

APPENDIX B - CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE
PROPOSED RECLAIMED WATER STORAGE TANK,
CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT WATER
RECLAMATION PLANT, CAMARILLO,
VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED RECLAIMED WATER STORAGE TANK, CAMARILLO SANITARY DISTRICT WATER RECLAMATION PLANT, CAMARILLO, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by,

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INTRODUCTION

McKenna et al. (Appendix A) initiated this cultural resources investigation of the City of Camarillo, Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant storage tank at the request of Cadence Environmental Consultants, Camarillo, Ventura County, California. The City of Camarillo proposes to construct a reclaimed water storage tank within the existing Water Reclamation Plant. This investigation has been completed for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended, and local policies and guidelines of the City of Camarillo. This study has also been completed in a manner that meets the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and, if necessary, the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), should any federal funding be involved.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (UNDERTAKING)

The existing Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant consists of 18.84 acres of land on the north side of Howard Road, adjacent to Conejo Creek. The location has a street address of 150 East Howard Road and cross-referenced at Assessor Parcel No. 2340-040-82. The existing facility was established in ca. 1955 and, according to Kartcher (1977:1) improvements were made in 1957, 1963, and 1971. Since 1971, additional improvements have been made to the facility, resulting in a build-out of the entire property.

The proposed project (undertaking) was described by Water Systems Consulting, Inc. (WSC 2020), as follows:

“The proposed tank location is at the southwest corner of the facility property, currently occupied by existing sludge drying beds. The City uses these drying beds infrequently and has excess drying bed capacity elsewhere in the WRP. The sludge drying beds were constructed as part of the 1978 WRP upgrades and are comprised of rows of pea gravel underlain by sand and gravel divided by concrete drive strips. The concrete drive strips are 6 inches deep and 2.5 feet wide reinforced with welded wire mesh. The draining strips (pea gravel rows) are 2-foot, 2-inches wide and slope beneath the concrete drive strips to a 6-inch perforated vitrified clay pipe located at the center of each drying bed section. Each bed has cleanouts and sloping concrete ramps on either side.

“The City has identified the need for development of a Facilities Plan to determine necessary future upgrades at the WRP. Through this planning process and future plant upgrades, the overall layout and landscape of the facility are likely to be altered due to either upgrades to existing unit processes or new treatment process ... One important consideration will be to design a new storage facility that meets the needs and criteria of today’s WRP facility while also being capable of staying flexible as the plant undergoes future alterations. Design recommendations will be updated to the extent [sic] practical as planning activities progress ...

“The need for storage to equalize supply and demand of recycled water was explored through a Recycled Water Tank Alternative Analysis in 2016. While the City has worked with existing customers to adjust usage schedules to better align with production rates, this approach to irrigation management is unsustainable. The Recycled Water Tank Alternative Analysis found that a storage tank of 1.0 MG is sufficient to meet current demands, a 1.5 MG tank would be better suited to increasing demands and provide flexibility in the future to avoid daily recycled water shortages ...

“The tank volume of 1.0 MG was confirmed by the 2016 Recycled Water Tank Alternatives Analysis TM (WSC, 2016). In addition to design volume, plant layout geometry will also drive the size, shape, and placement of the tank. The tank will be buried to operate within existing plant hydraulics and eliminate the need for pumping. The purpose of the tank is to store non-potable recycled water, however the design will meet requirements of Title 22 CCR §64585 Design and Construction of Potable Water Distribution Reservoirs.

“Basic tank-specific design criteria have been established below:

- **Tank Volume:** Meet a storage capacity of at least 1.0 MG.
- **Tank Type:** Traditional cast-in-place, reinforced concrete reservoir with concrete membrane slab, exterior footing, and interior columns.
- **Inlet/Outlet Piping:** 36" diameter welded steel or ductile iron.
- **Split Tank:** Facilitate operational and maintenance flexibility.
- **Roof Criteria:** Durable concrete roof with ability to support future static loads such as solar array.
- **Placement:** Construction and operation to minimize temporary and future impacts to WRP. Hydraulic profile to support gravity flow between chlorine contact basins, tank, and recycled water pump station.
- **Maintenance Features:** Include access hatches, isolation valves, sump pits, overflow features, and additional components that meet WRP staff needs.

"The concrete tank will be partially buried with the bottom floor elevation of the tank at El 95.75 ft. The roof of the tank will be finished at El 107.1, one foot above the finished grade, which will be at elevation of approximately El 106.1."

Additional data provided in the WSC report (2020:9) notes the current elevation of the project site is 108.25 feet. After preparation, the site will be at approximately 106.1 feet and the base of the tank will be at 95.75 feet. Over-excavation will be need for construction and function (infrastructure beneath the tank). As such, the tank will be over 10 feet deep and, with over-excavation, between 13 and 14 foot of existing soils will require excavation and removal.

In addition to the tank development, the proposed undertaking will require a new plant effluent structure and additional piping. All improvements will be within the existing facility and will impact surrounding areas through the removal of the drying beds in the immediate vicinity of the tank construction and some additional area for staging and material storage. The proposed development plan is presented in Figure 1.

