
Appendix D

Cultural Resources Inventory Report

Cultural Resources Inventory Report

SoCalGas Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project

Prepared For:

Southern California Gas Company
555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, California 90013

and

DUDEK

38 North Marengo Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101

Prepared By:



2061 North Los Robles Avenue, Suite 205
Pasadena, California 91104

Contact: Samantha Murray, MA, RPA

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(Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2023)



Management Summary/Abstract

South Environmental was retained by Dudek to complete a Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) Ventura Compressor Modernization Project located in the City of Ventura, California. This report includes an inventory of any archaeological, unique archaeological, and historic built-environment resources that could be affected by the proposed Project. Identification efforts include the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) records search of the Project site and a 0.5-mile radius; a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File; an intensive-level survey; and development of a cultural context for the Project site.

This report was prepared following the guidance for cultural resources technical reports as outlined in the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) *Guidelines for Energy Project Applications Requiring California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Compliance: Pre-filing and Proponent's Environmental Assessments* (CPUC 2019); and the California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (OHP 1990).

No archaeological, unique archaeological, or historic built environment resources were identified within the Project site as a result of the SCCIC records search (completed on February 13, 2023), the NAHC Sacred Lands File search (completed February 17, 2023), the intensive-level cultural resources survey (completed February 3, 2023), or the historical significance evaluation of buildings and structures within the Ventura Compressor Station prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. in 2023 (Appendix C). Additionally, the entire Project site has been heavily disturbed by modern development and is unlikely to contain intact buried archaeological deposits. No earthwork or soils disturbance would occur on the off-site staging area, which is fully paved and would be used only as a temporary laydown yard for construction equipment. Further, for the Project site, the northern portion of the site has undergone extensive soil remediation. Soil remediation included excavations up to 40 feet below ground surface and backfill with clean fill soil, with cement slurry and rock placed in the deeper excavations. Therefore, the northern portion of the site is underlain by artificial fill varying from 5 to 40 feet deep. Based on geotechnical borings drilled on site in the southern portion of the site, fill soils are typically 3 to 7 feet deep, with one localized area of fill to 12.5 feet deep (Wood 2019).

As a standard best practice, SoCalGas would implement CPUC Draft Environmental Measure CPUC-CUL-1 and Best Management Practice (BMP) CUL-1, which would proactively address any potential inadvertent discovery of human remains or archaeological resources that could occur through short-term earthmoving activities during construction (see Section 6.1). Impacts from the proposed Project would be less than significant.

1 Introduction

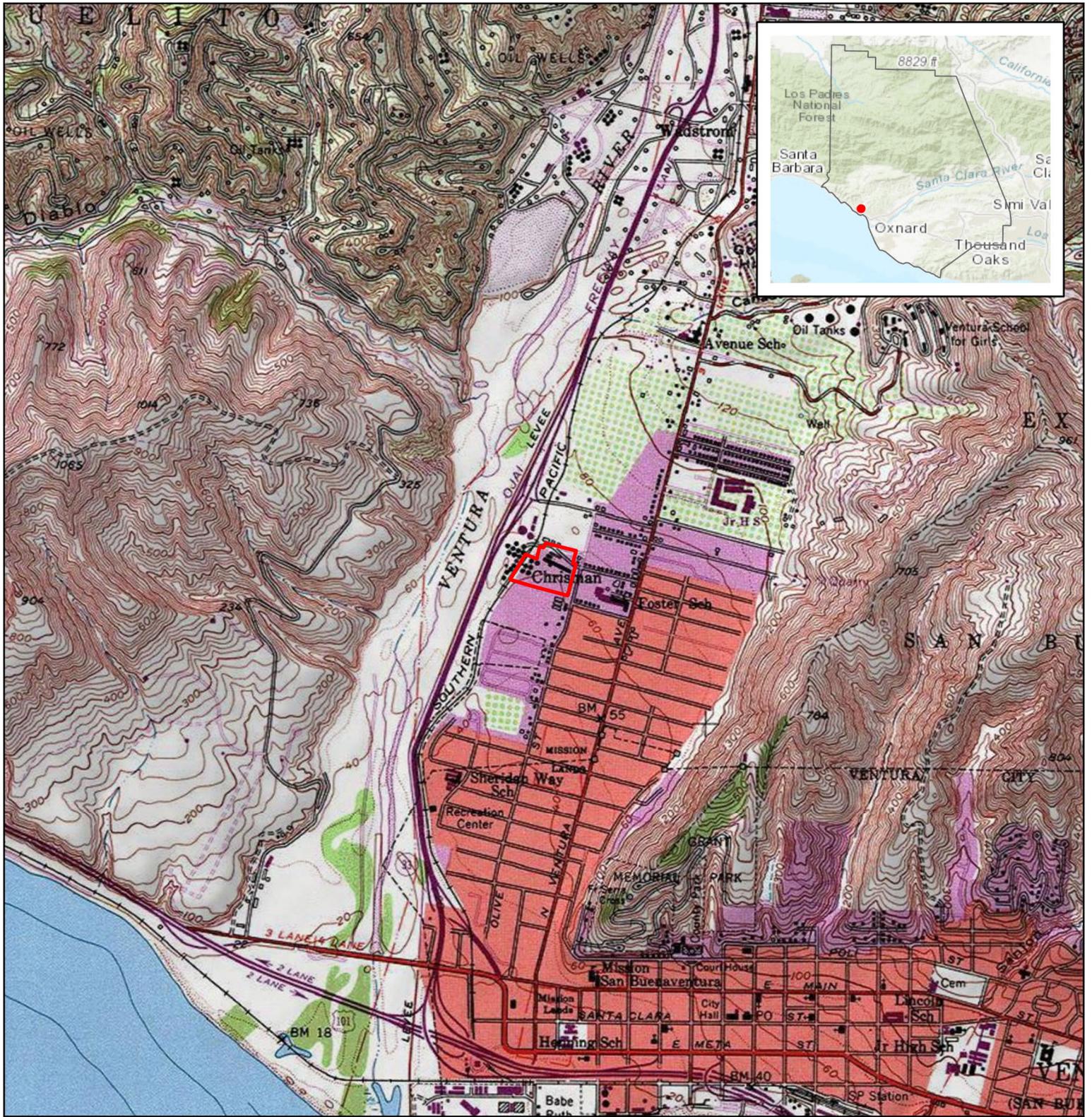
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This report was authored by South Environmental archaeological principal investigator, Samantha Murray, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

1.1 Project Location

The 8.42-acre Project site is located at 1555 North Olive Street (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 0680142030) in the City of Ventura (City) slightly west of State Route 33. Regional access to the Project site is via U.S. Route 101. Industrial uses surround the Project site on the north, west, and south. A privately owned property (1675 North Olive Street, APN 0680090340) is located adjacent to the northwest corner of the Project site fronting North Olive Street. The E.P. Foster Elementary School is located across North Olive Street to the east of the Project site. An approximately 2.53-acre temporary construction staging area would be located adjacent to the west side of the Project site. The Project site falls within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Ventura 7.5 Minute Topographical Quadrangle*, in Section 32 of Township 03 North and Range 23 West; and Section 33 of Township 03 North and Range 23 West (see Figure 1, Project Location Map and Figure 2, Cultural Resources Survey Boundary).



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2022

Ventura Compressor Modernization Project

Figure 1. Project Location Map

 Project Site



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

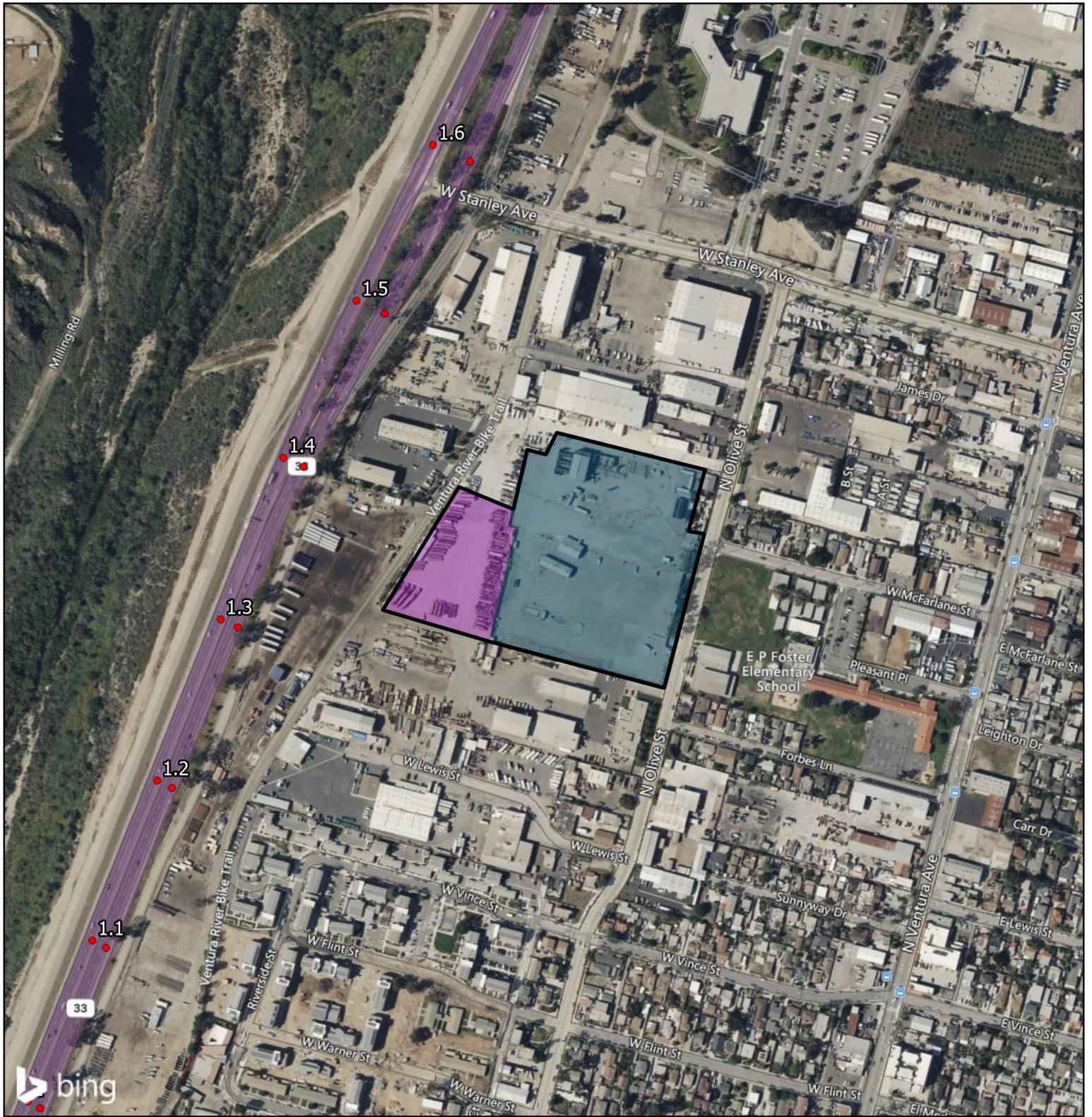
Scale: 1:24,000



Project Site is within Ventura, California, in Ventura County on the USGS Ventura 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 32 of Township 03 North and Range 23 West and Section 33 of Township 03 North and Range 23 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):
Latitude: 34.2977860N Longitude: -118.3001832W



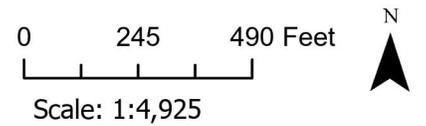


Source: BING Aerial Imagery 2023

Ventura Compressor Modernization Project

Figure 2. Cultural Resources Survey Boundary

- CalTrans Postmile Tenth GIS Data
- ▭ Development Area/Survey Boundary
- Project Site
- Staging Area



1.2 Project Description

A Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) is being prepared to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project, which is being proposed by SoCalGas (i.e., the Applicant). The existing compression equipment was installed in the 1980s, and the compressor station has been in use since at least 1923. Due to the decreased functionality and reliability of the existing 40-year-old equipment, coupled with changes in system operations related to decreasing local supply and the need to support storage of natural gas, SoCalGas has proposed to modernize the Ventura Compressor Station.

