culture and society and the experiences of minority groups that broaden our understanding of the evolving American political and social landscape. Currently, national parks associated with the Spanish colonial period outnumber those that illustrate more modern periods of Latina/o heritage, immigration, and experiences.

In order to expand the commemoration of the Latino experience as an integral part of our national story, the National Park Service also developed an *American Latino Heritage Theme Study* in 2013 to enhance current approaches to interpreting the Latino experience in America. The theme study also serves as a plan to sustain new topics related to the nation's Latino heritage and assists and encourages the identification, recognition, and understanding of historic places that convey the breadth of the Latino heritage, including Latino arts in the U.S.

and the impact of Latino artists on the nation and the world.

The *American Latino Heritage Theme Study* found that “murals are one of the most powerful and enduring legacies of the Latino cultural reclamation project . . . [and are found] most extensively in the Southwest as part of the Chicano movement.” However, no national park site currently manages an assemblage of such murals by master Chicana/o muralists. The 2015 NHL nomination for Chicano Park found it difficult to even identify comparable properties due to Chicano Park’s “uniqueness as being simultaneously a cultural and recreational area with what is, perhaps, the nation’s largest public Chicano art collection.”



*Historical Mural* by Sal Barajas, et al

There are other entities that highlight individually significant murals, including NHLs that protect the work of master mural artists Diego Rivera and José Clemente Orozco. These murals, however, were formally commissioned and are located inside architecturally important buildings. The Chicano Park Monumental Murals, on the other hand, “are unique as they stem from a grassroots community effort to not only beautify an urban park but to also tell the story of American Latinos as they struggle to find a place in the United States.”

The NHL nomination does describe two properties more analogous to Chicano Park’s social history and current functions: Lincoln Park in El Paso, Texas, and Columbus (La Raza) Park in Denver, Colorado. Both were found to be comparable, but “under different circumstances, as the Chicano Park Monumental Murals influenced the former and the latter is directly tied with an important leader of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement.” Mural artwork began to flourish at Lincoln Park after 1999, but its development was not associated with a “major transformative event in its social history, such as the community takeover of the land that ultimately culminated into Barrio Logan’s Chicano Park.” Conversely, La Raza Park is “an important site of Mexican-American history, because the prominent leader of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement, Rodolfo (Corky) Gonzalez, provided the impetus for grounding the cultural and political aspects of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement in Denver and at the park.” However, the park lacks the intersection of nationally significant mural artwork. Neither site is affiliated with the National Park Service, nor are they listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

No other unit or affiliated area of the national park system has been designated for its contemporary Chicano art. Although elements related to Chicano Park’s unique resources and story are protected and interpreted in other locations by government and private entities as described above, none are comparable in the scope of master mural artwork which contextualizes the struggle of the Chicano people. For these reasons, Chicano Park likely meets suitability criteria for inclusion in the national park system.

## **Assessing the Need for Special Consideration**

Affiliated areas require special recognition or technical assistance beyond what is available through existing NPS programs. The Chicano Park Steering Committee is interested in affiliated area status specifically to elevate its visibility and promote its values, particularly among partners. The history of Chicano Park is one of community self-determination. The Steering Committee is hopeful that affiliated area status would help cement this core value among funding, operational, and programming partners by elevating the stories and processes of community empowerment and the need for continued cultural competence in managing Chicano Park.

In addition, the Steering Committee could benefit from technical assistance on initiatives related to accessibility, recreation, and programming. Help with interpretation, program administration, docent training, youth involvement, and educational programs have all been identified as needs. While some opportunities may exist to involve NPS staff through the River, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program, the Committee believes that the greatest benefit would be achieved through a special recognition which elevates Chicano Park's national status and sets expectations for current and future partnerships. It is likely that Chicano Park would benefit from a formal affiliation with the NPS.

## **NPS Management Policies and Agreements**

To become an affiliated area, Chicano Park must be able to be managed in accordance with the policies and standards that apply to units of the national park system; and be assured of sustained resource protection, as documented in a formal agreement between the NPS and the nonfederal management entities.

Three parties are involved in the management of Chicano Park. The park, ramps, pillars, and abutments are owned by the CalTrans. The City of San Diego leases the property and administers it as a park. The Chicano Park Steering Committee are stewards of the park, managing cultural event programming, continuing mural projects, and working with the California Department of Transportation to protect and restore murals.

In conversations with all three entities, the NPS heard interest in, and the ability of each to manage, the park's resources in accordance with NPS management policies.

Representatives from District 11 of the California Department of Transportation affirmed their current and historical commitment to the preservation of the park and the Monumental Murals, including the continued application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Collaboration between the California Department of Transportation and Chicano Park mural artists in the early 2000s led to the development of a restoration approach that protected both the freeway infrastructure and the murals. A Chicano Park Mural Restoration Technical Manual was created to address the unique environmental conditions of the site which include increased salinity and air pollution. The application of this manual's guidance to existing and new murals "ensure[s] that future generations will enjoy the scenic and historic integrity of the Chicano Park Monumental Murals for years to come."

