

14. Archaeological Resources

14.1 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

This section evaluates the potential impacts on known and unknown *archaeological resources* and human remains. For evaluations of historical resources, refer to Section 13. For evaluations of *tribal cultural resources*, refer to Section 15.

14.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The determination of significance shall be made on a case-by-case basis and evaluated using the following thresholds of significance as specified below.

ARC-1 A project may have a significant impact if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an *archaeological resource*.

ARC-2 A project may have a significant impact if it would result in the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

14.3 IMPACT ANALYSIS

In order to determine whether project impacts exceed or meet the criteria of the thresholds of significance in Section 14.2, the level of impact shall be evaluated based on the appropriate assessment methodologies as outlined below.

14.3.1 Tribal Notice and Start of Consultation

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, enacted in 2014, requires a *Lead Agency* to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, if the tribe requests in writing to the *Lead Agency* to be informed by the *Lead Agency* of proposed projects in that geographic area, and the tribe requests consultation prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report (EIR) is required for a project. Per Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.(d), the *Lead Agency* shall contact tribes that requested notification for any projects within their affiliated geographic area within 14 days of a determination of a complete application. The tribe(s) has 30 days to request consultation. Additional guidance on the tribal consultation process pursuant to AB 52 is provided in Section 14.

In addition, any General Plan Amendment or Specific Plan requires a 90-day notice to Native American tribes pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3(a). Contact the Native American Heritage Commission to obtain the latest list of tribes that have requested notification (do not use a previously prepared list from another project). A form for this purpose can be found online (see

Section 14.4). Tribes may request a formal consultation during this 90-day period. If a tribe requests consultation, this must take place between governments and cannot be deferred to a consultant. The *Lead Agency* is required to negotiate in good faith, but is not required to agree with the tribes. A resolution strategy for project environmental impact concerns can include mitigation measures and conditions. See additional guidelines provided by the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI), formerly known as the Office of Planning and Research, in its Tribal Consultation Guidelines Supplement to its General Plan Guidelines.

The *Lead Agency* shall consult with any California Native American tribe that has requested consultation and may incorporate the results of the consultation process in the assessment of *archaeological resources* and *tribal cultural resources* as outlined below. Projects within the Coastal Zone should refer to Section 8173.30 et seq. of the Coastal Zoning Ordinance for guidance on evaluating impacts to the significance of *archaeological resources*.

14.3.2 Initial Evaluation

The *Lead Agency* shall conduct a search of agency records and those of the Ventura County Resource Management Agency (RMA) Planning Division (e.g., permit files and Ventura County *Resource Management Agency Geographic Information System Viewer*) to determine whether the defined project impact area has undergone a Phase I Inventory. The defined project impact area is the area proposed to be disturbed directly and indirectly by the project, including, but not limited to all *development envelopes*, access roads, subsurface structures, well sites, trenching sites, or other ground disturbance sites involving clearing or grading of land and sub-surface disturbance. Examples include foundation trenching, tree removal, any pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, water sprinklers, power lines, fiber optic cables, fencing, and other like activities. If a Phase I Inventory was conducted for the project impact area, the findings and recommendations shall be reviewed and verified by the *Lead Agency*. If the project impact area is undeveloped and no archaeological survey has been conducted, or portions of the project impact area were not included in a previous Phase I Inventory, the *Lead Agency* shall conduct a Phase I Inventory for all or such portion of the project impact area.

Projects that would not have the potential for impacts on cultural resources such as mergers, minor lot line adjustments, or alteration to an already developed site are not required to conduct a Phase I Inventory or prepare a Phase I Inventory Report.

14.3.3 Phase I Inventory

A Phase I Inventory shall be prepared by a qualified archaeological consultant retained by the applicant and shall include a records search and Sacred Lands File search with the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC), as well as a surface survey. The project applicant shall be responsible for the cost of the records search and Sacred Lands File Search. The extent of the area to be searched for records shall be determined in consultation with the qualified archaeological consultant.

