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5.3 Cultural Resources

This section discusses the potential effects of the MREC on cultural resources. Section 5.3.1 describes the cultural resources environment that might be affected by the MREC. Section 5.3.2 presents an environmental analysis of construction and operation of the MREC. Section 5.3.3 discusses whether there will be any cumulative effects from the MREC. Section 5.3.4 presents mitigation measures that will be implemented to avoid construction impacts. MREC is not anticipated to require mitigation measures for cultural resources once it is operational. Section 5.3.5 discusses the LORS applicable to the protection of cultural resources. Section 5.3.6 lists the agencies involved and agency contacts, and Section 5.3.7 discusses permits. Section 5.3.8 lists reference materials used in preparing this section.

This section is consistent with state regulatory requirements for cultural resources pursuant to the CEQA. Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites;¹ districts and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts, and objects; locations of important historic events, and sites of traditional/cultural importance to various groups.² The study scope was developed according to the CEC's cultural resources guidelines and complies with *Instructions to the California Energy Commission Staff for the Review of and Information Requirements for an Application for Certification* (CEC, 1992) and *Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Certification Regulations* (CEC, 2007). This study was conducted by Natalie Lawson, Master of Arts (MA), Register of Professional Archeologist (RPA) and Gloriella Cardenas, MA, RPA, Cultural Resource Specialists (CRS) who meet the qualifications for Principal Investigator stated in the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation (NPS, 1983). Amy McCarthy-Reid MA, RPA, and, Secretary of Interior-qualified Architectural Historian, conducted all studies related to historic architecture for this project. Elizabeth Calvit, MA, Secretary of Interior-qualified Architectural Historian, provided technical review of this section. Additional contributions to this report were made by W. Geoffrey Spaulding, Ph.D., ge archaeologist.

Per CEC Data Adequacy requirements, Appendix 5.3A provides copies of agency consultation letters. Appendix 5.3B provides the technical report, including California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for newly recorded and updated resources. Appendix 5.3C provides archival research material, including copies of historic maps and aerial photographs of the project and a complete copy of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) literature search results, which include copies of previous technical reports occurring within 0.25 mile of the MREC and DPR 523 forms for previously recorded resources occurring within 1 mile of the MREC and 0.5 mile of linear facilities.

¹ Site is defined as "The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure...where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value." (NPS-, 1998: 5).

² The federal definitions of cultural resource, historic property or historic resource, traditional use area, and sacred resources are reviewed below and are typically applied to non-federal projects.

A cultural resource may be defined as a phenomenon associated with prehistory, historical events, or individuals or extant cultural systems. These include archaeological sites, districts, and objects; standing historic structures, districts, and objects; locations of important historic events; and places, objects, and living or non-living things that are important to the practice and continuity of traditional cultures. Cultural resources may involve historic properties, traditional use areas, and sacred resource areas.

Historic property or historic resource means any prehistoric district, site building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The definition also includes artifacts, records and remains that are related to such a district, site, building, structure or object.

Traditional use area refers to an area or landscape identified by a cultural group to be necessary for the perpetuation of the traditional culture. The concept can include areas for the collection of food and non-food resources, occupation sites and ceremonial and/or sacred areas.

Sacred resources applies to traditional sites, places or objects that Native American tribes or groups, or their members, perceive as having religious significance.

(Appendix 5.3B and 5.3C will be submitted separately to the CEC under a request for confidentiality.) Appendix 5.3D provides names and qualifications of personnel who contributed to this study.

The MREC area of potential effects (APE) referred to in this section includes the survey areas for both archaeological and architectural resources. The archaeological survey area includes the MREC site, the proposed laydown area, the natural gas pipeline corridor, the process water line corridor, and the generator tie-line corridor, as well as the following buffer areas: 200 feet around the MREC site and the laydown area, and 50 feet on either side of all MREC linears. The architectural survey area includes the MREC site, the proposed laydown area, and the transmission line, as well as a buffer around all of these locations consisting of 0.5-mile on all sides.

5.3.1 Affected Environment

The MREC is located near Santa Paula, in Ventura County, California. In central California, cultural resources extend back in time for at least 11,500 years. Archaeologists have reconstructed general trends of prehistory in central California and written historical sources tell the story of the past 200 years with first documented entrance by a European to the area. Following is a brief overview of cultural resources as they relate to the prehistory and historic era of the MREC area environs. The general trend throughout California prehistory was an increase in population density over time, coupled with greater sedentism and the use of a greater diversity of food resources. Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) identified three major periods of prehistory observed throughout California: Pre-Archaic, Archaic, and Pacific. These patterns are roughly correlated with the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Emergent periods developed by Fredrickson (1984) for north coastal California. Southern California has had multiple proposed chronological sequences, but an overall accepted model does not exist. The lack of an unchallenged and accepted chronology is due to problems dealing with gaps in the archaeological record, such as the unavailability of continuous datable materials, inconsistencies in the data and their recordation, and a lack of cultural elements that are definitive of a temporal period or a specific cultural group.

To obtain prehistoric chronologies, group territories, and hallmarks of cultural periods, adaptations from other regions, cultures, and studies have been synthesized to create a chronological overview for prehistoric southern California.

5.3.1.1 Regional Setting

The MREC is located in the western half of the Santa Clara River Valley in Ventura County, near SR-126 and the City of Santa Paula, California. The MREC site is located in an industrial area surrounded by agricultural fields and the Ventura County Jail. The Santa Clara River is located approximately 0.5 mile east of the MREC and much of the area is cultivated with lemon and avocado trees.

Natural Setting

Ethnographic information from southern and central California show that inland village sites were almost invariably located along major water courses; rivers and perennial streams. This has often been attributed to the relative ease of transportation and communication offered by rivers, but it is likely that a more basic factor may account for this pattern. In the semi-arid to dry-temperate climate of lowland California during the post-glacial period, primary productivity is relatively low, and food resources consequently scarce in many habitats of most ecosystems below about 3,000 feet elevation. This is not the case for the riparian corridors that existed along perennial water-ways. In these often forested habitats, primary ecological productivity was much higher than in the surrounding, xeric scrub, and both plant as well as animal resources are consequently more available. Riverine habitats also offered additional resources such as fish and freshwater clams or mussels. Finally, water is another, even more critically limiting factor than food resources and, like today, there was none available on the broad alluvial plains that separate the hills from the axial drainages. It is also unreasonable to expect that any

human settlements at all would have occurred in habitats without a reliable source of water. Conversely, human settlements can be expected in localities where hydrogeologic conditions are conducive to the reliable presence of free water at or near the surface.

These simple ecological facts, as well as the ethnographic record, can be used to develop a predictive model of where major human habitations might be expected to occur, and where they are unlikely to occur. Simply put, they are expected along rivers and perennial streams, and adjacent to perennial springs, and are unlikely to occur anywhere else in inland habitats. In many areas however, this model does not confer the predictive power that it might because, over time, most rivers in lowland habitat meander and change location. Therefore the position of, say, the San Joaquin River, may have been miles away from its current position 2,000 years ago. Such is not the case however for the Santa Clara River. In the case of this river in this study area, the stream is “fixed” in its position by the Oak Ridge Fault (Tan and Irvine, 2004; Gutierrez et al., 2008), an east-west trending, active fault. The trench, or subsiding part of this fault forms a groove that is the low point of the valley, and consequently is occupied by the Santa Clara River. About 6 miles farther west the Santa Clara River does start to meander in a flood plain, but in the MREC area it is fixed in place by the Oak Ridge Fault, and is likely to have been so for millennia.

Because riparian corridors such as that supported by the historic Santa Clara River were the typical locations of prehistoric villages in the inland, and because the river’s position is unlikely to have changed over the last several thousand years, the habitats adjacent to the river, including the proposed site of the generation station itself, possesses high archaeological sensitivity at depth. It is unlikely that the arroyos (termed barrancas in this area) possess similar sensitivity because they are largely dry water courses. Similarly, the broad and semi-arid alluvial plain of the Santa Clara River Valley itself is unlikely to have been the site of human settlements. The same also applies to the hills to the north that will be crossed by the proposed generation-tie line.

In conclusion, habitats within about 0.25 mile of the course of the Santa Clara River are likely to have hosted prehistoric villages, although just where along that river they might have occurred is unknown. Nevertheless, the ground in the immediate vicinity of the proposed generation station, including the generation station itself, possesses high subsurface archaeological sensitivity, based on these relationships as well as on the ethnographic record.

Prehistoric Setting

The Central Coast is defined as the area along the California coastline south of San Francisco and just north of Point Conception; the MREC is located in the southern extension of the Central Coast (Jones et al., 2007). In order to obtain prehistoric chronologies, group territories, and hallmarks of cultural periods, adaptations from other regions, cultures, and studies have been synthesized to create a chronological overview for prehistoric central coastal California (Jones et al., 2007).

The Paleo-Coastal Period, also referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period, covers the interval from the first accepted presence of humans in California in the late Pleistocene until approximately 8,000 B.C. Artifacts and cultural activities from this period represent a predominantly hunting culture; diagnostic artifacts include extremely large, often fluted bifaces associated with use of the spear and the atlatl. Populations appeared to have been relatively small and highly mobile, living in temporary camps near readily available water. Evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation in California exists in two clusters along the California coast (Jones et al., 2007). One cluster runs between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara which includes sites found in the Channel Islands; the second cluster of sites is reportedly located in San Diego County (TKC and SRI, 2005).

The Millingstone Period, also called the Early Archaic, which dates from approximately 8000 before current era (BCE) to 3500 BCE, occurs in a wide variety of topographic and environmental zones, and

sites appear to favor locations near remnant pluvial lake basins, fossil stream channels, springs or seeps, and in upland areas and coastal plains. Large Millingstone sites with deep middens and a wide range of artifact types appear to correlate with stable water sources. The groups of this period are described as hunters and gatherers with specialized bifacial projectile points, well-made scrapers, knives, and many other tools designed for subsistence-related tasks (food processing). Groups with coastal territories utilized marine resources such as shellfish, fish, sea lions, and dolphins (TKC and SRI, 2005). Artifacts recovered from the Santa Monica Mountains that date to this period include collections which contain a high number of plano-convex core tools, also called scraper planes. Projectile points are found in lower numbers at these sites, perhaps indicating some specialized resource collection or production (Glassow et al., 2007).

The Hunting Culture, which generally spans the Middle Holocene, includes the period from approximately 3,500 BCE to 1,000 current era (CE). This period is further subdivided along the Central Coast into the Early Period, dating from approximately 3,500 to 600 BCE and the Middle Period, dating from approximately 600 BCE to 1000 CE (Jones et al., 2007). The Early Period is generally marked by the use of large side-notched points and by the introduction of the mortar and pestle. The bow and arrow were introduced during the Middle Period (Jones et al., 2007). It is possible that these shifts in technology indicate shifts in subsistence strategies and resources. The increased dependence on the mortar and pestle is generally attributed to a rise in acorn processing over small seed harvesting. For most coastal groups during this period, there is an increase in maritime exploitation, reflected in the advanced fishing tool technologies and faunal remains found in middens (Glassow et al. 2007). Settlements become more sedentary during this period. Burial customs begin to show greater complexity and elaboration, as variability among grave goods likely reflects differences in wealth and in status (Glassow et al. 2007). The most substantial residential bases that date to this period have been found in interior locations along drainages that provided good access routes to the coast (Glassow et al. 2007).

The Late Prehistoric Period includes the time between 1000 CE and the start of the Historic Period in 1769. Along the Central Coast, the 250 years leading up to the Late Prehistoric Period are sometimes called the Middle/Late Transition. Sites which date to this transition period exhibit technology from both the Hunting Period as well as the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric period is marked by an increase in population size and cultural complexity (Jones et al. 2007; Lebow n.d.; Moratto, 2004). The increase in population is not only represented by large material assemblages, but by the diversity of items, including the rise in use of non-utilitarian objects. Notable artifacts from this period include Desert side-notched points, Cottonwood points, bifacial bead drills, bedrock mortars, hopper mortars, and steatite disk beads. Late Period sites are more abundant inland and are frequently characterized by midden deposits situated near bedrock mortars (Jones et al., 2007).

Ethnographic Setting

The MREC area is located in the historically documented territory of the Ventureño branch of the Chumash, a Hokan-speaking people. In ethno-linguistic terms, the study area is the ancestral home of the Chumash. The Chumash language belongs to the Hokan language stock and within this group there are several dialects. The tribal name Chumash entered into the literature in 1891 by ethnologist, anthropologist, and explorer of the West, John Wesley Powell (Grant, 1978a). The name “Chumash” may be derived from Coastal Chumash terms Mi-tcú-mac and Tcú-mac used to describe the indigenous inhabitants of Santa Cruz Island and Santa Rosa Island respectively (Heizer, 1955). Native Americans in the interior Ventura County area called themselves the Mitc-ka-na-kan (Heizer, 1955). This group was called the “Ventureño” by the Spanish after their Mission San Buenaventura.

A typical village consisted of several hemispherical houses, a sweathouse, storehouses, a ceremonial enclosure, and a gaming area (Landberg, 1965). The dwellings were made of pole framing and grass

thatch. The dwellings were built to accommodate extended families, some large enough to hold 70 people (Landberg, 1965). They had two doors, a smoke hole in the roof, and windows. These houses had sleeping platforms which kept the inhabitants off the floor. The cemetery was placed well away from the village. The Chumash buried their dead in cemeteries segregated by gender (Brown 2001:393).

The Chumash village consisted of a main settlement and surrounding seasonal camps. Socially, the Chumash traced their kinship through patrilineal descent and they were organized politically under a village chief. Each village had one chief whose position was inherited patrilineally (Landberg, 1965). The chief's main duties were those of war leader and patron of village feasts. The villages were aligned politically into groups, but the nature of these federations is unknown (Landberg, 1965). At times, several villages were aligned under one chief. The greatest power, however, rested with the community shamans. Warfare among the villages was common, and was usually caused when one village encroached on the hunting grounds of another. The Portolá expedition passed by several burned-out villages on their journey along the coast (Landberg, 1965), indicating that intergroup warfare was well established among the Chumash.