The proposed Project includes installation of four reciprocating compressors (two gas engine driven with non-selective catalytic reduction emission control equipment and two electric motor driven) with an approximate combined 7,600 HP as the electric motors have not been selected, one emergency gas-fired generator engine with enclosure, compressor building, office building and warehouse building. The compressor building (approximately 10,458 SF) will house the four compressors and will have an overhead crane for maintenance. The office building (approximately 4,641 SF) and the warehouse building (approximately 5,459 SF) will be pre-engineered metal buildings (PEMBs). Additional ancillary equipment will be installed which includes emergency shutdown stack, compressor area oily waste tanks, waste oil storage tank, engine oil storage tank, oily waste storage tank, compressor area oil waste tanks and coolant storage tanks. The main stormwater component which includes sumps and catch pits will be interconnected with underground piping that will drain to the detention pond.

The old facility will be decommissioned one year after the new facility is fully operational. No road improvements, pipeline extensions, or other permanent off-site infrastructure would be necessary to construct the Project.

1.3 Regulatory Setting

1.3.1 State

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from

substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a Project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- California Public Resources Code Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”

- California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a Project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a Project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the Project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a Project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that Project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California Public Resources Code section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California Public Resources Code Section 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Assembly Bill 52

AB 52 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074(a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.”

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC section 5097.98. California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, the following procedures shall be followed:

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner.
- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.
- The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the MLD may request mediation by the NAHC.

No further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered.

1.3.2 Local

CPUC decisions, as well as California courts, have confirmed the CPUC's preemptory powers over matters of statewide concern, including utility project siting. General Order 177 was passed in December 2022, reaffirming preemption of local authority. As such, no local discretionary (e.g., rezone, land use) permits would be required because the CPUC has preemptive jurisdiction over the siting, construction, maintenance, and operation of natural gas facilities in California. The Project site is entirely within the City. This section identifies City land use plans and regulations for informational purposes and to assist with environmental review, although the Project is not subject to local discretionary permitting. The PEA lists the local authorizations that may be required for Project construction.

City of San Buenaventura – 2005 Ventura General Plan

Policy 9D: Ensure proper treatment of archeological and historic resources.

Action 9.14: Require archaeological assessments for Projects proposed in the Coastal Zone and other areas where cultural resources are likely to be located.

Action 9.15: Suspend development activity when archaeological resources are discovered, and require the developer to retain a qualified archaeologist to oversee handling of the resources in coordination with the Ventura County Archaeological Society and local Native American organizations as appropriate.

Action 9.16: Pursue funding to preserve historic resources.

Action 9.17: Provide incentives to owners of eligible structures to seek historic landmark status and invest in restoration efforts.

Action 9.18: Require that modifications to historically-designated buildings maintain their character.

Action 9.19: For any Project in a historic district or that would affect any potential historic resource or structure more than 40 years old, require an assessment of eligibility for State and federal register and landmark status and appropriate mitigation to protect the resource.

Action 9.20: Seek input from the City's Historic Preservation Commission on any proposed development that may affect any designated or potential landmark.

Action 9.21: Update the inventory of historic properties.

Action 9.22: Create a set of guidelines and/or policies directing staff, private property owners, developers, and the public regarding treatment of historic resources that will be readily available at the counter.

Action 9.23: Complete and maintain historic resource surveys containing all the present and future components of the historic fabric within the built, natural, and cultural environments.

Action 9.24: Create a historic preservation element.

2 Environmental Setting

The proposed Project site is entirely developed by the existing SoCalGas Ventura Compressor Station, which includes asphalt and gravel paving, and various buildings, structures, and equipment associated with operation of the Station. The Project site is surrounded by a mix of industrial and residential development and is located approximately 500-feet east of the Ojai Freeway (State Route 33). The Project site is located in the southern foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains with the nearest major water features being the Ventura River (approximately 700 feet to the east) and the Pacific Ocean (approximately 1.5-miles to the south).

The Project site has a small increase in elevation from south to north, ranging from 62-68-feet above mean sea level. Average high and low temperatures for the City are 73°F high and 60°F low in the summer, and 65°F high and 46°F low in the winter. The region receives an average of 21 inches of precipitation per year, with no snowfall and rain occurring on an average of 29 days (about 4 weeks) per year (NOAA 2023).

The Project site was originally underlain by Anacapa sandy loam soils, on 2% to 9% slopes. Soils within the project site consist of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived primarily from sedimentary rock sources. Anacapa soils are located in floodplains and on alluvial fans. These soils are typically grayish brown to very dark grayish brown, moist sandy loam, that is massive, slightly hard, friable, nonsticky, and nonplastic, to a depth of 60 inches. These soils are well-drained, have medium runoff, and moderately rapid permeability (National Cooperative Soil Survey 1975). The surficial soils have mostly been excavated at the Project site and replaced with 3 to 40 feet of artificial fill.

Surrounding soils include five soil complexes near the Project Site, according to USDA (2023):

- Anacapa sandy loam, 2% to 9% slopes. This is an alluvial flat soil that is well drained.
- Garretson loam, 2% to 9% slopes. This is found on alluvial fans and footslopes and is well drained.
- Riverwash. This is the streambed for the Ventura River.
- Sandy alluvial land. This is a floodplain soil and is somewhat excessively drained.
- Sorrento loam, 2% to 9% slopes. This is an alluvial fan soil and is well drained.

The northern portion of the Project site has undergone extensive soil remediation. Soil remediation included excavations up to 40 feet below ground surface and backfill with clean fill soil, with cement slurry and rock placed in the deeper excavations. Therefore, the northern portion

of the Project site is underlain by artificial fill varying from 5 to 40 feet deep. Based on geotechnical borings drilled on site in the southern portion of the site, fill soils are typically 3 to 7 feet deep, with one localized area of fill to 12.5 feet deep (Wood 2019).

3 Cultural Setting

3.1 Prehistoric Context

While many chronological sequences have been developed to describe cultural changes in Southern California, the following builds on Wallace (1955, 1978), who developed a prehistoric chronology for the Southern California coastal region that is still widely used today. Four periods are presented in this sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for Southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a combination of Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as more recent studies.

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Many pre-8,000 B.C. sites have been identified along the Southern California coast and Channel Islands (Moratto 1984; Erlandson 1991; Rick et al. 2001; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007). The Santa Rosa Island Arlington Springs site produced human femur bones that dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). The most widely accepted dates for archaeological sites on the Southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105).

Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984).

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6,000 – 3,000 B.C.)

Set during the Altithermal, which began around 6,000 B.C., the Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by changing subsistence strategies in response to drier climate. This included a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game. Extensive seed processing is evident in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages; namely, milling stones (metates) and handstones (manos). The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968). Other food resources included small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta

1969). Depending on the environmental setting (coastal or inland), food procurement strategies are found to be highly variable (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

The Intermediate Horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred towards a greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals along the coast. This diversity was reflected in tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling tool. This change in milling stone technology indicates a transition from the processing and consumption of hard seed resources to the increased reliance on acorns (Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500 – Historic Contact)

The Late Prehistoric Horizon is characterized by an increased diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting. Material culture became more complex as demonstrated through more diverse classes of artifacts. During this period, the northern Channel Islands populations further developed craft specializations, including shell bead manufacture, that sustained trade with mainland settlements and with further trading partners to the east, creating a regional economy. Steatite quarried on Santa Catalina Island was used to make stone bowls, pipes, comals, sucking tubes, pendants, beads, and effigies. The lack of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not widely used, or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture may also be due to the utility of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in much the same way as ceramic vessels.

In areas of inland settlement, by the end of the Intermediate Period, mobility and long-distance migration towards the coast from seasonal camps was replaced by the development of permanent settlements. The period between A.D. 500 and historic contact is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash (Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). Modern Gabrieliño/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered to be the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period (Warren 1968).

3.2 Ethnographic Context

3.2.1 Ventureño Chumash

The Project site is located within an area historically occupied by the Ventureño Chumash (named for their historic association with Mission San Buenaventura)(Grant 1978). The Chumash spoke six closely related Chumashan languages, which have been divided into three branches — Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño), Central Chumash (consisting of Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, and Ventureño), and Island Chumash (Jones and Klar 2007:80). Groups neighboring Chumash territory included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south.

Early Spanish accounts of the total Chumash population vary from estimates of around 8,000-10,000 (Kroeber 1976) to 18,000-22,000 (Cook and Heizer 1965: 21) along the Santa Barbara Channel coast. These coastal Chumash villages consisted of large, round dwellings made of tule reed mats and arranged in close groups. Lodging as many as 60 people, the houses supported large family groups (Brown 2001).

Subsistence strategies for the Chumash included both coastal and inland food resources. The acorn was a staple food for which the Chumash developed a variety of tools, including different baskets for processing, cooking, and serving acorns and other plant foods, and mortar and milling stones for crushing and grinding. Hunting was also an important component of daily life, with bows and arrows used to hunt large game and snares and traps used to capture smaller animals (Brown 2001; Hudson and Blackburn 1983).

Being located on the coast, the *tomo*, or wooden plank canoe, became essential to facilitating both marine resource procurement and to maintaining active trade networks between inland and coastal groups. Large marine mammals such as whales and seals were hunted with harpoons. Fish were captured using hooks, lines, and nets. Additionally, shellfish were procured from the coast, including clams and scallops, which could be dug up with sticks and other tools; and mussels and abalone, which could be gathered from rocks using prying tools.

Trade was an important aspect of both Chumash subsistence and maintaining social ties to other island and inland groups. Island, coastal, and inland Chumash traded a variety of materials including beads, tools, baskets, shells, acorns, steatite, obsidian, chert, and animal skins.

Like so many Native American groups, the Chumash were heavily affected by the arrival of the Spanish. The Spanish mission system, and later Mexican and American settlers, had devastating effects on native populations and dramatically altered traditional Chumash lifeways. The introduction of European diseases, against which native populations had no immunity, also took

a tremendous toll on the Chumash (Johnson 1987). However, many Chumash descendants still inhabit the region today.

Review of various ethnographic studies and historic maps (King 1975, Johnson et al. 1999, Brown 2001, Grant 1978) indicate that prehistoric utilization of the nearby Ventura River was extensive. Several Chumash placenames were identified within the Project vicinity, including the villages of *quyuy*, *kamexmey*, *micqanaqan*, and *šišolop* (King 1975). The site of the historic village of *šišolop* or *Shisholop* (CA-VEN-3) is located approximately 1.4 miles south of the Project site near the base of Figueroa Street (Exhibit 1). The village dates from approximately 1,000 A.D. and extends into the historic period, visited by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. *Shisholop* (“in the mud”) is estimated to have stretched from the beach inland past the San Buenaventura Mission and served as home to 300-400 Chumash at its peak. The location of the village and the Cabrillo Landing was designated as a historical point of interest with the City of Ventura.



Exhibit 1. Historic Chumash Villages (Johnson et al 1999)
(Red circle shows approximate location of the Project site)

3.3 Historic Context

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present).

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present-day Santa Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Spain laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 1999:35).

