

**Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment  
Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park  
City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California**

USGS *Oxnard, California* 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map

Land Grant: Rio De Santa Clara

Prepared for:

**Seefried Industrial Properties, Inc.**

2201 East Camelback Road, Suite 225B

Phoenix, AZ 85016

Contact: Jason Quintel, Senior Vice President – Western Region

Phone: 602.337.8730, Ext. 28

Prepared by:

**FirstCarbon Solutions**

250 Commerce, Suite 250

Irvine, CA 92602

714.508.4110

Report Authored by Stefanie Griffin, MA

Fieldwork Conducted by Natalie Adame

March 27, 2020

Updated June 12, 2020

**THIS REPORT CONTAINS SENSITIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO CULTURAL RESOURCES AND IS NOT  
INTENDED FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION PURSUANT TO PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE, SECTION  
21082.3(C)(2).**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



## Table of Contents

<b>Management Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Section 1: Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 - Project Location .....	3
1.2 - Project Description .....	3
1.3 - Assessment Team .....	3
<b>Section 2: Cultural Setting .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 - Prehistoric Background .....	11
2.2 - Native American Background .....	13
2.3 - Historic Background .....	14
<b>Section 3: Results .....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 - Records Search .....	17
3.2 - Pedestrian Survey .....	20
<b>Section 4: Summary and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1 - Summary .....	23
4.2 - Recommendations .....	23
4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures .....	24
<b>Section 5: References .....</b>	<b>27</b>
 <b>Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications</b>	
<b>Appendix B: South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search</b>	
<b>Appendix C: Paleontological Resources Records Search</b>	
<b>Appendix D: Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence</b>	
<b>Appendix E: Site Photographs</b>	
<b>Appendix F: Department of Parks and Recreation Forms</b>	
<b>Appendix G: Regulatory Framework</b>	

## List of Tables

Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.50-mile of the Project Area .....	17
Table 2: Previous Investigations within 0.50-mile of the Project Area .....	17

## List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map .....	5
Exhibit 2: Project Area .....	7
Exhibit 3: Local Vicinity Map .....	9

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Seefried Industrial Properties, Inc., FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project area, and, if impacted by the proposed development, propose recommendations for mitigation. Completion of this investigation fulfills the requirements associated with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports.

On February 26, 2020, a records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton for the project area and 0.5-mile radius beyond project boundaries. The results of the records search identified one resource within the 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The prehistoric resource (P-56-100059) is approximately 0.4-mile northwest of the project area boundary. In addition, 20 area-specific survey reports are on file with the SCCIC for the project area and its 0.50-mile search radius. Three reports: VN-02978 (completely within project area), VN-01957 (partially within project area), and VN-00733 (directly adjacent to eastern boundary of the project area) are within and immediately adjacent to the project boundary indicating that the immediate area has previously been surveyed for cultural resources.

On March 2, 2020, FCS sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine if any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project site. A response was received on March 3, 2020, indicating that the Sacred Lands File search failed to locate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC included a list six tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential Tribal Cultural Resources that may be affected by the project are addressed, a letter containing project information requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on March 4, 2020. No responses have been received to date.

On March 2, 2020, FCS Staff Archaeologist, Natalie Adame, surveyed the project area to identify unrecorded cultural resources. The survey area was relatively flat and largely obscured by overgrown flora. The survey covered the project area, beginning in the southwestern corner of the project site and moved east, using east-west transects spaced at 15-meter intervals. Visibility during the survey was poor due to the overgrown flora and tall grasses. Visibility ranged from less than 10 percent in the least visible areas, to approximately 90 percent in the area with the most visibility; however, the area with the most visibility was limited to the most eastern part of the survey area. Much of the project area was covered by a constant variety of vegetation. Three cement wells were identified within the project area. All three were found to be over 45 years old and therefore required assessment of their historic significance and eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). No prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were observed.

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, tribal correspondence, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be moderate to low. FCS recommends that an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology, be present during initial grading or trenching into previously undisturbed soils. This should be followed by regular periodic or "spot-check" archaeological monitoring as determined by the Archaeologist, but full-time archaeological monitoring is not recommended at this time.

## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 - Project Location

The approximately 64.65-acre project site is predominately farmland located within the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan in the City of Oxnard, in Ventura County, California. (Exhibit 1). The project site is part of the Rio De Santa Clara land grant, and is located on the *Oxnard, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Topographical Quadrangle Map (Exhibit 2). The project site is specifically located south of U.S. 101, north of State Route 34, east of Rice Avenue, and adjacent to and west of Del Norte Boulevard (Exhibit 3).

### 1.2 - Project Description

Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farm Business Park (Facility) would be used as an e-commerce fulfillment center for consumer products. The Facility would be constructed as a two-story, non-combustible Type II-B structure that would utilize a complex proprietary inventory management system that would store products on a portion of the ground floor, ground floor mezzanine, a portion of the second floor, and second floor mezzanine. A proprietary material handling system installed in the process areas on the ground floor and second floor would allow employees to organize, package, and ship customer orders quickly and efficiently. The Facility has a ground floor footprint of 857,173 gross square feet, which would facilitate a portion of storage and material handling equipment. The ground floor mezzanine, second floor, (known as the Robotic Storage Platform [RSP]), and second floor mezzanine would house a large automated storage and retrieval system with shelf-like storage units (pods) that would be moved by low-profile robots. The remaining portion of the second floor would be used for material handling equipment (process level). Total building space for the Facility is 2,315,252 gross square feet with 1,814 parking spaces, 230 trailer spaces, and approximately 62 dock doors.

### 1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Staff Archaeologist, Stefanie Griffin, MA, authored this report and FCS Staff Archaeologist, Natalie Adame, conducted the pedestrian survey. Both Ms. Griffin and Ms. Adame exceed the professional standards set for their respective roles by the Secretary of the Interior. Professional qualifications for Ms. Griffin can be found in Appendix A.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



5 2.5 0 5  
Miles

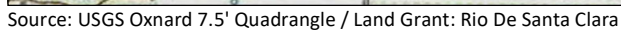
## Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

41150021 • 02/2020 | 1\_regional.mxd

SEEFRIED INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  
PROJECT BRUIN AT THE SAKIOKA FARMS BUSINESS PARK  
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000

Feet

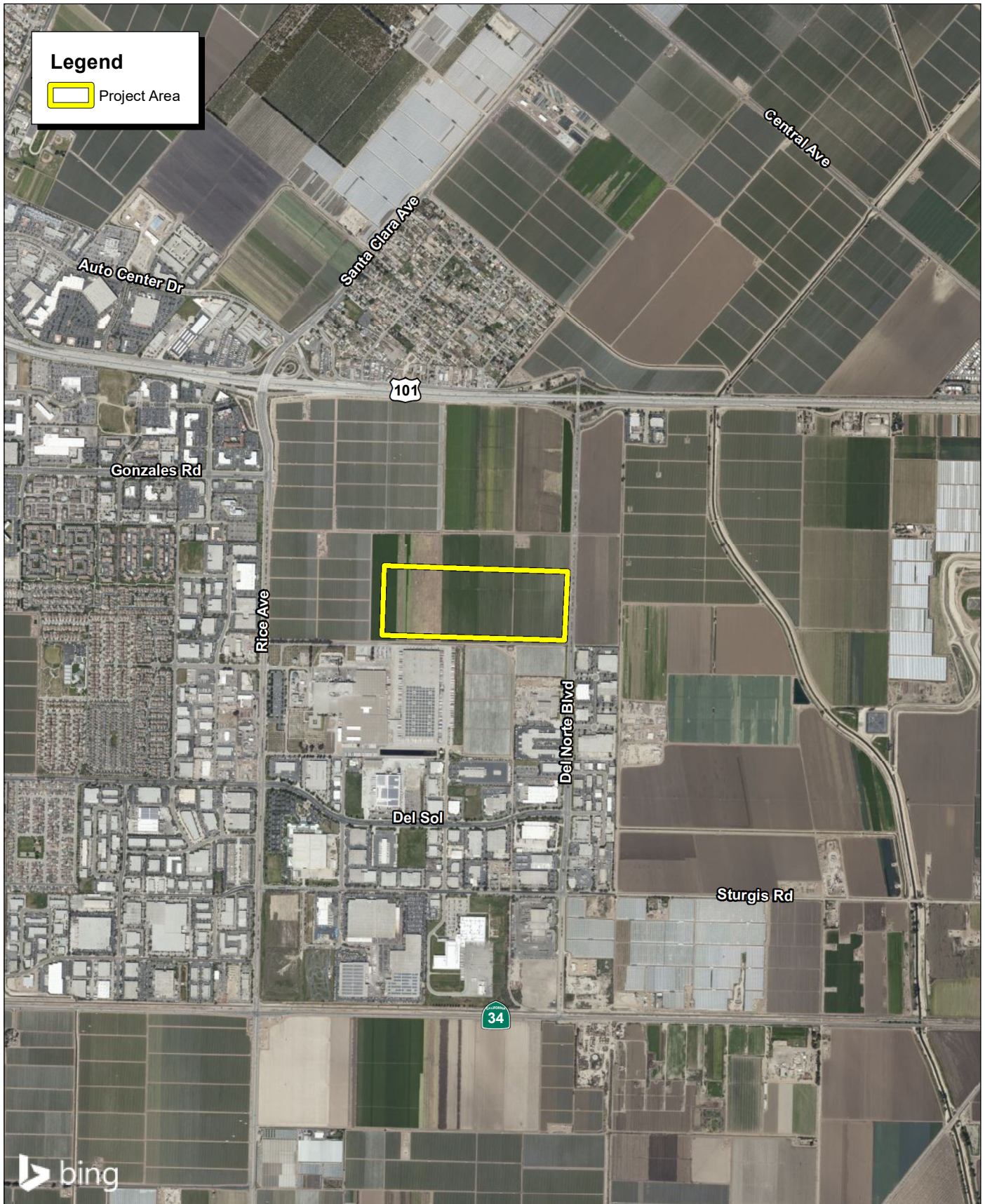
---

41150021 • 02/2020 | 2\_local\_topo.mxd

SEEFRIED INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  
PROJECT BRUIN AT THE SAKIOKA FARMS BUSINESS PARK  
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





Source: Bing Aerial Imagery.

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

41150021 • 02/2020 | 3\_local\_vicinity.mxd

## Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

SEEFRIED INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  
PROJECT BRUIN AT THE SAKIOKA FARMS BUSINESS PARK  
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

Following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview.

Further details can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Beardsley (1948), Bennyhoff (1950), Fredrickson (1973), Heizer (ed. 1978), Kroeber (1925), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Moratto (1984).

### 2.1 - Prehistoric Background

Fagan (2003), Moratto (1984) and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provide recent overviews of California archaeology and historical reviews of the inland Southern California coast, among other locales. The most accepted regional chronology for coastal and inland Southern California is from Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968), and most recently by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984). The latter modified the term "Period" to "Horizon," a term more common among researchers today.