LOCATION AND SETTING

The project area is located within the incorporated City of Camarillo, Ventura County, California, and at the street address of 150 E. Howard Road (APN 2340-040-82; Figures 2, 3, and 4). The area is also referred to as "Sanitation Road" – the eastern extent of Howard Road. Illustrated in Figure 5, the existing Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) is fully built-out.

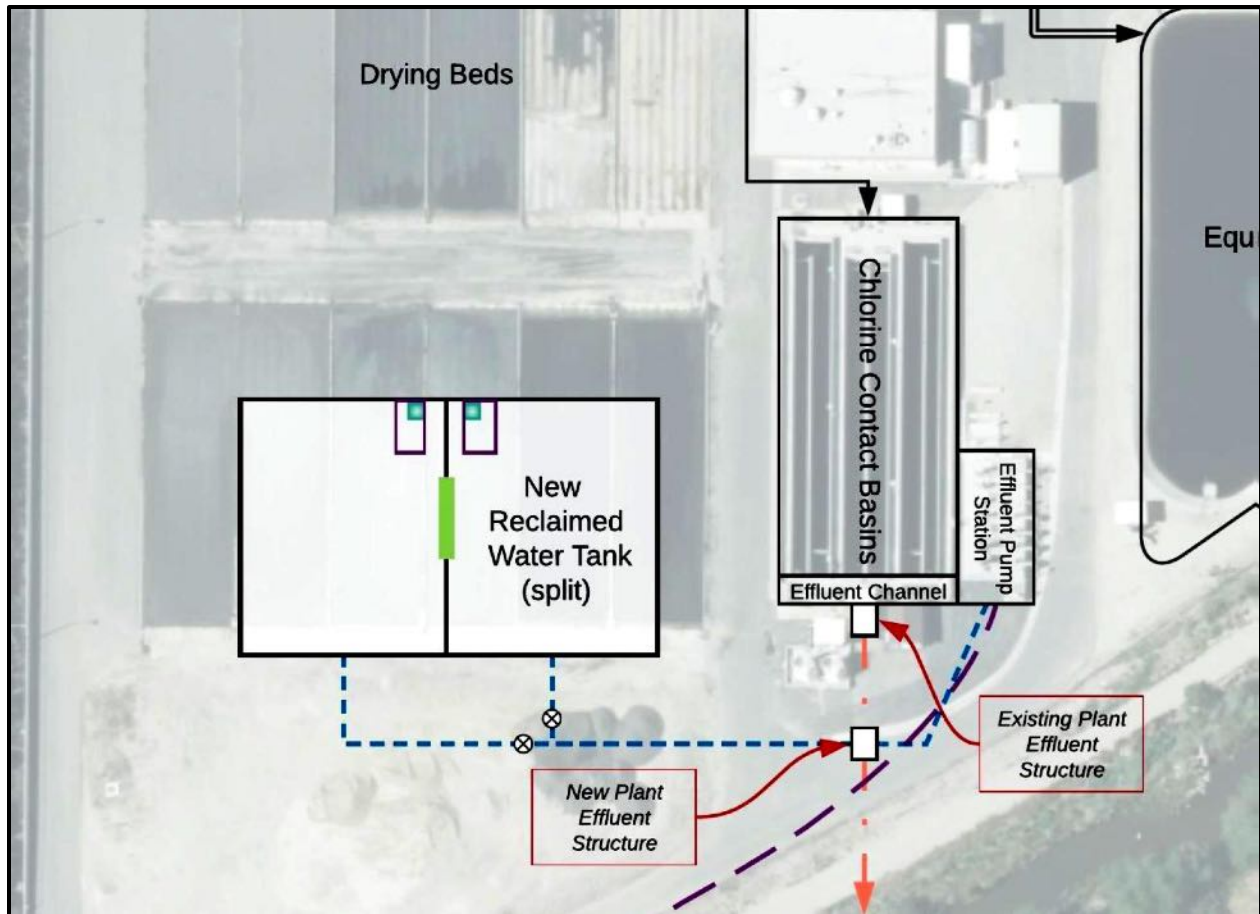


Figure 1. Proposed Site Plan – Southwestern Corner of Existing WRP, Camarillo.

The project area is located within Township 7 North, Range 20 West, Section 5, and due west of the Conejo Creek channel. This area associated with Pleasant Valley; northwest of Conejo Mountain and east of Calleguas Creek (1.25 miles to the west of the project area). The core area of the City of Camarillo is northwest of the WRP and the 101 Freeway is approximately 1/5 miles due north of the WRP. Access is afforded from Pancho Road (off Pleasant Valley Road) and Howard Road (the USGS Camarillo Quadrangle labels "Pancho" Road as "Rancho" Road).

The WRP property is located on the large Ventura-Oxnard Plain, a broad expanse extending from the Santa Barbara Range (west/northwest) to the Santa Monica Mountains (east/southeast), and bounded to the west by the Pacific Ocean. The area is also referred to as the "Ventura Basin," where soils represent a massive alluvial fan deposit of fertile soil conducive to wide-scale agricultural activities (Norris and Webb 1990:54-56).