The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the start of California’s Historic period. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring Southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico’s

independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area.

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The Mexican–American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period. California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories.

Horticulture and livestock continued to dominate the Southern California economy in the 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from Southern to Northern California to feed that region’s burgeoning mining and commercial boom. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005:102–103).

City of Ventura

The City of Ventura, officially named San Buenaventura, was founded in 1782. San Junípero Serra, established the Mission San Buenaventura as the ninth California mission, naming it after the Italian Saint, Bonaventura. This led to Ventura’s nickname, the “city of good fortune” (City of Ventura 2023). By the 1840s, the prior mission land was divided into ranchos, with Rancho San Miguel deeded to Raimundo Olivas. Olivas built a grand hacienda on the banks of the Santa Clara River that remains one of the oldest extant buildings in Ventura today (Visit Ventura CA 2023).

Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, Ventura was a thriving agricultural hub filled with orchards and gardens that were watered by a 7-mile-long aqueduct. After the city was incorporated on April 2, 1866, it began to transform (City of Ventura 2023). In 1873, Ventura was chosen as the County seat. After the Civil War, several settlers from the east came to the Ventura

area to acquire lands and settle. One such easterner was Thomas Scott, a wealthy railroad magnate, who took ownership of land in Ventura. However, Scott never came to stay in Ventura and instead sent Thomas R. Bard, a soldier in charge of train supplies for Union Troops, to manage his property. In the late 1860s, oil was discovered near Ventura that brought an entirely new industry to the city. By 1890, the Union Oil Company was established with Thomas Bard serving as president (Visit Ventura CA 2023). This company and the oil industry led to a boom of growth in Ventura, leading to an increase in the arrival of immigrants, and thereby increased infrastructure developments in the form of roadways and bridges (City of Ventura 2023). By 1914, the main oil field was drilled and at its peak would produce 90,000 barrels of oil a day (Visit Ventura CA 2023).

Ventura continued to grow slowly throughout the early twentieth century and its downtown saw a big transformation. Main Street in downtown Ventura began to fill in with red brick commercial storefronts, banks, a City Hall, and the Ventura County Courthouse. Victorian and Spanish Revival style residences were constructed in proximity to downtown, making it a walkable, pedestrian friendly area. Around mid-century, the landmark 70,000 square-foot Art Deco style theater was constructed, cementing the area as the hub of Ventura's entertainment and social scene (City of Ventura, Museum of Ventura County 2023).

Due to Ventura's remote location surrounded by coastal waters, forests, and agricultural fields, it was more difficult for people to migrate to the area. In 1969, the last portion of the Ventura Freeway was completed, linking the city to Los Angeles and making travel to the area much easier, resulting in population growth and increase in tourism (Visit Ventura CA 2023). Today, Ventura is home to approximately 109,000 residents who reside in a total of 32 square miles (City of Ventura 2023).

3.4 Historical Development of the Project Site

Historical aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate that in the early twentieth century, the Project site and surrounding area were primarily used for agricultural purposes (NETR 2022; UCSB 2022). Most development at this time was concentrated in the coastal area of Ventura, with only one road and a railroad line traveling north along the Ventura River near the Project site. A topographic map from 1904 (USGS 2023) shows several structures along this road.

SoCalGas reports that the Ventura Compressor Station has been in operation since 1923. The earliest available aerial image from 1927 shows that at this time, at least a portion of the site was still being used for agricultural purposes. The northwest end of the site appears to have had long, rectangular warehouse buildings and some smaller accessory buildings, while the southeast end of the site was covered by an orchard. Much of the area surrounding the site was also developed for agriculture, with residential development more prevalent to the south and southwest, along present-day North Ventura Avenue and farther toward the coast near downtown.



The Project site remained relatively unchanged until the 1940s, when the orchard on the southeast end of the site was removed. Additional small buildings that appear to be single-family homes were added to the south corner, and one of the rectangular buildings was demolished by the 1950s. These changes reflect a transition away from agriculture to industrial use and single-family residential development. Some of the Project site was also used for parking at this time. The north end of the site was expanded at the end of the 1950s to the north. This is also when the Ojai Freeway, located to the west of the site, was constructed, and served as the main thoroughfare to the northern inland cities. Nearly all the land to the south and toward the coast was converted to residential land at this time.

By the mid-1960s, the Project site only contained industrial style buildings and parking. The single-family homes in the southern corner of the site were replaced with an expanded parking lot area. The Project site remained relatively unchanged for the next couple of decades until between 1984 and 1994, when several of the original buildings were demolished and the existing compressor building at north end of the site was constructed. By the turn of the century, the Project site appeared similar to the present day.

4 Research Design

The research goal of this report is to identify the presence of archaeological, unique archaeological, or historic built environment resources within the Project site. The methods employed as part of this identification effort included completion of a CHRIS records search of the project site and a 0.5-mile radius (Section 5.2), Native American outreach (Section 5.3), and an intensive-level survey of the Project site (Section 6.2). This information was considered within the prehistoric (Section 3.1), ethnographic (Section 3.2), and historic context (Section 3.3) of the Project site, its environmental setting (Section 2), and its historical development (Section 3.4) in order to reach conclusions on the Project site's potential to contain intact subsurface archaeological resources.

5 Background Research

The following research methods were used to identify any archaeological, unique archaeological, or built environment resources within all areas that could be affected by the proposed Project including areas of indirect effect.

5.1 Records Provided by SoCalGas

South Environmental reviewed all records provided by SoCalGas pertaining to the proposed Project, including the Final Cultural Resources Report for 1555 N. Olive Street Ventura, California 93001 prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. in July 2023 (Appendix C). The report recorded and evaluated two historic-age buildings in the Project site, a warehouse and an office building. All other elements of the compressor station are less than 45 years old and were not included in the evaluation. The evaluation concluded that the historic-age buildings were not individually eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation, nor are they eligible as contributors to a potential historic district. Therefore, the Ventura Compressor Station is not considered an historical resource under CEQA.

5.2 CHRIS Records Search

On February 13, 2023, South Environmental Principal Archaeologist Samantha Murray, MA, RPA, completed a CHRIS records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) that included the existing Project site, staging area, and a one-half-mile radius. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records (DPR forms), technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources include historical maps of the study area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix A.

5.2.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

No previously completed cultural resources studies overlap the Project site or the proposed staging area. The SCCIC records search results indicate that 22 studies were previously conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project site between 1977 and 2012 (Table 1). The studies are a mix of archaeological field studies, architectural and historical evaluations, and survey reports.

One previous study (VN-1275) was identified directly adjacent to the western side of the proposed staging area: *Cultural Resources Investigation: Ventura River Trail*. (Schmidt and Schmidt 1994). This Project followed what was then an abandoned railroad corridor right-of-way and portions of the Ventura River flood control levee. The study identified six cultural resources, only one of which falls within the vicinity of the proposed Project site: the Ventura River and Ojai Valley Railroad (CA-VEN-1109H). This resource is discussed further in the following section.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
VN-00127	Clelow, William C. Jr.	1978	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of Areas Within the Takelines of the Proposed Features of the Ventura County Water Management Project	Outside to southwest
VN-00411	Lopez, Robert	1982	Archaeological Investigations of a Section of Mission San Buenaventura's Aqueduct Located Between Lewis and Vince Streets Within the City of San Buenaventura, Ventura County, California	Outside to southeast
VN-00519	Singer, Clay A.	1987	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Four Potential Borrow Sites Near the Ventura River, Ventura County, California	Outside to west
VN-00790	Maxwell, Thomas J.	1989	Phase One Archaeological Survey of Southern Pacific Milling Company Plant and Quarries Along the Lower Ventura River, Ventura Quadrangle, California	Outside to west
VN-01102	Singer, Clay A.	1977	Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey and Potential Impact Assessment for Thirteen Areas in Southern Ventura County, California	Outside to east
VN-01275	Schmidt, James and June Schmidt	1994	Cultural Resource Investigation: Ventura River Trail	Adjacent to western side of staging area
VN-01849	Maki, Mary K.	2000	Underground Utility District 15/ Project No. 66094	Outside to east
VN-01850	Maki, Mary K.	2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 2,800 Linear Feet Ramona Storm Drain Phase 5 Project City of San Buenaventura, Ventura County, California	Outside to southeast
VN-01851	Maki, Mary K.	2000	Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey & Impact Assessment of Approximately 440 Linear Feet for the Westside Street Improvements Project Ventura Avenue	Outside to northeast
VN-01908	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Fixed Wireless Services Facility No. Vc_043_a, Ventura Co.	Outside to south
VN-01910	Sriro, Adam	2000	Bridge Widening and Rail Installation on State Route 33, Ventura Co.	Outside to northwest

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Author	Year	Report Title	Proximity to Project Site
VN-02200	Bonner, Wayne H.	2001	Records Search Results for Sprint Pcs Facility Vr54xc425a (the Underwater Technical Services Site), Located at 2055 N. Ventura Ave., Ventura in Ventura County, California	Outside to northeast
VN-02202	Maki, Mary	2002	Negative Archaeological Survey Report of Approximately 1,800 Linear Feet, Stanley Ave. Widening Project, City of San Buenaventura, Ventura County, California	Outside to north
VN-02534	Maki, Mary K.	2002	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 3,300 Linear Feet for the Underground Utility District 15 Addition, City of San Buenaventura, Ventura County, California	Outside to northeast
VN-02537	Foster, John M.	2004	An Extended Phase I Archaeological Program, Cedar Street Patio Housing, Ventura	Outside to southeast
VN-02543	Maki, Mary K.	2006	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately One Acre at 185, 191, and 211 Stanley Avenue for the Avenida De La Futura Project, City of San Buenaventura, Ventura County, California	Outside to north
VN-02708	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2008	A Cultural Resources overview and Historic Building Evaluation for the Westside Villas Project Area, San Buenaventura, Ventura County, California	Outside to east
VN-02785	Maki, Mary	2009	Archaeological Survey Report of 20.2 Acres for the Westview Housing Project, City of Ventura, Ventura County, California	Outside to south
VN-02802	Maki, Mary	2008	Archaeological Survey Report of 0.32 Acres for the SOHO Apartments Project 1150 North Ventura Avenue, City of San Buenaventura County, California	Outside to southeast
VN-02808	Maki, Mary	2008	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Approximately 3 Acres for the Ventura County Watershed Protection District's Ventura River Bank Restoration Project Upstream of Stanley Avenue, City of San Buenaventura, Ventura County, California	Outside to northwest
VN-02953	Bonner, Wayne	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV12194-C (T&T), 1375 North Olive Street, Ventura, Ventura County, California	Outside to southwest
VN-03069	Loftus, Shannon	2012	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site SBOV, Stanley 1375 North Olive Street, Ventura, Ventura County, CA	Outside to south

5.2.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the Project site or the proposed staging area. The SCCIC records search identified five previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5-mile of the Project site (Table 2). One previously recorded resource, the Ventura River and Ojai Valley Railroad (CA-VEN-1109H), was identified adjacent to the western side of the proposed staging area. This resource was originally recorded by Macko in 1993 as an historic-period railroad spur connecting the City of San Buenaventura and Ojai. However, a more recent updated of the resource from 2012 indicates that it is no longer extant and has been replaced by a bike path/trail.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Age/Description	Resource Eligibility	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to Project Site
56-000849	CA-VEN-849	Prehistoric: artifact scatter	Unevaluated	Singer, Clay A. 1987	Outside to west
56-001109	CA-VEN-1109H	Historic: Ventura River and Ojai Valley Railroad	Resource is no longer extant	Macko, M. 1993; Hubert Switalski and Andrea Bardsley 2012	Adjacent to western side of staging area
56-001547	CA-VEN-1547/H	Multicomponent: prehistoric artifact scatter and historic structures and refuse deposit	Unevaluated	Schmidt and Schmidt 1993	Outside to northeast
56-001600	CA-VEN-1600H	Historic: metal building, building foundations, and artifact scatter	Unevaluated	Toren and Toren 1999	Outside to northeast
56-152841	n/a	Historic: 1490 Ventura Avenue/36 Leighton Drive	Not Eligible	Jeanette A. McKenna 2008	Outside to southeast

5.3 Native American Coordination

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project site, South Environmental contacted NAHC to request a review of the Sacred Lands File on January 27, 2023. NAHC emailed a response on February 17, 2023, which indicated that the Sacred Lands File search was completed with negative results. Because the Sacred Lands File search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, NAHC suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project site. NAHC also provided contact information for 11 individuals and/or tribal organizations with whom to consult. Accordingly, SoCalGas conducted outreach to those individuals and/or tribal organizations. The results of SoCalGas' outreach to Native American groups is documented in PEA Appendix E, Detailed Tribal Consultation Report.