#### 2.1.1 - Early Man

Spanning the period from approximately 17,000 to 9,500 years Before Present (BP), archaeological assemblages attributed to the Early Man Period are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggests that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering, moving about the region in small nomadic groups. Technologies associated with ocean resource gathering would have likely been utilized, but the sea level during this Period was lower than it is today, meaning that sites on the coast are inundated and unavailable for study. Californians of this Period are viewed as populations of big game hunters that were mobile enough to pursue herds. The entirety of California may have been occupied near the beginning of the Holocene epoch, about 11,750 years ago. During the Holocene, sea levels rose about 60 meters between 11,750 and 7,000 BP, due to melting of the Pleistocene ice sheet in the higher latitudes. Although the sea level was about 120 meters lower off the coast of California roughly 22,000 years ago (Milne et al. 2005), sea level stabilization began about 7,000 years ago and only a slight rise has occurred since then.

Pleistocene flora and fauna are regularly uncovered from sediments at the La Brea tar pits, deep construction-related excavations in coastal Orange County and in the Santa Ana watershed. Such studies reinforce the idea that much of Southern California exhibited a climate similar to that of Monterey or the San Francisco Bay area during this Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), with slightly drier conditions away from the coast.

#### 2.1.2 - Millingstone

As part of the slow restabilization effect of the melting continental ice sheet, rising sea levels and other environmental changes up to the end of the Early Man Period, the Southern California climate



became warmer and drier. Known as the Altithermal, Fagan (2003) notes that after 8500 BP, the climate of most of California became warmer and much drier and remained so for 4,000 years.

Native groups altered their subsistence characteristics to compensate. Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones that would have been used to grind seeds, the Millingstone Period tentatively dates to between 9500 and 3000 BP. Artifact assemblages in early Millingstone sites reflect an emphasis on foraging subsistence systems. Because shrubby vegetative communities replaced the temperate forest, native populations would likely have shifted to seasonal rounds to take advantage of new patterns of seed ripening. Little is known about the types of cultural changes that would be needed, but the types of artifacts seen during this period can infer the subsistence systems.

Artifact assemblages typically included choppers and scraper planes, but there is a general lack of projectile points. Large projectile points began to appear in the late portion of the Millingstone Period, which suggests the development of a more diverse economy. The distribution of Millingstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions would have provided a more dispersed and sporadic resource base, further restricting sedentary occupations to locations near permanent water. The duration and intensity of encampment occupations increased, especially in the latter half of the Period in the coastal areas. Huge shellmounds near coastal habitats indicated more intensive sedentism after 5000 BP (Fagan 2003), suggesting an increase in population.

### **2.1.3 - Intermediate**

Dating between 3000 and 1250 BP, the Intermediate Period represents a transitional period. Excavated assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period but with more elaborate and diverse artifact types in these deposits. Additionally, Intermediate Period sites can contain large-stemmed or notched, small projectile points suggestive of bow and arrow use, especially near the end of the Period, and the use of portable grinding tools continues. Intensive use of mortar and pestles signaled processing of acorns as the primary vegetative staple rather than a mixed diet of seeds and acorns. Because of a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this period is well understood, but it is very likely that the nomadic ways continued. It has been proposed that sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable food resources, such as acorns, but coastal sites from the Period exhibit higher fishing activity than in previous periods. The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

### **2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric**

Extending from 1250 BP to Spanish Contact in 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects a slight increase in technological sophistication and diversity. Exploitation of marine resources continued to intensify. Assemblages characteristically contain projectile points, and toward the end of the Period

the size of the points decrease, and notched, and stemmed bases appear, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of personal ornaments, such as shell beads, is widely distributed east of the coast, suggesting well-organized and codified trade networks. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. Use of bedrock milling stations was widespread during this horizon. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Village size increases, and some of these villages may have held 1,500 persons or more (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Analyses of skeletons show that the first signs of malnutrition appear in this Period, signaling greater competition for food resources (Fagan 2003).

At the time of Spanish conquest, local Indian groups were composed of constantly moving and shifting clans and cultures. Early ethnographers applied the concept of territorial boundaries to local Indian groups purely as a conceptualization device, and the data was based on fragmented information provided to them from secondhand sources.

## 2.2 - Native American Background

### 2.2.1 - Chumash

The Late Horizon, spanning from approximately 1500 BP. to the mission era, is the period associated with the Native American group known as the Chumash (Wallace 1955). Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Chumash near Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October of 1542. The Chumash lived on the northern Channel Islands and adjacent mainland from San Luis Obispo in the north to Malibu Canyon in the south and inland to the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. The Chumash were the most populous and influential prehistoric group in California. Chumash culture featured status differentiation, inherited chieftainship, intervillage alliance, and craft specialization. The Chumash are estimated to have numbered 20,000 spread over at least 150 villages prior to European contact (Moratto 1984). Approximately 1,300 inhabitants, comprising 6.5 percent of the overall Chumash population, occupied the Santa Monica Mountain region (King 2000).

Focusing on sea mammal hunting, fishing, and shellfish collecting, the Chumash were primarily maritime adapted. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith 1978). Seagoing plank canoes were used in the onshore and offshore fishery and to communicate with the Channel Islands. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The latter would include chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly leafed-cherry. The Chumash were virtually ignored between the time of Cabrillo's visit and the Spanish period that began in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from San Diego to Monterey. Passing through the Los Angeles area, they traveled over the Santa Monica Mountains, through the Sepulveda Pass, across the San Fernando Valley, and back to the coast (McCawley 1996). In 1776, the Juan de Anza Expedition camped along Las Virgenes Creek in what is now the City of Calabasas. Missions were established shortly thereafter. Between 1786 and 1804, 85 percent of the Chumash population

entered the Spanish mission system (Johnson 1999). The Chumash inhabiting Ventura and Los Angeles Counties were under the jurisdiction of either Mission San Buenaventuro or Mission San Fernando, respectively. Mission life offered the Native Americans security in a time when their traditional trade and political alliances were failing, and epidemics and subsistence instabilities were increasing (Johnson 1999).

## 2.3 - Historic Background

### 2.3.1 - The Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Father Junipero Serra was sent to Alta California to create a chain of Missions and Mission outposts to bring Christianity to the indigenous population and create a foundation for Spanish colonization of the region. Located between the previously established presidios in Monterey and San Diego, Serra had military assistance in his quest and the coastal region of California came under early control. The arrival of the Portolá Expedition in 1769 marked the first efforts at extending Spanish control into Alta California through the establishment of Catholic missions. This move by the Spanish King Carlos III was intended to protect Pacific Coast shipping against Russian or English occupation of the area. Beginning in San Diego, the padres surveyed the lands as far north as Monterey Bay and secured them for the Spanish Crown. Mission sites were selected on the way north by Fathers Crespi and Gomez (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

In 1769, the Portolá Expedition encountered the Ventureño Chumash at the rancheria of Santa Clara as they travelled from San Diego. They arrived at Sisolop, also known as Pueblo de las Canoas described and named by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542, and named it Assumpta. The explorers noted the appearance of the Sisolop as being the “largest and best-laid-out rancheria” they had seen since their voyage from San Diego (Heizer 1978). Father Serra, in 1782, established the second Chumash mission at Sisolop, San Buenaventura. The Native inhabitants were brought under control of the mission system and converted to Catholicism. They were formed into villages near the mission and put to work in the various farming, herding, candle and soap making, iron smelting, and weaving and tanning operations. Although many Chumash managed to escape and migrate to other areas (the interior) those who remained in the mission experienced a drastic population decline. The neophytes resided near presidios and mission buildings where they were continually exposed to European diseases such as smallpox, syphilis, and the common cold (Heizer 1978).

### 2.3.2 - The Mexican Period (1821–1848)

After years of internal fighting, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 and Alta California became the northern frontier of the State of Mexico. The Mission padres were forced to swear allegiance to Mexico in 1822. Secularization of the missions took place over the next decade and the former mission lands were transferred to Mexican elites that had laid claim to them. Administration of the southern California ranchos shifted to Mexican hands about 1824, but effective control did not occur until the early 1830s. Once the ranchos were secularized, the Mexican administrators began granting vast tracts of the original Mission properties to members of prominent families who had helped cut ties from the Spanish system. The Mission padres were forced to swear allegiance to Mexico in 1822. Secularization of the missions took place over the next decade and the former mission lands were transferred to the large Mexican families that had settled



in the area. The Secularization Act went into legal effect in 1834 and mission San Juan Capistrano was the first mission to undergo the process.

Near the end of the mission period, lands across southern California were sold and resold many times over. This followed a period of growth and development as rancheros built adobe homes, ran large herds of cattle and sheep, engaged in foreign trade, and dabbled in politics (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

### 2.3.3 - Ventura County

The County of Ventura was named after Mission San Buenaventura, meaning good (Buena) and fortune (Ventura) (Gidney, C.M., et al. 1917). After the California constitution was drafted in 1849, San Buenaventura became part of Santa Barbara County, one of the original 27 counties established in California after its annexation to the United States. Beginning in the 1860s, environmental and financial difficulties put a big strain in the area, ushering the sales and division of the rancherias to east coast investors looking to hit a petroleum deposit. The demand of business in the area required resources to support them, paving the way for the opening of the first U.S. Post Office in the area. On April 1, 1866, San Buenaventura was officially incorporated and was quickly followed by officially splitting from Santa Barbara County on January 1, 1873 (Storke 1891). That same year saw the addition of a courthouse, wharf, bank, and as the city grew culminating with the first high school opening in 1898. After the Southern Pacific Railroad laid its tracks, the City shortened its name to Ventura to facilitate the printing of the railroad timetables. After several failed attempts to extract oil, success ensued after a partnership with the Shell Oil Company, General Petroleum and Associated Oil Company between the years 1916-1920 (Hertel 1928). The success of the oil industry brought an economic boom to the area, paving the way for population growth and expansion.

Ventura County can be divided into two sections, East County and West County, which is divided by the Conejo Grande. After World War II, there was a migration of working-class population moving into the eastern part of the county, primarily in the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley. Additionally, the development of Highway 101 in the 1960s made mobility into the area much more feasible, which led to population growth in the western part of the county. Currently, development in the county has decreased, particularly in the east where the cities are master planned and open spaces have been mandated to never be developed. The result of this has made Ventura County a much-desired area to live in, causing steep rise in housing prices and making it one of the safest communities in California.

### 2.3.4 - The City of Oxnard

The City of Oxnard was founded by Henry Thomas Oxnard, founder of American Crystal Sugar Company, after building a sugar beet factory and acquiring 18,000 acres of agricultural land in Rancho Colonia in 1898. Within a few years, a small community started forming adjacent to the factory, culminating with the addition of Southern Pacific Railroad to facilitate the movement of goods and laborers into the area. In 1903, the City of Oxnard was officially incorporated and the development of its first public library, Chamber of Commerce and downtown area quickly followed (Oxnard Chamber of Commerce 2020).

During World War II, the naval bases of Point Mugu and Port Hueneme served as the pivotal port of passage between Los Angeles and San Francisco. The importance of the naval bases during and after the war inspired the development of aerospace and communication industries designating Oxnard as a community of prominence (City of Oxnard 2020). Oxnard prospered after war with housing, business and development occurring outside of the downtown area, and the addition of the Channel Island Harbor brought tourism to the area. Currently, Oxnard is the 19<sup>th</sup> most populated city in California, with a population of 209,000 (2020 estimated census) encompassing an area of 39.21 square miles and an economy that consist of manufacturing, agriculture and military defense.