Norris and Webb (1990:301-303) identify the Ventura Basin as part of the Transverse Ranges which "... form a conspicuously east-west trending unit ... The province extends

about 520 kilometers (320 miles) from Point Arguello and San Miguel Island on the west to the mountains of Joshua Tree National Monument on the east where the province merges with the Mojave and Colorado deserts.”

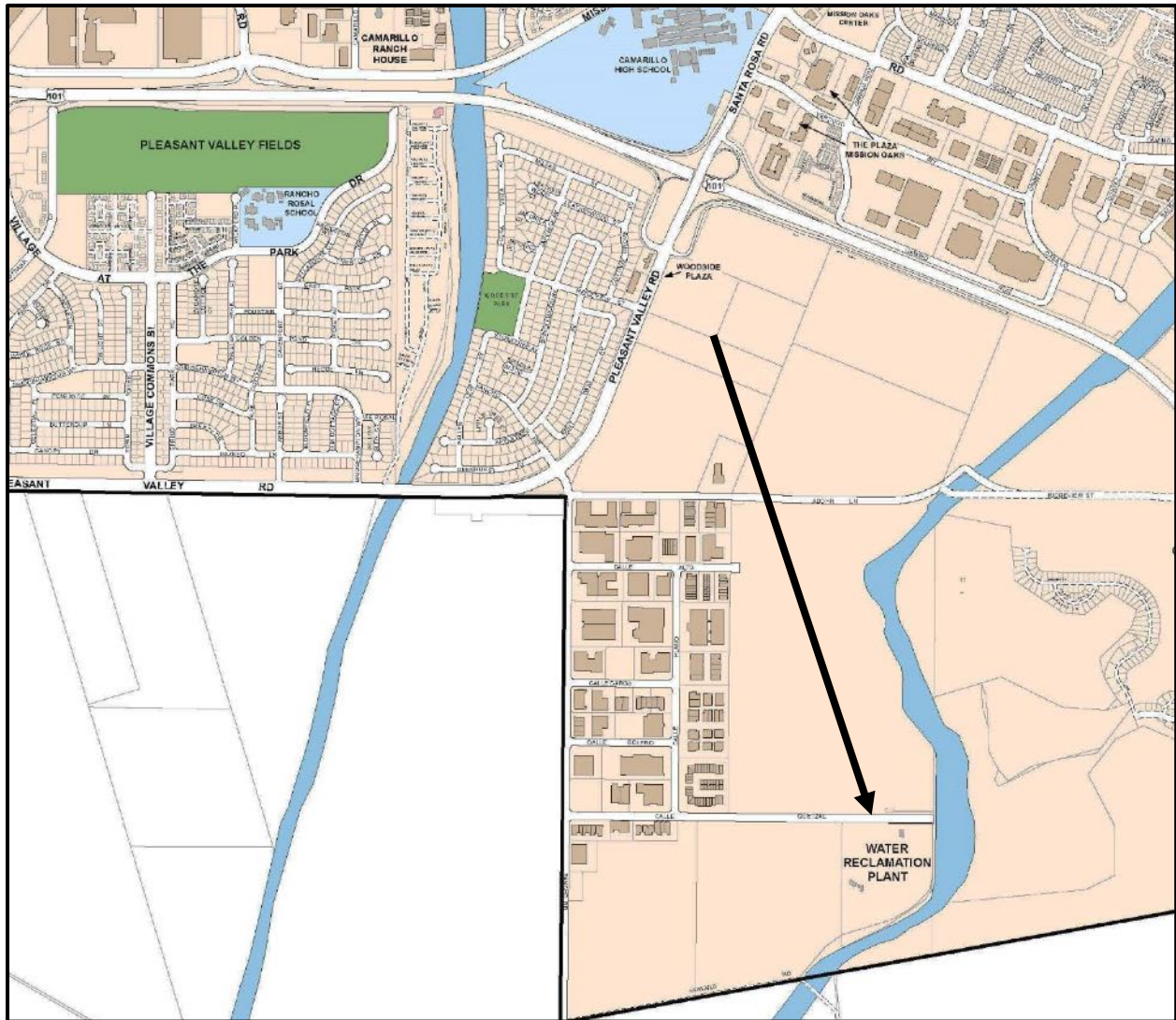


Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area.

Ventura County (and the Ventura Basin) are within the “western” Transverse Range Province, which also includes portions of western Los Angeles County and Santa Barbara County. Geological deposits within the Western Transverse Range include the more recent alluvium, marine and non-marine Holocene deposits, as well as geological deposits dating to the Pleistocene, Pliocene, Miocene, Oligocene, and earlier. Pre-Jurassic examples have been identified on Santa Cruz Island. Norris and Webb (1990:316-317) also state:

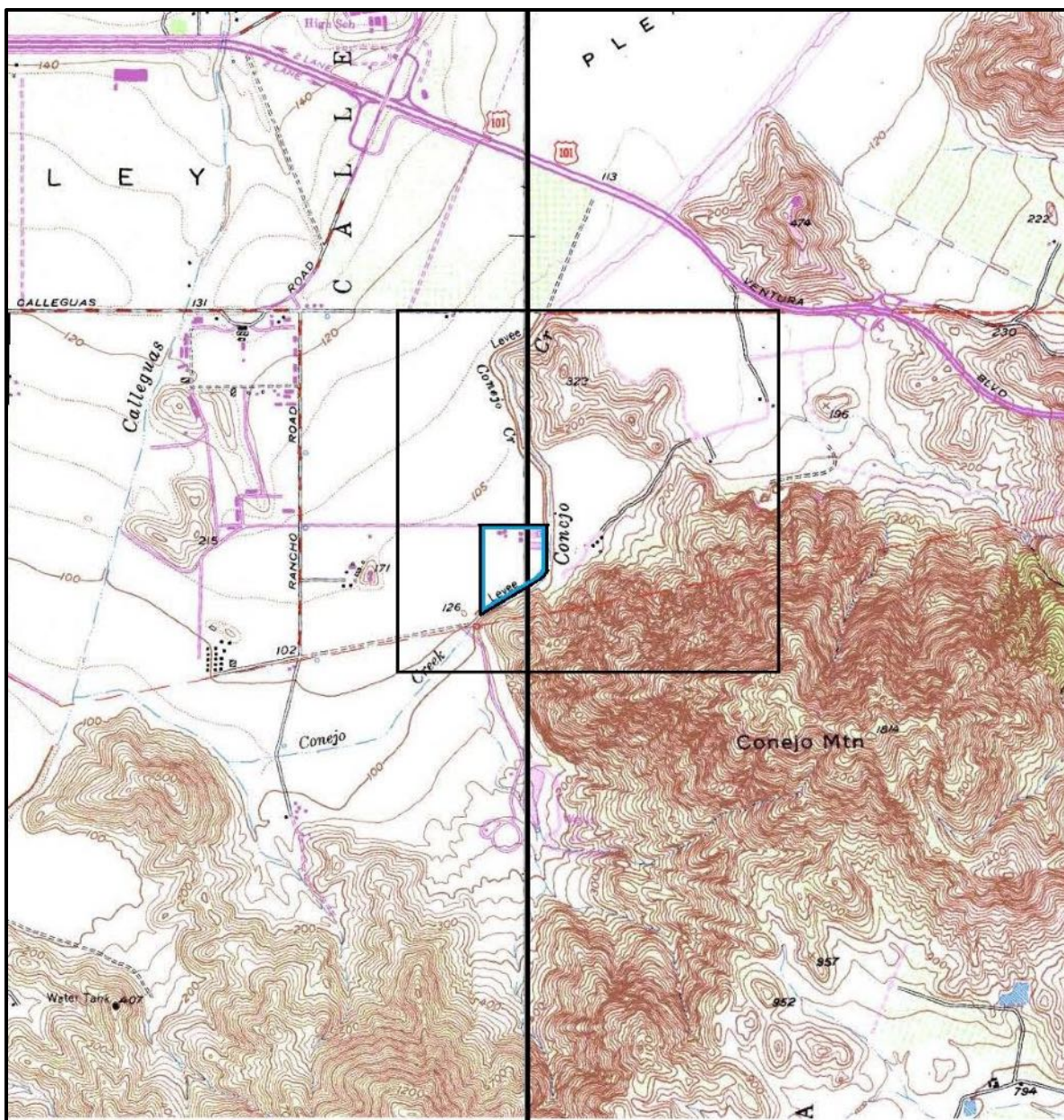


Figure 3. Current Project Area Illustrated on the USGS Camarillo Quadrangle (West; rev. 1967) and the USGS Newberry Park Quadrangle (East; rev. 1967)

“Within the Ventura Basin are several prominent anticlinal hills, some higher than the Santa Monica Mountains to the south ... The Ventura Basin is famous for its remarkably thick section of mostly marine sedimentary rocks, which totals more than 17,700 meters (58,000 feet) ... perhaps the thickest accumulation of Pliocene deposits in the world.”