The Chumash manufactured cooking utensils (e.g. bowls, cooking plates, etc.) and ritual objects out of steatite quarried on Santa Catalina Island. Access to the islands off the coast of California was accomplished with plank canoes called tomol (Grant, 1978b). Canoes also allowed for deep-sea fishing. Transport in bays and lagoons was accomplished using dugout logs and boats made of tule reeds. Fishhooks were made from bone and shell. For hunting, the Chumash used the bow and arrow. The Chumash made a variety of types of nets for hunting birds and mammals on land as well as nets for collecting fish. Baskets were constructed using rushes and grasses and were made waterproof with asphaltum, which is commonly found along the coast near Ventura and Santa Barbara. The Chumash also carved bowls made out of wood (Crespí, 2001). In addition, the Chumash made bowls out of stone with inlays. The Spanish soldiers of the Portolá expedition were impressed enough with the workmanship to acquire both types through barter (Crespí, 2001). The rock paintings of the Chumash are some of the most spectacular in the United States and can be found throughout Chumash territory.

The Chumash hunted a variety of animals including rabbits, mule deer, pronghorn, tule elk, and mountain goat. In addition, they hunted seals and sea lions, and sea otters. They also fished and ate shellfish. They ate a variety of plant material including acorns and seeds.

Ethnohistoric Setting

The first European presence in the Ventura and Santa Paula area came with Spanish exploration in 1542, directed by Juan Cabrillo. Cabrillo landed at the Chumash village of šišolop, now the location of the city of Ventura. He noted the number of canoes in the water and named the village Pueblo de las Canoas. The Cabrillo expedition wintered in the Santa Barbara Channel area from November 1542 to February 1543 (Landberg, 1965). In the intervening years the annual Manila Galleon traveled down the California coast on its journey from the Philippines to Acapulco. The ships did not stop along the coast, but sailed through the Santa Barbara Channel. In August 1769, the Portolá expedition traversed the Santa Paula River valley from the Castaic area to the ocean (Crespí, 2001). There were many villages in the valley that they passed by. They visited a Chumash village near the town of Fillmore (possibly the village of sek'spe [Sespe]) (Grant, 1978b). On August 13, 1769, the expedition stayed at a small village they named Los Santos Mártires San Hipólito y Casiano (The Holy Martyrs Saints Hippolytus and Cassian) in honor of their feast day (Crespí, 2001). The village was located where the valley widened next to a spring and a short distance from the river. This village may near the present-day city of Santa Paula. The expedition spent the night at this village. The next day the expedition continued to the ocean. While there, Crespí noted the number of the dwellings and the canoes. Crespí also noted that this would be an ideal location for a mission. In 1782 a mission was established at šišolop (Ventura) called San Buenaventura after Saint Bonaventure. There may have been as many as 40 villages and 4,000 Chumash in the area in

the 18th century. The current population is spread over southern California with one reservation at Santa Ynez in Santa Barbara County.

A vivid description of the landscape can be found in the diary of Fray Juan Crespi in his diary of the 1769 Portolá expedition through California. He writes:

August 12. At three o'clock on the afternoon of Saint Clare's day, we set out from the river and two springs here at the place of the same saint, Santa Clara, following down the course of the hollow and river here, course west-southwestward. Close by this spot there was a sort of high tableland that had kept us from viewing what the hollow's course was: shortly we went up onto it, and could see the hollow extending for some leagues further on, quite wide, and very grass-grown with a very tall, broad sort of grass. The river ran alongside us some distance away to the left, all lined with the aforesaid kinds of trees, with a great deal of green flats along its bank, and there were also sycamores, live oaks, willows, and white cottonwoods here and there over the tableland we were following, and here on the tableland we came across patches of a good deal of stone that is good for building. Before we had gone two leagues, we crossed two more running streams with good-sized flows of water dropping down through hollows from the mountain and running into the river that we bore upon our left. Ongoing two hours, all over level land, in which we must have made two leagues, we stopped in this same hollow not far from the trees in the river, where we met with a good-sized heathen village, encamped within the woods close to the river, where there is green grass.

August 13, thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. At eight o'clock in the morning, after the two of us saying Mass, we set out from here at the place and village of Saint Peter Mogliano, following the same Santa Clara hollow and the river's course, here due southwestward. On our going about a league, we saw the mountains widening out from the sides of the hollow here, with the land opening up, and the sea in view. On our going two hours, in which we must have made two leagues through this hollow, with very grassgrown level soil like all the rest before, the hollow ended and we found ourselves on a great plain and close to a good-sized village of very friendly heathens having, by our count, close to twenty very well built large round houses with grass roofs, with a spring close by it, flowing a bit, and the Santa Clara River a little over a musket shot away, which we had been following the last two days' marches. (Brown 2001:383-385)

The next day, in the company of three Native Americans, the expedition made it to the sea shore travelling two and a half hours over level land west-northwest. Fray Crespi writes:

On the twenty-eighth we set out from this valley at six in the morning. Going all day along the Rio de Santa Clara, we arrived at a quarter past six in the evening at Rancheria de Mupu, distant from this Mission (i.e. San Buenaventura) about six leagues. Here we rested for the night (Engelhardt, 1927).

The village that Crespi named Los Santos Mártires may be the ethnohistoric village of Mupu which was located near present-day Santa Paula. Reverend Stephen Bowers traversed California in the 19th century exploring Native American villages and cemeteries. Bowers kept field journals, and in 1878 wrote:

Mupu Rancheria is situated on Santa Paula Creek...It is situated in a beautiful cove in the mountains and is owned by Mr. Ebenezer Scaggs. The tillable land is very fertile and is covered by fine springs of both sweet and sulphur water. A perfect earthly paradise might be made here in a few years. It is entirely surrounded by mountains, except to the

south where there is a break through Sulphur Mountain, while to the northwest end Sisar Creek has cut its way through a mountain chain, which gives outlet to the Ojai Valley. In the uplift this cove or small valley seems to have been a lake long after the subsidence of the sea, which in time probably became fresh water. The rich black soil was deposited as sediment at the bottom of the lake during the Miocene period. There finally came an outlet to the south which in time made a gorge through Sulphur Mountain, entirely draining the lake and leaving Santa Paula Creek, which has its source near the base of Mt. Pinos, 15 or 20 miles northward. (Benson 1997: 118-119)

Bowers excavated several burials at this location on Santa Paula Creek in October of 1878, recovering groundstone and glass beads in association. (Clewlow, 1977). Based on Ventureño informants, J.P. Harrington places the village of mupu on Santa Paula Creek north of Santa Paula. Wessel and Edberg (1981) speculate that mupu may be located at the mouth of Santa Paula Creek, positioned at the confluence of the Santa Paula Creek and Santa Clara River, which would give the village subsistence, economic and political advantages.

Historic Setting

Generally, the historic period begins with the first documented entrance by a European into a specific region. However, due to known contact in other parts of California by Russians, Chinese, Spanish, and Portuguese, some chronologies terminate the late prehistoric for all California in 1542, when the first documented European entered California; this period is termed the Protohistoric Period.

In California, the historic era generally is divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1834), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish/Mission Period (1769 to 1834). Alta California, which in 1767 was part of New Spain, was controlled by the Viceroy of Mexico. Gaspar de Portola was appointed as the first governor of California in 1767 and his first command issued by the Viceroy of Mexico was to expel the Jesuits from Baja California. This action prompted the launch of military and Franciscan expeditions from Baja California into the region, and with it, the official start of the historic period in California began. Following the expulsion of the Jesuits in Baja California, Spanish Colonial military outposts were established in Alta, the first of which was El Presidio Real de San Diego founded in 1769 with Pedro Fages as its commander. Military outposts continued to be built as expeditions travelled north. The Portola expedition of 1769 reached what would become Orange County on July 22, was in the San Gabriel Valley by August 2, and was passing through what would become Ventura County by the end of that same month (Beebe and Senkewicz, 2001).

This period introduced Missionization, an era of forced conversion of the Native Americans who occupied the region. During this period, 21 Franciscan missions were built in California, lined up from south to north along El Camino Real. Contemporary Highway 101 follows roughly the same alignment as El Camino Real. The first mission to be built in Alta California was San Diego de Alcalá, founded by Junipero Serra on July 16, 1769. On March 31, 1782, Father Serra founded his last mission, the Mission San Buenaventura (San Buenaventura Mission, 2006), which is the closest mission to the MREC. The Franciscans viewed the local populations as child-like individuals who would benefit from their European instruction and Christianization (We Are California, 2008). Captured and removed from their villages, the indigenous peoples were brought to the missions and into servitude. Many perished due to ill treatment, but more from the introduction of European diseases, which ultimately decimated the Native American populations (McCawley, 1996; We Are California, 2008).

The last mission to be founded was San Francisco Solano in 1823. Further attempts to construct additional missions were thwarted by Spain itself due to the costly endeavor each new mission posed.

Later, as Spain lost its rule over New Spain and secularization was sought by the new government, the mission system was disbanded (Weber, 2006).

In the 1790s, the Spanish government awarded land grants to soldiers and other Spanish Californians (called Californios) (Ventura Weekly, 2005) and vast tracts of land were used for livestock and farming. In 1795, the Pico family was granted 45,729.6 hectares (113,000 acres) in the area now known as Simi Valley; the rancho was named El Rancho Simi (Simi History, n.d.). The name Simi was taken from the Chumash village name of Shimiji, which stood in the same location in precolonial times.

Mexican Rancho Period (1821 to 1848). Mexico became independent of Spain in 1821. In 1824, the Mexican government passed the Colonization Act in an effort to raise much needed funds by selling unoccupied lands in California. This law invited immigrants to settle in Mexico (including California) (Texas State Historical Association, 2012). However, much of the land in California belonged to the 21 missions and could not be sold by the new Mexican government. Through the Secularization Act of 1834, the governor secularized the missions of California, and the Mission land was placed under civil jurisdiction to be sold as land grants. This Act relegated the missions to only enough acreage for the church and its associated buildings and for land to support those who lived on mission property. The Secularization Act of 1834 effectively ended the Mission Period in California.

The following years were marked by the proliferation of cattle ranching throughout the region, as the Mexican governor, Pio Pico, granted vast tracts of land to Mexican (and some American) settlers. The mission lands were opened for grants by the Mexican government to citizens who would colonize the area and develop the land, generally for grazing cattle and sheep (Lech, 2004). In Ventura County, there were 19 ranchos, comprising thousands of acres of land each (Galvin Preservation Associates, 2011).

In 1842, Jose de la Guerra y Noriega acquired the Pico family's Rancho Simi (Hardwick, n.d.). De la Guerra Y Noriega was one of the most prolific landowners and claimed more than 202,343 hectares (500,000 acres), with ownership of land that extended from the southern end of San Luis Obispo County to the southern end of Ventura County (Hardwick, n.d.).

The war between the U.S. and Mexico, which began in 1846, ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Terms of the treaty established that property rights granted under the Mexican land grant system would be upheld. In 1850, California became a part of the U.S., ending Mexican control in the state (NPS, 2007).

American Period (1848 to Present). Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the U.S. took possession of California. The treaty bound the U.S. to honor the legitimate land claims of Mexican citizens residing in captured territories. However, land and its ownership would become a contentious issue for years. Court battles ensued over ownership of the missions and former mission property that had been divided into Mexican land grants (NPS, 2007). On September 9, 1850, California became the thirty-first state in the Union (Moratto and Price, 2005). One of the first actions of the new state government was to pass the Land Act of 1851 established a board of Land Commissioners to review land grant records and adjudicate claims, and charged the new U.S. Surveyor General with surveying confirmed land grants. In order to investigate and confirm titles of California, American officials acquired the provincial records of the Spanish and Mexican governments located in Monterey. Those records, most of which were transferred to the U.S. Surveyor General's Office in San Francisco, included land deeds and sketch maps (Gutierrez et al., 1998).

From 1852 to 1856, the board of Land Commissioners determined the validity of grant claims. The commissioners rejected many of the original rancho claims, which then became public domain and fair game for squatters. Although the claims of some owners eventually were substantiated, many of the original owners lost their land to the U.S. Unsurveyed land boundaries created a loophole for squatters

to occupy plots on the fringes of land grants. The squatters who occupied the land eventually came to own those plots through squatters' rights (Gutierrez et al., 1998).

Western Santa Clara River Valley and Santa Paula

The following history of Santa Paula and Saticoy is based partly on the work of Judy Triem (San Buenaventura Research Associates, 1996, 1999, 2014) unless otherwise cited. She has written many other reports and books about Ventura County history and historic architecture.

After secularization of the missions in 1834, the MREC study area was a part of the Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy land grant that was awarded to Manuel Jimeno Casarín in 1843. Casarin passed away in Mexico in 1853, and the land grant was then purchased and patented in 1860 by a group of investors headed by John P. Davidson. The More brothers (Thomas, Alexander and Henry) were the first American to settle on the Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy land grant. Thomas More occupied an adobe house built by "W.D." Hobson, which remains standing in the modern era, within the MREC study area. The building is located on the Edwards Ranch operation of the Limoneira Ranch, located between what is now Santa Paula and Saticoy. The Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy land grant was ultimately passed to George Briggs, a horticulturalist who wanted to cultivate fruit trees in the valley. Ultimately, Briggs broke up his larger holdings and sold it off in smaller lots.