## SECTION 3: RESULTS

### 3.1 - Records Search

#### 3.1.1 - South Central Coastal Information Center

On February 26, 2020, a records search for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries was conducted at the SCCIC located at California State University, Fullerton. To identify additional historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) for Ventura County were reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. Results of the SCCIC records search can be found in Appendix B.

The results of the records search indicate that one cultural resource (Table 1) has been recorded within the 0.50-mile search radius. The prehistoric resource (P-56-100059) is approximately 0.4 mile northwest of the project area boundary. In addition, 20 area-specific survey reports (Table 2) are on file with the SCCIC for the project area and its 0.50-mile search radius. Three reports (VN-02978 [completely within project area], VN-01957 [partially within project area], and VN-00733 [directly adjacent to eastern boundary of the project area]) are within and immediately adjacent to the project boundary indicating that the immediate area has previously been surveyed for cultural resources. These survey reports produced negative results for cultural resources located within the project area; therefore, impacts to cultural resources is low.

**Table 1: Cultural Resources within 0.50-mile of the Project Area**

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-56-100059	Rice Road 1 (Prehistoric): AP02 Lithic scatter	1990
Source: SCCIC Records Search. February 26, 2020.		

**Table 2: Previous Investigations within 0.50-mile of the Project Area**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
VN-00236	Final Report: Onshore Cultural Resources Assessment, Union Oil Company Platform Gina and Platform Gilda Project Federal Lease Ocs P-0202 and P-0216, Offshore Southern California	Stephen Home	1980
VN-00581	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Approximately 235 Acres of Land Located on the Oxnard Plain, Proposed McInnes Ranch Business Park, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California	Robert J. Wlodarski	1988

**Results**

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
VN-00584	Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Testing of the Site of a Proposed US Postal Facility, Oxnard	Virginia Howard and Scott Edmonson	1988
VN-00657	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Approximately 120 Acres of Land Located on the Oxnard Plain Northeast Industrial Assessment District, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California	Robert J. Wlodarski	1988
VN-00733	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Portions of Land Located Within the Northeast Industrial Assessment District, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California.	Robert J. Wlodarski	1988
VN-01040	For Improvement of the Operational Characteristics of Route 101, the Ventura Freeway in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, Between Route 405 in Los Angeles, and the Santa Clara River in Oxnard	Kenneth Stelle and Albert Gallardo	1982
VN-01102	Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey and Potential Impact Assessment for Thirteen Areas in Southern Ventura County, California	Clay A. Singer	1977
VN-01645	Archaeological Survey Report: Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Route 101/Rice Avenue Interchange Improvements, Ventura County, California -Addendum Report-	Jeannette A. McKenna	1994
VN-01646	Historic Property Survey Report: Investigations for Proposed Improvements to the Route 101/Rice Avenue Interchange, Oxnard, Ventura County, California - Addendum Report-	Jeannette A. McKenna	1994
VN-01647	Historic Architectural Survey Report: Investigations for the Proposed Route 101/Rice Avenue Interchange Improvements, Ventura County, California - Addendum Report-	Jeannette A. McKenna	1994
VN-01957	A Phase 1 Archaeological Report on the McInness Ranch Business Park at 800 North Rice Avenue, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California	Albert Knight	2001
VN-02029	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Mayfield Village Property (tm 5294) City of Oxnard, County of Ventura, California	Robert J. Wlodarski	2001
VN-02105	Historic Property Survey Report for the Rice Ave./ US 101 Interchange Project	Catherine Barrier	2001
VN-02395	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey for a 7.56 Acres Parcel Located at 1901 North Rice	Catherine Girod	2006

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
	Avenue and 2401 E. Gonzales Road (APN 213-0-052-045) City of Oxnard, California		
VN-02424	A Phase I Archaeological Study for 2451 Latigo Avenue, Ventura County Fire Department Maintenance Facility Renovation Project, City of Oxnard, County of Ventura, California	Robert J. Wlodarski	2003
VN-02425	A Phase I Archaeological Study for 2301 Latigo Avenue, City of Oxnard, County of Ventura, California	Robert J. Wlodarski	2003
VN-02445	Phase I Archaeological Investigation: 2220-2226 Camino Del Sol, Oxnard, California	George A. Toren and John F. Romani	2004
VN-02833	Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Pole Line Along Rice Avenue at U.S. 101, Oxnard, Ventura County, California	Roger D. Mason and Mark Deering	2010
VN-02978	Groundwater Recovery Enhancement and Treatment (GREAT) Program, Cultural Resources Inventory Report	Jim Sharpe and Durio, Lori	2004
VN-02986	Environmental Analysis Onshore Component of BHP Billiton LNG International Inc. Cabrillo Port Project	Unknown	2004

Source: SCCIC Records Search. February 26, 2020.

### 3.1.2 - Historic Aerials

A review of 12 historic aerials depicting the project site and the surrounding area from 1947 until 2016 indicate the area consists of agricultural use (Historic Aerials 2020). From the review of the aerials there is no indication of previous structures of historic age within the project boundaries. The development of the surrounding area began sometime between 1989 and 1994. Aerials from 1989 to the present exhibit gradual development of residential and commercial structures surrounding the project area.

### 3.1.3 - Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

On March 19, 2020, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County provided the results of the paleontological records search conducted for the project area. The records search did not identify any vertebrate fossil localities within the project area but noted that several localities have been recorded nearby.

The project area is situated in surficial deposits of younger Quaternary alluvium overbank deposits from the Santa Clara River to the north of the project area. The younger deposits are unlikely to yield significant vertebrate fossils; however, deeper deposits of older sedimentary deposits nearby east to northeast of the project area, have yielded significant vertebrate fossils. The closest vertebrate locality Los Angeles County Museum (LACM) 5883, northeast of the project area and northwestern side of the Camarillo Hills produced a specimen of indeterminate odd-toed ungulate (*Perissodactyla*), from the

Plio-Pleistocene Saugus Formation. The next formality is located on the north side of Ventura, and on the western side of Harmon Canyon, locality LACM 3204, produced a specimen of horse (*Equidae*). The third locality, LACM (CIT) 211, located in Sexton Canyon, just west of Harmon Canyon, produced specimen sea duck (*Chendytes lawi*) deposited in late Pleistocene San Pedro Sand.

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County concluded that ground disturbing activities in the uppermost layer of the Quaternary alluvial deposits of the project area are unlikely to yield significant fossil vertebrae remains. Excavation at deeper depths into older Quaternary sediment deposits may encounter significant vertebrate fossils, therefore, substantial excavations at these depths should be monitored by a qualified Paleontologist to recover fossils and sediments samples as appropriate. This should be followed with analysis, reporting, and curation for any recovered specimens at an appropriate accredited scientific institution. A copy of Dr. McLeod's paleontological resources record search report can be found in Appendix C.

### 3.1.4 - Native American Heritage Commission

On March 2, 2020, FCS sent a request to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project area. A response was received on March 3, 2020, indicating that the Sacred Lands File search failed to locate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the immediate project area. The NAHC provided a list of six tribal representatives available for consultation. To ensure that all Native American knowledge and concerns over potential Tribal Cultural Resources that may be affected by the project are addressed, a letter containing project information requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative on March 4, 2020. No responses have been received to date. Correspondence related to the NAHC letters and tribal representatives can be found in Appendix D.

## 3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

On March 2, 2020, FCS Staff Archaeologist, Natalie Adame, surveyed the project area to identify any unrecorded cultural resources that may be present. The survey area was relatively flat with no obstructions other than overgrown flora covering the western portions on the project area. The survey covered the project area in its entirety, beginning in the southwestern corner of the project site and moving east, using east-west transects spaced at 15-meter intervals. Visibility during the survey was poor due to the overgrown flora and tall grasses. Visibility ranged from less than 10 percent in the least visible areas, to about 90 percent in the area with the most visibility; however, the area with the most visibility was limited to the most eastern part of the survey area. Much of the project area was covered by a constant variety of vegetation. Some of the identifiable flora were the common dandelion, London rocket, Malva weed, storks bill, and a varietal of reed. Additionally, the project area contained three cement wells that were identified to be over 45 years old and therefore required an assessment of their historic significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

The survey was documented using digital photography and field notes. During the survey, Ms. Adame examined the exposed surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ceramics), soil discoloration, and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls,

foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics). No prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were observed. The most eastern part of the project area appears to have been previously disturbed by environmental factors and human activities. Site photographs can be found in Appendix E.

### 3.2.1 - Oxnard Oil Field and Wells

The three wells currently located within the project area are over 45 years old and have not previously been evaluated for historic significance. The wells were evaluated relative to the four CRHR eligibility criteria:

- **Criterion 1: Event.** Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- **Criterion 2: Person.** Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- **Criterion 3: Architecture.** Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4: Information Potential.** Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In brief, the wells do not appear to qualify for the CRHR under any of the above criteria. Therefore, the structures should not be considered historic resources under CEQA, or eligible for any local listings.

### Descriptions and California Register of Historical Resources Evaluations

The subject property contains three well structures located in the southern portion of the property. According to previous environmental assessments, all three wells were constructed sometime during the 1950s. The concrete circular wells contain no architectural features or markers and are located within an agricultural field in the City of Oxnard. The three wells, which are identical in form and in moderate to poor condition, are each accessed by concrete disc slabs with padlocks.

### California Register of Historical Resources and Local Listing Eligibility Evaluation

The Oxnard Oil Field is centrally located in the Oxnard coastal plain, which contains two oil bearing formations (Monterey Formation and Sespe Formation). These wells were used to obtain oil from these two formations and were eventually abandoned and spudded between 1959 to 1966.

The period of significance for the wells is during the 1950s, which saw rapid development and expansion of the area in and around Oxnard and Nyland. The oil industry did contribute to the economic expansion and growth; however, no specific event is associated with this expansion and thus, the wells do not meet Criterion 1: Event, as many commercial and residential buildings/structures built during this time provide better examples of oil production and postwar expansion during the 1950s.

The history and chain of ownership of the Oxnard Oil Field and associated wells were thoroughly researched through previous environmental assessments, archival research, and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection (CDNC). Earliest available records show that the County of Ventura ranked first in agricultural production in California. The relative absence of any specific individuals associated with the Oxnard Oil Fields use or function in published history indicates that they did not achieve a level of historic importance for the property to be considered eligible under Criterion 2: Person.

Under Criterion 3: Architecture, the wells were built by unknown architects and display minimal to no architectural features. These wells do not possess any ornamental details or maker's marks, and are typical examples of oil field infrastructure from the period. The wells are in moderate to poor condition, and modifications are not present. As such, none of these wells appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: Information Potential, is most often used to evaluate archaeological sites or buildings that employ unusual building techniques. There is no evidence that the wells exhibit any unusual construction features, or have the ability to contribute significant information to the overall history of the Oxnard Oil Fields. Therefore, the three wells do not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. No analysis of integrity is required where the structures fail to meet all four criteria, and should be considered a historical resource under CEQA. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) recordation forms were prepared for the wells, and these forms can be found in Appendix F.



## SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, FCS assessed the potential impacts of the Facility for known and potential cultural resources at the project site. Results from the SCCIC indicate that one prehistoric cultural resource is located within the 0.5-mile search radius. Twenty area-specific survey reports are on file with the SCCIC for the search radius, and three reports (VN-02978, VN-01957, and VN-00733) are within and/or immediately adjacent to the project boundaries indicating the project area has been previously surveyed and produced negative results for cultural resources. The results of the pedestrian field survey and the assessment found the wells to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. No other significant archaeological resources were discovered.

The NAHC Sacred Lands File search and subsequent correspondence with Native American representatives regarding potential Tribal Cultural Resources that may be adversely affected by the Facility contained negative results.

### 4.2 - Recommendations

#### 4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, NAHC search, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the potential for the project to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources to be moderate to low. No prehistoric or historic resources were identified during the pedestrian survey; however, one prehistoric resource (Lithic scatter) has been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site and cement tanks of unknown age were identified within the project boundaries. This in conjunction with overall poor visibility across the project area, increases the possibility that previously unknown resources may be encountered during the course of project construction.

For this reason, FCS recommends that a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology to be present during the initial grading of the site to check for the inadvertent exposure of cultural materials. In the event exposed soils indicate cultural materials may be present, this may be followed by regular or periodic archaeological monitoring as determined by the Archaeologist, but full-time archaeological monitoring is not recommended at this time. Based on the results of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County records search, FCS considers the project site to have a low paleontological potential and sensitivity.

Additional procedures for the inadvertent discoveries of human remains and cultural resources are provided below. Regulatory framework related to cultural resources is provided in Appendix G.

## 4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

### 4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Should this occur, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code applies, and the following procedures shall be followed.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant” of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or
2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project site in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
  - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
  - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
  - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

### 4.3.2 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

As mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), federal agencies must take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on such properties (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.1(a)). Likewise, CEQA regulations state, “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21084.1). “Substantial adverse change” means “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired” (PRC § 5020.1(q)).

If an archaeological site qualifies for listing on the NRHP or CRHR, the provisions in Section 106 and CEQA mandate that the lead agencies further determine whether the proposed undertaking will have an “effect” and “adverse effect” upon the site (36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1)). According to federal regulations, “Effect means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register” (36 CFR § 800.16(i)). The criteria of adverse effect are:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property’s eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative [36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)].

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21082 and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and (36 CFR § 800) of Section 106 of the NHPA, if buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The archaeologist shall make recommendations to the lead agency concerning appropriate measures that will be implemented to protect the resources, including but not limited to excavation and evaluation of the finds, consistent with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and 36 Code of Federal Regulations Section 800. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21082 and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, no further grading or construction activity shall occur within 50 feet of the discovery until the lead agency approves the measures to protect these resources.

### **4.3.3 - Accidental Discovery of Paleontological Resources**

Impacts to significant paleontological resources in undisturbed surface or subsurface sediments is considered to be extremely low based on the results of the paleontological records search. The records search concluded that neither a paleontological walkover of the project site nor monitoring was required and that all necessary mitigation measures had been fulfilled.

However, it is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried paleontological resources. In the event that buried paleontological resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified Paleontologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified Paleontologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

If the resources are determined to be unique resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the qualified Paleontologist and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include but are not limited to avoidance, data recovery, and excavations of the finds, collection, identification, preparation, and preservation of the fossilized materials, curation in an appropriate establishment, and preparation of an itemized findings report.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any paleontological materials recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

## SECTION 5: REFERENCES

- Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith. 1978. Serrano. In R.F. Heizer, (ed.), Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Beardsley, R.K. 1948. "Cultural Sequences in Central California Archaeology." American Antiquity 14:1–28.
- Bennyhoff, J. 1950. Californian Fish Spears and Harpoons. University of California Anthropological Records 9(4):295–338.
- Chartkoff J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff. 1984. The Archaeology of California. Stanford University Press: Menlo Park.
- City of Oxnard. 2020. Website: <https://visitoxnard.com/about/history/>. Accessed March 16, 2020.
- County of Ventura. 2020. Website: <https://www.ventura.org/county-executive-office/about-us/>. Accessed March 16, 2020.
- Fagan, B.M. 2003. Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants. Alta Mira Press: New York.
- Fredrickson, D.A. 1973. Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- Gidney, C.M., Brooks, B. and Sheridan, E.M., 1917. History of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties, California (Vol. 1, Vol. 2). Lewis Publishing Company.
- Hallan-Gibson, P. 1986. The Golden Promise: An Illustrated History of Orange County. Windsor Publications: Northridge.
- Heizer, R. F., ed. 1978. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California. Washington, D.C. Smithsonian Institute.
- Hertel, F.W., 1928. Ventura Avenue Oil Field, Ventura County California. AAPG Bulletin, 12(7), pp. 721-742.
- Historic Aerials. 2020. Website: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>. Accessed March 16, 2020.
- Johnson, John R. 1999. Social Responses to Climate Change among the Chumash Indians of South Central California. In The Way the Wind Blows: Global Climate Change in History and Prehistory, edited by R. J. McIntosh, J. A. Tainter, and S. K. McIntosh. Columbia University Press, New York. (in press)
- King, Chester D. 2000. Early Southern California; Southern California Early Period. In *Encyclopedia of Prehistory Volume 6: North America*. Edited by, P.N. Peregrine and M. Ember, pp. 144-157. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York.

**References**

---

- Kroeber, A.L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Smithsonian Institution: Washington, D.C.
- McCawley, William. 1996. The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles. Maliki Museum Press: Banning.
- Milne, G.A., A.J. Long and S.E. Bassett. 2005. "Modeling Holocene relative sea-level observations from the Caribbean and South America." *Quaternary Science Reviews* 24 (10–11): 1183–1202.
- Moratto, M.J. 1984. California Archaeology. Academic Press: San Diego.
- Oxnard Chamber of Commerce. 2020. Website: <https://www.oxnardchamber.org/history-oxnard.html>. Accessed March 16, 2020.
- Storke, Y.A., 1891. "A Memorial and Biographical History of the Counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura, California... Containing a History of this Important Section of the Pacific Coast from the Earliest Period of Its Occupancy to the Present Time, together with Glimpses of Its Prospective Future; with... Full-page Steel Portraits of Its Most Eminent Men, and Biographical Mention of Many of Its Pioneers and Also of Prominent Citizens of Today." Lewis Publishing.
- Wallace, W.J. 1955. "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214–230.
- Warren, C.N. 1968. "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast." *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States* C. Irwin-Will.

## **Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



## STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST

### OVERVIEW

- More than 13 years of experience

### Education

- Master of Arts, Interdisciplinary Studies in Prehistoric Archaeology, California State University, Stanislaus, CA
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Concentration in Prehistoric Archaeology, California State University, Stanislaus, CA

### Programs

- ESRI Arc View and Arc Map

### Professional Affiliations

- President, National Board of Directors, Upsilon Kappa Delta Multicultural Sorority, Inc., 2009–2015

**Stefanie E. Griffin, MA**, has more than 13 years of experience in anthropology and archaeology, which she gained from laboratory and field experience. She has worked with private companies and public agencies throughout California and this strengthened her knowledge of CEQA and NEPA policies. She has excellent writing, research, and organizational skills which have aided her when assigning primary and trinomial numbers for archaeological projects for counties in Central California and the development and application of cataloging systems.

---

### RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

#### *Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Hotel Napa Data Recovery of CA-NAP-928, Napa, CA*

FCS is currently assisting the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with the data recovery of CA-NAP-928. FCS's Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, as Principal Investigator, is implementing the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Project, which was determined to have an adverse effect on the prehistoric site CA-NAP-928. The project proponent is a private developer whose application for the hotel site (which included a wetland) prompted Section 106 review by the USACE, San Francisco District. The project would result in the complete displacement of CA-NAP-928, which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its data potential. To address this adverse effect, the USACE and the California State Historic Preservation Office executed a MOA calling for the implementation of the HPTP. Treatment includes data recovery of the large, complex, multi-period site, involving the analysis of macrobotanical remains, lithics, fire-affected rock, obsidian hydration analysis, C-14 dating, and the treatment and recovery of faunal and human osteological remains. FCS is also working closely with Scott Gabaldon, the Chairperson of the Mishewal Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley, who has been designated Most Likely Descendant by the Native American Heritage Commission. Mr. Gabaldon has assigned one Native American monitor to be present at the site during all ground-disturbing activities. Ms. Griffin serves as Laboratory Director and Coordinator, developing and applying a cataloging system for all

## **STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**

features, artifacts, and ecofacts associated with field and laboratory processing. She also facilitates data sets for the initial write-ups for phases two to five of excavation and budgeting.

*Basin “EN” Construction Project Cultural Resources for the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, City of Fresno, CA*

The Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District is proposing to acquire and construct a stormwater basin adjacent to Garfield and Gettysburg Avenues in Fresno, California. The project site is 16.80 acres and involves phased excavation to 25 feet below ground surface for the purposes of capturing and recharging stormwater. FCS is providing biological and cultural resource services to evaluate the potential biological effects of the project, and whether any cultural resources are present at the site for the purposes of complying with CEQA. Ms. Griffin will assist the District by providing assessments for cultural resources.

*7190 Trenton/Healdsburg Road Project Biological and Cultural Resources Assessments for Green Qi, Sonoma County, CA*

Ms. Griffin supported cultural resource assessment efforts for the 7190 Trenton/Healdsburg Road Project. The proposed project includes the renovation and expansion of an existing barn and cultivation of approximately 1 acre. The exact locations of these facilities have not yet been determined. As such, a comprehensive study was conducted.

*Elk Grove Mixed-Use Development Air Quality and Cultural Studies for The Planning Associates Group, City of Sacramento, CA*

Ms. Griffin provided cultural resource assessment services for a 2.57-acre site consisting of undeveloped land located in Sacramento, California. The site is bounded by a commercial development to the north, multifamily residential development to the south, and West Stockton Boulevard to the east. The project applicant is proposing to develop a four-story, 92-unit building with 5,200 square feet of commercial space, an 800-square-foot leasing office, and a 3,560-square-foot clubhouse.

*Field Technician III, Stockton East Water District Project, InContext, City of Stockton, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed Phase I initial shovel testing for municipal infrastructure development.

*Field Technician, Borello Excavation Project, LSA Associates, Inc., City of Morgan Hill, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted with the rapid recovery excavation of human remains in compliance with Section 106.

*Field Technician/Monitor, Southern California Edison 16-1002 Hazardous Tree Removal Program and Drought-Related Hazardous Tree Program, Environmental Intelligence, LLC, Sequoia National Forest and Sierra National Forest, CA*

Ms. Griffin was first credential selection for the archaeological division of the company to lead the tree removal program in Sequoia and Sierra National Forests.

**STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**

*Field Technician, #2159 Sunpower SCL-68, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., City of San Jose, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted with the excavation project for a previously recorded prehistoric site.

*Field Technician, Crowder Canyon Data Recovery, Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. and Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Phelan, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed excavation and data recovery of previously recorded prehistoric sites that were to be demolished for the California Department of Transportation expansion highway project.