Since the 1970s, the California Department of Transportation has leased the property to the City of San Diego for the provision of a public park. The terms of the lease require the City to maintain, operate, and police the park. The City is also responsible for park design and construction, subject to approval by the lessor. The City's Department of Parks and Recreation



operates the park under the terms of the lease and in cooperation with the Chicano Park Steering Committee, especially around cultural events and activities planned by the Steering Committee.

The City of San Diego recognized the park's significance as early as 1980, only ten years after the founding of Chicano Park, when the San Diego Historic Site Board designated Chicano Park as a city historic site and the San Diego Public Arts Advisory Board (PAAB) voted to recognize the Chicano Park Monumental Murals as meritorious public artworks. The Historic Site Board report noted: "Chicano Park is a significant representation of an era in the development of San Diego. It is also associated and identified with important events in the main currents of local history. It exemplifies the broad cultural, political, economic and social history of the community . . . The artistic representation depicts the thinking, the background, the neighborhood, the Mexican/Chicano people and their struggles." In June 1992, the San Diego Commission for Arts and Culture described the murals as "the largest, most important collection of outdoor muralism in the county."

The city's Department of Parks and Recreation acknowledges that managing the park requires an understanding of Chicano culture related to the park's history and values any effort to increase the cultural competence of decision-makers and partners. Toward that end, a city building north of and adjacent to Chicano Park was leased to the newly formed Chicano Park Museum and Cultural Center, which recently began operation in close partnership with the Chicano Park Steering Committee. The city also defers to the Steering Committee in the management and preservation of the murals in the park.

The Chicano Park Steering Committee is committed to the continued protection and management of artwork at the site and inclusive programming and interpretation that shares the stories of Chicano Park and its connection to the Chicano Civil Rights Movement. The Steering Committee is much more, however, than a "friends" or park volunteer group. They are the contemporary embodiment of the park's significance, including the unfolding "social history of American Latina/os in their struggle for political and social inclusion." The Steering Committee includes several members who were present during the Historic Takeover. The Steering Committee continues to be a voice for Barrio Logan and continues to facilitate mural development that brings attention to the political and social inclusion issues that remain. While the committee has demonstrated an ability to abide by bureaucratic rules and policies, all



*Coatlicue* by Susan Yamagata and Michael Schnorr, 1978

parties have, in practice, recognized the importance of community self-determination as a core value and legacy of Chicano Park.

Each of the managing entities already operates Chicano Park with a very long view and seeks to preserve its significant resources in perpetuity. The park does not contain any improvements incompatible with NPS management policies. The lease specifies that all forms of vending are prohibited on the site. The Steering Committee, in particular, has long demonstrated a commitment to welcoming visitors to the park and educating them on its history and significance, in addition to managing it as a neighborhood park. Representatives from each entity have expressed a desire to cooperate with the others in the preservation of nationally significant resources in accordance with NPS policies. Therefore, the criteria to manage the site in accordance with NPS policies and with the assurance of sustained resource protection would likely be met if a formal agreement can be made among all three entities and the National Park Service.

## **Conclusion**

Chicano Park would likely meet the criteria for inclusion into the national park system as an affiliated area, conditional on the ability of the California Department of Transportation, the City of San Diego, and the Chicano Park Steering Committee to enter into a formal agreement with the National Park Service. The agreement would provide a framework for managing the park to protect its nationally significant resources and to preserve the unique cultural values associated with the site, including a high level of continued self-determination by the local community through the Chicano Park Steering Committee. A full special resource study (SRS) could be warranted, but is not required, to more fully explore management and resource protection options, solicit public and community input, and help lay the foundation for an agreement between the three managing entities. With an agreement in place, the National Park Service concludes that Chicano Park would be appropriate for designation as an affiliated area based on the preliminary analysis of this reconnaissance survey.

## **Preparers**

The following National Park Service staff were involved in the team preparing this reconnaissance survey:

- Brad Phillips, Outdoor Recreation Planner, San Francisco Regional Office
- Naomi Torres, Superintendent, Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
- Jennifer Ascencio, Former Planning Fellow, San Francisco Regional Office
- Anna Tamura, Planning Portfolio Manager, Seattle Regional Office
- Martha Crusius, Program Manager, Park Planning & Environmental Compliance, San Francisco Regional Office
- Xochitl Lopez, Planning Fellow, San Francisco Regional Office

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- Gina Dulay, Deputy Director of Parks and Recreation, City of San Diego
- Stefan Galvez-Abadia, Deputy District Director, Environmental Division, Caltrans District 11
- Kevin Hovey, Senior Environmental Planner, Caltrans District 11

This study has been prepared for the Secretary of the Interior to explore specific resources and advise on whether these resources merit further consideration as an affiliated area of the National Park Service. Publication and transmittal of this report should not be considered an endorsement or a commitment by the National Park Service to seek or support legislative authorization for the project or its implementation. This report was prepared by the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pacific West Region (Interior Regions 8, 9, 10, and 12). For more information, contact:

Martha Crusius  
Program Manager, Park Planning and Environmental Compliance  
Pacific West Region (Interior Regions 8, 9, 10, and 12)  
National Park Service  
Interim Office: 909 First Avenue, Suite 500  
Seattle, WA 98104  
(510) 912-4092



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As the nation’s principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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