Ventura County. By 1849, a new constitution had been adopted for the California territory. The state Legislature met and divided the pending state into 27 counties. At this time, the area that would become Ventura County was the southern part of Santa Barbara County. On April 1, 1866 the town of Ventura was incorporated, consisting of about 1 square mile around the mission. In 1873, Ventura County was divided from Santa Barbara County and the City of Ventura was made the county seat (Thompson and West 1883). The county was described by Yda Storke as "... southeast of San Francisco, and twenty-five miles northwest of Los Angeles, it is bounded on the west by Santa Barbara County, on the north and east by Kern and Los Angeles counties, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. This county contains various fertile valleys, the most important being the Santa Clara, Ojai, Simi, Conejo, and Sespe, besides some small mesa and mountain valleys" (Storke 1891).

Town of Saticoy. The town of Saticoy is named for a Chumash Indian village located in the vicinity of Saticoy spring. The name, Sa'aqtik'oy, translates as "place sheltered from the wind" and is thought to date to the Early Period (5500 BCE to 1400 BCE). Although archaeological evidence suggests it was occupied constantly through the Protohistoric Period, by the time Mission San Buenaventura was founded in 1782 the village of Sa'aqtik'oy had been only occasionally occupied.

After arriving in California in 1886, William De Forest Richards purchased 850 acres of Briggs' former holdings to the west of present-day Saticoy. Over time, additional settlers were attracted to the area, and a small settlement sprung up. The location of this first settlement is west of the present-day unincorporated community of Saticoy and largely within the city limits of the City of Ventura. The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1887 brought a boom to the Santa Clara River Valley. With the rail line, the ability to ship agricultural goods to ready markets in San Francisco and Los Angeles and beyond, arrived as well. The Southern Pacific Railroad negotiated with Richards for the land on which to build a town but was not able to come to any agreement.

The Southern Pacific Railroad then negotiated a land deal with Richards' neighbor Samuel Wells. A town site was laid out and a depot was completed in 1887 on Wells' property which became known as Railroad Saticoy. Meanwhile, Richards laid out and sold parcels for his own town in 1888, which became known as Richards Saticoy. The two Saticoy towns competed for a time, but neither was able to become as well established as the neighboring town of Santa Paula and it became apparent that the Saticoy area could only support one town. With the completion of the Oxnard-Simi valley line in 1904, the Santa Clara Valley line became a branch line. Although the railroad was still important for shipping agricultural

products, it saw a decline in passenger service and the railroad towns that developed within the Santa Clara River Valley ceased to be centers of growth within the county. By 1900 Saticoy had become the focal point for walnut cultivation in the region and a major shipping center for other products such as lima beans, hay, barley, sugar beets, and apricots.

As the oil and citrus industries boomed in the 1920s, Ventura County experienced its second major economic upturn. Although the town of Saticoy itself benefitted little from the economic prosperity that the rest of the Santa Clara River Valley enjoyed, the influx of migrants from Mexico during that country's civil war coincided with an increased need for agricultural workers in the valley. The rate of immigration into the Santa Clara River Valley increased fourfold between 1910 and the mid-1920s.

A third episode of economic expansion occurred in the Saticoy area during and after World War II. The area in and around Saticoy supplied naval bases on the coast. After the war and into the 1960s, the Saticoy area underwent a suburban expansion fueled by the need for housing and other development. State Highway 101 was completed in the 1950s and SR-126 was finished in the 1960s. At the end of this last period of expansion the Saticoy area had reached its modern limits.

Agriculture in the Santa Clara Valley

In the mid-1800s, Thomas Wallace More, a sheep and cattle rancher, was the largest landowner in the area. A midcentury drought forced More to subdivide and sell his land. In 1861, George G. Briggs purchased approximately 15,000 acres of land with the intent of trying to grow fruit. Briggs continued ranching, as More had, but also planted a 160 acre orchard near the More adobe.

In 1867, Briggs authorized the subdivision and sale of his land into 150 acre parcels. The parcels were purchased largely by farmers. Nathan Weston Blanchard and E.L. Bradley purchased 2,700 acres of this Briggs' land offerings land in 1872 and founded the town site of Santa Paula. Blanchard and Bradley recorded the town in 1875. Blanchard planted an orange orchard in 1874 and constructed the first packing house in the 1880s. As with the rest of the Santa Clara River Valley, the two factors limiting the growth of the Santa Paula area were reliable water for crops and the ability to transport oil and agricultural products to market. The creation of the Farmer's Canal and Water Company in the late 1800s brought reliable water to fields and orchards of the valley, allowing additional development of agriculture. In 1887, when the Southern Pacific Railroad finally reached Santa Paula, both the oil and the citrus industry grew as a result of a reliable transportation system.

Agriculture as an industry (as opposed to family farming concerns) began in the Santa Paula area with the establishment of the Limoneira Company on the west side of the Valley in 1893 and the Teague-McKevett Ranch on the east side of the Valley in 1908. The Limoneira Company was started by Blanchard and Wallace Hardison. Charles Collins Teague managed it for 50 years. Other industry in the area included oil exploration and drilling. By the early 1880s, Santa Paula was the center of operations for the Hardison and Steward Oil Company, oil developers from Pennsylvania. Several profitable oil fields were brought into production in the first two decades of the twentieth century. In post-World War II Southern California, the citrus industry was suffering from changes in zoning during post war suburban expansion, changes in property taxation rates, as well as, orchards with old or diseased root stock. This led to the loss of citrus cultivation in much of the Los Angeles Basin. Relatively isolated from these factors, the citrus industry continued to thrive in the Santa Clara River Valley.

5.3.2 Research Design for the Cultural Resources Inventory

5.3.2.1 Research Objective

This section provides the research design used by CH2M HILL Engineers Inc. (CH2M) to guide the records and archival search and subsequent fieldwork phase of the cultural resource inventory for the MREC.

Given identified themes for this project, property types and survey expectations were defined. The methods used both during the records and archival search and the fieldwork phase were planned to meet or exceed the CEC requirements according to the *Rules of Practice and Procedure & Power Plant Site Certification Regulations* (CEC, 2007), as well as California Archaeological Resource Management reporting and CEQA requirements for analyzing potential impacts to historical resources.

The initial goal was to identify any cultural resources located within the MREC site so that effects of the MREC could be assessed. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, the study area was defined, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Reviews of the records search results, previous work in the MREC area and vicinity, and a historical map check indicated that cultural resources within the study area were likely to be mostly activities related to the occupation of the valley during the Prehistoric Era or historic remains related to the citrus orchards and farming of the late 1800s, which continued into the modern era.

The fundamental goals of an intensive pedestrian field survey are to identify and document previously unrecorded cultural resources and analyze cultural materials, not only to better characterize potential project effects, but also to attempt to confirm or elaborate on the current understanding of the prehistory and history of the region. From a management perspective, the ability of specific resources to address research questions provides a basis to evaluate California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Methods for conducting the field survey and inventory are described below.

5.3.2.2 Research Questions

The literature review and search results suggest that portions of the MREC area along the Santa Clara River have a moderate to high archaeological sensitivity. Ethnohistoric accounts record the presence of Native American villages in the valley (for example, in the vicinity of Saticoy), but not specific locations identifiable by features known in the modern era. Locations in the Santa Clara River Valley and foothills further from the river have a moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. Although there are no known large prehistoric sites in the immediate project vicinity, there have been few archaeological surveys in this area.

Pertinent research questions that are applicable to the MREC site are discussed below.

1. The study area is located in an area near a river and its various riparian resources and this would indicate the general area is a favorable one for prehistoric occupation and resource procurement. Additionally, as described above, historic accounts note the presence of Native American villages in the Valley.

Research Question: Are there any remaining areas around the MREC site or within the 200 foot buffer that remain intact enough to contain archaeological remains? Is there any surficial evidence of resource procurement or processing?

2. The study area was continuously occupied during the historic era by the citrus orchards and agricultural fields. A historic era railroad and a historic era transmission line were noted, as well. Several historic buildings were identified within a 1 mile buffer of the study area. In addition to the agriculture practiced in the Valley, oil drilling was also started in the historic era. If any archaeological remains are identified in the study area, they could be related to these different activities.

Research Question: Does any archaeological evidence remain of the various historic activities in the study area? If so, to what time period do the remains date? Is there any evidence of household dumping from nearby residences that would add to the knowledge of early historic life in Santa Paula?

3. After World War II, the population in Southern California swelled in response to both business and industrial development. Housing expanded into agricultural areas, creating suburbs and huge population centers in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The former orchard lands and agricultural fields in these areas were turned into residential housing and industrial plants. The western Santa Clara River Valley was largely spared this population increase. The 1996 survey (San Buenaventura, 1996) indicated that several of the buildings in the MREC study area date prior to World War II and that much of the project area retains the historic nature of the pre-World War II landscape.

Research Question: Are there additional buildings and structures not identified by the 1996 survey in the MREC area? What are they and what condition do these buildings exhibit? Are there additional features related to agriculture or oil drilling extant in the MREC area? What condition do these features exhibit? Could they be considered contributing elements to the western Santa Clara River Valley historic landscape? Were any of the buildings recorded in 1996 removed since originally recorded? Have any of the previously recorded buildings fallen into disrepair?

5.3.2.3 Survey Expectations

The MREC site is entirely paved and the surface of the MREC site below the pavement has been disturbed by excavations to remove contaminated soils. The laydown area is similarly disturbed. The level of disturbance at the MREC site and laydown area, as well as the fact that these areas are largely paved, indicates that the likelihood of finding intact archaeological resources within these areas near the surface during the field survey is low. The generator tie-line, natural gas, and water line corridors, however, run through areas which are in use primarily as they have been for the last 100 years, and the likelihood of finding archaeological resources in these areas was considered moderate to high near the Santa Clara River and moderate to low further north in the Santa Clara River Valley and in the foothills.

The entire archaeological survey area is disturbed; however, prehistoric archaeological sites that may be found in open areas of the project vicinity, or noted in sidewalls of drainages or barrancas within the linear corridors, could include artifact scatters or habitation sites. Historic period sites could include trash dumps or the remains of buildings, transmission towers, and rail spurs.

As the MREC is located in an area with several historic structures and remains in use as it has for the last century, the survey expectations of finding additional historic structures and features within the architectural survey area of the MREC and its associated linears, were considered high.

Because at least one small archaeological site was identified by the literature search, transect spacing and observation strategies allowed for the detection of small sites (fewer than five artifacts or features). The survey methodology for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources was performed using pedestrian transects spaced at 10- to 15-meter intervals throughout the entire surveyed area. Additionally, other surveys in the area also used a 10-meter interval methodology and therefore, a 10- to 15-meter interval was determined sufficient for the archaeological survey of the MREC. The western end of the generator tie-line corridor includes steep slopes greater than 25 percent. These slopes were examined for rock outcrops and evidence of historic features, but were not covered in 10- to 15-meter wide transects.

5.3.2.4 Resources Inventory

A cultural resources inventory, which included archival research, architectural reconnaissance, and a surface pedestrian survey, was conducted for the project. The APE for the MREC was determined in accordance with the latest CEC *Rules of Practice and Procedure & Power Plant Site Certification Regulations* (CEC, 2007) for assessing potential impacts on archaeological and architectural resources. The results of the resource inventory are presented in the following sections. Figure 5.3-1 shows the MREC site, the construction laydown area, and the linear corridors, and the archaeological and

architectural survey areas. The archaeological survey area includes the MREC site, the construction laydown area, and the natural gas, process water, and generator tie-line corridors, a 200-foot buffer around the MREC site and laydown area, and a 50-foot buffer around all MREC linears. The architectural survey area includes the MREC site, the construction laydown area, the generator tie-line corridor, and a 0.5-mile buffer around the generator tie-line centerline.

Archival Research

CH2M commissioned a literature search for the MREC from the staff at the CHRIS South Central Coastal California Information Center, searching within a 1-mile buffer zone around the MREC site and laydown area, and a 0.5 mile buffer zone around the gas, water, and generator tie-line corridors. This search radius encompasses the entire research area required by the CEC for archaeological and architectural resources.

The CHRIS literature and records review included a review of all recorded archaeological sites and all known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. Other sources examined included the NHRP, the CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. State and local listings were consulted for the presence of historic buildings, structures, landmarks, points of historical interest, and other cultural resources.

A total of 180 parcels were examined during the archival research. Historical maps and aerials at NETR Historic Aerials online were examined. Historical aerials were compared with current aerials to determine whether any structures or features located within the APE are 45 years or older. Aerials examined included the following years: 1947, 1967, 1969, and 1978. Topographic maps examined included the following:

- 1903 Santa Paula, California quadrangle 30-foot USGS topographic map
- 1951 Santa Paula, California quadrangle 7.5-foot USGS topographic map
- 1951 Saticoy, California quadrangle 7.5-foot USGS topographic map
- 1967 Santa Paula, California quadrangle 7.5-foot USGS topographic map
- 1967 Saticoy, California quadrangle 7.5-foot USGS topographic map

Online data for the Ventura County Assessor's office was examined. A visit to the Assessor's office was also completed in September 2015. Dates and other information about the properties in the APE were confirmed and owner names and mailing addresses were also obtained. The results of a 1996 architectural survey were also reviewed. This survey identified several historic buildings in the Santa Clara River Valley and DPR forms were completed. Additionally, most buildings recorded during this survey were evaluated (San Buenaventura Associates, 1996). This report was completed by the San Buenaventura Research Associates, but neither the report nor the DPR forms with primary numbers were provided as results of the literature search.

This 1996 survey report is important, as the surveyors had access to private properties, and the report represents the most detailed recordation of buildings in the MREC APE and buffer (San Buenaventura Associates, 1996).