*Field Technician A, BUT 1123 Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Biggs, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed excavation, data recovery, laboratory analysis, and artifact processing for the USACE and Enterprise Tribal Group.

*Field Technician, Forebay Dam Project 21250.01, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Pollock Pines, CA*

Ms. Griffin tested and evaluated a 20th century work camp site in El Dorado County, located within the area of potential effects of the El Dorado Forebay Dam Modification Project.

*Field Technician A, Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Gridley, CA*

Ms. Griffin reviewed residual materials, sent from the field to the laboratory, to identify all cultural artifacts; inventoried field unit artifacts in preparation for entry into the access database; performed records management; and organized and prepared artifacts to be transported and analyzed.

*Field Technician B, #1944 Moke 3700-Acre Survey, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Pioneer, CA*

For Bear River Lake Resorts, Inc.'s project, Ms. Griffin conducted an archaeological survey for the US Forest Service.

*Field Technician, Middle Creek Stewardship Project 23190, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Susanville, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted with Class II and Class III pedestrian surveys of 6,491 acres for the Bureau of Land Management project.

*Field Technician, #1868 Mendocino Headlands Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Mendocino, CA*

Ms. Griffin performed exploratory excavation of shovel test units of prehistoric and historic sites.

*Field Technician, #1873 Pacific Gas & Electric L107 Fremont Test Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Fremont, CA*

Ms. Griffin assisted in the excavation of a prehistoric site.

**STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST**

*Field Technician A, Feather River West Levee Project, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Live Oak, CA*

Ms. Griffin participated in monitoring backhoe excavation for construction purposes, unit excavation of prehistoric and historic artifacts, review of residual materials sent from the field to the laboratory to identify all cultural artifacts, preparation of inventory of field unit artifacts for entry into the access database, records management, and organization and preparation of artifacts to be transported for analysis.

*Field Technician, Sand Pass Project, Enviroscientists, Inc., Winnemucca, NV*

Ms. Griffin performed a 650-acre survey of previously recorded historic sites outside Winnemucca, Nevada, particularly on a private land in Silver State Valley.

*Field Technician, NAS Base Fallon Project, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Fallon, NV*

Ms. Griffin performed testing and data recovery on training ranges in 37 sites, which ranged from the Paleoindian to Late Archaic eras and included historic materials.

*Field Technician, Summit Exploration Survey, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Wells, NV*

Ms. Griffin participated in a notice-level clearance survey of five drill pads and associated access roads of a Class III inventory of 750 acres.

*Jordan Archaeological Project of La Sierra University, Riverside, Jordan*

Ms. Griffin participated in the excavation field school's program, which involves one of three archaeological sites currently being excavated by the Madaba Plains Project in Jordan.

*Proyecto Arqueológico Regional El Paraiso, Honduras*

Ms. Griffin participated in this Honduras archaeological project, which entailed excavations at several Late Classic Period (425–825 AD) sites. She also conducted raw mineral surveys of El Paraiso Valley.

*Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, City of Rohnert Park, CA*

As Laboratory Assistant II, Ms. Griffin processed artifacts through cleaning, sorting and inventory. She also performed historic artifact reconstruction and collection management.

*Central California Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Stanislaus, City of Turlock, CA*

As Student Intern and Student Assistant, Ms. Griffin participated in the operations of the Central California Information Center by overseeing seven counties in Central Valley. This role entailed data processing of reports, records, and hard-copy and electronic database entries. She also directed Geographic Information System data input, such as mapping and scanning of documents, and performed quality control. Ms. Griffin conducted archaeological investigations, specifically field surveys, excavations, and laboratory analysis, for California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) projects.

## STEFANIE E. GRIFFIN, MA—STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST

*California Department of Transportation District 10, City of Stockton, CA*

As Student Intern for the Environmental Planner-Archaeologist, Ms. Griffin assisted in the completion of projects and, to ensure efficiency of day-to-day tasks, filed and maintained the inventory of tracking systems of project materials. She assisted the Archaeologist with writing letters to Native American tribe consultants/monitors and participated in archaeological field surveys.

### Previous Administrative Experience

*Central California Information Center, City of Turlock, CA*

Ms. Griffin served as Assistant Administrator where she managed the processing of archaeological reports for cultural resource management firms and corresponded with the California State Historic Preservation Office to comply with Section 106 of the Historical Preservation Act (HPA). In her previous role as Assistant Lab Administrator, she processed archaeological material for CAL FIRE to comply with Section 106 of the HPA.

*California Department of Transportation District 10*

Ms. Griffin was an Office Assistant to the Environmental Planner for Archaeology where she wrote correspondences to the Tribal Historical Preservation Office.

### Publications

E Griffin, Stefanie (2013) "Building the Maya World: Raw Materials, Trade Routes, and Procurement Strategies in the El Paraiso Valley, Copan, Honduras", California State University Stanislaus Press.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## **Appendix B: South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-56-100059		Resource Name - Rice Road 1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	1990 (Ronald M. Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	LA-11228, VN- 00880, VN-01957, VN-02395, VN- 02986

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-00236		1980	Horne, Stephen	Final Report: Onshore Cultural Resources Assessment, Union Oil Company Platform Gina and Platform Gilda Project Federal Lease Ocs P-0202 and P-0216, Offshore Southern California	Dames & Moore/Stephen Horne	56-000553, 56-000662, 56-000663, 56-000664, 56-000665, 56-000666, 56-000667, 56-001234, 56-120002, 56-120003
VN-00581		1988	Wlodarski, Robert J.	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Approximately 235 Acres of Land Located on the Oxnard Plain, Proposed McInnesranch Business Park, City of Oxnard, Ventura County,	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	
VN-00584		1988	Howard, Virginia and Scott Edmonson	Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Testing of the Site of a Proposed US Postal Facility, Oxnard	Northridge Center for Public Archaeology, CSUN	
VN-00657		1988	Wlodarski, Robert J.	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Approximately 120 Acres of Land Located on the Oxnard Plain Northeast Industrial Assessment District, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	
VN-00733		1988	Wlodarski, Robert J.	An Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Portions of Land Located Within the Northeast Industrial Assessment District, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California.	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	
VN-01040		1982	Stelle, Kenneth and Albert Gallardo	For Improvement of the Operational Characteristics of Route 101, the Ventura Freeway in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, Between Route 405 in Los Angeles, and the Santa Clara River in Oxnard	Caltrans and Federal Highway Administration	56-000654
VN-01102		1977	Singer, Clay A.	Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey and Potential Impact Assessment for Thirteen Areas in Southern Ventura County, California	ARI	56-000003, 56-000004, 56-000005, 56-000013, 56-000014, 56-000031, 56-000032, 56-000033, 56-000075, 56-000076, 56-000077, 56-000087, 56-000135, 56-000136, 56-000137, 56-000138, 56-000140, 56-000142, 56-000148, 56-000149, 56-000150, 56-000158, 56-000163, 56-000164, 56-000165, 56-000458, 56-000478, 56-000479, 56-000481, 56-000490
VN-01645		1994	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Archaeological Survey Report: Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Route 101/rice Avenue Interchange Improvements, Ventura County, California -addendum Report-	McKenna et al.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-01646		1994	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Historic Property Survey Report: Investigations for Proposed Improvements to the Route 101/rice Avenue Interchange, Oxnard, Ventura County, California - addendum Report-	McKenna et al.	
VN-01647		1994	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Historic Architectural Survey Report: Investigations for the Proposed Route 101/rice Avenue Interchange Improvements, Ventura County, California -addendum Report-	McKenna et al.	56-150008, 56-150009, 56-150010
VN-01957		2001	Knight, Albert	A Phase 1 Archaeological Report on the Mciness Ranch Business Park at 800 N. Rice Avenue, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California	Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History	56-000013, 56-000666, 56-000918, 56-100059, 56-150008, 56-150012
VN-02029		2001	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Mayfield Village Property (tm 5294) City of Oxnard, County of Ventura, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	
VN-02105		2001	Barrier, Catherine	Historic Property Survey Report for the Rice Ave./ US 101 Interchange Project	Myra L. Frank & Associates	
VN-02395		2006	Girod, Catherine	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey for a 7.56 Acres Parcel Located at 1901 N. Rice Avenue and 2401 E. Gonzales Road (APN 213-0-052-045) City of Oxnard, California	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	56-100059
VN-02424		2003	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for 2451 Latigo Avenue, Ventura County Fire Department Maintenance Facility Renovation Project, City of Oxnard, County of Ventura, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	56-000506, 56-000789
VN-02425		2003	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for 2301 Latigo Avenue, City of Oxnard, County of Ventura, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	56-000506, 56-000789
VN-02445		2004	Toren, George A. and John F. Romani	Phase I Archaeological Investigation: 2220-2226 Camino Del Sol, Oxnard, California	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	
VN-02833		2010	Mason, Roger D. and Mark Deering	Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Pole Line Along Rice Avenue at U.S. 101, Oxnard, Ventura County, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	56-150008, 56-150009, 56-150010, 56-150011, 56-150012

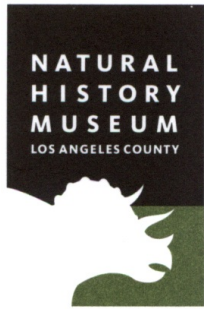
## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-02978		2004	Sharpe, Jim and Durio, Lori	Groundwater Recovery Enhancement and Treatment (GREAT) Program, Cultural Resources Inventory Report	CH2MHill	56-000506, 56-000662, 56-000664, 56-000665, 56-000666, 56-000726, 56-000789, 56-000918, 56-100060, 56-152779, 56-152780, 56-152781, 56-152782, 56-152783, 56-152784
VN-02986		2004	Unknown	Environmental Analysis Onshore Component of BHP Billiton LNG International Inc. Cabrillo Port Project	Entrix, Incorporated	56-000013, 56-000223, 56-000665, 56-000666, 56-000726, 56-000823, 56-000918, 56-001205, 56-100030, 56-100059, 56-100060, 56-120002, 56-150013, 56-150014, 56-150018, 56-150020, 56-150021, 56-150022, 56-150023, 56-150024

## **Appendix C: Paleontological Resources Records Search**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Natural History Museum  
of Los Angeles County  
900 Exposition Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90007  
tel 213.763.DINO  
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section  
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: [smcleod@nhm.org](mailto:smcleod@nhm.org)

19 March 2020

FirstCarbon Solutions  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Attn: Brittany Hagen, Environmental Services Analyst II

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Project Bruin at Sakioka Farms Business Park Project, in the City of Oxnard, Ventura County, project area

Dear Brittany:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Project Bruin at Sakioka Farms Business Park Project, in the City of Oxnard, Ventura County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Oxnard USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 6 March 2020. We have no vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the boundaries of the proposed project area, but we do have localities nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur at depth in the proposed project area.