6 Cultural Resources Survey

6.1 Methods

South Environmental archaeologist Samantha Jovanovic, MS conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project site and adjacent staging area on February 3, 2023, utilizing transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart in areas with ground surface visibility. Transects were not utilized throughout most of the Project site and staging area, as it almost entirely paved with asphalt and/or gravel, making examination of the ground surface impossible in most areas. In limited areas with exposed ground surface, the archaeologist spot-checked the ground surface for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools), historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discolorations that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, depressions, and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations).

6.2 Results

Ground surface visibility throughout the Project site was poor (approximately 2%) because the entire Project site and staging area is fully developed with an existing compressor station site including asphalt paving, imported gravel, buildings, structures, and related gas equipment (Photographs 1 and 2). Exposed ground surface was only present in limited areas which were heavily disturbed by surrounding development, including along the eastern wall of the station (Photograph 3) and in the strip of landscaping outside of the station on Olive Street, adjacent to the sidewalk (Photograph 4). Vegetation observed on the Project site was limited to ornamental plants along the eastern boundary of the Project site, and several mature coast redwood trees. No cultural resources were identified within the proposed Project site as a result of the pedestrian survey.



Photograph 1. Overview of the predominately paved compressor station yard (view to northwest)



Photograph 2. Overview of the gravel portions of the station yard (view to west)



Photograph 3. Small area with exposed ground surface in eastern portion of station (view to east)



Photograph 4. Landscaped areas with exposed ground surface on Olive Street (view to east)

7 Report Findings

No archaeological, unique archaeological, or historic built environment resources were identified within the Project site as a result of the SCCIC records search (completed on February 13, 2023), the NAHC Sacred Lands File search (completed February 17, 2023), the intensive-level cultural resources survey (completed February 3, 2023), or the historical significance evaluation of buildings and structures within the Ventura Compressor Station completed by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2023 (Appendix C). Additionally, the entire Project site has been heavily disturbed by modern development and is unlikely to contain intact buried archaeological deposits. No earthwork or soils disturbance would occur on the off-site staging area, which is fully paved and would be used only as a temporary laydown yard for construction equipment. Further, for the Project site, the northern portion of the site has undergone extensive soil remediation. Soil remediation included excavations up to 40 feet below ground surface and backfill with clean fill soil, with cement slurry and rock placed in the deeper excavations. Therefore, the northern portion of the site is underlain by artificial fill varying from 5 to 40 feet deep. Based on geotechnical borings drilled on site in the southern portion of the site, fill soils are typically 3 to 7 feet deep, with one localized area of fill to 12.5 feet deep (Wood 2019).

As a standard best practice, SoCalGas would implement CPUC Draft Environmental Measure CPUC-CUL-1 and Best Management Practice (BMP) CUL-1, which would proactively address any potential inadvertent discovery of human remains or archaeological resources that could occur through short-term earthmoving activities during construction (see Section 6.1). Impacts from the proposed Project would be less than significant.

7.1 Recommended Environmental Measures

7.1.1 CPUC-CUL-1: Human Remains (Construction and Maintenance)

Avoidance and protection of inadvertent discoveries that contain human remains shall be the preferred protection strategy with complete avoidance of such resources ensured by redesigning the Project. If human remains are discovered during construction or maintenance activities, all work shall be diverted from the area of the discovery, and the CPUC shall be informed immediately. The Applicant shall contact the County Coroner to determine whether or not the remains are Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American, who in turn would make

recommendations for the appropriate means of treating the human remains and any associated funerary objects.

If the remains are on federal land, the remains shall be treated in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). If the remains are not on federal land, the remains shall be treated in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

7.1.2 BMP-CUL-1: Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) or tribal cultural resources (as defined by Pub. Resources Code, § 21074) are exposed during ground disturbing activities, all construction work occurring within 50 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study and/or protocols are warranted in accordance with CEQA. Depending upon the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

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Appendix A. CONFIDENTIAL Records Search Results

Not for public distribution

Appendix B. NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 17, 2023

Samantha Murray
South Environmental

Via Email to: smurray@southenvironmental.com

Re: SoCalGas Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project, Ventura County

Dear Ms. Murray:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Ventura County
2/17/2023**

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Dayna Barrios, Chairperson
Phone: (805) 890 - 6855
barrios_dayna@yahoo.com
Chumash

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Annette Ayala, CRM Committee Chair
188 S. Santa Rosa Street
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (805) 515 - 9844
annetteayala78@yahoo.com
Chumash

Chumash Council of Bakersfield

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

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

Mia Lopez, Chairperson
P. O. Box 40653
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 324 - 0135
cbctribalchair@gmail.com
Chumash

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

Gabe Frausto, Vice Chair
P.O. Box 40653
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 324 - 0135
cbcn22vicechair@gmail.com
Chumash

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com
Gabrielino

Northern Chumash Tribal Council

Violet Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 6533
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (760) 549 - 3532
violetsagewalker@gmail.com
Chumash

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council

Chumash

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SoCalGas Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project, Ventura County.



Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Chavez1956metro@gmail.com

March 6, 2023

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

The 8.42-acre proposed project site is located at 1555 North Olive Street (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 0680142030) in the City of Ventura (City) slightly west of State Route 33. Regional access to the Project site is via U.S. Route 101. Industrial uses surround the Project site on the north, west, and south. An approximately 2.53-acre temporary construction staging area would be located adjacent to the west side of the Project site. The Project site falls within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Ventura 7.5* Minute Topographical Quadrangle, in Section 32, Township 3 North, Range 23 West (Figure 1, Project Location Map).

A California Historical Resources Information System records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center on February 13, 2023. No previously conducted studies or previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the Project site. A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search was requested on January 27, 2023. The NAHC responded to the request on February 17, 2023 and reported negative results, but recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the Project site, please contact me directly either by phone at (213) 393-7354, by email at lhoffman2@socalgas.com, or by mail at the address above within 2 weeks of receipt of this letter. If we do not receive a response within this timeframe, we will follow-up to ensure receipt of this information.

Please note that the request herein is for informational purposes only and does not constitute Assembly Bill 52 notification or initiation of consultation.

Thank you for assistance with this information request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura E. Hoffman". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



-  Project Location
-  Staging Area
-  City Boundary

SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe, Open Street Map



Project Location Map

Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project



Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Barbareno/ Ventureneno Band of Mission Indians
Annette Ayala, CRM Committee Chair
188 S. Santa Rosa Street
Ventura, CA, 93001
annetteayala78@yahoo.com

March 6, 2023

Dear Committee Chair Ayala:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

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Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



- Project Location
- Staging Area
- City Boundary

SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe, Open Street Map





Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Dayna Barrios, Chairperson
188 S. Santa Rosa Street
Ventura, CA, 93001
barrios_dayna@yahoo.com

March 6, 2023

Dear Chairperson Barrios:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

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Sincerely,

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Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



- Project Location
- Staging Area
- City Boundary

SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe, Open Street Map



Project Location Map

Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project



Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Gabe Frausto, Vice Chair
P.O. Box 40653
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
cbcn22vicechair@gmail.com

March 6, 2023

Dear Vice Chair Frausto:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

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Sincerely,

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Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



-  Project Location
-  Staging Area
-  City Boundary

SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe, Open Street Map





Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

March 6, 2023

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

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Sincerely,

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Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



- Project Location
- Staging Area
- City Boundary

SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe, Open Street Map





Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
Chairman@chumash.gov

March 6, 2023

Dear Chairperson Kahn:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

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Sincerely,

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Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



-  Project Location
-  Staging Area
-  City Boundary

SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe, Open Street Map





Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Tribal Elders' Council

P.O. Box 517 ♦ Santa Ynez ♦ CA ♦ 93460

Phone: (805)688-7997 ♦ Fax: (805)688-9578 ♦

May 4, 2023

SoCalGas
555 West kth Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Att.: Laura Hoffman, Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental

Re: Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project

Dear Ms. Hoffman:

Thank you for contacting the Tribal Elders' Council for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

At this time, the Elders' Council requests no further consultation on this project; however, we understand that as part of NHPA Section 106, we must be notified of the project.

Thank you for remembering that at one time our ancestors walked this sacred land.

Sincerely Yours,

Crystal Mendoza

Crystal Mendoza
Administrative Assistant | Cultural Resources
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians | Tribal Hall
(805) 325-5537
cmendoza@chumash.gov



Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Mia Lopez, Chairperson
P. O. Box 40653
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
cbcentralchair@gmail.com

March 6, 2023

Dear Chairperson Lopez:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

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Thank you for assistance with this information request.

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Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



- Project Location
- Staging Area
- City Boundary

SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe, Open Street Map





Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

March 6, 2023

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

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Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



- Project Location
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- City Boundary

SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe, Open Street Map





Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Chumash Council of Bakersfield
Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

March 6, 2023

Dear Chairperson Quair:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

The 8.42-acre proposed project site is located at 1555 North Olive Street (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 0680142030) in the City of Ventura (City) slightly west of State Route 33. Regional access to the Project site is via U.S. Route 101. Industrial uses surround the Project site on the north, west, and south. An approximately 2.53-acre temporary construction staging area would be located adjacent to the west side of the Project site. The Project site falls within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Ventura 7.5* Minute Topographical Quadrangle, in Section 32, Township 3 North, Range 23 West (Figure 1, Project Location Map).

A California Historical Resources Information System records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center on February 13, 2023. No previously conducted studies or previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the Project site. A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search was requested on January 27, 2023. The NAHC responded to the request on February 17, 2023 and reported negative results, but recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the Project site, please contact me directly either by phone at (213) 393-7354, by email at lhoffman2@socialgas.com, or by mail at the address above within 2 weeks of receipt of this letter. If we do not receive a response within this timeframe, we will follow-up to ensure receipt of this information.

Please note that the request herein is for informational purposes only and does not constitute Assembly Bill 52 notification or initiation of consultation.

Thank you for assistance with this information request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura E. Hoffman".

Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA 93433

March 6, 2023

To whom it may concern:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

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Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental



-  Project Location
-  Staging Area
-  City Boundary

SOURCE: Esri and Digital Globe, Open Street Map





Laura Hoffman
Team Lead
Major Projects Environmental

555 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-393-7354

Northern Chumash Tribal Council
Violet Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 6533
Los Osos, CA, 93412
violetsagewalker@gmail.com

March 6, 2023

Dear Chairperson Walker:

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing the Ventura Compressor Station Modernization Project (“Project”). The Project includes the replacement of aging infrastructure to maintain safe and reliable natural gas service within Ventura County as well as the Central Coast. SoCalGas will be filing an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“CPCN”) to the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) to construct the Ventura Compressor Modernization Project (“Project”). SoCalGas will also submit a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC, to analyze environmental impacts associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Project; the PEA will include a cultural resources inventory report. The CPUC will review the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”).