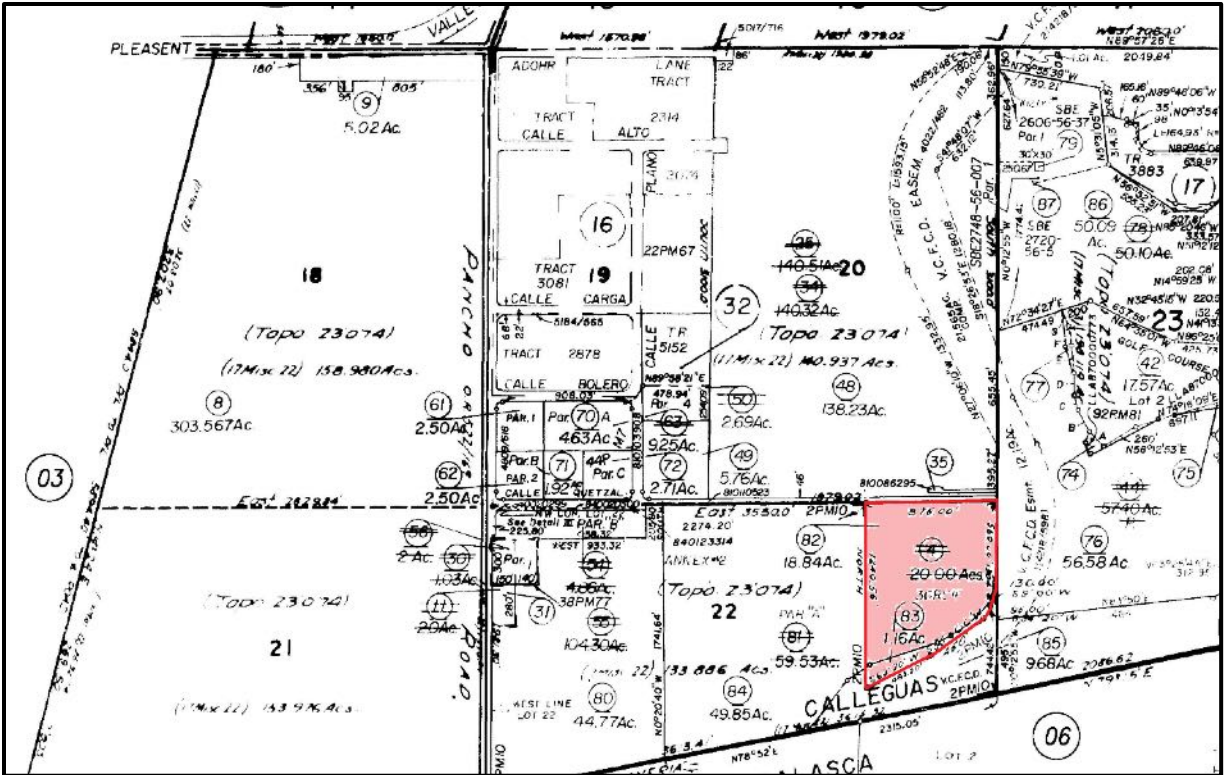


Figure 4. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Current Project Area.

With respect to the more recent Holocene deposits (including older and younger Quaternary deposits), McLeod (2020:1-2) confirms the presence of deeply buried sedimentary deposits predating the Holocene, but emphasizes the surficial deposits "... consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived predominantly as alluvial fan deposits from the Camarillo Hills and the Las Posas Hill to the north, partly via Conejo Creek that currently forms the eastern and southern borders of the project area." Older Quaternary alluvial deposits are also present, in some cases relatively shallow, are also associated with the project area.

The native vegetation for this area of Southern California (Ventura/Camarillo) is identified as "chaparral" associated with coastal Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties (<https://civilizedape.weekly.com>). The coastal Southern California "chaparral" grows in areas with temperatures ranging from 53° to 65° F in the mountains and warmer temperatures nearer the coast. Rain would average from 12 to 40 inches per year, mainly in the mountains and feeding the low-lying areas. Vegetation includes oaks, pines, mahogany, and brush. Fauna include, but are not limited to, California quail, chipmunk, coyote, deer, fox, lizards, lynx, mountain lion, northern red diamond rattlesnakes, pocket mouse, rabbit, spiders, and butterflies. Halsey (2008) provides a more description definition:



Figure 5. Aerial Photograph Illustrating Current Conditions within the Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo.

“Chaparral is a shrubland or heathland plant community found primarily in the US state of California and in the northern portion of the Baja California Peninsula, Mexico. It is shaped by a Mediterranean climate (mild, wet winters to hot dry summers) and wildfire, featuring summer-drought-tolerant plants with hard sclerophyllous evergreen leaves, as contrasted with the associated soft-leaved, drought-deciduous, scrub community of coastal sage scrub, found below the chaparral biome. Chaparral covers 5% of the state of California, and of the associated Mediterranean shrubland, an additional 3.5%. The name comes from the Portuguese and Spanish work *chapparro* (from the Basque work *txapparro*), for evergreen oak shrubland.”

“There are two kinds of Chaparral plant species:

- Sprouters (obligate): these plants have dormant meristems on buried lignotubers. They have storage and intact roots which help them respond quickly.
- Seeders (facultative and obligate): these plants have long-lived seeds in the seed bank or aurally. The germination of these seeds is induced by fire.

Maki (1996:5-6), in addressing the Conejo Creek Diversion Project, notes:

“Conejo Creek drains into Calleguas Creek just north of the storage ponds ... Most of the watershed supports agricultural crops, primarily citrus orchards and row crops. Over 90 percent of the vegetation is non-urban, non-agricultural portions of the watershed is coastal sage scrub. Oak Savanna and oak woodland occur as a minor element within the more widespread coastal sage scrub (SCS, 1994). Annual grassland occupies about two percent of the watershed ... Coastal sage scrub is primarily found on south-facing slopes, chaparral is primarily found on north-facing slopes and oak woodland is patchily distributed on north-facing slopes ... Biological communities encountered in the project vicinity include agriculture, riparian scrub, freshwater marsh, coastal sage scrub and ruderal ...