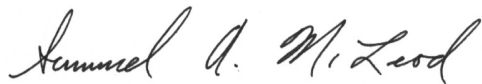
Surface deposits in the proposed project area and in the surrounding vicinity consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, composed of clays and sands derived as fluvial overbank deposits from the Santa Clara River that currently flows to the northwest. We have no vertebrate fossil localities anywhere nearby from the younger Quaternary Alluvium, which is unlikely to contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but there are exposures of older Quaternary Alluvium nearby east to northeast of the proposed project area and these older Quaternary deposits may occur at modest depth in the proposed project area. Our closest fossil locality in older sediments is LACM 5883, situated northeast of the proposed project area on the northwestern side of the Camarillo Hills adjacent to Beardsley Wash, that produced a specimen of indeterminate odd-toed ungulate, *Perissodactyla*, from the Plio-Pleistocene Saugus Formation. Further to the northwest of

the proposed project area, on the western side of Harmon Canyon in the hills on the north side of Ventura, we have another Saugus Formation locality, LACM 3204, that produced a fossil specimen of horse, Equidae. In Sexton Canyon just west of Harmon Canyon our locality LACM (CIT) 211 produced a fossil specimen of sea duck, *Chendytes lawi*, from deposits of the marine late Pleistocene San Pedro Sand. The *Chendytes* specimen from locality LACM (CIT) 211 was published in the scientific literature by L. H. Miller (1934. A new horizon for the extinct goose, *Chendytes*. Science, (n.s.) 80(2067):141-142).

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary alluvial sediments exposed in the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older sedimentary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial and deep excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.  
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice



## **Appendix D: Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

### Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
916-373-3710  
916-373-5471 – Fax  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

#### Type of List Requested

☒ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

#### **Local Action Type:**

\_\_\_ **General Plan** \_\_\_ **General Plan Element** \_\_\_ **General Plan Amendment**

\_\_\_ **Specific Plan** \_\_\_ **Specific Plan Amendment** \_\_\_ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

#### Required Information

**Project Title:** 4115.0021 Project Bruin

**Local Government/Lead Agency:** City of Oxnard

**Contact Person:** Stefanie Griffin

**Street Address:** 650 East Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

**City:** San Bernardino **Zip:** 92408

**Phone:** 209-608-0028 **Fax:**

**Email:** [sgriffin@fcs-intl.com](mailto:sgriffin@fcs-intl.com)

#### **Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action**

**County:** Ventura County **City/Community:** Oxnard

#### **Project Description:**

Project Bruin would be a new e-commerce Fulfillment Center for consumer products constructed on approximately 64.65 acres located within Area 5 of the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan in Oxnard, California. The project would include 1,825 automotive parking stalls, 275 trailer parking stalls, and approximately 62 dock doors. The proposed warehouse would be classified as a Type II-B construction. The facility would feature a main warehouse and distribution area, an approximately 57,468 square-foot main office complex, and a gross floor footprint of approximately 857,173 square feet.

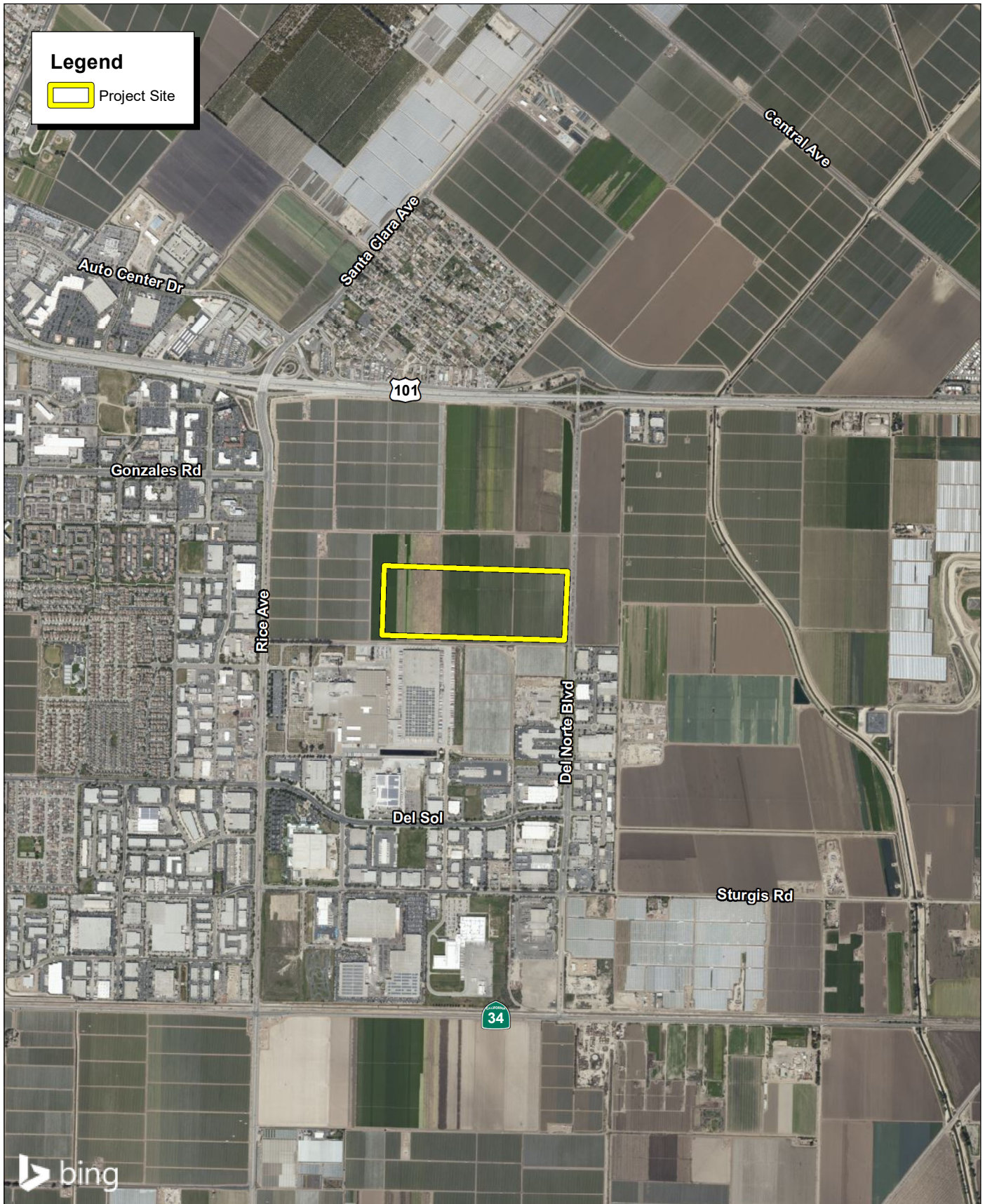
#### Additional Request

☒ **Sacred Lands File Search - Required Information:**

**USGS Quadrangle Name(s):** Oxnard, CA

**Township:** **Range:**

**Section(s):**



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery.

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

41150021 • 02/2020 | 2\_local\_vicinity.mxd

## Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

SEEFRIED INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  
PROJECT BRUIN AT THE SAKIOKA FARMS BUSINESS PARK  
CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

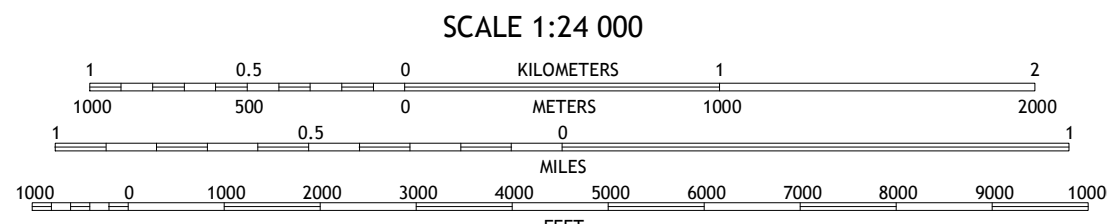
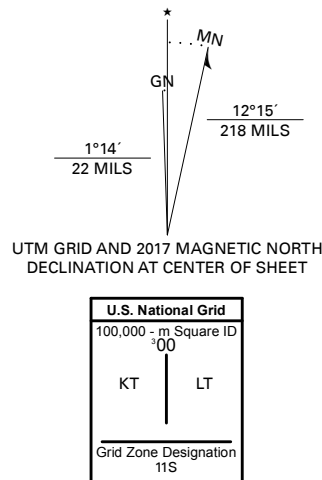




Produced by the United States Geological Survey

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)  
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and  
1 000-meter grid/Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 11S  
This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be  
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government  
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before  
entering private lands.

Imagery.....NAIP, July 2016 - October 2016  
Roads.....U.S. Census Bureau, 2016  
Names.....GNIS, 1981-2018  
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2001 - 2017  
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 1999  
Boundaries.....Multiple sources: see metadata file 2016 - 2017  
Public Land Survey System.....BLM, 2018  
Wetlands.....FWS National Wetlands Inventory 2002 - 2006



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988  
This map was produced to conform with the  
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.  
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.18



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1 Ventura  
2 Saticoy  
3 Santa Paula  
4 Oxnard OE W  
5 Camarillo  
6 Anacapa Island OE E  
7 Point Mugu OE W  
8 Point Mugu

ROAD CLASSIFICATION		
Expressway	Local Connector	
Secondary Hwy	Local Road	
Ramp	4WD	
Interstate Route	US Route	State Route







## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 3, 2020

Stefanie Griffin  
FirstCarbon SolutionsVia Email to: [sgriffin@fcs-intl.com](mailto:sgriffin@fcs-intl.com)

**Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 4115.0021 Project Bruin Project, Ventura County**

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashSECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
KarukCOMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
WintunCOMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
ApacheCOMMISSIONER  
**Joseph Myers**  
PomoCOMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
ChumashCOMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

Dear Ms. Griffin:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

*Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.*

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ac.gov](mailto:Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ac.gov).

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Ventura County  
3/3/2020

**Barbareno/Ventureno Band of  
Mission Indians**

Julie Tumamait-Stenslie,  
Chairperson  
365 North Poli Ave  
Ojai, CA, 93023  
Phone: (805) 646 - 6214  
jtumamait@hotmail.com  
Chumash

**Chumash Council of  
Bakersfield**

Julio Quair, Chairperson  
729 Texas Street  
Bakersfield, CA, 93307  
Phone: (661) 322 - 0121  
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net  
Chumash

**Coastal Band of the Chumash  
Nation**

Gino Altamirano, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 4464  
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140  
cbcn.consultation@gmail.com  
Chumash

**Northern Chumash Tribal  
Council**

Fred Collins, Spokesperson  
P.O. Box 6533  
Los Osos, CA, 93412  
Phone: (805) 801 - 0347  
fcollins@northernchumash.org  
Chumash

**San Luis Obispo County  
Chumash Council**

Mark Vigil, Chief  
1030 Ritchie Road  
Grover Beach, CA, 93433  
Phone: (805) 481 - 2461  
Fax: (805) 474-4729  
Chumash

**Santa Ynez Band of Chumash  
Indians**

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 517  
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460  
Phone: (805) 688 - 7997  
Fax: (805) 686-9578  
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org  
Chumash

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 4115.0021 Project Bruin Project, Ventura County.



March 4, 2020

***Northern Chumash Tribal Council***

Fred Collins, Spokesperson  
P.O. Box 6533  
Los Osos, CA, 93412

**Subject: Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park, Oxnard, CA**

Dear Fred Collins:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park on the behalf of the City of Oxnard. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park (project) is the development of a two-story e-commerce fulfillment center on an approximately 64.65-acre proposed project site located within the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area in Oxnard, California (Ventura County).