A qualified archaeological consultant is a professional that meets the qualification standards included in Article 19 of the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" used by the National Park Service and published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. The most recent qualification standards are available online (see Section 14.4). The qualification standards define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed depending on the complexity of the task and the nature

of the *archaeological resources* involved. In addition to the qualification standards from Article 19 of the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation," the qualified archaeological consultant shall also meet the following qualifications:

- **Local and State Expertise:** Principal Investigators must provide evidence of expertise and/or theoretical or descriptive interest in local and regional pre-history. Demonstrated knowledge of Chumash pre-history is required.
- **Professional Certification:** Evidence of professional certification is highly desirable. Certification in field research by the Register of Professional Archaeologists is an example.

Surface Survey

Any surface survey to determine the presence or absence of *archaeological resources* shall be conducted by a qualified archaeological consultant in coordination with the *Lead Agency*. The purpose of the surface survey is to chronicle the physical characteristics of the site and setting, and to determine whether historical or *archaeological resources* are present and may be impacted by a proposed project. Should the qualified archaeological consultant recommend conducting site investigations that may result in subsurface ground disturbance, the qualified archaeological consultant shall work with the *Lead Agency* to determine subsurface exploration techniques and whether special approvals or permits would be required prior to conducting the site investigation.

Phase I Inventory Report

After a Phase I Inventory has been completed, a Phase I Inventory Report shall be prepared by a qualified archaeological consultant and submitted to the *Lead Agency*.

A Phase I Inventory Report should contain the following information:

1. An overview of the archaeological context within which to evaluate the type, nature and significance of prehistoric resources (i.e. material remains of Native American societies and their activities) or ethnohistoric resources (i.e. Native American settlements occupied after the arrival of European settlers in California) that may be encountered in the project impact area;
2. A historical context to determine if any *archaeological resources* meet the criteria for a historical resource (see Section 13, Historical Resources) or *unique archaeological resource*. The determination as to whether an archaeological site qualifies as a historical resource or a *unique archaeological resource* should be based on the evidence gathered and presented for each specific site and should be made by the *Lead Agency* based on the evidence provided by the qualified archaeological consultant;
3. A description of how the surface survey was conducted;
4. An assessment identifying the importance or absence of subsurface *archaeological resources* and any potential effects from the proposed development on *archaeological resources*;
5. Resource management recommendations, which may include a determination of the potential for encountering *archaeological resources* (e.g., low, moderate, or high potential);
6. A summary of the results of the records search; and
7. Official State DPR 523 forms (i.e., Building, Structure and Object Record, Archaeological Site Record and/or District Record) if *archaeological resources* are encountered.

A copy of the Phase I Inventory Report should be filed with the SCCIC and shared with a Native American tribe, if requested by that tribe, during the applicable tribal consultation process described above. Where, as a result of the Phase I Inventory, the qualified archaeological consultant determines in consultation with the *Lead Agency*, that the potential for encountering *archaeological resources* is low, no further analysis is required. However, the project should be conditioned that in the event of an unanticipated discovery, construction shall be halted in the area of the find and the permittee shall contact the *Lead Agency*, the qualified archaeological consultant, and the State Historic Preservation Officer to assess the significance and treatment options.

Where, as a result of the Phase I Inventory, the qualified archaeological consultant determines in consultation with the *Lead Agency*, the archaeological site is also a historical resource, then the *Lead Agency* shall consult with the qualified archaeological consultant, the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board, and the State Historic Preservation Officer to develop a plan for mitigating the adverse effects of the project on the significance of the resource. The mitigation plan shall be consistent with the mitigation guidelines provided in Section 13, Historic Resources, with an emphasis on avoiding impacts to the resource and preserving it in place.

14.3.4 Phase II Evaluation

A Phase II Evaluation includes further investigation of *archaeological resources* that were identified in the Phase I Inventory Report in order to determine the significance of those resources and to determine impacts of the project on the significance of those resources. A Phase II Evaluation shall be required where a Phase I Inventory Report identifies a moderate to high potential for encountering significant *archaeological resources* in the project impact area.