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Laura Hoffman, M.A., RPA
Team Lead, Major Projects Environmental

**Appendix C.
Final Cultural Resources Report for
1555 N. Olive Street Ventura, California
93001 (Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
2023)**

**FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR
1555 N. OLIVE STREET
VENTURA, CALIFORNIA 93001**

PREPARED FOR:

**Ms. SHELLY LONG, MA, RPA
ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT MANAGER
MAJOR PROJECTS - ENVIRONMENTAL
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
9400 OAKDALE AVENUE, SC9315
CHATSWORTH, CA 91311
(818) 326-6149
MCLONG@SOCALGAS.COM**

PREPARED BY:

**SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
430 NORTH HALSTEAD STREET
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91107**

AUGUST 14, 2023

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ATTACHMENTS

A	Resumes of Key Personnel
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SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a Cultural Resources Report for two buildings located on one parcel at 1555 N. Olive Street (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 068-014-2030). The property is located on a mixed commercial, residential, and industrial street within the City of Ventura, Ventura County, California. The property is known as the Ventura Compressor Station and is owned and operated by the Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). The subject property encompasses approximately 8.4 acres of land. The parcel is mostly open space with paved parking and some extant temporary or prefabricated buildings including a warehouse and office building. This report seeks to evaluate the office and warehouse buildings located near the center of the parcel for inclusion in local, state, or national historical registers.

The subject property is located in the northwest corner of the City of Ventura (City of Ventura) Downtown Specific Plan Area and was not identified in the 2007 Updated Historic Resources Survey of the Downtown Specific Plan Area completed by Historic Resources Group or the original 1987 Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey of Westside and Downtown Specific Plan. In December 2020, SoCalGas completed an in-house search of their California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) which utilized information obtained from the Southern Coast Central Information Center (SCCIC) in December 2016. This search found that the parcel and the warehouse and office buildings had not been previously evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or for designation as a City of Ventura Historic Landmark (Historic Landmark) or Point of Interest.

The project would demolish the existing warehouse and office buildings to make way for soil remediation.

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. architectural historians (Ms. Kasey Conley and Ms. Carrie Chasteen) were retained to determine if the warehouse and office buildings located on the project site may be historical resources as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Ms. Conley and Ms. Chasteen meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* in the fields of History and Architectural History (Attachment A, *Resumes of Key Personnel*). The warehouse and office buildings on this parcel were evaluated in this report using the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and for designation as Historical Landmarks or Points of Interest. Additionally, the area surrounding the subject property was assessed for consideration as a potential historic district.

After careful research and evaluation, Sapphos Environmental, Inc. concluded that the buildings do not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, or for designation as Historic Landmarks or Points of Interest as they do not have an association with a significant event in the history of the nation, state, or city, are not associated with significant people, and are common/vernacular buildings types that are not high style examples of an architectural style or type. Additionally, the subject property would not contribute to a potential historic district as the area surrounding the subject property does not have a cohesive design or development pattern. Therefore, the subject property does not meet the criteria to be considered a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Demolition of the buildings would not result in a substantial adverse change to a historical resource (Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines).

SECTION 2

PROJECT LOCATION

2.1 BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would demolish the existing warehouse and office buildings to make way for soil remediation.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND CURRENT SETTING

The warehouse and office buildings are located on one parcel at 1555 N. Olive Street (APN: 068-014-2030) in the northwest corner of the City Downtown Specific Plan Area. The subject property is located on a mixed commercial, residential, and industrial street within the northwest corner of the City of Ventura (city), Ventura County (County), California. This section of the city is characterized by some general industrial and a concentration of commercial development along Ventura Avenue. Modest single- and multi-family development is located to the south and east of the subject property. The Ojai Freeway (State Route 33) is located just west of the subject property and N. Ventura Avenue, the main north-south thoroughfare, is located to the east (Figures 1A–B, *View of Setting*; Figure 2, *Sketch Map, 1555 N. Olive Street*; Figure 3, *Project Location Map, 1555 N. Olive Street*).



Figure 1A. View of Setting (view east)
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*



Figure 1B. View of Setting (view southeast)
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*



Figure 2. Sketch Map, 1555 N. Olive Street
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021

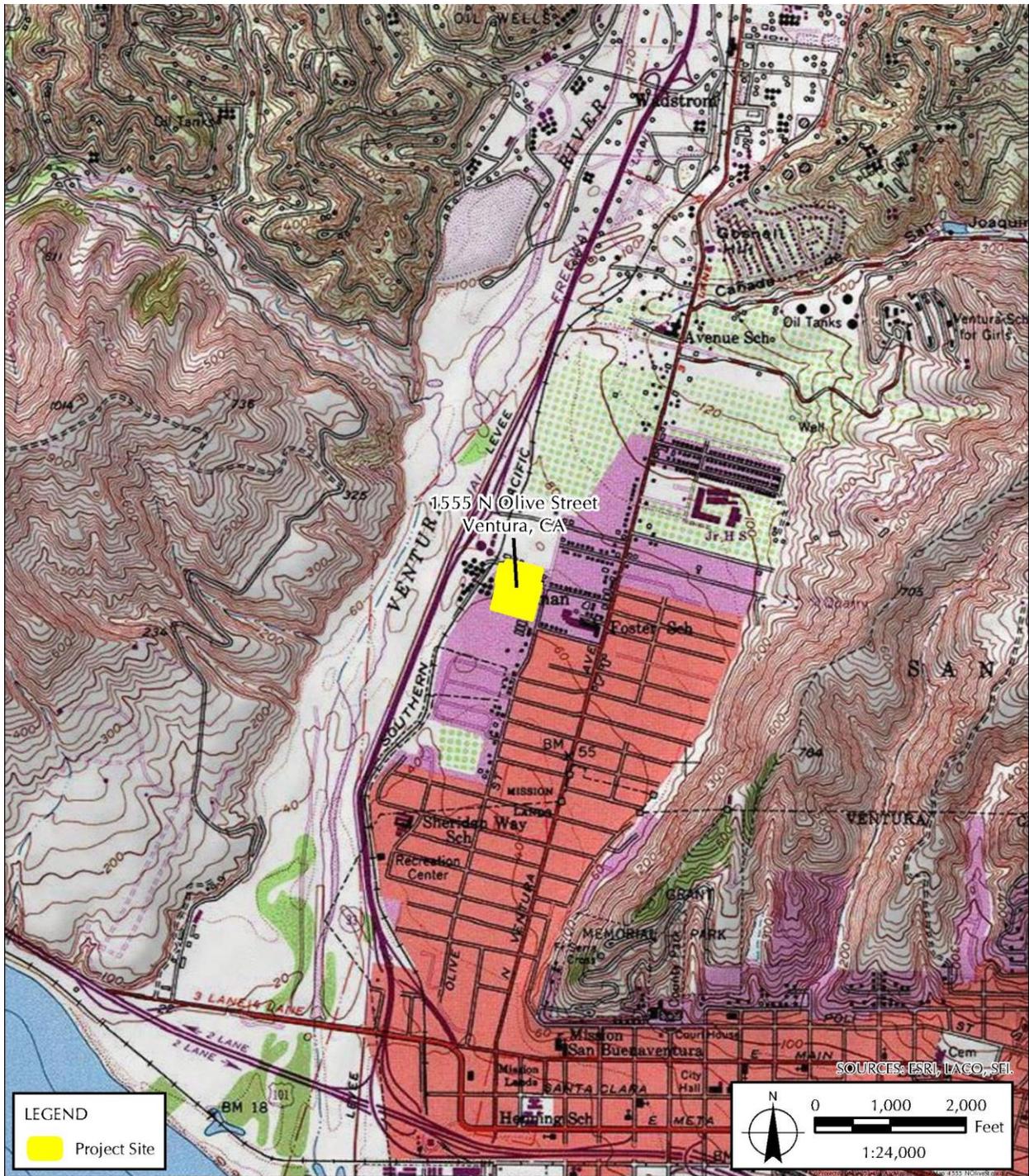


Figure 3. Project Location Map, 1555 N. Olive Steet
 SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey, 1967

SECTION 3 METHODOLOGY

The assessment methodology consisted of research and field assessment of the structures and buildings.

RESEARCH CONDUCTED

1. Obtained and reviewed the building permits for the subject property from the City Department of Building and Safety. Dates of construction and subsequent alterations were determined by the building permit record, as well as additional resources, such as the field inspection, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and historic aerial photographs.
2. Researched the project site and surrounding area at local libraries and archives to establish the general history and context, including a review of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Ventura County, newspapers, City directories, books, and articles.
3. Reviewed and analyzed ordinances, statues, regulations, bulletins, and technical materials relating to federal, state, and local historic preservation assessment processes and programs to evaluate the significance and integrity of the buildings on the project site.

FIELD METHODS

4. Conducted a field inspection of the project site on July 28, 2021, to ascertain the general condition and physical integrity of the warehouse and office buildings thereon. Digital photographs were taken during the site inspection, which included the exterior and interior of the buildings. Field notes were made.
5. It was concluded during the field inspection that the subject property located at 1555 N. Olive Street is not located within a potential historic district because the surrounding buildings do not reflect a cohesive pattern of design and development and therefore a potential district is not present. Additionally, the parcel was evaluated individually as a potential historical resource under federal, state, and local eligibility criteria according to the National Park Service, California Office of Historic Preservation, and City Historic Landmark and Point of Interest standards.

SECTION 4 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property were evaluated to determine if they constitute historical resources as defined by the CEQA, using the eligibility criteria for listing in applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations.

4.1 FEDERAL

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, defines the criteria to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- A. *that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- B. *that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- C. *that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- D. *that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section part 63).*

According to *National Register Bulletin No. 15*, “to be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity.” Integrity is defined in *National Register Bulletin No. 15* as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”¹ Within the concept of integrity, the National Register recognizes the following seven aspects or qualities that in various combinations define integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Section 5024.1(c), Title 14 CCR, Section 4852 of the California Public Resources Code defines the criteria to be considered eligible for listing in the California Register:

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following [National Register] criteria:

1. *Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;*
2. *Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;*
3. *Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or*
4. *Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

Section 4852(C) of the California Code of Regulations² defines integrity as follows:

Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described in section 4852(b) of this chapter and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

4.3 CITY OF VENTURA

This chapter is adopted pursuant to the municipal affairs provisions of the City Charter for the purpose of establishing procedures for identifying, designating and preserving historic landmarks or points of interest that were the site of an historic event, that are connected with the life of an important person, or that contain a building, structure, or other object that is architecturally significant, representative of a type, period or particular method of construction, or is associated with a significant builder, architect, designer or artist (Ord. No. 2005-004, § 3, 5-2-05).

Unless the contrary is stated or clearly appears from the context, the following definitions shall govern the construction of the words and phrases used in this chapter:

1. *Historic district* means a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of site, buildings, structures and/or objects united by past events, or aesthetically by plan or physical development, regardless of whether such a district may include some buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district.

A historic district can generally be distinguished from surrounding areas (1) by visual change such as building density, scale, type, age, or style; or (2) by historic documentation of different associations or patterns of development. The number of nonsignificant properties a historic district can contain yet still convey its sense of time

and place and historical development depends on how these properties impact the historic district's integrity.