The proposed project is located adjacent to the southbound lanes of the US Highway 101 (US 101) between North Del Norte Boulevard and North Rice Avenue. The project site is within the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area, which is defined by the US 101 to the north, Latigo Avenue to the south, North Rice Avenue to the west, and North Del Norte Boulevard to the east.

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and a Statement of Overriding Considerations for the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan (State Clearinghouse No. 2002071070) was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000, et seq.). The Notice of Determination was filed with the State on June 18, 2012.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which produced results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Pasadena  
16 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 303  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 845.165.6245  
Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
Tel: +61 (02) 9418.7822  
Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at [sgriffin@fcs-intl.com](mailto:sgriffin@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.  
Archaeologist  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map and Site Plan for Project Bruin

March 4, 2020

***San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council***

Mark Vigil, Chief  
1030 Ritchie Road  
Grover Beach, CA, 93433

**Subject: Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park, Oxnard, CA**

Dear Mark Vigil:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park on the behalf of the City of Oxnard. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park (project) is the development of a two-story e-commerce fulfillment center on an approximately 64.65-acre proposed project site located within the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area in Oxnard, California (Ventura County).

The proposed project is located adjacent to the southbound lanes of the US Highway 101 (US 101) between North Del Norte Boulevard and North Rice Avenue. The project site is within the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area, which is defined by the US 101 to the north, Latigo Avenue to the south, North Rice Avenue to the west, and North Del Norte Boulevard to the east.

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and a Statement of Overriding Considerations for the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan (State Clearinghouse No. 2002071070) was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000, et seq.). The Notice of Determination was filed with the State on June 18, 2012.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which produced results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Pasadena  
16 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 303  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 845.165.6245  
Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
Tel: +61 (02) 9418.7822  
Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext.1209 or via email at [sgriffin@fcs-intl.com](mailto:sgriffin@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

**FirstCarbon Solutions**

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map and Site Plan for Project Bruin

March 4, 2020

***Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation***

Gino Altamirano, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 4464  
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140

**Subject: Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park, Oxnard, CA**

Dear Gino Altamirano:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park on the behalf of the City of Oxnard. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park (project) is the development of a two-story e-commerce fulfillment center on an approximately 64.65-acre proposed project site located within the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area in Oxnard, California (Ventura County).

The proposed project is located adjacent to the southbound lanes of the US Highway 101 (US 101) between North Del Norte Boulevard and North Rice Avenue. The project site is within the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area, which is defined by the US 101 to the north, Latigo Avenue to the south, North Rice Avenue to the west, and North Del Norte Boulevard to the east.

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and a Statement of Overriding Considerations for the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan (State Clearinghouse No. 2002071070) was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000, et seq.). The Notice of Determination was filed with the State on June 18, 2012.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which produced results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Pasadena  
16 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 303  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 845.165.6245  
Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
Tel: +61 (02) 9418.7822  
Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at [sgriffin@fcs-intl.com](mailto:sgriffin@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

**FirstCarbon Solutions**

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map and Site Plan for Project Bruin

March 4, 2020

***Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians***

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 517  
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460

**Subject: Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park, Oxnard, CA**

Dear Kenneth Kahn:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park on the behalf of the City of Oxnard. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park (project) is the development of a two-story e-commerce fulfillment center on an approximately 64.65-acre proposed project site located within the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area in Oxnard, California (Ventura County).

The proposed project is located adjacent to the southbound lanes of the US Highway 101 (US 101) between North Del Norte Boulevard and North Rice Avenue. The project site is within the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area, which is defined by the US 101 to the north, Latigo Avenue to the south, North Rice Avenue to the west, and North Del Norte Boulevard to the east.

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and a Statement of Overriding Considerations for the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan (State Clearinghouse No. 2002071070) was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000, et seq.). The Notice of Determination was filed with the State on June 18, 2012.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which produced results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at [sgriffin@fcs-intl.com](mailto:sgriffin@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Pasadena  
16 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 303  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 845.165.6245  
Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
Tel: +61 (02) 9418.7822  
Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

Sincerely,



Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.  
Archaeologist

**FirstCarbon Solutions**

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map and Site Plan for Project Bruin



March 4, 2020

***Chumash Council of Bakersfield***

Julio Quair, Chairperson  
729 Texas Street  
Bakersfield, CA, 93307

**Subject: Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park, Oxnard, CA**

Dear Julio Quair:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park on the behalf of the City of Oxnard. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park (project) is the development of a two-story e-commerce fulfillment center on an approximately 64.65-acre proposed project site located within the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area in Oxnard, California (Ventura County).

The proposed project is located adjacent to the southbound lanes of the US Highway 101 (US 101) between North Del Norte Boulevard and North Rice Avenue. The project site is within the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area, which is defined by the US 101 to the north, Latigo Avenue to the south, North Rice Avenue to the west, and North Del Norte Boulevard to the east.

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and a Statement of Overriding Considerations for the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan (State Clearinghouse No. 2002071070) was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000, et seq.). The Notice of Determination was filed with the State on June 18, 2012.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which produced results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Pasadena  
16 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 303  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 845.165.6245  
Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
Tel: +61 (02) 9418.7822  
Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at [sgriffin@fcs-intl.com](mailto:sgriffin@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.  
Archaeologist  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map and Site Plan for Project Bruin

March 4, 2020

***Barbareno/Ventureno Band of  
Mission Indians***

Julie Tumamait-Stenslie,  
Chairperson  
365 North Poli Ave  
Ojai, CA, 93023

**Subject: Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park, Oxnard, CA**

Dear Julie Tumamait-Stenslie:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park on the behalf of the City of Oxnard. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park (project) is the development of a two-story e-commerce fulfillment center on an approximately 64.65-acre proposed project site located within the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area in Oxnard, California (Ventura County).

The proposed project is located adjacent to the southbound lanes of the US Highway 101 (US 101) between North Del Norte Boulevard and North Rice Avenue. The project site is within the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan area, which is defined by the US 101 to the north, Latigo Avenue to the south, North Rice Avenue to the west, and North Del Norte Boulevard to the east.

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and a Statement of Overriding Considerations for the Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan (State Clearinghouse No. 2002071070) was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000, et seq.). The Notice of Determination was filed with the State on June 18, 2012.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which produced results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB)**

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Pasadena  
16 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 303  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 845.165.6245  
Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
Tel: +61 (02) 9418.7822  
Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

**52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 909.884.2255 ext. 1209 or via email at [sgriffin@fcs-intl.com](mailto:sgriffin@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Stefanie Estelle Griffin, M.A.

Archaeologist

**FirstCarbon Solutions**

650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125

San Bernardino, CA 92408

Enc: Attachment A: Project location map and Site Plan for Project Bruin

## Appendix E: Site Photographs

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





Photograph 1: Overview of possible well. No markers visible.  
11S 03775mE, 3787825mN



Photograph 2: Overview of possible well. Graffiti on cover.  
11S 303498mE, 3787831mN



Photograph 3: Overview of possible well. Graffiti on cover.  
11S 303498mE, 3787831mN



Photograph 4: Overview of possible well. No marker visible.  
11S 303314mE, 3787834mN

Source: FirstCarbon Solutions, 2020.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





Photograph 5: Overview of possible irrigation system. Marker on pipe seal.  
11S 303316mE, 3787945mN



Photograph 6: Overview of possible irrigation system. Marker on pipe seal.  
11S 303316mE, 3787945mN



Photograph 7: Overview of survey area from southwest corner looking north.



Photograph 8: Overview of survey area from southwest corner looking east.

Source: FirstCarbon Solutions, 2020.

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™

41150021 • 03/2020 | AppendixE\_site\_photos\_5through8.cdr

## Appendix E Site Photographs 5 Through 8

SEEFRIED INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES, INC.  
PROJECT BRUIN AT THE SAKIOKA FARMS BUSINESS PARK  
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





Photograph 9: Overview of survey area from southeast corner looking west.



Photograph 10: Overview of survey area from southeast corner looking north.



Photograph 11: Overview of survey area from northeast corner looking south.



Photograph 12: Overview of survey area from northeast corner looking west.

Source: FirstCarbon Solutions, 2020.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





Photograph 13: Overview of survey area from Northwest corner looking east.



Photograph 14: Overview of survey area from northwest corner looking south.

Source: FirstCarbon Solutions, 2020.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## **Appendix F: Department of Parks and Recreation Forms**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



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

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 6 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Oil/Gas Wells

P1. Other Identifier: Sakioka Farms Business Park

\*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

\*a. County Ventura and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Oxnard Date 1981 T   ; R   ; ☐ of ☐ of Sec   ; B.M.

c. Address SEC Rice Avenue & Ventura Fwy City Oxnard Zip 93030

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 303743 mE/ 3787775 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)  
303513 mE/ 3787783 mN; 303342 mE/ 3787787 mN

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

The subject property contains three well structures located in the southern portion of the property. According to previous environmental assessment, all three wells were constructed sometime during the 1950s. The concrete circular wells contain no architectural features or markers and are located within an agricultural field in the City of Oxnard. The wells, which are in moderate to poor condition, is accessed by concrete disc slabs with pad locks.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Well/Cisterns - AH5

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P4. Resources Present: Building  
☒ Structure Object Site District

Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View of well, facing north

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic Prehistoric

☐ Both  
Ca. 1950s -Phase I ESA Geosyntec

Consultants (March 2020)

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Sakioka Farms

3183-A Airway Avenue, Suite 2  
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Dr. Dana DePietro - FCS  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

\*P9. Date Recorded: 06/09/2020

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Phase I Reconnaissance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")  
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment  
Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business  
Park Project

\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 X The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Oil/ Gas Wells Primary #  
Page 2 of 6 \*NRHP Status Code 6Z - Found ineligible

B1. Historic Name: Oxnard Oil Field  
B2. Common Name: Sakioka Farms Business Park  
B3. Original Use: Oil/ Gas Wells B4. Present Use: Unknown  
\*B5. Architectural Style: Concrete, no specific style  
\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
Constructed c. 1950s according to Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Geosyntec Consultants  
\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: NA Original Location: NA  
\*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown  
\*B10. Significance: Theme Agricultural Area Oxnard  
Period of Significance 1950s Property Type Agricultural/Industrial Applicable Criteria NA

The oil field is centrally located in the Oxnard coastal plain which contains two oil bearing formation (Monterey Formation and Sespe Formation). These wells were used to obtain oil from these two formations and were eventually abandoned and spudded between 1959 to 1966 .