The *Lead Agency* may waive the preparation of a Phase II Evaluation if the following conditions are met:

- Based upon *substantial evidence*, the *Lead Agency* determines that although the Phase I Inventory indicates that prehistoric or ethnohistoric resources are present, it is unlikely that the project site will contain *archaeological resources* (as for example, where the site is in an area of low density of artifacts or other remains, the suspected amount of the site deposit to be disturbed is small, or where it appears the artifacts or other remains have been historically redeposited);
- Project applicant provides monitoring of all excavation and trenching by a qualified archaeological consultant and qualified Native American monitor, chosen in consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission if the resource is significant to Native American prehistory or history; and
- A qualified archaeological consultant prepares a Construction Monitoring Plan that includes procedures for archaeological and Native American monitoring of all earth-moving activities related to project construction; an action plan for treating discoveries of archaeological resources including sampling procedures to be used, data recovery methods to be employed, and the anticipated approach to post-field data analysis and reporting.

Prior to a Phase II Evaluation, the applicant in consultation with the qualified archaeological consultant, shall provide a written scope of work for the review and approval of the *Lead Agency* that details the recording, mapping, collection procedures, time frames, and cost. Earth disturbing activities associated with the Phase II Evaluation shall be confined to the direct area of the project's potential effects except when otherwise indicated in the approved scope of work.

During the Phase II Evaluation, the qualified archaeological consultant shall recover sufficient samples to allow the formulation of complete interpretations regarding the spatial disposition of artifacts across the site, as well as the likely age and function of discrete components or activity areas within the site. The evaluation shall consist of the following:

- Subsurface exploration techniques including hand and/or auger excavations, and shovel test pits or trenches, as determined by the qualified archaeological consultant;
- A delineation of the site boundaries of the *archaeological resources*;
- A detailed analysis of the material recovered; and
- An assessment of resource integrity.

Phase II Evaluation Report

The completion of the Phase II Evaluation shall include the preparation of a report on the results of the investigation, impact analysis, mitigation recommendations relating to the proposed project, and any other recommendations of the qualified archaeological consultant.

At the discretion of the *Lead Agency*, Phase II Evaluation Reports may be reviewed by an outside archaeological consultant. Any peer review shall be conducted by a qualified archaeological consultant selected by or approved by the *Lead Agency* and paid for by the project applicant.

The Phase II Evaluation Report shall not be included in the environmental document of the project if general circulation of the report would jeopardize the integrity of those resources, possibly resulting in vandalism or unwarranted trespass on private property. The environmental document may include a summary of the conclusions of the report.

Determining Significance of the Resource

When a project will impact an archaeological site, a *Lead Agency* shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource. An archaeological site may be considered an historical resource if it is 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 pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(j), or if it meets the criteria for listing on the California Register (14 CCR Section 4850).

Archaeological sites may be historic or prehistoric in age. Pursuant to CEQA, archaeological sites may qualify as a historical resource or *tribal cultural resource*, or both. If a *Lead Agency* determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of PRC Section 21084.1 and State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5(c) and 15126.4. The limits contained in PRC Section 21083.2 do not apply.

If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) but meets the definition of a *unique archaeological resource* in PRC Section 21083.2, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Sections 21083.2(c) to 21083.2(f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains *unique archaeological resources*.

If an *archaeological resource* is neither a *unique archaeological resource* nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial

Study or EIR, if one is prepared, to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process. Note that a *unique archaeological resource* or a *nonunique archaeological resource* may qualify as a *tribal cultural resource*. If a resource meets the definition of a *tribal cultural resource*, then it is a significant historical resource pursuant to CEQA. Refer to Section 15, Tribal Cultural Resources, for guidance concerning meaningful consultation regarding *tribal cultural resources* that must take place with California Native American tribes, should they request such consultation, on a project-by-project basis (PRC Section 21080.3.1).