“Freshwater Marsh. This community occurs within inactive flow channels and depressions ... Areas containing standing surface water and soils saturated to the surface during the late summer field surveys were considered to be freshwater marsh. The freshwater marsh ... is dominated by cat-tail ... Mexican stranglerop ... and water speedwell ... Duck weed ... and algal mats are locally common on the water surface ... Bullrush ... is also locally common within the community.

“Riparian Scrub. This community occurs adjacent to the active flow channel and the freshwater march community. Dominant plant species in this community includes cocklebur ... and white sweet-clover ... This community is diverse, representing a soil moisture gradient between open water and upland ruderal areas. Other species found in this community include typical riparian species such as arroyo willow ... giant reed ... rabbits-foot grass ... and typical ruderal species such as horsetweed ... and tolgachea ...

“Ventura Coastal Sage Scrub. This community occurs on the isolated hill just north of U.S. 101, and is dominated by ash-leaved buckwheat ... prickly pear ... and lemonade berry ... Other species found in this community include our lord's candle ... California sagebrush ... California buckwheat ... and sweet-fennel ...

“Wildlife. Species observed ... include western fence lizard, great egret, turkey vulture, killdeer, mourning dove, California towhee, black phoebe, crow, Brewer's blackbird, red-winged blackbird, coyote, raccoon, bobcat, Botts's pocket gopher and Audubon's cottontail.”

The native vegetation of the Ventura Basin, and the Camarillo area in particular, has been impacted by historic ranching and agricultural activities; modern agricultural activities, and urban/suburban developments. In the vicinity of the current project area, some native vegetation can still be found along portion of Conejo Creek and the adjacent hillsides, but areas to the north and west of the WRP have been significantly impacted and little to no native vegetation remains.

CULTURAL HISTORY BACKGROUND

Ventura County is known as the ethnographic homeland of the Ventureño branch of the Chumash Indians (Kroeber 1925). Chumash territory ranges from the Santa Monica Mountains of northern Los Angeles County to the San Luis Obispo area and includes the Santa Barbara Channel Islands. The references to “Ventureño” describe the geographical and jurisdictional associations with the Mission San Buenaventura (Grant 1965 and 1978; see McKenna 2000).

The prehistoric Chumash were hunters/gatherers who depended largely on ocean and shoreline food resources. The abundance of these food enabled the Chumash to reach a relatively high level of cultural development and “... at the time of the arrival of the Spanish, the Chumash had reached levels of population density, and complexities in social organization, unequaled worldwide by other non-farming groups ...” (W & S Consultants 1997:3; Moratto 1984:118). Large populations and abundant food, coupled with increasing control of resources by prominent individuals, helped drive Chumash social organization to the point of developing chiefdoms.

Chumash material culture was relatively extensive and included stone cutting tools (chert, obsidian, basalt, fused shale, and quartzite), ground stone implements (of steatite, granite, and sandstone), skillfully manufactured basketry, shell implements and ornaments,

asphaltum adhesives, polychrome rock paintings, and ocean-worthy plank-hulled canoes capable of carrying up to a dozen individuals.

Until relatively recently (in the past 20 +/- years), archaeological dating along the central California coast has placed occupation at 9,000 years B.P. (before present). However, the dating of human remains from Santa Rosa Island has indicated occupation exceeding 13,000 years B.P. Gamble and King (1977:62) and McKenna (2000:5) suggest the main trade routes for the Chumash were likely ocean routes rather than land routes, although land routes were also used – e.g. along the present-day route of Highway 101 through the Conejo Pass. Prehistoric villages sites have been identified along the present-day Highway 101 alignment and this same alignment has been associated with Spanish exploration (such as the Portola Expedition), identifying the route as a preferred route through the hills.

The Chumash experienced relatively early contact with Spanish explorers and historic records once documented the impacts to their traditional lifeways. Many of these records have since been lost and the ethnographic studies of John P. Harrington played a major role in the compilation of ethnographic data and a reasonable understanding of the Chumash culture (see Harrington 1942; Landsburg 1965; King 1975, 1976, and 1981; Arnold 1987; and Johnson 1988).

The historic period in Southern California dates to the early Spanish explorations and settlements during the “Spanish Period” that included the establishment of the California Mission system and military presidios in the 1760s-1780s. Prior to the more permanent settlement/occupation of “Alta California”, Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo arrived on the California coast in 1542. Cabrillo was followed by Sebastian Viscaino in 1602 and, in 1769, Gaspar de Portola led an overland expedition from Baja California through present-day San Diego and point north.

The Portola Expedition was directly associated with the Mission settlements and, in 1782, Franciscan Padre Junipero Serra established the mission San Buenaventura (between the Mission San Fernando and Mission Santa Barbara). The road linking the missions was known as “El Camino Real” (the King’s Highway or Royal Highway), a public right-of-way established in the vicinity of present-day Highway 101 (Marinacci and Marinacci 1997:257; Figure 6).

The community surrounding the Mission San Buenaventura grew steadily following the establishment of the Mission and the local population included a diverse grouping of Spanish, Mexican, Native American, Chinese, and early Anglo settlers. When the Spanish lost their western North American holdings to Mexico, the Mexican governments initiated a program of secularization of the mission (beginning in 1824) and, by 1834, the Missions, including San Buenaventura, lost most of their political and financial power.