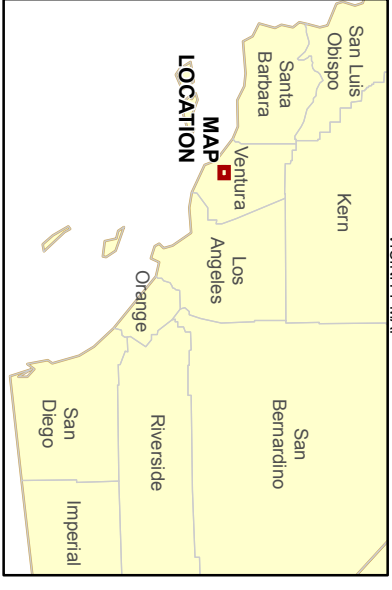
According to information available in the CHRIS files, 11 previous cultural resource studies, primarily cultural resource survey reports, have been prepared within the MREC site, laydown area, and linears and an additional 11 studies have been prepared within 1 mile of the MREC site and laydown area and within 0.5 mile of the MREC linears (Table 5.3-1). Copies of all reports required for data adequacy are provided in Appendix 5.3C.

Table 5.3-1 Cultural Resources Reports within 1 Mile of the MREC

Report Authors and Date	CHRIS Catalogue NADB Numbers
Studies conducted within the MREC power plant, laydown yard, or linears ROW boundary	
Clelow, 1978	VN-00127
Singer, 1986	VN-00494
Reed, 1992	VN-01265
Triem, 1990	VN-01776
Cooley, 1989	VN-01777
Wlodarski, 1999	VN-01801
Fukutomi, 2000	VN-02643
Wlodarski, 2007	VN-02774
King, 1993	VN-02864
Fortier, 2009	VN-02872
Drover and Maxon, 2010	VN-02917
Studies conducted outside the APE:	
Anonymous, 1982	VN-00421
Singer and Atwood, 1989	VN-00781
Maxwell, 1989	VN-00785
Valentine-Maki, 1992	VN-01193
Maxwell, 1992	VN-01262
Tartaglia, 1998	VN-01626
Maki, 2000	VN-01843
Maki, 2001	VN-02085
Schmidt, 2004	VN-02265
Whitley, 2006	VN-02304
Switalski and Bardsley, 2012	VN-03064

Source: CHRIS South Central Coastal Information Center. See Appendix 5.3C for full bibliographic references.

As a result of the previous 22 studies, a single previously recorded site has been noted within the MREC area. This site is a historic transmission line corridor which crosses into the MREC generator tie-line corridor near the SCE Santa Clara Substation. This site, P-56-153060, is the Santa Clara-Ojai-Santa Barbara 66kV transmission line, which dates to 1925. The transmission line was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR in 2012. Five additional resources are located within the buffer areas of the MREC APE that were recorded by surveys reported to the CHRIS. This includes the former Beckwith Ranch (P-56-152595), historic trash scatter (P-56-001051H), an isolated sandstone mortar fragment (P-56-100223), SCE Santa Clara Substation (P-56-153068), and the Limoneira Ranch Aliso Village (P-56-152653).



- LEGEND**
- Project Site
 - Laydown Area
 - Tower
 - Archaeological Survey Area
 - Area Surveyed

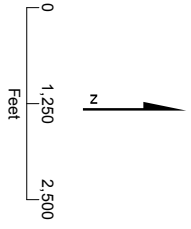


Figure 5.3-1
Cultural Resources Study Area
 Mission Rock Energy Center
 Ventura County, California

In 1996, San Buenaventura Research Associates (San Buenaventura Research Associates, 1996) conducted an architectural survey of the Western Santa Clara Valley, which was sponsored by the County of Ventura. This survey included a significant portion of the MREC study area. This study identified a rural historic landscape with hundreds of buildings that contribute to the landscape and were recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP. The area was designated the Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District by the recorders and is listed on the Office of Historic Preservation as the Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District with the significance code of "3S", (appears to be eligible for the NRHP from survey evaluation), under National Register Criteria A and C. A total of 34 buildings identified from this study are located within the MREC study area and these are listed below in Table 5.3-2. All of these buildings have been recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP and, by default, the CRHR during previous surveys completed by other consultants.

Primary Number 56-152635. This resource is the Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm District, a subdistrict of the Santa Clara River Valley in the Ventura County Historic District. It occupies part of what is now Limoneira Ranch. It was recorded in 1995 by San Buenaventura Research Associates and the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board. The Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm headquarters is located in the southwestern corner of the Edwards Ranch property, north of the Santa Clara River and south of the Southern Pacific railroad. The complex of buildings include several previously recorded resources ranging in date from 1860 to 1930 on parcel number 90018008 and retain a high degree of integrity.

Primary Number 56-152649 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is known as the Roger G. Edwards Residence and described as Prairie style and built circa 1910. It is a two-story structure with a low-hipped roof in a T-shape plan. It was designed by the architect Albert C. Martin.

Primary Number 56-152648. (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource is located on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm and known as Employee Residence and Barn. It is described as a one-story, California bungalow style residence with an estimated build date of 1920. The barn is clad in wide vertical boards and built against a berm. One side has "a long salt box type" roof. The taller side is gabled.

Primary Number 56-152647 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is a Barn, built circa 1920, described as being a large building with a medium pitched gabled roof of corrugated metal. The roof projects out over the open sides. It is as described and was in fair condition as of October 2015.

Primary Number 56-152644 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is called "Barns" and built circa 1900. It is described as a one-and-a-half story barn with a medium-pitched gabled corrugated roof and board-and-batten siding. The north and south elevations contain large wood doors on metal tracks. This hay barn is as described and was in fair condition as of October 2015.

Primary Number 56-152645 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is known as an Implement Shed, built in 1920, described as having a low gable roof of corrugated metal supported by square wooden posts on piers. It is partially enclosed on the north end with corrugated metal siding. It is as recorded and was in fair condition as of October 2015.

Primary Number 56-152643 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is a Barn and is described as having one-and-a-half stories, a medium-height gabled roof, topped with two gabled cupolas with louvered vents. There is a single story shed roof board and batten addition at the west end. It was reportedly built between 1883 and 1930.

Primary Number 56-152640 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is known as Residence #8 and is described as a one-story Folk style structure with a front-facing, high-pitched gable roof and a small projecting Greek Revival porch. The house has had a few early additions.

Table 5.3-2 Previously Recorded Historic Architecture within the MREC Study Area

Primary Number	Address	Parcel Number	Resource Type/Style	Name	Date(s)	National Register Eligibility	Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District?	
56-152635	Edwards Ranch Road	multiple 90018008	District, Subdistrict HP33	Orchard Farm/Edwards Ranch	1860-1930	3S 3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152649	Roger Road	90018008	HP2, Prairie	Roger Edwards Residence	1910	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152648	Roger Road	90018008	HP2, HP4, CA bungalow	Employee Residence and barn	1920	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152647	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP4	Barn	1920	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152644	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP4	"Barns"	1900	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152645	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP4	Implement shed	1920	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152643	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP4	Barn	1893	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152640	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP2, Folk with Greek Revival	Residence #8	1885	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152639	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP2, CA bungalow	Residence #7	1915	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152641	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP2	Residence #9	1915	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152642	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP2	Residence #10	1910	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152638	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP4	Office	1920	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152636	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP2, HP44, Monterey	Edwards Adobe (More Adobe)	1860	3B A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152637	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	HP4, HP15	Row of Connected Buildings, school	1870	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152698	12075 West Telegraph Road	90005108	HP2, CA bungalow, HP33	Harwood Ranch (Limoneira Ranch)	1923	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-153068	Elizabeth Road @ Long Canyon Road	64027021	HP8, HP9	SCE Santa Clara Substation	1958	6Z	No	No
56-152595	560 South Todd Road	99005016	Hipped roof, concrete block HP2		1950 assessor permit		No	No
56-152563	11975 West Telegraph Road	90005105	HP2 Colonial Revival	Thomas W. Harwood Residence	1898	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152562	11845 West Telegraph Road	90004113	HP2 Folk Victorian, HP33	Steele Ranch	1898	3B A&C	Yes	Yes

Table 5.3-2 Previously Recorded Historic Architecture within the MREC Study Area

Primary Number	Address	Parcel Number	Resource Type/Style	Name	Date(s)	National Register Eligibility	Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District?	
56-152559	11736 West Telegraph Road	90004206	HP2	Sharp-Thille Ranch Office and Residence	1908	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
Same as above	11736 West Telegraph Road	90004205	HP4	Quonset Hut Office	1945	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152558	11840 West Telegraph Road	90004206	HP2, Italian Villa, HP33	Sharp-Thille Ranch (Main Residence)	1890	3B A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152560	11876 West Telegraph Road	90004206	HP2	Sharp-Thille Employee Housing	1914 (OHP list 1910)	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152561	11878 West Telegraph Road	90004206	HP2	Sharp-Thille Employee Housing	1922 and 1930	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152522	11716 Foothill Road	90004112	HP2, Cape Cod, HP4, HP33	Milton Teague Ranch Main Residence	1918 1930	3B A&C	Yes	Yes
Same as above	11716 Foothill Road	90004112	HP2, Cape Cod	Guesthouse	1930	3B A&C	Yes	Yes
Same as above	11646 Foothill Road	90004112	HP2, CA bungalow	Employee Residence	NA	3B A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152534	Pinkerton Road	99005028	HP2 HP33	Fred Outland Residence	1916	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152520	11971 Darling Road	90017102	HP2, CA bungalow, HP33	Pardee Ranch	1918	3D A&C, 3D for land & 6Z for bldg	Yes	Yes
56-152521	12168 Darling Road	90017202	HP2, HP33	Hubert Edwards Residence	1923	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152553	11617 West Telegraph Road	90004105	HP2, HP33	Bertram Lee Hawley Residence	1930	3D A&C	Yes	Yes
56-152555	11664 West Telegraph Road	90004203	HP2, CA bungalow	Tom Parker Ranch - House	1935 (1907)	3D A&C	Yes	Yes

Table 5.3-2 Previously Recorded Historic Architecture within the MREC Study Area

Primary Number	Address	Parcel Number	Resource Type/Style	Name	Date(s)	National Register Eligibility	Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District?
56-152554	11702 West Telegraph Road	90004203	HP2, HP33	Tom Parker Ranch Main Residence	1935	3D A&C	Yes
56-152556	11702 West Telegraph Road	90004203	HP2	Tom Parker Ranch Employee Residence	1935	3D A&C	Yes
56-152557	11735 West Telegraph Road	90004110	HP2, HP33 Spanish Colonial Revival	Lee Carrol Hawley Residence	1928	3D A&C	Yes
56-152695	12255 Foothill Road	64031007	HP 2, HP 33 multiple	Aliso Village – Camp 800 (Limoneira Ranch)	1920 to 1940	3D A&C	Yes
56-152653	1141 Cummings Road	multiple	District, Subdistrict, HP33	Limoneira Ranch	1893	3B AB&C 3D A&C	Yes

Notes:

HP2 - single family property
 HP4 - ancillary building
 HP8 - industrial building
 HP9 - public utility building
 HP15 - education building
 HP44 – adobe building/structure
 HP33 - farm/ranch

3D - Appears eligible for the NRHP as a contributor to a NRHP-eligible district through survey evaluation

3B - Appears eligible for the NRHP both individually and as a contributor to a NRHP-eligible district through survey evaluation

6Z – Found ineligible for the NHRP

National Register Criterion A: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

National Register Criterion C: That embody the distinctive 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

Primary Number 56-152639 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is known as Residence #7. It is described as a California bungalow style building, built in 1915, with a low-pitched gable roof, open eaves, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets, and lattice vents.

Primary Number 56-152641 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is known as Residence #9. It is described as a single-story gable on hip-roofed residence and was built in 1915. The resource was in fair condition as of October 2015.

Primary Number 56-152642 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is Residence #10 and is described as a one story building with an I-shaped plan, a front facing gable roof, and projecting porch with a hipped roof. As in the photograph from the DPR form and as visited in October 2015, the south end is front gabled and the north wing is hipped. It is a rectangular floor plan.

Primary Number 56-152638 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is known as the Office. It was recorded as a small rectangular plan gable front roof building with a shed roof extension on the south side. The shed roof extension had been removed some time before the October 2015 field survey.

Primary Number 56-152636 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is called the Edwards or More Adobe and is described as a two-story Monterey style adobe building. This structure was built by Thomas More in about 1860 and is the second oldest residential building in the Santa Clara Valley. The building is made of adobe with adobe plaster siding, covered in wood clapboards. The building was in poor condition when visited in October 2015. Parts of the roof, the east wall and most of the characteristic balustrade are missing. The building has a noticeable tilt.

Primary Number 56-152637 (Parcel Number 90018008). This resource on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm is a "Row of Connected Buildings, School". It is described as five buildings with a circa 1870 schoolhouse in the center, vehicle and equipment storage sheds at the northern end and a two-story former residence at the southern end. The Live Oak School building was originally at Olive and Telegraph and was moved after 1902 and prior to 1947, as they appear here in this configuration on the 1947 aerial photograph. These buildings are deteriorating.

Primary Number 56-152698 (Parcel Number 90005108). This resource is known as Harwood Ranch and is described as a one-story, side gabled bungalow style residence with a centered front porch.

Primary Number 56-153068 (Parcel Number 64027021). This resource is the SCE Santa Clara Substation, built in 1958 and described as Modernistic style. It had an addition and upgrades in 1973. It was recorded and evaluated as not significant in 2012 by Wendy L. Tinsley Becker of Urbana Preservation Planning.

Primary Number 56-152595 (Parcel Number 99005016). This resource is at 560 Todd Road and was detailed in study VN-1776 for the Ventura County Todd Road Jail Site in 1990 by Judith P. Triem of San Buenaventura Research Associates. It is described as a 1950 hipped-roof, concrete-block residence. The property was once part of Beckwith Ranch. The original 1900s residence burned down and this one completed in 1950 as a replacement. All of the other associated ranch buildings have also been removed.

Primary Number 56-152563 (Parcel Number 90005105). This resource is located at 11975 West Telegraph Road and is called the Thomas W. Harwood Residence. It is described as a one-story Colonial Revival built in 1898. The property is surrounded by mature landscaping.

Primary Number 56-152562 (Parcel Number 90004113). This resource is located at 11845 West Telegraph Road and is called the Steele Ranch. It is described as a Folk Victorian residence built circa 1898. The property is surrounded by mature landscaping.