The significance of an *archaeological resource* is materially impaired when a project:

- 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 PRC Section 5020.1(k), or its identification in an archaeological or cultural resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not archaeologically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an *archaeological resource* that convey its archaeological 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.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

According to CEQA, the importance of cultural resources comes from the research value and the information that they contain. Therefore, the issue that must be explored in a cumulative analysis is the cumulative loss of that information. For sites considered less than significant, the information is preserved through recordation and test excavations. Significant sites that are placed in protected open space easements avoid impacts to cultural resources and preserve the data. Significant sites that are not placed within open space easements preserve the information through recordation, test excavations and data recovery programs that would be presented in reports and filed with the County and the SCCIC. The artifact collections from any potentially significant site would be curated at a local museum and must be available to other archaeologists for further study.

Previous environmental reviews for projects in the relevant area should be examined to see whether there was a significant impact. The area for examination should be the same one-quarter mile radius used by the SCCIC for their report.

14.3.5 Phase III Mitigation

Phase III Mitigation constitutes the carrying out of mitigation measures associated with project implementation. A Phase III archaeological mitigation plan for the treatment of impacted *archaeological resources* shall be prepared when the project may adversely affect the significance of an *archaeological resource*.

Complete avoidance or in-situ preservation of a site is the preferred manner of avoiding damage to *archaeological resources*. To the extent that *unique archaeological resources* are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state, mitigation measures must be adopted pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2(c).

Appropriate mitigation measures to preserve the resources in place or in an undisturbed state may include:

- Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
- Planning parks, green space, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites;
- Capping or covering archaeological sites only when avoidance is not possible and until its “importance” has been evaluated and its boundaries mapped. Capping should be done with a sufficiently thick protective layer of soil that can contain all types of utility trenches and other ground disturbances before building tennis courts, parking lots or other paved surfaces;
- Deeding archaeological sites into permanent *conservation instrument* or other legal instruments recorded with the Office of Ventura County Recorder in the property’s chain of title; and
- Partial or total recovery of resources.

In some instances, capping would not be *feasible* due to local soil conditions or because the building weight would damage the site by compaction. Deed restrictions may be required to prevent future excavations below the fill.

If avoidance or in-situ preservation is not *feasible*, partial or total recovery of *archaeological resources* shall be conducted pursuant to the recommendations included in the Phase I and II reports approved by the *Lead Agency*.

Where the qualified archaeological consultant determines that the project may adversely affect *archaeological resources* that yield or have the potential to yield significant information regarding prehistory or history only with archaeological methods, and therefore data recovery necessary for cultural and scientific discovery would serve as the primary mitigation method, with the approval of the *Lead Agency*, a Phase III archaeological mitigation plan for the treatment of impacted *archaeological resources* shall be prepared. The Phase III archaeological mitigation plan shall be prepared by the qualified archaeological consultant and shall include a Data Recovery Plan that proposes how the archaeological excavation will be carried out, and shall require the preparation of a Data Recovery Report summarizing the results of the archaeological excavation(s).

The Data Recovery Plan shall include but not be limited to the following:

- The nature and purpose of the Data Recovery Plan, dates of the fieldwork, names, titles, and qualifications of personnel involved, and nature of any permits or permission obtained;
- The level of excavation needed;
- The analytical protocols for the data;
- Detailed notes, photographs, and drawings of all excavations and soil samples; and
- The location of where *archaeological resources* will be curated.

A follow-up Data Recovery Report shall be submitted to the *Lead Agency* following the archaeological excavation detailing the implementation of the Data Recovery Plan and recovery measures that were performed, including the integrity of the site deposits and any other information, as necessary.

Any concerned Native American tribe shall be provided with a copy of proposed mitigation measures upon request.