2. *Landmark* means any real property such as building, structure, or archaeological excavation, or object that is unique or significant because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship or aesthetic feeling, and is associated with:
 - (a) Events that have made a meaningful contribution to the nation, state or community;
 - (b) Lives of persons who made a meaningful contribution to national, state or local history;
 - (c) Reflecting or exemplifying a particular period of the national, state or local history;
 - (d) Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
 - (e) The work of one or more master builders, designers, artists or architects whose talents influenced their historical period, or work that otherwise possesses high artistic value;
 - (f) Representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
 - (g) Yielding, or likely to yield, information important to national, state or local history or prehistory.

3. *Point of interest* means any real property or object:
 - (a) That is the site of a building, structure or object that no longer exists but was associated with historic events, important persons, or embodied a distinctive character of architectural style;
 - (b) That has historic significance, but was altered to the extent that the integrity of the original workmanship, materials or style is substantially compromised;
 - (c) That is the site of a historic event which has no distinguishable characteristics other than that a historic event occurred there and the historic significance is sufficient to justify the establishment of a historic landmark.

SECTION 5

RECORD SEARCH SUMMARY

5.1 RECORD SEARCH

In accordance with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton, current procedures and policies, the BERD for Ventura County, available from the California Office of Historic Preservation (updated March 3, 2020) was reviewed. The historic U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic maps and aerial photographs were also reviewed for the project site and adjacent properties. In addition to official maps and records, and published registers and reports for the geographic area, the following was reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places – Listed (2021);
- California Register of Historical Resources – Listed (2021);
- California State Historical Landmarks (1996 and updates);
- California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates);
- Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey of Westside and Downtown (1987);
- Updated Historic Resources Survey of the Downtown Specific Plan (2007).

5.2 PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS/DESIGNATIONS SUMMARY

The subject property is located in the northwest corner of the City Downtown Specific Plan Area. The subject property was not identified in the 2007 Updated Historic Resources Survey of the Downtown Specific Plan Area completed by Historic Resources Group or the original 1987 Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey of Westside and Downtown.

SECTION 6

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

The city of Ventura was founded in 1873 and the original townsite measured approximately 1-square-mile with commercial and residential development extending west from the San Buenaventura Mission, which had been constructed nearly a 100 years earlier at 211 E Main Street. Land booms occurred within the city in the late 19th and early 20th centuries after the completion of the transcontinental railroad and the stagecoach line and eventually the Ventura Depot Station of the Southern Pacific Railroad which brought passengers from northern counties like Los Angeles to the coastal community of Ventura. Many hotels were constructed during this period to handle the influx of residents and commercial development centered along Main Street.³ Tracts of land were subdivided for residential development and the population of Ventura boomed from 4,156 in 1920 to almost triple at 11,603 in 1930.⁴

The area of the city surrounding the subject property saw very little development until the post-World War II years. The Southern Pacific Railroad passed by the subject property just to the west bringing passengers into the heart of the city. The east-west streets surrounding the subject property do not appear on the historic topographic maps until 1952, and the 1947 historic aerial photograph shows small scale residential development east of Ventura Avenue with citrus groves south of the subject property.⁵ The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the area were available for N. Olive Street as far north as W. Ramona Avenue and show that this area of the city was developed mostly with single- and multi-family residential development by 1950.⁶

The use of natural gas as a lighting source in the United States can be traced back to 1626, and the first natural gas well was dug in 1821 in Fredonia, New York. This well led to the first natural gas distribution company, Fredonia Gas Light Company followed by the City of Philadelphia creating the first municipally owned natural gas distribution company in 1836. Pipeline expansion in the 20th century ushered in the use of natural gas from solely a light source to uses for heating and cooking making the use of natural gas and its sourcing and transportation common practice. Today, the United States public gas systems number more than 900.⁷

SoCalGas was founded in 1867 as the Los Angeles Gas Co. as a manufacturer of gas lamps. In the early 20th century, natural gas was discovered to be a preferable resource as it had twice the heating value of manufactured gas. In the 1920s, the demand for natural gas increased in parallel with the increase in the population of Southern California and SoCalGas began constructing large holding tanks to store the natural gas.⁸ This expansion included the Ventura Compressor Station which appears in historic aerial photographs as early as 1947. The subject property was partially developed by 1947 with the warehouse constructed between 1967 and 1978 and the office building constructed between 1947 and 1967.⁹ The land west of Ventura Avenue and east of Ojai Freeway continued to be developed with commercial and industrial uses while the land east of Ventura Avenue was developed for residential into the 21st century.

SECTION 7

DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATED RESOURCE

WAREHOUSE

Exterior

The warehouse building located on the subject property is a vernacular industrial building constructed between 1967 and 1978. The building has a rectangular footprint, high-pitched gable roof, and is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The building sits on an approximately 6-inch concrete foundation and is surrounded by an asphalt parking lot. The building has multiple entrance doors and types including double metal doors, single metal doors, and large sliding bay doors with no primary entrance façade. The building has a pair of sliding vinyl windows on the northwest and southeast façades with no windows on the other two façades. A small awning addition on the northwest façade shields electrical equipment. The exterior of the building includes various light fixtures, conduit connections, electrical boxes, and window air conditioning units (Figures 4A–D, *Exterior Warehouse Building*).



Figure 4A. Exterior Warehouse Building (view northwest)
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*



Figure 4B. Exterior Warehouse Building (view southeast)
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021



Figure 4C. Exterior Warehouse Building (view southeast)
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021



Figure 4D. Exterior Warehouse Building (view northeast)
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*

Interior

The interior of the warehouse building is an unfinished space with concrete floors, open ceilings, and particle board partition walls at either end (Figure 5A–B, *Interior Warehouse Building*).

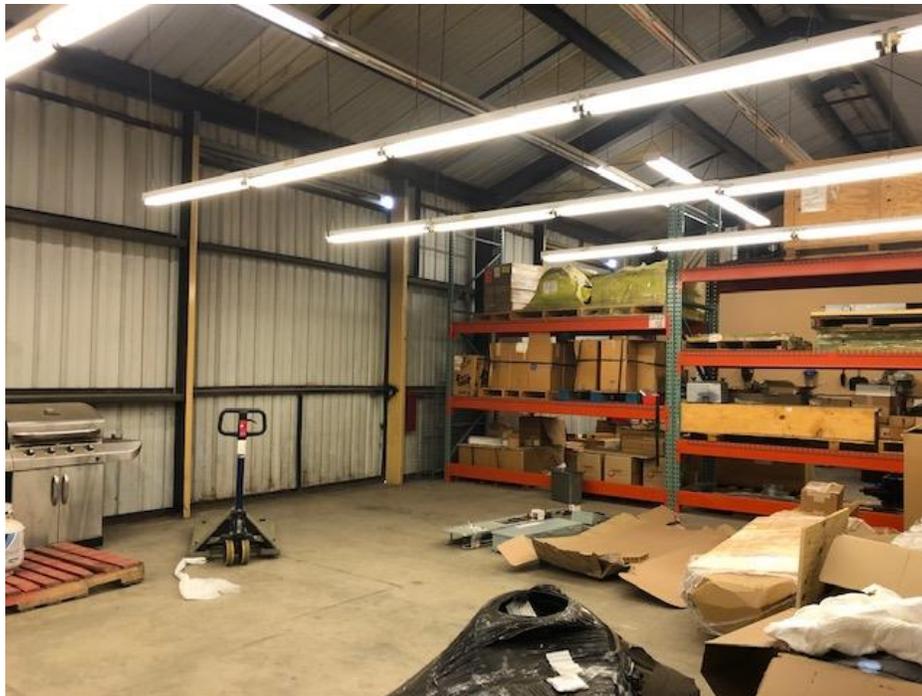


Figure 5A. Interior Warehouse Building
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021



Figure 5B. Interior Warehouse Building
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021

OFFICE BUILDING

Exterior

The office building located on the subject property is a vernacular industrial building constructed between 1947 and 1967. The building has a square footprint, high-pitched gable roof, and is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The building sits on an approximately 3-foot-tall concrete foundation with a concrete patio on the rear/northwest elevation and is surrounded by an asphalt parking lot. The primary entrance door, a metal door with a small rectangular light, is located on the southeast façade and is accessed by concrete steps oriented towards the southwest with a metal tube railing. Additional entrance doors are located on the rear/northwest façade and include a wide metal pedestrian door and large double corrugated sheet metal doors. These double doors are sealed as the interior room is closed for hazardous asbestos paint. Window patterns on the buildings include 9 and 12 divided light hopper windows. A concrete walkway runs along the northeast façade of the building with a metal shed roof extension cover with a gable portico that is supported by metal posts. An additional metal pedestrian door is located on this façade. This portico and walkway originally connected the compressor station building which was located to the northeast of the office building. The exterior of the building includes various light fixtures, conduit connections, electrical boxes, and window air conditioning units (Figures 6A–D, *Exterior Office Building*).



Figure 6A. Exterior Office Building (view northwest)
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*



Figure 6B. Exterior Office Building (view east)
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021



Figure 6C. Exterior Office Building (view southeast)
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021



Figure 6D. Exterior Office Building (view southwest)
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*

Interior

The interior of the office building is divided into open cubicle office spaces, closed office spaces, a conference room, and a kitchen. The walls are plaster, the floors are vinyl or carpet, and the ceiling is clad in acoustic tiles. The window wells are deep, and the door surrounds are slightly recessed and canted (Figures 7A–D, *Interior Office Building*).



Figure 7A. Interior Office Building
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*



Figure 7B. Interior Office Building
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*



Figure 7C. Interior Office Building
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021



Figure 7D. Interior Office Building
SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021

8.1 CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

The subject property is located in the northwest area of the city and the northwest portion of the Downtown Specific Plan Area. The building permits for the development of the warehouse and office buildings, nor the tract information, were available through the City. The property was originally developed by SoCalGas as early as 1947 with the addition of the compressor station. The warehouse building was constructed between 1967 and 1978 and the office building was constructed between 1947 and 1967 by SoCalGas.¹⁰ The buildings have been minimally altered with no additions or alterations to their original footprints. The interiors of both buildings have been altered with the addition of partition walls in the warehouse building and interior partition walls and a kitchen addition in the office building.

8.2 OWNERSHIP/OCCUPANT HISTORY

The subject property has been owned and operated by SoCalGas since the early 20th century and continues to be owned and operated by SoCalGas today.

8.3 USE HISTORY

The property was developed as a compressor station for SoCalGas natural gas storage and continues to be used as such today. The warehouse and office building were constructed for use as such and are still used for these functions today.

SECTION 9

EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

The warehouse and office buildings were evaluated based on the information provided in Section 6 *History and Description of Surrounding Area* as well as the site visit and a review of previous evaluations.

9.1 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

National Register Criterion A

Based on a review of previous ownership records, the construction history of the property, the history of the surrounding area, and a site visit, and a review of the use history of the property; the property was developed as part of SoCalGas's natural gas expansion in the mid-20th century. The property was initially developed as early as 1947, well after the establishment of SoCalGas. The expansion of natural gas boomed in the mid-20th century as the population of Southern California boomed, yet the addition of the Ventura Compressor Station as a result of this expansion is not a significant event in the history of SoCalGas or Southern California's residential growth. The addition of the Ventura Compressor Station was a byproduct of the growth of Southern California and SoCalGas's use of natural gas. The use of natural gas for heating purposes is not a significant event within the history of the nation, state, or city and was a common practice by the 20th century. Furthermore, the addition of the warehouse and office buildings are not significant in the development of the site as they were developed after its initial improvement and are common building types associated with industrial development. The warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are not significant to its development for use as natural gas storage and therefore, they are ineligible for listing in the National Register pursuant to Criterion A.

National Register Criterion B

Persons who were associated with the property are not individually significant at the local, state, or national level. SoCal Gas has owned and operated the site since improvement, yet this site and the warehouse and office buildings are not significant locations associated with the history of SoCal Gas. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for listing in the National Register pursuant to Criterion B.