Primary Number 56-152559 (Parcel Number 90004206). This resource is located at 11736 West Telegraph Road and is called the Sharp-Thille Residence and Office. The one-story Folk style residence with a pyramidal roof was built in 1908. The office is actually on a separate parcel (56-152559). The property is surrounded by mature landscaping.

Primary Number 56-152559 (Parcel Number 90004205). This resource is located at 11736 West Telegraph Road, a Quonset Hut office building built in 1945. It relates to the above-mentioned residence on parcel 56-152559. The property is surrounded by mature landscaping.

Primary Number 56-152558 (Parcel Number 90004206). This resource is located at 11840 West Telegraph Road and is known as the Sharp-Thille Main Residence. It is described as an Italian Villa Tower House built in 1890. It was listed as Ventura County Landmark #114 in 1987.

Primary Number 56-152560 (Parcel Number 90004206). This resource is located at 11876 West Telegraph Road and is known as the Sharp-Thille Employee Housing. This bungalow was built in 1914.

Primary Number 56-152561 (Parcel Number 90004206). This resource is located at 11876 – 11878 West Telegraph Road and is known as the Sharp-Thille Employee Housing. These three identical California bungalow style houses were built between 1922 and 1930.

Primary Number 56-152522 (Parcel Number 90004112). This resource is located at 11716 Foothill Road and is known as the Milton Teague Ranch Main Residence. It is described as a Cape Cod version of Colonial Revival style and built in 1930. It is associated with the architectural firm of Wilson, Stroh and Wilson.

Primary Number 56-152522 (Parcel Number 90004112). This resource is located at 11716 Foothill Road and is called the Milton Teague Ranch Guesthouse. It is described as Cape Cod in style and built in 1930. The property is surrounded by mature landscaping.

Primary Number 56-152522 (Parcel Number 90004112). This resource is located at 11646 Foothill Road and is called the Milton Teague Ranch Employee Residence. It is described as California bungalow in style and possibly built in 1918. The property is surrounded by mature landscaping.

Primary Number 56-152534 (Parcel Number 99005028). This resource is located on Pinkerton Road and is called the Fred Outland Residence. It is described as a California bungalow, built in 1916, with a front gable and offset porch. It has exposed rafters and beams.

Primary Number 56-152520 (Parcel Number 90017102). This resource is located at 11971 Darling and is called the Pardee Ranch. It was built in 1918 and is described as a California bungalow with two front facing gables. It has open eaves and exposed rafter tails and is partially clad in wood shingles.

Primary Number 56-152521 (Parcel Number 90017202). This resource is located at 12168 Darling Road and is called the Hubert Edwards Residence. It is described as a bungalow with Colonial Revival elements built in 1923. It has open eaves with curved rafter tails.

Primary Number 56-152553 (Parcel Number 90004105). This resource is located at 11617 West Telegraph Road and is called the Bertram Lee Hawley Residence. It is described as an English Tudor style house with a steeply pitched roof and was built in 1930. It features clinker brick chimneys.

Primary Number 56-152555 (Parcel Number 90004203). This resource is located at 11664 West Telegraph Road and is called the Tom Parker Ranch House. It is a side gabled California bungalow.

Primary Number 56-152554 (Parcel Number 90004203). This resource is located at 11664 West Telegraph Road and is called the Tom Parker Ranch Main Residence. It was built in 1935. It is described as one-story with a hipped roof.

Primary Number 56-152556 (Parcel Number 90004203). This resource is located at 11664 West Telegraph Road and is called the Tom Parker Ranch Employee Residence. It has two front gables of medium pitch and a shed roof extension.

Primary Number 56-152557 (Parcel Number 90004110). This resource is located at 11735 West Telegraph Road and is called the Lee Carrol Hawley Residence. It is a Spanish Colonial Revival house built in 1928. It is described as having a tiled roof, decorative tiles, exposed beams and rafters, and an arched window.

Primary Number 56-152695 (Parcel Number 64031007). This resource is located at 12255 Foothill Road and is called the Aliso Village – Camp 800. It is associated with the Limoneira Ranch (56-152653) and consists of worker family cottages built in the first phase of 1920-1940. Another phase was built between 1940 and 1950 and has a separate OHP listing. Additional residences were recently added to the property.

Primary Number 56-152653 (multiple parcels). This resource is the Limoneira Ranch district, a subdistrict of the Santa Clara Valley Rural Historic District. The Limoneira Company was started in 1893. The headquarters are located at 1141 Cummings Road (which is outside of the transmission line ½ mile buffer). A few of the parcels with historic resources associated with Limoneira Ranch are within the MREC study area, Aliso Village (56-152695) and Harwood Ranch (56-152698). Also, the Edwards Ranch-Orchard Farm was purchased by Limoneira in the mid-1980s.

Archaeological Field Survey

A cultural resources survey of the proposed MREC APE was conducted on October 6 and 7, 2015, by Natalie Lawson, M.A., RPA, and Gloriella Cardenas, M.A., RPA, who are both CRSs and meet the qualifications for Principal Investigator stated in the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation (NPS, 1983). This field survey included the MREC site, temporary laydown area, and associated linears.

As per the current CEC *Rules of Practice and Procedure & Power Plant Site Certification Regulations* (CEC, 2007), in addition to the plant site and the construction laydown and/or parking area, a 200-foot minimum buffer was surveyed for cultural resources around these facilities. In addition to the survey of the generator tie-line corridor, a 50-foot minimum buffer was surveyed around the centerline of the corridor.

The survey used linear pedestrian transects spaced at 10 to 15 meters and opportunistic examination of exposed soils to examine the survey areas to determine whether archaeological deposits might be present. Exposed soils, consisting mainly of previously disturbed agricultural sediments and road bed material, were inspected carefully, and no evidence of cultural materials was noted at any location with the area surveyed for the power plant site, laydown area, soil stockpile areas, or generator tie-line right-of-way. Slopes exceeding 25 percent were opportunistically surveyed and examined for evidence of rock outcrops or anomalies which could indicate historic features.

The MREC site is paved and there is no visibility of soils in the MREC site. The laydown area, like the MREC site, was largely paved with no visibility. Visibility within the linears ranged from excellent within the generator tie-line corridor near the substation to poor within the orchards, where duff and mulch obscured much of the ground surface. The generator tie-line corridor is very disturbed on the end closest to the substation. The proposed tower locations parallel an extant transmission line and the tops of the hills have been completely graded to create pads for the construction of the current towers. Sediment is loam with rounded cobbles. The generator tie-line corridor also runs through agricultural fields and orchards near the MREC site. These areas are less disturbed. The natural gas line primarily runs through the railroad right of way and ground visibility along the rail line was nearly 100 percent.

Both sides of the rail line were surveyed. The process water lines run through agricultural fields and some of the areas along the water line were not surveyed due to the presence of crops. The project owner is in discussions with the land owners to determine when these areas will be fallow and survey can be done without damaging the crops. These areas will be surveyed at that time and a supplemental report filed with the CEC. Areas which were fallow or within agricultural roads and along the railroad right-of-way (for the natural gas pipeline route) had excellent visibility. Sediment in these areas is loam.

No archaeological resources were identified in any of the areas surveyed for the MREC or in its generator tie-line, or natural gas or process water pipeline corridors. Some areas of the gas and water line remain unsurveyed as of October 2015, because it was not possible to conduct the surveys without damaging row crops. These areas will be surveyed as soon as it is feasible to do so.

The MREC and much of the laydown is paved. The gas line runs in a railroad ROW and the generator tie-line and gas pipeline cross agricultural fields. Due to these previous disturbances, the archaeological sensitivity of the surface soils of the MREC APE is considered low. However, given the local topography, distance to major stream drainages or other archaeologically sensitive features, and the scale and scope of previous ground disturbance in the area, as well as recorded prehistoric activity in the western Santa Clara River Valley, the sensitivity of the underlying soils is considered moderate to high, as the possibility exists for intact cultural deposits to be present beneath the heavily disturbed agricultural zone. Additionally, the MREC study area is located in an area known to have been occupied during both the prehistoric and historic era and there is potential for subsurface deposits under the paved plant site or along the various project linears which cross the agricultural fields south of Highway 126.

Architectural Survey

A cultural resource survey of the built environment of the MREC APE was conducted on October 6 and 7, 2015, by Amy McCarthy-Reid, who meets the qualifications for Architectural Historian stated in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (NPS, 1983). To assess potential impacts on the historic built environment, CH2M examined the MREC site, laydown area, and the natural gas, process water, and generator tie-line corridor, and, in accordance with *CEC Rules of Practice and Procedure & Power Plant Site Certification Regulations* (CEC, 2007), a one half-mile buffer from the plant site and transmission line corridor. This survey was conducted under the direction of by Senior Technical Consultant Elizabeth Calvit, who meets the qualifications for Architectural Historian, as stated in the *Secretary of the Interior's standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (NPS, 1983).

This survey was conducted to determine whether potentially historic buildings and structures (more than 45 years old) are located within at least 0.5 mile of the MREC site and aboveground linear facilities, in this case, the transmission line. This survey was guided in part by an analysis of historical USGS topographic maps listed previously. Small rectangles on these maps indicate the locations of homes, barns, and other structures that stood when the map was prepared. In addition to the USGS topographical maps, historical aerial images were consulted.

The MREC site was developed in the 1950s by Mission Rock, a sand and gravel quarrying company that made concrete products. The Shell Oil Company owned and operated the Saticoy Fields near the MREC between 1955 and 1984. The 1967 photo-revised 7.5' Santa Paula topographic quadrangle map shows oil sumps and wells in around the plant site, including the laydown area. Currently, there are storage and equipment yards and light industrial operations. The Ventura County jail facility was built west of the MREC in 1995.

The MREC linears are located entirely within the Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District, which was recorded by San Buenaventura Research Associates in 1995 (San Buenaventura Research Associates, 1996), as a cultural landscape under the theme of Agriculture and with a period of

significance of 1860 to 1945. The district was found significant for its open rural, agricultural landscape of citrus orchards and associated buildings. Buildings include 143 residential and out-buildings, 67 agricultural buildings, 6 industrial buildings, and 4 cultural buildings. The agricultural buildings include the barns and sheds. The industrial buildings include an SCE substation, packing houses, and oil tunnels. Cultural buildings include three schools and a social hall. Several buildings, specifically outbuildings, such as storage buildings and barns were not counted in the final recordation. Some of these buildings are not recorded and receive brief mention only in the text of the report.

The pattern of development of residential architecture in this valley mirrors the patterns in other areas of rural California. Early residences are generally more rustic, constructed of the local materials in a local style. As transportation and water infrastructure improved toward the end of the 19th century, National styles of architecture were employed and built with materials brought in by rail. The architecture found in the project corridor includes a Spanish Colonial Adobe (the More Adobe), an Italianate, several vernacular interpretations of Neoclassical and Colonial Revival, as well as several California or Craftsman bungalows. The bungalow style, in particular, was popularly used for both owners and laborers, varying in detail and scale accordingly. The buildings were generally arranged in complexes of both residential and agricultural buildings situated near a major thoroughfare, such as Telegraph Road or the rail line. The main house were erected closer to the road and the outbuildings were built set back from the main house. The boundaries of this historic district extend well beyond the boundaries of the MREC APE.

The following discussion of historic resources will be limited to resources located within or adjacent to the MREC APE as well as a one half-mile buffer of the plant site and generator tie-line. All of the resources listed in Table 5.3-2 were revisited in October 2015. Generally, the buildings were found as described in 1996. In the survey conducted by CH2M, it is noted that the More Adobe, 56-152636, is in poor condition and structurally unstable. Several new resources were identified from the archival research and visited during the October 2015 survey. Many of these resources were not viewable in the field and therefore, descriptions cannot be provided here. Of these newly identified resources, four resources are recommended as eligible for the CRHR. Of these, three resources are likely related to the recorded historic district and recommended eligible. The fourth resource dates later than the significance of this district.

One of the newly recorded resources is the Southern Pacific Railroad line. Although this railroad had great influence on the development of the district, and the location remains intact, considerable alterations to the bridges and the tracks have occurred over the last 100 years. Integrity of materials and workmanship are no longer present. Additionally, although part of the MREC is rural and looks much as it did in the historic era, the rail line passes close to SR-126 and the integrity of feeling and setting is compromised. Table 5.3-3 provides a summary of each building and structure newly recorded in October 2015.

Parcel Number 90019016. On this parcel, at 1025 Mission Rock Road, is a commercial office with a 1966 Ventura County Assessor build date. It has been extensively remodeled or rebuilt entirely in recent years as viewed on survey in October 2015 and is located on the MREC site.

Parcel Number 64012004. On this parcel are ancillary buildings in Williams Canyon that appear on the 1947 aerial photograph and are related to a residence on adjacent parcel 64028006. The property was inaccessible at the time of the survey in October 2015 and viewed from a distance.

Parcel Number 90005102. On this parcel is a gabled roof, corrugated metal-clad pump house near the Ellsworth Barranca Telegraph Road bridge that appears on the 1947 aerial. It was viewable from the road at the time of survey in October 2015.

Parcel Number 99005007. On this parcel, at 890 Shell Road, is wood-frame and side-gabled commercial/industrial building with metal cladding on the roof and sides. There are round mechanical

roof ventilators, peeling green paint and metal screens over the windows. There is a low fieldstone rock wall and stairs. There is a sign which reads "Saticoy Field Office". It may be related to the Shell Oil Company Saticoy Oil Fields of 1955 to 1984. There was no build date listed at the Ventura County Assessor Office. It is in the project laydown area for the MREC and appears on the 1969 aerial photograph. There are also some other sheds on the property with vertical, wide wood slat siding and corrugated tin roofs. The property was viewable from the road at the time of the survey in October 2015.