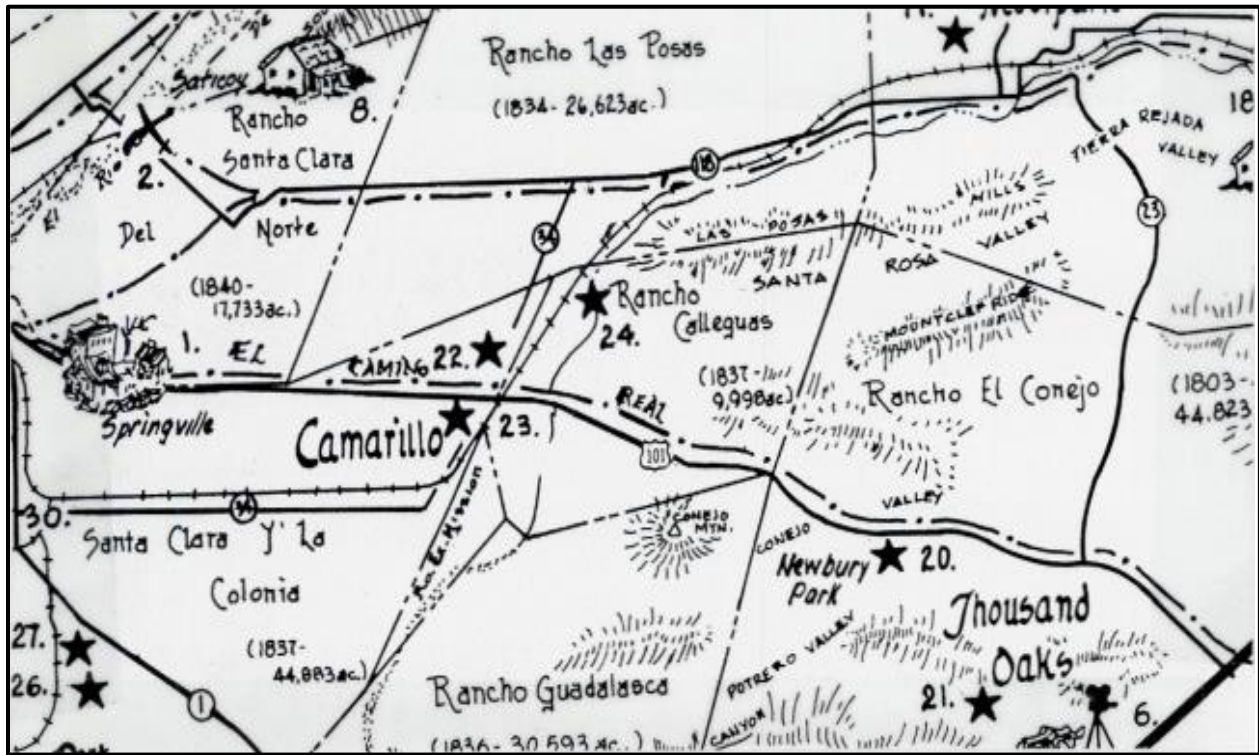


Figure 6. Historic Map of Ventura County (from Senate and Wheeler 1986).

Earlier, the Spanish government established a system to provide land grants to persons deemed loyal to the crown (e.g. explorers, soldiers, settlers). The Mexican government continued this program, issuing a significant number of land grants between ca. 1824 and 1845. The current project area is located within the historic Rancho Calleguas, originally granted to Don Jose Pedro Ruiz in 1837 by then-governor Alvarado (Avina 1932, Figure 7; Lopez 1988:5). Rancho Calleguas was generally considered to be a sensitive area for the Chumash; “calleguas” being interpreted as the Chumash words for “my head” (Kroeber 1925:895; Grant 1978:519; and Brock 1987:13) and/or “burial ground” (White 1978:18; Batalis 1985).

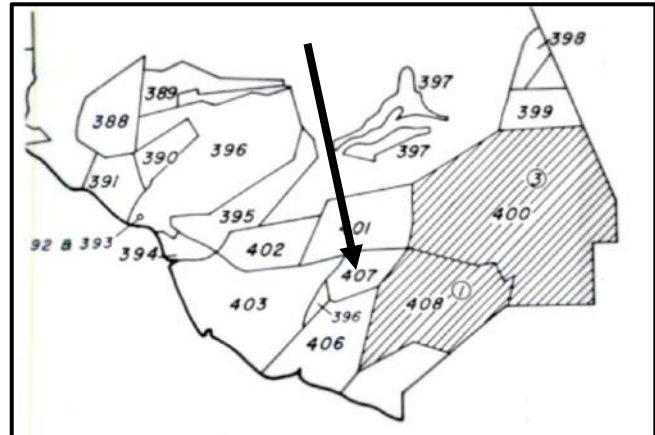


Figure 7. Location of the Rancho Calleguas, Ventura County.