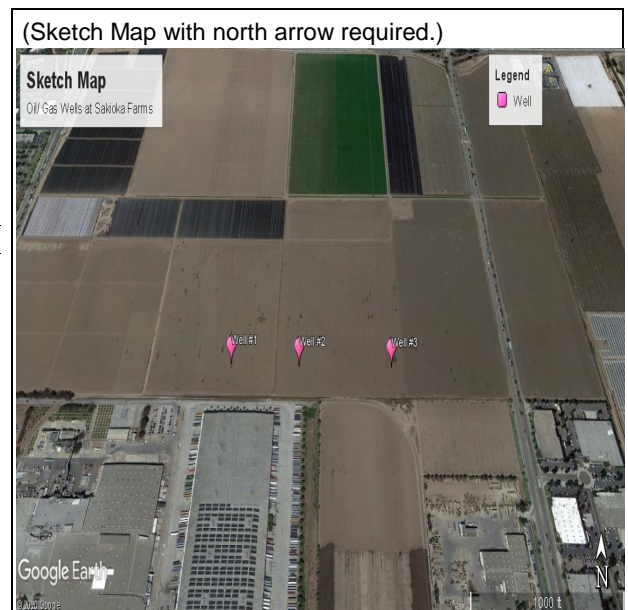
The period of significance for the wells is during the 1950s which saw rapid development and expansion of the area in and around Oxnard and Nyland. The oil industry did contribute to the economic expansion and growth, however no specific event is associated with this expansion and does not meet Criterion 1: Event, as many commercial and residential buildings/ structures built during this time provide better examples of post-war construction.

The history and chain of ownership of the Oxnard Oil Field and associated wells were thoroughly researched through previous environmental assessments, archival research, and a search of the California Digital Newspaper Collection (CDNC). Earliest available records show that the County of Ventura ranked first in agricultural production in California.

The relative absence of any specific individuals associated with the Oxnard Oil Fields use or function in published history indicates that they did not achieve a level of historic importance for the property to be considered eligible under Criterion 2: Person. See continuation sheet for continued discussion of historic significance and application of National Register of Historical Places criteria.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None  
\*B12. References:  
2020 Geosyntec Consultants. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Subject Property: Site Code OX1 Del Norte Boulevard Oxnard, Ventura County, California  
2020 NETR Historic Aerials  
2020 Google Earth  
2019 Rosecrans, C.Z., et.al. Groundwater quality from the Regional Monitoring Program of the Oxnard Oil Field  
B13. Remarks:  
None  
\*B14. Evaluator: Dr. Dana DePietro  
\*Date of Evaluation: 06/09/2020

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Sakioka Farms Business Park

Page 3 of 6

**Recorded by:** Dr. Dana  
DePietro First Carbon Solutions

**Date:** June 9, 2020

### B10. Significance (Cont.)

Criterion 3: Architecture, the wells, built by unknown architects, display minimal to no architectural features. These wells do not possess any ornamental details or maker's marks. The wells are in moderate to poor condition, and modifications are not present. As such, none of these wells appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 3.

Criterion 4: Information Potential, is most often used to evaluate archaeological sites or buildings that employ unusual building techniques. There is no evidence that the wells exhibit any unusual construction features, or have the ability to contribute significant information to the overall history of the Oxnard Oil Fields. Therefore, the three wells do not appear to meet any of the criteria for historic and/or architectural significance required for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. No analysis of integrity is required where the structures fail to meet all four criteria, and should be considered a historical resource under CEQA.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Sakioka Farms Business Park

Page 4 of 6

**Recorded by:** Dr. Dana DePietro  
First Carbon Solutions

**Date:** June 9, 2020

### P5a. Photographs (Cont)



1. Overview of well, no markers visible (11S 303342 mE/ 3787787 mN)



2. Overview of well with writing/graffiti on the lid (11S 303513 mE/ 3787783 mN)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Sakioka Farms Business Park

Page 5 of 6

**Recorded by:** Dr. Dana DePietro  
First Carbon Solutions

**Date:** June 9, 2020



3. Detail view of well with writing/graffiti on the lid (11S 303513 mE/ 3787783 mN)

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

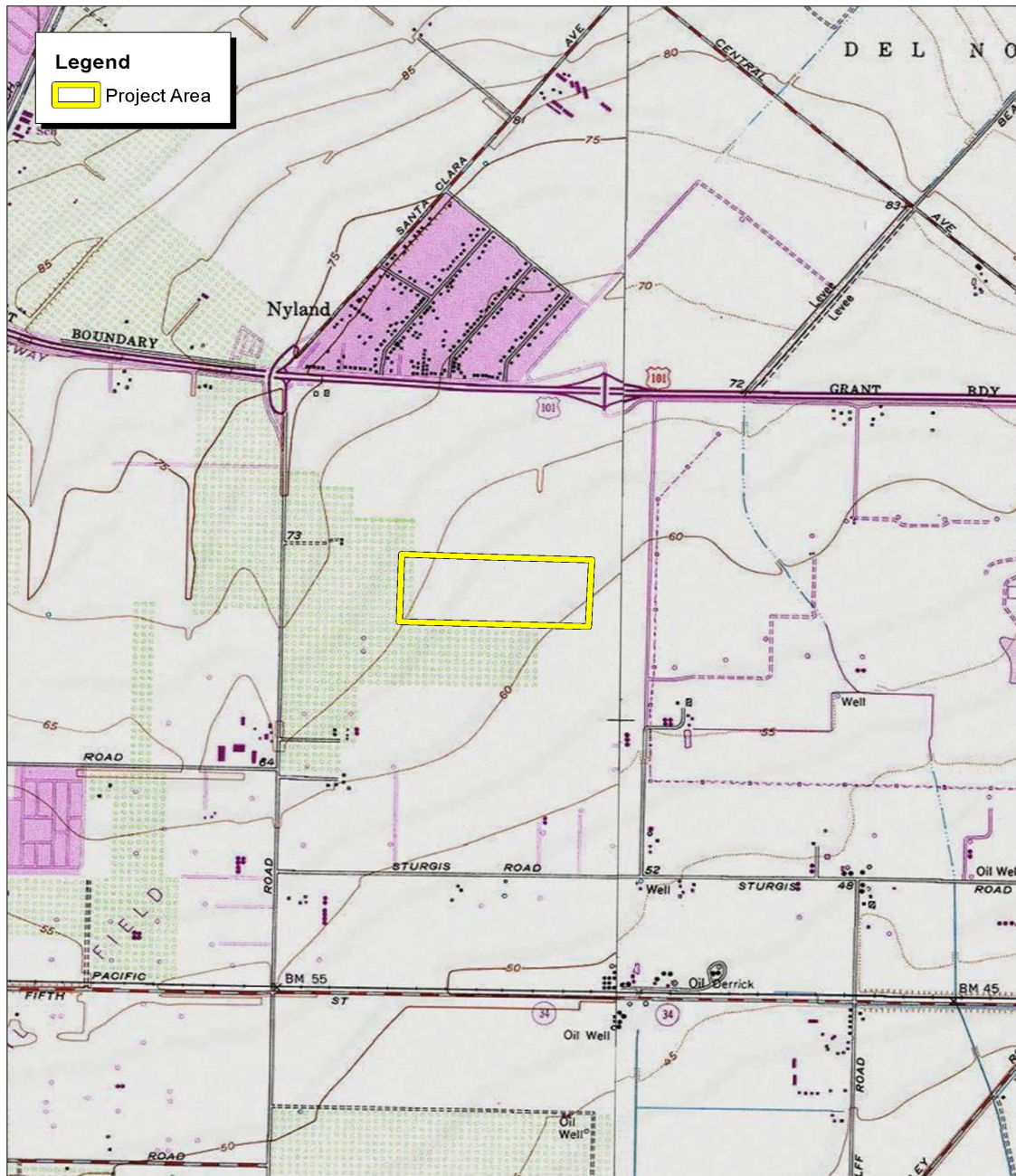
Page 6 of 6

**\*Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Oil/ Gas Wells

**\*Map Name:** USGS 7.5" Quad, Oxnard

**\*Scale:** 1:24,000

\*Date of map: 1981



Source: USGS Oxnard 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grant: Rio De Santa Clara



---

41150021 • 02/2020 | 2\_local\_topo.mxd

Exhibit 2  
Local Vicinity Map  
Topographic Base

SEEFRIED INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES  
PROJECT BRUIN AT THE SAKIOKA FARMS BUSINESS PARK  
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

## **Appendix G: Regulatory Framework**

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands include the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact is considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

### Federal-Level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA regulations Section (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800). Additionally, federal agencies are responsible for initiating NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps that are outlined in these regulations. They must determine if NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d].

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP include—significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a.) That are associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history; or

- b.) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c.) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that; represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d.) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

### Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a.) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- b.) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- c.) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.
- d.) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- e.) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- f.) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.
- g.) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

### Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic

properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

### Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NR. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property's historic significance.

### If Adverse Effects Are Found

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the NHPA Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under NHPA Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

## State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California per Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j) or, if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per the California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

As used in this report, a "non-unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the California State Office of

Historic Preservation recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14 of the CCR, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
  - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per PRC Section 5024.1(g).

## Threshold of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that the project implement appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

## Local-Level Evaluation Process

### City of Oxnard General Plan

City of Oxnard General Plan, Cultural and Historic Resources (2011). Environmental Review Goal 11: Identification, protection, and enhancement of the City’s archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.

#### **ER-11.1: Archaeological Resource Surveys**

Continue to require a qualified archaeologist to perform a cultural resources study prior to project approval. Inspection for surface evidence of archaeological deposits, and archaeological monitoring during grading should be required in areas where significant cultural resources have been identified or are expected to occur.

#### **ER-11.2: Mitigating the Impact of New Development on Cultural Resources**

Ensure that alternatives are considered, including planning construction to avoid archaeological sites, deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements, and planning parks, greenspace or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites in the event that development threatens significant archaeological resources.

### **ER-11.3: Development Applicants to Conduct Research**

Continue to require project applicants to have a qualified archaeologist conduct a record search at the South Central Coast Information Center located at California State University Fullerton and other appropriate historical repositories, conduct field surveys where appropriate, and prepare reports, where appropriate, meeting California Office of Historic Preservation Standards ( Archaeological Resource Management Reports) prior to project approval.

### **ER-11.4: Historic Preservation**

Support public and private efforts to preserve, rehabilitate, and continue the use of historic structures, sites, and districts. Where applicable preservation efforts shall confer with the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board and conform to the current Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Building and the California Office of Historic Preservation.

### **ER-11.5: State Historic Building Code for Adaptive Reuse**

Utilize, when possible, the State Historic Building Code for historic properties to encourage adaptive reuse.

### **ER-11.6: Identification of Archaeological Resources**

In the event that archaeological/paleontological resources are discovered during site excavation, continue to require that grading and construction work on the project site is suspended until the significance of the features can be determined by a qualified archaeologist/paleontologist.

### **ER-11.7: Native American Remains**

Continue to comply with State laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials consistent with the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5) if human remains of possible Native American origin are discovered during project construction.

### **ER-11.8 Historical Resource Inventory**

Maintain a historical resource inventory, discourage demolition of alteration of historical buildings unless they are declared unsafe, and strongly encourage rehabilitation and/or adaptive reuse.

## **Tribal Consultation**

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process, for the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research website.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list are maintained by the NAHC and are distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from the local government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose.
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

The basic schedule for this process is:

- 30 days: time the NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended, not mandatory.
- 90 days: time the tribe has to respond indicating whether or not they want to consult. Note: tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss issues for as long as necessary or productive, and need not result in agreement.
- 45 days: time the local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral is required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.

10 days: time the local government has to provide the tribes with notice of a public hearing.