Parcel Number 90017203. This parcel includes the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks through Edwards Ranch and part of a railroad bridge over the Ellsworth Barranca. The Southern Pacific rail line is standard gauge and was originally constructed in 1887. It was maintained into the modern era as exhibited by various hardware and tie replacements observed during the October 2015 survey. The railroad bridge is approximately 110 feet long and 15 feet wide. The deck is 10 feet wide and there are added aluminum catwalks with a post and cable handrail. The bridge sits on a 25-foot-wide timber cribbed earthen abutment, approximately 30 feet over the creek bed. The trestle bents and pilings have been replaced with I-beams and angle-iron crossbeams. The piers are enclosed in a sheet metal coffer to keep debris from piling up during flooding events.

Parcel Number 90018002. This parcel includes the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks through Edwards Ranch and part of a railroad bridge over the Ellsworth Barranca as mentioned above (90017203) as well as a small railroad bridge over an Edwards Ranch drainage canal (90018008). The Southern Pacific rail line is standard gauge and was originally constructed in 1887. It was maintained into the modern era as exhibited by various hardware and tie replacements observed during the October 2015 survey. The bridge over the canal is a short span of 10 feet with a wood railing.

Parcel Number 99005002. This parcel includes Southern Pacific Railroad tracks through Edwards Ranch and a railroad bridge over the Todd Barranca. The Southern Pacific rail line is standard gauge and was originally constructed in 1887. It was maintained into the modern era as exhibited by various hardware and tie replacements observed during the October 2015 survey. The bridge is a filled bed with a 10-foot-wide deck resting on a single span 40-foot-long steel bridge. It is approximately 20 feet over the creek bed. There are 15-foot-wide (at the top) flaring concrete abutments. There are marked tie plates from 1926 and 1937.

Parcel Number 90018008. On this Edwards Ranch parcel is a cast-in-place concrete-lined drainage canal running northwest to southeast. It is ten feet wide at the top and five feet wide at the bottom, a 2:1 slope. It appears on the 1967 aerial photograph and the 1967 topographic map.

Parcel Number 64028006. On this parcel in Williams Canyon is a Minimal Traditional style residence with no assessor information. It appears on the 1947 aerial and was constructed in 1927 according to Scott Walker, the owner (personal communication October 7, 2015 while on survey). It relates to the ancillary buildings on 64012004 listed under parcels within the generator tie-line APE. There was no access and was viewed from a distance.

Parcel Number 64030013. At 12025 Foothill Road is a Spanish Eclectic style residence with no assessor information that appears on the 1978 aerial.

Parcel Number 64033010. At 11431 Foothill Road is a Minimal Traditional style residence with a 1937 assessor date. The 1937 date may be for a building just south of the residence which was removed sometime after 1947. The residence appears on the 1967 aerial. There was no access and limited visibility at the time of survey in October 2015. A Primary DPR form is available in the Appendix.

Table 5.3-3 Architectural Properties Newly Documented during the Architectural Survey in October 2015

Address	Parcel Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligible?	Santa Clara River Valley Historic District?	Access
1025 Mission Rock Road	90019016	Commercial/Industrial Office	1966 assessor, extensive remodel circa 2000	No	No	Yes, on MREC site
Williams Canyon	64012004	Ancillary Buildings	No assessor date, 1947 aerial, relates to 64028006	Yes	Appears related	No, distant view
West Telegraph	90005102	Corrugated metal clad pumphouse	No assessor date, 1947 aerial	No	No	Yes
890 Mission Rock Road	99005007	Metal clad commercial building	No assessor date, appears 1969 aerial	Yes	No	Visible, project laydown area
NA	90017203	Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and part of Ellsworth Barranca bridge	1887	No	Related, not a contributor	Yes
NA	90018002	Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, part Ellsworth Barranca bridge, and Edwards Ranch drainage bridge	1887	No	Related, not a contributor	Yes
NA	99005002	Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and Todd Barranca bridge	1887	No	Related, not a contributor	Yes
NA	NA	SR-126	Early 1960s	No	No	Yes
Edwards Ranch Roger Road	90018008	Edwards Ranch canal	Appears 1967 aerial and topo	No	No	Yes
Williams Canyon	64028006	Residence Minimal Traditional	No assessor date, 1947 aerial, 1927 pers comm. Scott Walker, relates to 64012004	Yes	Appears related	No
12025 Foothill Road	64030013	Residence, circa 1970 Neo Spanish Eclectic	No assessor date, appears 1978 aerial	No	No	No, Partially visible

Table 5.3-3 Architectural Properties Newly Documented during the Architectural Survey in October 2015

						Santa Clara River Valley Historic District?	
Address	Parcel Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligible?	Access		
11431 Foothill Road	64033010	HP2 Minimal Traditional	1937 assessor date for removed building, 1967 aerial	Undetermined	No, limited visibility		Undetermined
910 Mission Rock Road	99011001	Commercial Contemporary	1945 assessor, not on 1947 aerial, two buildings on 1967	Undetermined	Limited visibility from street		No
12025 Mission Rock Road	90019026	Gabled roof residence	1948 assessor, one building on 1969 aerial	Undetermined	No. Private road		No
936 Mission Rock Road	99011009	Metal clad roof and siding, metal window screens	1954 assessor, one building on 1969 aerial	Undetermined	Visible from street		No
730 Mission Rock Road	99006038	Cross gabled Ranch style residence with board and batten siding	1960 assessor, one building 1967 aerial	Undetermined	Visible from street		No
842 Mission Rock Road	99006055	Hipped roof commercial	1966 assessor, three buildings appear 1969 aerial, one on 1967	No	Limited visibility from street		No
554 Todd Road	99005026	Gabled roof Commercial Food processing	No assessor date, one building appears by 1967, then considerable expansion and modification	No	No		No
11475 Foothill Road	64029077	Residence	No assessor date, building appears on 1947 aerial, extensive recent rebuild	No	Yes, viewed on survey		No
555 Rancho Vista Lane	64033025	Residence	No assessor date, 1947 aerial	Yes	No, not visible from Foothill.		Appears related
Foothill Road	64029078	Residence	No assessor date, 1947 aerial	Yes	Limited visibility		Appears related
Foothill Road	64029079	Large residence	No info assessor, 1967 aerial	Undetermined	Limited visibility		No

Table 5.3-3 Architectural Properties Newly Documented during the Architectural Survey in October 2015

Address	Parcel Number	Resource Type	Age	Eligible?	Santa Clara River Valley Historic District?	Access
12403 Darling Road	90017104	Cross hipped roof commercial	No assessor date, 1967 aerial	Undetermined	No	No
Foothill Road near Elizabeth Road	64028008	Residential building cluster	No assessor date, 1967 aerial	Undetermined	No	No
1202 Mission Rock Road	90019014	Gabled roof residences	No assessor date, appear 1969 aerial	Undetermined	No	No, private road
899 Mission Rock Road	90019032	Hipped roof office and low or flat metal roof ancillary buildings	No assessor date, two buildings on 1978 aerial	Undetermined	No	No
910 Barr Highlands Lane	64029075	Residence and ancillary building	No assessor date, on 1978 aerial	Undetermined	No	No. Road has a locked gate
925 Rancho Vista Lane	64033024	Ancillary building	No assessor date, appears on 1947 aerial	Undetermined	Appears related	No

Parcel Number 99011001. At 910 Mission Rock Road is a Contemporary style commercial building with a 1945 assessor date. This date may be an error, the building does not appear on the 1947 aerial. Two buildings appear on 1967 aerial. There was limited visibility from the street.

Parcel Number 99019026. At 12025 Mission Rock Road is a gabled roof residence with a 1948 assessor date. One building does appear on the 1969 aerial. This is on a private road and there was no access or visibility.

Parcel Number 99011009. At 936 Mission Rock Road is an industrial building with a metal clad roof, metal siding, and metal window screens. It has a 1954 assessor date which may be an error. It clearly appears on the 1969 aerial, but not the 1967 aerial. It was visible from the street. A primary DPR form is available in the Appendices.

Parcel Number 99006038. At 730 Mission Rock Road is a cross gabled Ranch style residence with board-and-batten siding. It has a 1960 assessor date and the building appears on the 1967 aerial. This building was somewhat visible from the street. A primary DPR form is available in the Appendices.

Parcel Number 99006055. At 842 Mission Rock Road is a hipped roof commercial building with a 1966 assessor date. Three buildings appear on the 1969 aerial, and only one of them is on the 1967 aerial. This building was partially visible from the street.

Parcel Number 99005026. At 554 Todd Road is a gabled roof, food processing building (Saticoy Foods). There was no assessor date available. One building appears by 1967, then there is considerable expansion and modification to the buildings. There was no access and the building was not visible during the October 2015 survey.

Parcel Number 64029077. At 11475 Foothill Road is a residence with no assessor date. The building appears on the 1947 aerial but has been extensively rebuilt in recent years.

Parcel Number 64033025. At 555 Rancho Vista Lane is a residence with no assessor date. It appears on the 1947 aerial and may be related to the historic district. The road has a locked gate, so there was no access and it was not visible from Foothill Road.

Parcel Number 64029078. There is a residence on this parcel along Foothill Road. There was no assessor date but the building appears on the 1947 aerial and so it is possibly related to the historic district. There was limited visibility of this building and no access during the October 2015 survey.

Parcel Number 64029079. On Foothill Road is a large residence with no assessor date. It appears on the 1967 aerial. There was no access and limited visibility.

Survey Expectations and Results

The purpose of this section is to relate the findings of the investigation to the research questions posed above. No archaeological sites of any type were found. Therefore, only the research question pertaining to build environment will be discussed below.

Research Question 3: Four additional properties with historic buildings were identified from the architectural survey which date to the period of significance of the Western Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District. All are residences in good condition and seem to be related to agriculture. They are considered contributors, but do not supply any new information about the district. Another historic age building is related to oil drilling but of a later period. Due to survey constraints, notably and vegetation blocking the viewshed of several properties originally recorded in 1996, it was not possible to determine if any of the buildings within the historic district were removed since their original recordation. The Edwards-More Adobe is in very poor condition now and in danger of falling down.

Native American Consultation

CH2M contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by letter on September 17, 2015, to request information about traditional cultural properties such as cemeteries and sacred places in the MREC APE. The NAHC responded on October 8, 2015, with a list of Native Americans interested in consulting on development projects. Each of these individuals/groups was contacted by letter on October 13, 2015 and by email on October 14, 2015. Follow up phone calls were made on November 2, 2015.

Beverly Salazar Folkes requested to be kept informed about the project. Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennsle, requested a copy of the survey report. Patrick Tumamait expressed concern about known, but not formally recorded, sites in the study area, and the sensitivity of the study area. Isabel Ayala requested a site tour and meeting to discuss the project. Peu YoKo Perez stated that he would like to be involved in the surveys and have Native Americans involved in the cultural studies. All requests and concerns will be forward to the CEC.

The NAHC record search of the Sacred Lands file did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate MREC APE. The record search conducted at the CHRIS South Central Coastal Information Center also did not indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural properties.

Local Historical Societies

CH2M contacted historical societies in the Santa Paula area, including the Santa Paula Historical Society, the Ventura County Museum of History and Art (and the Ventura County Historical Society), and the Research Library and Agriculture Museum, which are both part of the Ventura Museum. No responses have been received yet. A summary of these contacts is provided in Appendix 5.3A.

5.3.3 Environmental Analysis

This section describes the environmental impacts of MREC construction and operation. CH2M conducted a cultural survey of the MREC APE, except where noted on Figure 5.3-1.

5.3.3.1 Significance Criteria

Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form of the CEQA guidelines, addresses significance criteria with respect to cultural resources (PRC Sections 21000 et seq.). Appendix G (V)(a, b, d) indicates that an impact would be significant if the project will have the following effects:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries

Project investigations included archival research; review of all cultural resource investigation reports within the MREC area; contacts with all other interested agencies, Native American groups, and historic societies; and a complete field survey. Although the pedestrian survey did not identify any surface archaeological sites, the area is located near the Santa Clara River, in an area known to have supported a prehistoric population. Sediment below the plow zone has the possibility of containing intact subsurface deposits.

Based on a review of previous studies and results of the field survey, there are several buildings which are considered contributing elements to the historic district that is located within the APE. Buildings considered eligible as a part of the Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District are significant for their relationship to early citrus farming in the area, early oil drilling in the area, and represent development in California prior to World War II.

Impacts to historic resources could occur during construction and during operation. Construction impacts would be short term while operation impacts would be long term. Construction impacts could affect the integrity of any cultural resources considered historically significant. The following section describes the impacts, if any, to cultural resources in the APE during construction and/or operations of the MREC.

5.3.3.2 Construction Impacts

Despite the low number of archaeological resources in the MREC APE, the project could encounter buried intact cultural resources that have not previously been disturbed or destroyed in sediments near the ground surface due to the archaeological sensitivity of areas near the Santa Clara River. It is possible that intact cultural deposits are present beneath the plow zone in agricultural areas. With the incorporation of mitigation described in Section 5.3.4, construction impacts on archaeological resources will be less than significant.

Several built resources are also located along Mission Rock Road. Most are not recommended eligible for the CRHR. Construction at the MREC site and use of the laydown area will not affect these resources. One resource, however, a metal clad industrial building located at 890 Mission Rock Road, appears to meet criteria for the CRHR and will be considered eligible. This building will not be directly (physically or materially) impacted. Although this resource will have a view of the MREC and transmission line, the area is already industrial and the plant and transmission line will not be out of character for the setting. The natural gas and process water pipelines are located below ground and none of the buildings will be impacted by the installation of these lines.

A total of 28 buildings are considered eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR and are located within one half-mile of the generator tie-line. All eligible properties evaluated in 1996 (San Buenaventura, 1996) and found to be contributors to the Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District are assumed to still be eligible for the CRHR, even if they were not accessible at the time CH2M visited in October 2015. The new towers could impact the feeling and setting of the area.