National Register Criterion C

Both the warehouse and office building are common examples of vernacular buildings associated with industrial development in the 20th century. The buildings convey common character-defining features and are not high-style or rare remaining examples of a type, period, or method of construction. The warehouse and office building generally retain integrity from original construction but are vernacular and do not convey a high level of skill or craftsmanship. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for listing in the National Register pursuant Criterion C.

National Register Criterion D

Criterion D was not considered in this report as it generally applies to archaeological resources. Additionally, there is no reason to believe the subject property has the potential to yield important

information regarding prehistory or history because of prior ground disturbance associated with site preparation for construction of the buildings.

9.2 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register eligibility criteria mirror those of the National Register. The subject property does not have an association with a significant event or person. The warehouse and office buildings are not an excellent example of a type, period, or method of construction and does not possess high artistic value. Additionally, the buildings are not known to be the work of a master. For these reasons, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are not eligible for listing in the California Register.

9.3 CITY OF VENTURA HISTORIC LANDMARK AND POINT OF INTEREST

Historic Landmark Criterion A

Based on a review previous ownership records, the construction history of the property, the history of the surrounding area, a site visit, and a review of the use history of the property; the property was developed as part of SoCalGas's natural gas expansion in the mid-20th century. The property was initially developed as early as 1947, well after the establishment of SoCalGas. The expansion of natural gas boomed in the mid-20th century as the population of Southern California boomed, yet the addition of the Ventura Compressor Station as a result of this expansion is not a significant event in the history of SoCalGas or Southern California's residential growth. The addition of the Ventura Compressor Station was a byproduct of the growth of Southern California and SoCalGas's use of natural gas. The use of natural gas for heating purposes is not a significant event within the history of the nation, state, or city as it was a common practice by the 20th century. Furthermore, the addition of the warehouse and office buildings are not significant in the development of the site as they were developed after its initial improvement and are common building types associated with industrial development. The warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are not significant to its development for use as natural gas storage and therefore, they are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant to Criterion A.

Historic Landmark Criterion B

Persons who were associated with the property are not individually significant at the local, state, or national level. SoCalGas has owned and operated the site since improvement, yet this site and the warehouse and office buildings are not significant locations associated with the history of SoCalGas. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant to Criterion B.

Historic Landmark Criterion C

Similar to Criterion A, the subject property does not reflect or exemplify a particular period of the national, state, or local history. Industrial development is not noted as a significant development pattern contributing to the history of the city and the storage of natural gas is not noted as a significant event within the nation, state, or city. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks under Criterion C.

Historic Landmark Criterion D

Both the warehouse and office building are common examples of vernacular buildings associated with industrial development in the 20th century. The buildings convey common character-defining features and are not high-style or rare remaining examples of a type, period, or method of construction. The warehouse and office building generally retain integrity from original construction but are vernacular and do not convey a high level of skill or craftsmanship. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant Criterion D.

Historic Landmark Criterion E

The warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are not known to be the work of a master builder, design, artist, or architect as the original building permits were not available. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant to Criterion E.

Historic Landmark Criterion F

The warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property do not represent a distinguishable entity whose individual components lack individual distinction. The buildings are vernacular buildings commonly found in association with industrial development and are not significant. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant to Criterion F.

Historic Landmark Criterion G

Criterion G was not considered in this report as it generally applies to archaeological resources. Additionally, there is no reason to believe the subject property has the potential to yield important information regarding prehistory or history because of prior ground disturbance associated with site preparation for construction of the buildings

9.4 CITY OF VENTURA POINT OF INTEREST

Point of Interest Criteria A, B, and C

The City Historic Preservation Code allows for the designation of a site as a “Point of Interest” if the site no longer retains sufficient integrity or character defining features of a significant building, object, site, event, or association with a person which would make it eligible as a Historic Landmark.

The subject property is not the location of a building, structure, or object that no longer exists which is associated with historic events, persons; that embodied the distinctive characteristic of an architectural type; has the site been altered to the extreme; nor is the site or a historic event which has no distinguishable characteristics other than a historic event occurred there. The site was historically generally open space with the compressor station located near the northern boundary of the parcel. The compressor station was removed, but the building was not significantly associated with events or people important to the history of the city and was not a distinctive example of an architectural type. Therefore, the subject property is ineligible for designation as a Point of Interest pursuant to Criteria A, B, and C.

9.5 CITY OF VENTURA HISTORIC DISTRICT

The subject property located at 1555 N. Olive Street is not located within a potential historic district because the surrounding area does not form a cohesive pattern of design or development. The surrounding area is a mix of commercial, industrial, and residential development dating from the 1940s through Contemporary infill. The buildings were not designed as a consistent area, and they do not convey a similar pattern of growth.

9.5 CONCLUSION

Based on research and analysis, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property at 1555 N. Olive Street do not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for designation as Historic Landmarks or Points of Interest. Moreover, the property is not a contributor to a potential historic district because the surroundings area does not form a cohesive pattern of design or development. Therefore, the subject property, specifically the warehouse and office buildings, is not a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Additionally, the proposed project would not result in a substantial adverse change to historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines.

SECTION 10 SOURCES

- ¹ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. 2017. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin*. Available at: <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>
- ² California Office of Historic Preservation. 1999. *California State Law and Historic Preservation*, 4853 (c), 66.
- ³ City of Ventura. April 2007. "Historic Resources Survey Update, Downtown Specific Plan Area." Prepared by: Historic Resources Group, Pasadena CA. Accessed August 2021. Available at: [https://www.cityofventura.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/2376/Updated-Historic-Resources-Survey-of-the-Downtown-Specific-Plan-Area-PDF?bidId =](https://www.cityofventura.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/2376/Updated-Historic-Resources-Survey-of-the-Downtown-Specific-Plan-Area-PDF?bidId=)
- ⁴ City Of Ventura. "Ventura's General Plan" Archived June 26, 2014 at the Wayback Machine Planning Webpage. Accessed August 2021.
- ⁵ Review of Historic Aerial Photographs and Historic Topographic Maps on historicaerials.com, accessed August 2021.
- ⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. 1926–1950. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.
- ⁷ American Public Gas Association. 2021. "A Brief History of Natural Gas." Accessed August 2021. Available at: <https://www.apga.org/apgamainsite/aboutus/facts/history-of-natural-gas>
- ⁸ Southern California Gas Company. 1998–2021. "History of SoCal Gas." Accessed August 2021. Available at: <https://www.socalgas.com/company-history>
- ⁹ HistoricAerials. 1947, 1967, 1978, 1980, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018. Historic Aerial Photographs. Accessed August 2021. Available at: historicaerials.com
- ¹⁰ HistoricAerials. Historic Aerial Photographs. Accessed August 2021. Available at: historicaerials.com

***ATTACHMENT A
RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL***

Carrie E. Chasteen, MS

Cultural Resources Manager

Master of Science (Historic Preservation), School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 2001

Bachelor of Arts (History and Political Science), University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, 1997

- Cultural resources management and legal compliance
- History of California
- Identification and evaluation of the built environment
- Archival documentation
- Historic preservation consultation

Years of Experience: 19+

- Oregon Transportation Investment Act (OTIA) III CS3 Technical Lead
- Chair, Historic Preservation Commission, City of Pasadena
- Design Commission, City of Pasadena
- Phi Alpha Theta
- Extensive experience documenting and evaluating parks and recreational facilities
- Extensive experience in the City of Riverside

Ms. Carrie Chasteen has more than 19 years of experience in the field of cultural resources and the built environment, including project management, agency coordination, archival research, managing large surveys, preparation of compliance reports, preparation of Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) sections, peer review, and regulatory compliance. She meets and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* in the fields of History and Architectural History.

On behalf of the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), Ms. Chasteen managed the documentation and evaluation of 54 parks, golf courses, and arboreta. The historic evaluations assess County facilities that were identified as priorities due to the age of the facility, architect of record, or affiliation with event of importance to the history of development of Los Angeles County. The historic evaluations consider eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts, and standards provided in CEQA. The results were used by the County DPR to address future projects in the facilities, alter plans as needed, and to inform a Cultural Resources Treatment Plan (CRTP) and Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training. She also provided consultation services for the Arcadia County Park Pool and Bathhouse Replacement Project, which included documenting and evaluating the park as a historic district for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. Because the park was found to be eligible for listing in both registers, Ms. Chasteen provided additional consultation services to ensure the replacement pools and bathhouse were in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* in order to minimize potential impacts to the historic district. This project received a Los Angeles Conservancy Preservation Award in 2020.

Additionally, Ms. Chasteen serves as project manager and point of contact for a Master Services Agreement for historic preservation services for Los Angeles County Regional Planning. Task orders completed to date include preparing and peer reviewing Landmark and Mills Act applications; preparation of the Altadena African American Historic Resources Survey, which included preparation of a Historic Context Statement, community-wide survey, extensive public outreach, and presentations to the community, Regional Planning staff, and the County of Los Angeles Historical Landmarks and Records Commission; and coordination with the Regional Planner who administers the program.

Kasey M. Conley, MHC

Architectural Historian

Master of Heritage

Conservation, USC, Los Angeles, CA

- *Identification and evaluation of built environment*
- *Cultural history*
- *History of California*
- *Archival documentation*
- *Historic preservation*

Years of Experience: 4+

Relevant Experience:

- *CEQA documentation for Exposition Park and Descanso Master Plans*
- *Descanso Garden Historic District National Register Nomination*
- *Jane's Village Historic District Survey and Evaluation*
- *Manhattan Beach Context Statement*

Ms. Kasey Conley has more than four years of experience in the field of cultural resources management and the built environment, including archival research, district and resource surveys, preparation of National Register of Historic Places nominations, and regulatory compliance. She meets and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* in the fields of History and Architectural History.

Ms. Conley has served on projects in Los Angeles County and has experience with the California Office of Historic Preservation; the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation; the City of Los Angeles; and various other state, county, and local government agencies.

Ms. Conley has prepared National Register nomination forms for historic districts such as Leimert Park in South Los Angeles and the Descanso Gardens Historic District in Pasadena and individual resources such as Engine Co. 54 in Hyde Park. Ms. Conley has supported the preparation of CEQA documents for the Exposition Park Master Plan and the Descanso Gardens Master Plan. Ms. Conley has worked on several historic resource assessment reports within the cities of Los Angeles, Glendale, San Marino, and Rancho Cucamonga. Ms. Conley has also worked with the County of Los Angeles in the survey and evaluation of the Jane's Village Historic District.