Monitoring

For discretionary projects, the *Lead Agency* shall require the following:

- Projects shall be designed to protect existing resources and shall avoid potential impacts to the maximum extent *feasible*.
- If determined necessary by the *Lead Agency*, an archaeological and/or Native American monitor shall be ~~retained~~ *present onsite during construction* to monitor ground-disturbing activities *and/or any activities that disturb soils, including the transport of soils offsite during construction*.
- If any materials or artifacts are discovered during ground disturbance and/or construction activities, construction shall halt until a qualified archaeological consultant or Native American monitor can access the discovery. A report or memorandum shall be prepared by the qualified monitor documenting any findings and identifying recommendations for protection or avoidance of discovered resources.

Recommendations or mitigation identified by the qualified monitor shall be implemented if deemed *feasible* by the *Lead Agency* prior to commencing or continuing project activities and/or construction.

If the find is determined to be a *unique archaeological resource*, the project shall allow for contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to recover a sample or to employ one of the avoidance measures noted above. Construction work may continue on other parts of the building site while archaeological mitigation takes place pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2(i).

Security Measures

During project-level ground disturbance activities for discretionary development in areas where *tribal cultural resources* are known to be present, project sites shall be secured during non-construction hours to ensure that the unauthorized access and the unlawful curation of fossil materials or *tribal cultural resources* does not occur. Such security measures may include construction fencing, unauthorized access signage, security lighting, and security cameras. For large-scale development, a security plan may be prepared prior to construction activities to detail security measures and protocol for the project site.

14.3.6 Initial Study Checklist

The Initial Study Checklist includes the following questions pertaining to environmental impacts on the significance of cultural resources, including *historical resources* and *unique archaeological resources*.

- (a) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to state CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?*

Substantial adverse change in the significance of the resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired. (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.)

A determination of **No Impact** shall be made if the project does not appear to have the potential for impacts on cultural resources.

A determination of **Less Than Significant Impact (LS)** shall be made if a Phase I Inventory Report does not indicate a substantial adverse change to the significance of known and probable presence of cultural resources, including *historical resources* and *unique archaeological resources*.

A determination of **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated (LS-M)** shall be made if the Phase II Evaluation Report indicates a project-specific or cumulative substantial adverse change to the significance of a cultural resource, including *historical resources* and *unique archaeological resources*. However, mitigation measures have been identified which will reduce the impacts to a less than significant level.

A determination of **Potentially Significant Impact (PS)** shall be made and further analysis shall be addressed in an EIR if there is *substantial evidence* that the project would result in a substantial adverse change to the significance of a cultural resource, including historical resources and *unique archaeological resources*.

(b) *Would the project result in the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?*

A determination of **No Impact** shall be if it has been determined with certainty that the project would not result in the disturbance of human remains.

A determination of **Less Than Significant Impact (LS)** shall be made accordingly if it is unlikely that the project would result in the disturbance of human remains.

A determination of **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated (LS-M)** shall be made if it is likely that the project would result in the disturbance of human remains. However, mitigation measures have been identified which will reduce the impacts to a less than significant level.

A determination of **Potentially Significant Impact (PS)** shall be made and further analysis shall be addressed in an EIR if there is *substantial evidence* that the project would result in the disturbance of human remains.

14.3.7 Other Issues

Cost Constraints

Costs of mitigation measures shall be determined by the limits imposed in PRC Section 21083.2(c) to 21083.2(f). Such limits do not apply to Phase I Assessments, nor to Phase II Assessments that seek to determine the significance of the cultural resource in question.

Discovery of Human Remains

To address the potential for any inadvertent disturbance of human remains with grading activities during project construction, standard mitigation measures should be a part of environmental documents, such as the following example mitigation measure:

“If human remains are exposed during construction, the *Lead Agency* shall be notified immediately. The applicant and *Lead Agency* shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, which states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has been notified and can make the necessary findings as to origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. Construction shall halt around the discovery of human remains, the area shall be protected, and consultation and treatment shall occur as prescribed by law.”

If human remains are encountered, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie *adjacent* remains shall occur until the County Medical Examiner has been contacted. If the County Medical Examiner determines that the human remains are those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission by telephone within 24 hours.