Impacts to the historic buildings during construction of the generator tie-line are limited to visual impacts; none of the buildings will be directly (physically or materially) affected or altered. Impacts to resources are considered significant along the line where new towers will be placed where no current transmission line exists and the generator tie-line is clearly in the viewshed of the historic building. Some buildings are located within view of these new towers, but due to thick vegetation, do not have a line of sight for the new towers. Impacts to these resources are considered less than significant. Impacts to buildings which will have unobstructed views of the new towers are considered potentially significant. Potential impacts to overall setting are considered separately.

Viewshed

There are 13 architectural resources on Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm that are within the MREC APE and recommended as eligible for the CRHR by CH2M and other consultants. All of these resources are located within the viewshed of the proposed generator tie-line where currently no transmission line exists. Thus, the setting and feeling of these buildings could be significantly impacted.

A total of 8 resources, recommended as eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR, are located on Telegraph Road, which has several existing telephone lines and power lines, but none are as tall as the proposed transmission line. Mature landscaping and barranca vegetation blocks the transmission line from view of these resources and, therefore, there will be less than significant impacts to these resources.

Four buildings (three are under the same Primary number) are located on Foothill Road. These buildings are located behind considerable vegetation and do not have line of sight of the proposed tower locations, despite their location within 100 to 2,000 feet of the new towers. A transmission line currently

exists on Foothill Road as well, consisting of tall wood poles. These buildings are private properties that are setback from the road with little or no access during the October 2015 survey. They will not be significantly impacted.

Two buildings are located on Darling Road. Thick vegetation obscures the view of the proposed generator tie-line corridor and impacts to these resources are not significant.

Table 5.3-4 lists built resources which are eligible for listing on the CRHR and will be impacted by the placement of new transmission line towers. Figure 5.3-2 shows the locations of the historic properties. The majority of the resources listed in the table are considered contributing elements to the Santa Clara River Valley Historic Rural District.

Between SR-126 and Foothill Boulevard, along Telegraph Road, the generator tie-line in this area runs along Ellsworth Barranca, which is lined with tall trees, and so the tie-line will blend in with the surroundings and will not cause an adverse change in the significance of the properties or the district. In addition, since the transmission monopoles will be left untreated and allowed to oxidize, the visual impact would be diminished. The rusted appearance will give it an aged look which is more in keeping with the historic character and will allow it to blend in with the overgrown vegetation along Ellsworth Barranca. In locations south of SR-126, the landscape is open, crops are mostly low-growing varieties, and there are few screening trees, therefore, the generator tie-line introduces a new element to the viewshed of the historic properties. Some telephone and power lines already exist on Roger and East Gaythorne roads. However, the new poles are of a larger scale.

Setting

The setting and to a lesser extent the feeling of the Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm subdistrict as a whole could be potentially impacted. As one of the seven aspects of historic integrity, setting plays a large part in the significance of rural or agricultural historic resources. The installation of the transmission line may affect the Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm subdistrict's relationship between its historic buildings and the associated setting of open space and/or agricultural land. Potential effects were evaluated for thirteen resources within the Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm. The generator tie-line is close to all of the buildings, 200 to 1200 feet, which are surrounded by open fields. The poles will obstruct the view and therefore the setting for two of the resources along Rogers Road. Eleven of the resources, including the More Adobe, are clustered together at the ranch headquarters site. These resources face inward, so the tie-line is not in the primary view and therefore there would be no significant impact to their setting.

There would be no impact to the public's experience of the subdistrict as it is isolated on private property and there is no public road access to the site. The only public vantage point having a view into the subdistrict is from SR-126 and the buildings are not clearly visible from this roadway or nearby. None of the contributing elements of this subdistrict are otherwise visible, as they are obscured by the barranca vegetation to the east and west and the foothills to the south.

Therefore, the impacts to two historic resources on Rogers Road, the Roger Edwards Residence (PN 56-152649) and the Employee Residence and Barn (PN 56-152648) may be considered significant. With the incorporation of mitigation described in Section 5.3.5, construction impacts on these built resources will be less than significant.

5.3.3.3 Operation Impacts

No ground disturbance will be required during project operation; therefore, impacts on cultural resources are not anticipated during MREC operation. Maintenance of project facilities will not cause any effects outside the initial construction area of impact. No significant impacts on cultural resources will result from operations.

5.3.4 Cumulative Effects

A cumulative impact refers to a proposed project's incremental effect together with other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects whose impacts may compound or increase the incremental effect of the proposed project (PRC Section 21083; CCR, Title 14, Sections 15064[h], 15065[c], 15130, and 15355). Most of the projects in the near vicinity of the MREC (within 6 miles) involve minor modifications to existing buildings and are likely to impact cultural resources that are individually insignificant but cumulatively considerable. In reviewing present and those projects in the foreseeable future, the only major project is a residential development called The Gateway, slated to begin construction within the next 2 years, but it is on the eastern edges of the City of Santa Paula and would not affect the Santa Clara River Valley Historic District, and so would not have a combined incremental effect with the MREC. The MREC is unlikely, therefore, to have impacts that would combine cumulatively with other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. With the incorporation of mitigation described in Section 5.3.4, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact on cultural resources.

5.3.5 Mitigation Measures

5.3.5.1 Historic Buildings

Significant historical sites were identified during the survey for the MREC site, laydown area, and associated linear features. A total of 13 historic resources may be adversely impacted by the construction of the generator tie-line. These impacts are limited to changes in the view shed of these properties and do not include physical impacts or any demolition of the buildings. The mitigation measures below are expected to reduce impacts to these cultural resources to less than significant.

Transmission Pole Treatment

Leaving the transmission monopoles untreated and allowing them to oxidize will diminish their visual impact. The rusted appearance will give it an aged look which is more in keeping with the historic character and will allow it to blend in with the mature vegetation along Ellsworth Barranca. This would keep impacts to less than significant to resources along Telegraph Road, allowing better absorption of the project into the setting of the Santa Clara River Valley Rural Historic District. It will also help reduce and keep the setting impacts to the Edwards Ranch/Orchard Farm district to less than significant.

More Adobe Documentation

Of the properties in the viewshed of the MREC generator tie-line, the More Adobe is the oldest, rarest, and most significant building. This building is in a poor condition and appears to be structurally unstable. Although detailed archival recording (for example, developing archival documentation to the level of the Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS]) as a mitigation measure would normally be reserved for buildings that a proposed undertaking would demolish, recording the More Adobe to HABS standards and preparing a detailed historic context statement for this building is an appropriate mitigation measure to compensate for the effect of the generator tie-line on its setting. Documentation will include black-and-white photography and detailed building plan measurements. Documenting this structure will serve as insurance against its possible loss to future deterioration or demolition.

Table 5.3-4 Impacts to Potentially Significant Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Address	Parcel Number	Eligibility	Distance to nearest tower	Tower visibility	Impact significant?
56-152649	Rogers Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	450 feet	Yes, visible through open fields	Yes
56-152648	Rogers Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	300 feet	Yes, visible through open fields	Yes
56-152647	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	200 feet	Yes, though indirect visible through open fields	No
56-152644	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	600 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152645	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	1000 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152643	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	850 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152640	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	900 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152639	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	1000 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152641	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	1000 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152642	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	1000 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152638	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	1200 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152636	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	1200 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152637	Edwards Ranch Road	90018008	CRHR eligible	1200 feet	Yes, though indirect, visible through open fields	No
56-152698	12075 West Telegraph Road	90005108	CRHR eligible	1000 feet	Yes, visible through orchards	No
56-152563	11975 West Telegraph Road	90005105	CRHR eligible	300 feet	Partially visible through mature landscaping	No

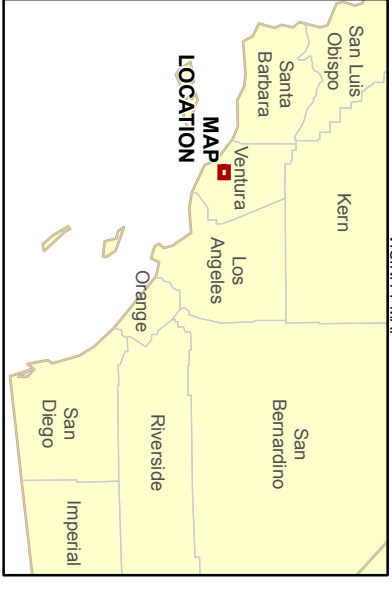
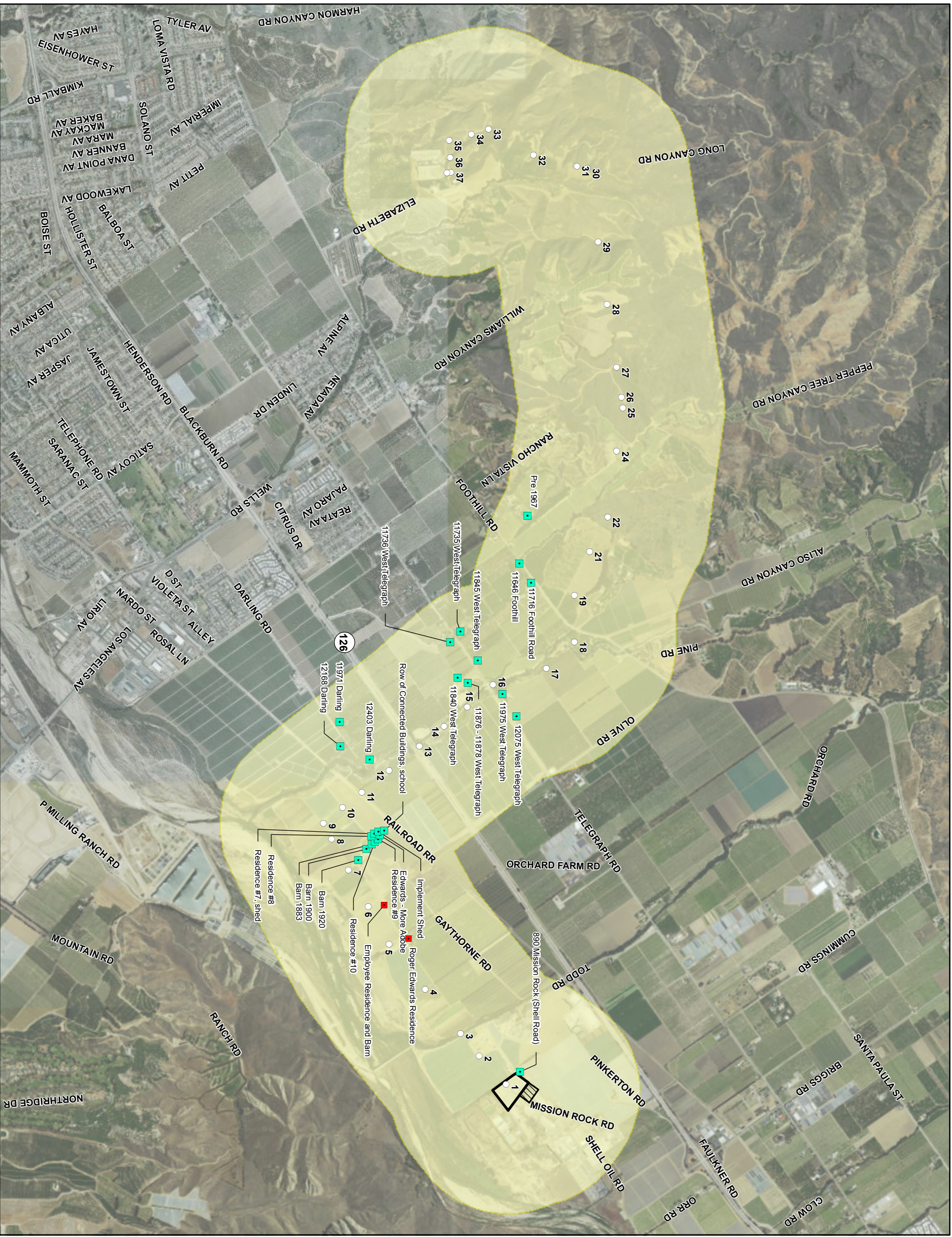
Table 5.3-4 Impacts to Potentially Significant Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Address	Parcel Number	Eligibility	Distance to nearest tower	Tower visibility	Impact significant?
56-152562	11845 West Telegraph Road	90004113	CRHR eligible	600 feet	Poor visibility through barranca vegetation	No
56-152559	11736 West Telegraph Road	90004206	CRHR eligible	1300 feet	Poor visibility through barranca vegetation	No
56-152558	11840 West Telegraph Road	90004206	CRHR eligible	700 feet	Partial visibility through barranca vegetation	No
56-152560	11876 West Telegraph Road	90004206	CRHR eligible	600 feet	Poor visibility through barranca vegetation	No
56-152561	11878 West Telegraph Road	90004206	CRHR eligible	350 feet	Poor visibility through barranca vegetation	No
56-152522	11716 Foothill Road	90004112	CRHR eligible	900 feet	Poor visibility through landscaping and orchards	No
56-152522	11716 Foothill Road	90004112	CRHR eligible	900 feet	Poor visibility through landscaping and orchards	No
56-152522	11646 Foothill Road	90004112	CRHR eligible	1400 feet	Poor visibility through landscaping and orchards	No
56-152520	11971 Darling Road	90017102	CRHR eligible	1400 feet	Poor visibility through barranca vegetation	No
56-152521	12168 Darling Road	90017202	CRHR eligible	1000 feet	Poor visibility through barranca vegetation	No
56-152557	11735 West Telegraph Road	90004110	CRHR eligible	1400 feet	Poor visibility through landscaping and barranca vegetation	No
NA	890 Mission Rock Road	99005007	CRHR eligible	500 feet	Yes, very visible, open terrain	No
NA	Foothill Road	64029079	unknown, (access)	1200 feet	Poor visibility through orchards and topography	No
NA	12403 Darling Road	90017104	unknown, (access)	300 feet	Poor visibility through barranca vegetation	No

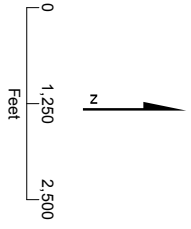
Notes:

Table 5.3-4 Impacts to Potentially Significant Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Address	Parcel Number	Eligibility	Distance to nearest tower	Tower visibility	Impact significant?
HP2 - single family property, HP4 - ancillary building, HP8 - industrial building, HP9 - public utility building, HP15 - education building, HP33 - farm/ranch, HP44 – adobe building/structure						
3D - Appears eligible for the NRHP as a contributor to a NRHP eligible district through survey evaluation						
3B - Appears eligible for the NRHP both individually and as a contributor to a NRHP eligible district through survey evaluation						
<p>National Register Criterion A: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history</p> <p>National Register Criterion C: That embody the distinctive 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</p>						



- LEGEND**
- Project Site
 - Laydown Area
 - Architectural Survey Area
 - Historic Resource with Less than Significant Impact
 - Historic Resource with Significant Impact
 - Tower



5.3-2
Impacts to Potentially Significant Cultural Resources
 Mission Rock Energy Center
 Ventura County, California

Santa Clara River Valley Historic District Documentation and Interpretation

Mission Rock also proposes to prepare interpretive content to provide, through text and graphics, the agricultural history of the Santa Clara River Valley and the MREC area in particular, to the general public, with a focus on the More Adobe, Edwards Ranch, and history of the Limoneira Company. The format will be suitable for posting on internet sites, and made available to museums, historical societies, and other public institutions in the project area for posting on internet sites. Taken together, these measures will reduce the project's impact on historic resources to a level below significance.