ATTACHMENT B
DPR 523 SERIES FORMS

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Y

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 1555 N. Olive Street

P1. Other Identifier: Ventura Compressor Station

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Ventura Date: 1951 T2N; R24W; ___ of ___ of Sec 24; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 1555 N. Olive Street City: Ventura Zip: 93001

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 068-014-2030

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

The subject property contains two vernacular industrial buildings used as office space (northern building) and storage space (southern building). The buildings are located on a large parcel which has historically been used by Southern California Gas Company as the Ventura Compressor Station. The site slopes slightly to the south and is bounded by the Ojai Freeway to the west, W. Stanley Street to the north, and N. Olive Street to the east. T & T Truck and Crane Services abuts the property to the south. The buildings were constructed on site between 1947 and 1978, with the northern office building constructed first. The buildings are located in a mixed commercial and residential area. The buildings are in fair condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary. (See Continuation Sheet page 3)

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP8 Industrial Building; HP9 Public Utility Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary Façades (view facing northwest)
July 28, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both
Between 1947-1978
historicaerials.com

*P7. Owner and Address:

Southern California Gas Company
9400 Oakdale Avenue, SC9315
Chatsworth, CA 91311

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

K. Conley and C. Chasteen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: August 5, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): N/A

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 1555 N. Olive Street
Page 2 of 11

*NRHP Status Code: 6Y

B1. Historic Name: Ventura Compressor Station

B2. Common Name: 1555 N. Olive Street

B3. Original Use: Industrial/Utility

B4. Present Use: Industrial/Utility

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The original building permit was not available, and the buildings appears to be generally unaltered. A concrete patio appears to have been added to the rear of the northern office building with a ramp at an unknown date. Additionally, the interior of the northern office building has been altered with acoustic tile ceilings, floor material alterations, and the addition of a kitchen space.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Industrial/Utility Development **Area:** Ventura

Period of Significance: 1947-1978

Property Type: Industrial Building **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

National Register Criterion A

Based on a review of previous ownership records, the construction history of the property, the history of the surrounding area, and a site visit, and a review of the use history of the property; the property was developed as part of SoCalGas's natural gas expansion in the mid-20th century. The property was initially developed as early as 1947, well after the establishment of SoCalGas. The expansion of natural gas boomed in the mid-20th century as the population of Southern California boomed, yet the addition of the Ventura Compressor Station as a result of this expansion is not a significant event in the history of SoCalGas or Southern California's residential growth. The addition of the Ventura Compressor Station was a byproduct of the growth of Southern California and SoCalGas's use of natural gas. The use of natural gas for heating purposes is not a significant event within the history of the nation, state, or city and was a common practice by the 20th century. Furthermore, the addition of the warehouse and office buildings are not significant in the development of the site as they were developed after its initial improvement and are common building types associated with industrial development. The warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are not significant to its development for use as natural gas storage and therefore, they are ineligible for listing in the National Register pursuant to Criterion A. (See Continuation Sheet page 8)

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

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

***B12. References:** N/A

***B13. Remarks:** N/A

***B14. Evaluator:**

K. Conley
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

***Date of Evaluation:** August 5, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)



P3a* Description: (Continued from Primary Record page 1)

WAREHOUSE

Exterior

The warehouse building located on the subject property is a vernacular industrial building constructed between 1967 and 1978. The building has a rectangular footprint, high-pitched gable roof, and is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The building sits on an approximately 6-inch concrete foundation and is surrounded by an asphalt parking lot. The building has multiple entrance doors and types including double metal doors, single metal doors, and large sliding bay doors with no primary entrance façade. The building has a pair of sliding vinyl windows on the northwest and southeast façades with no windows on the other two façades. A small awning addition on the northwest façade shields electrical equipment. The exterior of the building includes various light fixtures, conduit connections, electrical boxes, and window air conditioning units.



Exterior Warehouse Building (view northwest)



Exterior Warehouse Building (view southeast)

P3a* Description: (Continued from Continuation Sheet page 3)



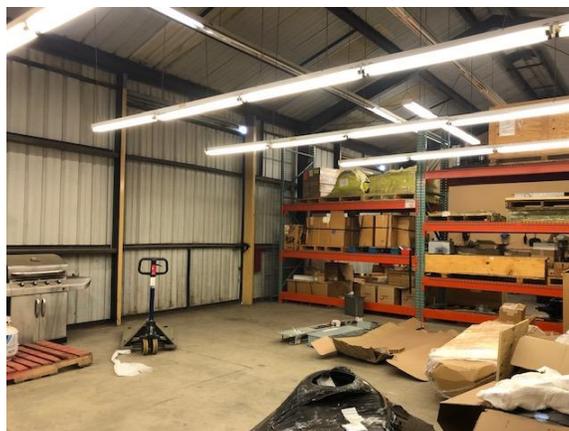
Exterior Warehouse Building (view southeast)



Exterior Warehouse Building (view northeast)

Interior

The interior of the warehouse building is an unfinished space with concrete floors, open ceilings, and particle board partition walls at either end.



Interior Warehouse Building

P3a* Description: (Continued from Continuation Sheet page 4)

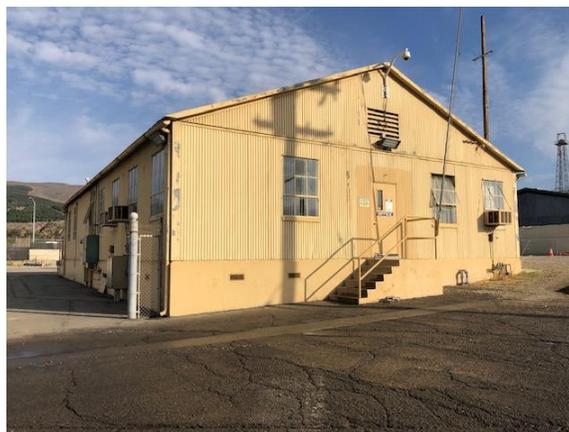


Interior Warehouse Building

OFFICE BUILDING

Exterior

The office building located on the subject property is a vernacular industrial building constructed between 1947 and 1967. The building has a square footprint, high-pitched gable roof, and is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The building sits on an approximately 3-foot-tall concrete foundation with a concrete patio on the rear/northwest elevation and is surrounded by an asphalt parking lot. The primary entrance door, a metal door with a small rectangular light, is located on the southeast façade and is accessed by concrete steps oriented towards the southwest with a metal tube railing. Additional entrance doors are located on the rear/northwest façade and include a wide metal pedestrian door and large double corrugated sheet metal doors. These double doors are sealed as the interior room is closed for hazardous asbestos paint. Window patterns on the buildings include 9 and 12 divided light hopper windows. A concrete walkway runs along the northeast façade of the building with a metal shed roof extension cover with a gable portico that is supported by metal posts. An additional metal pedestrian door is located on this façade. This portico and walkway originally connected the compressor station building which was located to the northeast of the office building. The exterior of the building includes various light fixtures, conduit connections, electrical boxes, and window air conditioning units.



Exterior Office Building (view northwest)

P3a* Description: (Continued from Continuation Sheet page 5)



Exterior Office Building (view east)



Exterior Office Building (view southeast)



Exterior Office Building (view southwest)

P3a* Description: (Continued from Continuation Sheet page 6)

Interior

The interior of the office building is divided into open cubicle office spaces, closed office spaces, a conference room, and a kitchen. The walls are plaster, the floors are vinyl or carpet, and the ceiling is clad in acoustic tiles. The window wells are deep, and the door surrounds are slightly recessed and canted.



Interior Office Building



Interior Office Building



Interior Office Building

P3a* Description: (Continued from Continuation Sheet page 7)



Interior Office Building

***B10. Significance:** (Continued from Building, Structure, Object Record Page 2)

National Register Criterion B

Persons who were associated with the property are not individually significant at the local, state, or national level. SoCalGas has owned and operated the site since improvement, yet this site and the warehouse and office buildings are not significant locations associated with the history of SoCalGas. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for listing in the National Register pursuant to Criterion B.

National Register Criterion C

Both the warehouse and office building are common examples of vernacular buildings associated with industrial development in the 20th century. The buildings convey common character-defining features and are not high-style or rare remaining examples of a type, period, or method of construction. The warehouse and office building generally retain integrity from original construction but are vernacular and do not convey a high level of skill or craftsmanship. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for listing in the National Register pursuant Criterion C.

National Register Criterion D

Criterion D was not considered in this report as it generally applies to archaeological resources. Additionally, there is no reason to believe the subject property has the potential to yield important information regarding prehistory or history because of prior ground disturbance associated with site preparation for construction of the buildings.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register eligibility criteria mirror those of the National Register. The subject property does not have an association with a significant event or person. The warehouse and office buildings are not an excellent example of a type, period, or method of construction and does not possess high artistic value. Additionally, the buildings are not known to be the work of a master. For these reasons, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are not eligible for listing in the California Register.

*B10. Significance: (Continued from Continuation Sheet page 8)

CITY OF VENTURA HISTORIC LANDMARK AND POINT OF INTEREST

Historic Landmark Criterion A

Based on a review previous ownership records, the construction history of the property, the history of the surrounding area, a site visit, and a review of the use history of the property; the property was developed as part of SoCalGas's natural gas expansion in the mid-20th century. The property was initially developed as early as 1947, well after the establishment of SoCalGas. The expansion of natural gas boomed in the mid-20th century as the population of Southern California boomed, yet the addition of the Ventura Compressor Station as a result of this expansion is not a significant event in the history of SoCalGas or Southern California's residential growth. The addition of the Ventura Compressor Station was a byproduct of the growth of Southern California and SoCalGas's use of natural gas. The use of natural gas for heating purposes is not a significant event within the history of the nation, state, or city as it was a common practice by the 20th century. Furthermore, the addition of the warehouse and office buildings are not significant in the development of the site as they were developed after its initial improvement and are common building types associated with industrial development. The warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are not significant to its development for use as natural gas storage and therefore, they are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant to Criterion A.

Historic Landmark Criterion B

Persons who were associated with the property are not individually significant at the local, state, or national level. SoCalGas has owned and operated the site since improvement, yet this site and the warehouse and office buildings are not significant locations associated with the history of SoCalGas. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant to Criterion B.

Historic Landmark Criterion C

Similar to Criterion A, the subject property does not reflect or exemplify a particular period of the national, state, or local history. Industrial development is not noted as a significant development pattern contributing to the history of the city and the storage of natural gas is not noted as a significant event within the nation, state, or city. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks under Criterion C.

Historic Landmark Criterion D

Both the warehouse and office building are common examples of vernacular buildings associated with industrial development in the 20th century. The buildings convey common character-defining features and are not high-style or rare remaining examples of a type, period, or method of construction. The warehouse and office building generally retain integrity from original construction but are vernacular and do not convey a high level of skill or craftsmanship. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant Criterion D.

Historic Landmark Criterion E

The warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are not known to be the work of a master builder, design, artist, or architect as the original building permits were not available. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant to Criterion E.

Historic Landmark Criterion F

The warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property do not represent a distinguishable entity whose individual components lack individual distinction. The buildings are vernacular buildings commonly found in association with industrial development and are not significant. Therefore, the warehouse and office buildings located on the subject property are ineligible for designation as Historic Landmarks pursuant to Criterion F.

*B10. Significance: (Continued from Continuation Sheet page 9)

Historic Landmark Criterion G

Criterion G was not considered in this report as it generally applies to archaeological resources. Additionally, there is no reason to believe the subject property has the potential to yield important information regarding prehistory or history because of prior ground disturbance associated with site preparation for construction of the buildings

CITY OF VENTURA POINT OF INTEREST

Point of Interest Criteria A, B, and C

The City Historic Preservation Code allows for the designation of a site as a "Point of Interest" if the site no longer retains sufficient integrity or character defining features of a significant building, object, site, event, or association with a person which would make it eligible as a Historic Landmark.

The subject property is not the location of a building, structure, or object that no longer exists which is associated with historic events, persons; that embodied the distinctive characteristic of an architectural type; has the site been altered to the extreme; nor is the site or a historic event which has no distinguishable characteristics other than a historic event occurred there. The site was historically generally open space with the compressor station located near the northern boundary of the parcel. The compressor station was removed, but the building was not significantly associated with events or people important to the history of the city and was not a distinctive example of an architectural type. Therefore, the subject property is ineligible for designation as a Point of Interest pursuant to Criteria A, B, and C.

CITY OF VENTURA HISTORIC DISTRICT

The subject property located at 1555 N. Olive Street is not located within a potential historic district because the surrounding area does not form a cohesive pattern of design or development. The surrounding area is a mix of commercial, industrial, and residential development dating from the 1940s through Contemporary infill. The buildings were not designed as a consistent area, and they do not convey a similar pattern of growth.