Upon the discovery of Native American remains, measures shall be taken to ensure that the immediate vicinity is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the most likely descendants are identified and consulted with regarding the descendants' preferences and all reasonable options for treatment and disposition of the remains, in accordance with PRC Section 5097.98.

The landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance when one or more of the following occurs:

- The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a descendant;
- The descendants identified fail to make a recommendation; or
- The landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendants, and, if invoked, the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of PRC Section 5097.94 fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

To protect the sites, the landowner shall record the site with the Native American Heritage Commission, SCCIC, and/or the Regional Historical Resources Information System.

Burials

If there is a potential for disturbance of any Native American burial remains, at least one Native American monitor shall be selected by the qualified archaeological consultant from among the known descendants of the site's population or from a list obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American tribe(s) shall be consulted with regards to disposition of any remains encountered, with the goal of reaching consensus prior to any necessary excavation or disturbance. In addition, the County Coroner must be notified whenever human burials are encountered. The Native American Heritage Commission should be contacted whenever a burial is encountered.

Construction Effects

The project should include standard conditions for resources accidentally discovered during construction. These conditions should include an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeological consultant. If the find is determined to be significant, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation should be made a condition of approval. Work may continue on other parts of the building site while mitigation takes place.

Monitors

If determined necessary by the *Lead Agency*, an archaeological and/or Native American monitor shall be retained to monitor ground-disturbing activities during construction. Additionally, the monitor shall be present during work on any archaeological site which is considered important to

any Native American tribe, if this is requested by the Native American tribe. Qualified archaeological consultants shall have the responsibility of selecting monitors from a list obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission. Compensation of Native American monitors should conform to the consultant's current rate for field personnel (crew members) and shall be paid by the applicant.

Conflicts regarding the number of monitors required and tribal affiliation issues shall be determined by consultation among the *Lead Agency* and the qualified archaeological consultant. The *Lead Agency* shall make any final determinations if such conflicts cannot be resolved at the staff level.

Confidentiality

Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by LCI pursuant to Government Code Section 65040.2, the County shall protect the confidentiality of information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of those places, features, and objects (Government Code Section 65352.3).

Reporting Requirements

A copy of any report generated by a Phase I Inventory, Phase II Evaluation, or Phase III Mitigation or mitigation of any project under the purview of the *Lead Agency* shall be forwarded by the qualified archaeological consultant to the SCCIC and to the Ventura County Archaeological Society, and filed in a confidential sub-folder within the case file for the project. Any other information about the archaeological site or its location obtained in any way shall be filed there.

Cumulative Impacts

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects should be included in the evaluation of cumulative impacts on the significance of *archaeological resources*.

14.4 RESOURCES & REFERENCES

Source	Managing Agency/Organization	Online Access
Resources		
Ventura County CEQA Implementation Manual	Ventura County Resource Management Agency (RMA) Planning Division	PDF Website
Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines, Introduction	Ventura County RMA Planning Division	PDF Website
Ventura County Initial Study Checklist Template	Ventura County RMA Planning Division	PDF Website
References		
Assembly Bill 52	State of California	Website
AB 52 and Tribal Cultural Resources in CEQA	California Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI), formerly Office of Planning and Research	PDF Website

Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines

Source	Managing Agency/Organization	Online Access
Article 19 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation	National Park Service	Website
California Environmental Quality Act	LCI	Website
California Historical Resources Information System	California Office of Historic Preservation	Website
California Register of Historical Resources	California Office of Historic Preservation	Website
Coastal Zoning Ordinance	Ventura County RMA Planning Division	PDF Website
DPR 523 Forms	California Office of Historic Preservation	Website
Native American Heritage Commission Forms	Native American Heritage Commission	Website
Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Supplement to General Plan Guidelines	LCI	PDF Website
Ventura County RMA Geographic Information Systems Viewer	Ventura County Information Technology Services	Website
Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board	Ventura County RMA Planning Division	Website