5.3.5.2 Undiscovered Archaeological Sites

Although significant archaeological sites were not found during the survey of the MREC site, laydown areas and associated linear features, it is possible that subsurface construction could encounter buried archaeological remains. Mission Rock will implement measures, based on state and federal regulations and guidelines, to mitigate any potential adverse impacts that could occur if there were an inadvertent discovery of buried cultural resources. These measures include, but are not limited to:

- Designation of a CRS to investigate any cultural resource finds made during construction
- Implementation of a construction worker training program
- Monitoring during initial clearing of the power plant site and excavation at the plant site
- Procedures for halting construction in the event that there is an inadvertent discovery of archaeological deposits or human remains
- Procedures for evaluating an inadvertent archaeological discovery
- Procedures to mitigate adverse impacts on any inadvertent archaeological discovery determined significant

Once the MREC is operational, it is anticipated that no additional disturbance will occur at the MREC site, laydown area, and associated linear features.

Designated Cultural Resources Specialist

Mission Rock will retain a designated CRS who will be available during the earth-disturbing portion of the MREC construction periods to inspect and evaluate any finds of buried archaeological resources that might occur during the construction phase. The CRS will meet the minimum qualifications for Principal Investigator on federal projects under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The CRS will be qualified, in addition to site detection, to evaluate the significance of the deposits, consult with regulatory agencies, and plan site evaluation and mitigation activities.

If there is a discovery of archaeological remains during construction, the CRS, in conjunction with the construction superintendent and environmental compliance manager, will make certain that construction activity stops in the immediate vicinity of the find until the find can be evaluated. The CRS will inspect the find and evaluate its potential significance in consultation with CEC staff and the CEC compliance project manager (CPM). The CRS will make a recommendation as to the significance of the find and any measures that will mitigate adverse impacts of construction on a significant find. Once this process has been completed, then construction within the area of the find can be resumed.

Construction Worker Training

Mission Rock will prepare a construction worker sensitivity training program to ensure implementation of procedures to be followed if cultural resources are discovered during construction. This training will be provided to each construction worker as part of their environmental, health, and safety training. The training will include photographs of various types of historic and prehistoric artifacts and will describe

the specific steps to be taken in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural material, including human remains. It will explain the importance of, and legal basis for, the protection of significant archaeological resources. The training also will be presented in the form of a written brochure.

Monitoring

Mission Rock will retain a qualified archaeologist to monitor excavations during the MREC's construction phase, that have the potential to impact previously undisturbed soils that may be sensitive for cultural resources. If archaeological material is observed by the monitoring archaeologist, ground-disturbing activity will be halted in the vicinity of the find so that its significance (CRHR eligibility) can be determined. If evaluated as significant, mitigation measures (avoidance or data recovery) will be developed in consultation with the CEC.

Emergency Discovery

If the archaeological monitor, construction staff, or others identify archaeological resources during construction, they will immediately notify the CRS and the site superintendent, who will halt construction in the immediate vicinity of the find, if necessary. The archaeological monitor or CRS will use flagging tape, rope, or other means as necessary to delineate the area of the find within which construction will halt. This area will include the excavation trench from which the archaeological finds came and any piles of dirt or rock spoil from that area. Construction will not occur within the delineated find area until the CRS, in consultation with the CEC staff and CEC CPM, can inspect and evaluate the find.

Site Recording and Evaluation

The CRS will follow accepted professional standards in recording any find and will submit the standard Form DPR 523 and location information to the CHRIS at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

If the CRS determines that the find is not significant and the CEC CPM concurs, construction will proceed without further delay. If the CRS determines that further information is needed to determine whether the find is significant, the designated CRS will, in consultation with the CEC, prepare a plan and a timetable for evaluating the find.

Mitigation Planning

If the CRS and CPM determine that the find is significant, the CRS will prepare and conduct a mitigation plan in accordance with state guidelines. This plan will emphasize the avoidance, if possible, of significant archaeological resources. If avoidance is not possible, recovery of a sample of the deposit from which archaeologists can derive scientific data to address archaeological research questions will be considered an effective mitigation measure for damage to or destruction of the deposit.

The mitigation program, if necessary, will be carried out as soon as possible to avoid construction delays. Construction will resume at the site as soon as the field data collection phase of any data recovery efforts is completed. The CRS will verify the completion of field data collection by letter to Mission Rock and the CPM so that they can authorize construction to resume.

Curation

The CRS will arrange for curation of archaeological materials collected during an archaeological data recovery mitigation program. Curation will be performed at a qualified curation facility meeting the standards of the California Office of Historic Preservation. The CRS will submit field notes, stratigraphic drawings, and other materials developed as part of the data recovery/mitigation program to the curation facility along with the archaeological collection, in accordance with the mitigation plan.

Report of Findings

If a data recovery program is planned and implemented during construction as a mitigation measure, the CRS will prepare a detailed scientific report summarizing results of the excavations to recover data from an archaeological site. This report will describe the site soils and stratigraphy, describe and analyze artifacts and other materials recovered, and draw scientific conclusions regarding the results of the excavations. This report will be submitted to the curation facility with the collection.

5.3.5.3 Inadvertent Discovery of Human Burials

If human remains are found during construction, project officials are required by the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) to contact the Contra Costa County Coroner. If the coroner determines that the find is Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC. The NAHC, as required by PRC Section 5097.98, determines and notifies the Most Likely Descendant with a request to inspect the burial and make recommendations for treatment or disposal.

5.3.6 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

Among the local LORS discussed in this section are certain ordinances, plans, or policies of Ventura County and the State of California. Federal LORS will likely not be applicable because the MREC will not require a PSD permit, CWA permit, or other federal authorization. A summary of applicable LORS is provided in Table 5.3-5.

Table 5.3-5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards for Cultural Resources

LORS	Requirements/Applicability	Administering Agency	AFC Section Explaining Conformance
Federal			
Section 106, NHPA	Applies if the project would require a federal permit (such as a PSD permit). The lead federal agency must take into account the effect of issuing the permit on significant cultural resources	California Office of Historic Preservation/ EPA	Section 5.3.5.1
State			
CEQA Guidelines	Project construction may encounter archaeological and/or historical resources	CEC	Section 5.3.5.2
Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5	Construction may encounter Native American graves; coroner calls the NAHC	State of California	Section 5.3.5.2
PRC Section 5097.98	Construction may encounter Native American graves; NAHC assigns Most Likely Descendant	State of California	Section 5.3.5.2
PRC Section 5097.5/5097.9	Would apply only if some project land were acquired by the state (currently no state land)	State of California	Section 5.3.5.2
Local			
Ventura County General Plan 2005-2020	Sets goals to identify and preserve important archaeological and historic resources within the county	Ventura County	Section 5.3.5.2

5.3.6.1 Federal LORS

Federal protection for significant archaeological resources would apply to the MREC if any construction or other related project impacts take place on federally managed lands, or if certain federal entitlements were required. Because the MREC is not likely to require a PSD permit under the federal CAA or other federal permit, the MREC would not be considered a federal undertaking.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to take into consideration the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, defined as properties (buildings, districts, sites, structures, objects) that meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR Part 60). The agencies' responsibilities under the NHPA are described in Section 106 of the Act and in federal regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. Federal agencies are enjoined to determine an undertaking's APE on historic properties, inventory potential historic properties within the APE, evaluate properties identified to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP, assess the potential effects of the undertaking on properties determined to meet NRHP criteria, and if the effects would be adverse, avoid or mitigate those effects. In this case, EPA would likely be the federal agency with Section 106 compliance responsibilities. As the lead federal agency, it is the responsibility of EPA to conduct the State Historic Preservation Officer consultation regarding the permit undertaking's effects on historic properties.

5.3.6.2 State LORS

CEQA requires review to determine whether a project will have a significant effect on archaeological sites or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic group eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (CEQA Guidelines). CEQA equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource with a significant effect on the environment (Section 21084.1 of the PRC) and defines substantial adverse change as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration that would impair historical significance (Section 5020.1). Section 21084.1 stipulates that any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR³ is presumed to be historically or culturally significant.⁴

Resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey (as provided under Section 5024.1g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates they are not.

A resource that is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, is not included in a local register of historic resources, or is not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant (Section 21084.1; see Section 21098.1).

CEQA requires a lead agency to identify and examine environmental effects that may result in significant adverse effects. Where a project may adversely affect a unique archaeological resource,⁵ Section 21083.2 requires the lead agency to treat that effect as a significant environmental effect and prepare

³ The CRHR is a listing of "...those properties which are to be protected from substantial adverse change." Any resource eligible for listing in the CRHR is also to be considered under CEQA.

⁴ A historical resource may be listed in the CRHR if it meets one or more of the following criteria: "(1) is 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; (2) is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; (3) 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; or (4) has yielded or has the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history (...of the local area, California, or the nation)" (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852). Automatic CRHR listings include NRHP-listed and determined eligible historic properties (either by the Keeper of the NRHP or through a consensus determination on a project review), State Historical Landmarks from number 770 onward, and Points of Historical Interest nominated from January 1998 onward. Landmarks prior to 770 and Points of Historical Interest may be listed through an action of the State Historical Resources Commission.

⁵ PRC 21083.2 (g) defines a unique archaeological resource to be: 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 any of the following criteria: (1) contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and 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; or (3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

an environmental impact report. When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, Section 21084.1 requires that any substantial adverse effect to that resource be considered a significant environmental effect. Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. Either of these benchmarks may indicate that a project may have a potential adverse effect on archaeological resources.

Other state-level requirements for cultural resources management appear in the California PRC Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 (Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites), and Chapter 1.75, beginning at Section 5097.9 (Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites) for lands owned by the state or a state agency.

The disposition of Native American burials is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the PRC, and falls within the jurisdiction of the NAHC.

If human remains are discovered, the county coroner must be notified within 48 hours and there should be no further disturbance to the site where the remains were found. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner is responsible for contacting the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC, pursuant to Section 5097.98, will immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American so they can inspect the burial site and make recommendations for treatment or disposal. The MREC will comply with these requirements related to cultural resources through the implementation of the mitigation measures described previously in Section 5.3.4.

5.3.6.3 Local LORS

The Ventura County General Plan includes the goal to identify and preserve important archaeological and historic resources within the County (Ventura County, 2013). Ventura's historic, archaeological, and cultural resource policies urge:

- Recognize landmarks and historic districts as a special category of land use
- Provide zoning incentives to encourage developments that incorporate historic properties
- Initiate a program to mitigate detrimental effects of incompatible land use surrounding cultural resources
 - Encourage adaptive reuse of historic structures
 - State public entities have an obligation to respect the cultural integrity of site, structures, or objects they maintain or occupy

Ventura County proposes the following within the area of transportation and public works:

- A study of proposed street improvements
- Establish a policy of retention of existing historic vegetation, mature street trees, or public landscaping of cultural significance
- Avoid introducing excessive traffic into historic areas
- Develop enhancement techniques to be applied in historic areas with weak streetscape support.

Ventura County suggests with regard to housing policy the following:

- Reaffirm that historic preservation is a catalyst for neighborhood improvement and community conservation
- Underline the importance of historic preservation
- Ensure rehabilitation programs be carried out without damaging the integrity of historic structures
- Provide new housing in historic areas that complement historic structures

- Develop criteria to guide new construction
- Modify code enforcement so it does not conflict with the intent of historic preservation

5.3.7 Agencies and Agency Contacts

Table 5.3-6 lists the state agencies involved in cultural resources management for the project and a contact person at each agency. These agencies include the NAHC and, for federal undertakings, the California Office of Historic Preservation.

Table 5.3-6 Agency Contacts for Cultural Resources

Issue	Agency	Contact
Native American traditional cultural properties	NACH	Cynthia Gomez, Executive Secretary Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95691 (916) 373-3710
Federal agency NHPA Section 106 compliance	CDPR Office of Historic Preservation	Julian Polanco State Historic Preservation Officer 1423 23rd Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95816 (916) 445-7000

5.3.8 Permits and Permit Schedule

Other than certification by the CEC, no state, federal, or local permits are required by the MREC for the management of cultural resources. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer would not be required under Section 106 of the NHPA because the MREC will likely not require a PSD or other federal permit.

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