Following the death of Don Jose Pedro Ruiz (ca. 1847), the 9,988.29 acre rancho was inherited by his son, Jose, Jr. Jose Pedro Ruiz, Jr. was reported to have squandered his fortune and was eventually forced to sell the rancho to Juan Camarillo in 1876. Camarillo purchased the Rancho Calleguas for \$3,000 in gold and managed the rancho until his death in 1880 (White 1978:18).

Juan Camarillo, Sr. (1812-1880) arrived in Alta California in ca. 1834 as a member of the Hajar-Padres Expedition, remained in California and eventually purchased the historic Rancho Ojai (Lees 2010). The Rancho Ojai was granted to Fernando Tico in 1837 and confirmed to Tico by the U.S. government in 1870. However, prior to confirmation, Tico sold the rancho to Henry Starrow Carnes of Santa Barbara (ca. 1853). In 1856, Carnes sold the rancho to Juan Camarillo, Sr. who, in turn, sold the rancho in 1864 to purchase the Rancho Calleguas (Gray 1929). Camarillo had married (Martina Hernandez; 1826-1898) and had many children, including Adolfo and Juan, Jr. Citing the Camarillo Ranch Foundation (2020):

“Adolfo Camarillo was born on October 29, 1864 in his family’s adobe home at the northeast corner of Main Street and Ventura Avenue in Ventura. The site is now marked by apartments and stands just a block away from San Buenaventura Mission where Adolfo was baptized. He was the eldest son of Juan Camarillo, Sr., and Martina Hernandez and the 12th of 14 children, six of whom would survive to adulthood ...

“after his father’s death in 1880, sixteen-year-old Adolfo Camarillo found himself in charge of the nearly 10,000 acre family ranch. He graduated from Woodbury College and quickly developed the mainly cattle ranch into a diverse thriving agricultural business ... In collaboration with Joseph Lewis, he also operated a dairy on the Ranch ... Adolfo would manage Rancho Calleguas (later known as Camarillo Ranch) for a total of 78 prosperous years ...

“Adolfo’s future bride was the daughter of a prominent Ventura County family with Spanish and English heritage. Isabel Menchaca and Adolfo Camarillo had met in their childhood, but romance bloomed years later on a series of carefully chaperoned outings. Se was charmed by Adolfo, an excellent horseman who would show off by riding full stride and leaning over the saddle to snatch a flower from a bush and present it for her approval.

“They married on January 10, 1888, and raised five children to adulthood: Rosa, Ava Maria, Isabella, Francisco, and Carmen. The Camarillo children grew up in the beautiful, rambling Victorian home ... As they married and

started families of their own, Adolfo's family grew to include 10 grandchildren, 28 great-grandchildren, and many great-great-grandchildren ... Adolfo Camarillo died from pneumonia at the age of 94 on December 10, 1958."

The Camarillo Ranch Foundation (2019) also states:

"When Adolfo was about 11 years old, his father completed the most important purchase in Camarillo family history: a 10,000-acre property known as Rancho Calleguas. It had been granted by the Mexican government to Jose Pedro Ruiz, but by 1875 the last of his descendants and other buyers sold their shares to Juan Camarillo, Sr., for approximately \$30,000 and \$3,000 gold coins. Rancho Calleguas was an impressive sight: stretching from the top of the Conejo Grade westward to Lewis Road, it included parts of Camarillo Springs and Santa Rosa Valley.

"When Juan Sr. died Rancho Calleguas passed to young Adolfo, his brother Juan Jr., and their mother Martina. As the eldest son, Adolfo took over ranch operations and successfully transitioned Rancho Calleguas from a cattle ranch into a diverse, thriving agricultural business. He was innovative and used advanced farming techniques to plant lima beans, walnuts, avocado and citrus ...

"Anyone driving along Highway 101 between Camarillo and the Conejo Grade has seen a line of Eucalyptus trees planted by Adolfo Camarillo in 1890. Visitors to the Camarillo Ranch can also marvel at our giant Australian natives that have grown to achieve historical significance and local landmark status since being planted by Adolfo in 1892 ...

Juan Camarillo, Jr. (1867-1936) left his own legacy. He is described as a landowner, philanthropist, businessman, and civic leader. In 1927, Juan, Jr. donated 100 acres of land to the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles for the establishment of St. John's Seminary. He was the first American honored by the Pope as a Knight of Pontifical Equestrian Order of Saint Sylvester. He also donated the family chapel, now identified as the St. Mary Magdalen Catholic Church. Members of the Camarillo family are buried in the vault beneath the chapel/Church.

In 1929, the Camarillo brothers filed a subdivision map "... of the 8919.727 acre portion of the Rancho Calleguas, Ventura County, California." The current project area was identified within Lot 22 of the subdivision (133.886 acres of land listed as the property of Juan

E. Camarillo. Juan E. Camarillo also owned the surrounding lots (18, 19, 20, and 21). As mapped (Figure 8), the east side of Lots 20 and 22 was defined by Conejo Creek and the west side of Lots 18 and 21 was defined by Calleguas Creek. As early as 1929, there appears to be a small corral with associated access road within Lot 22.

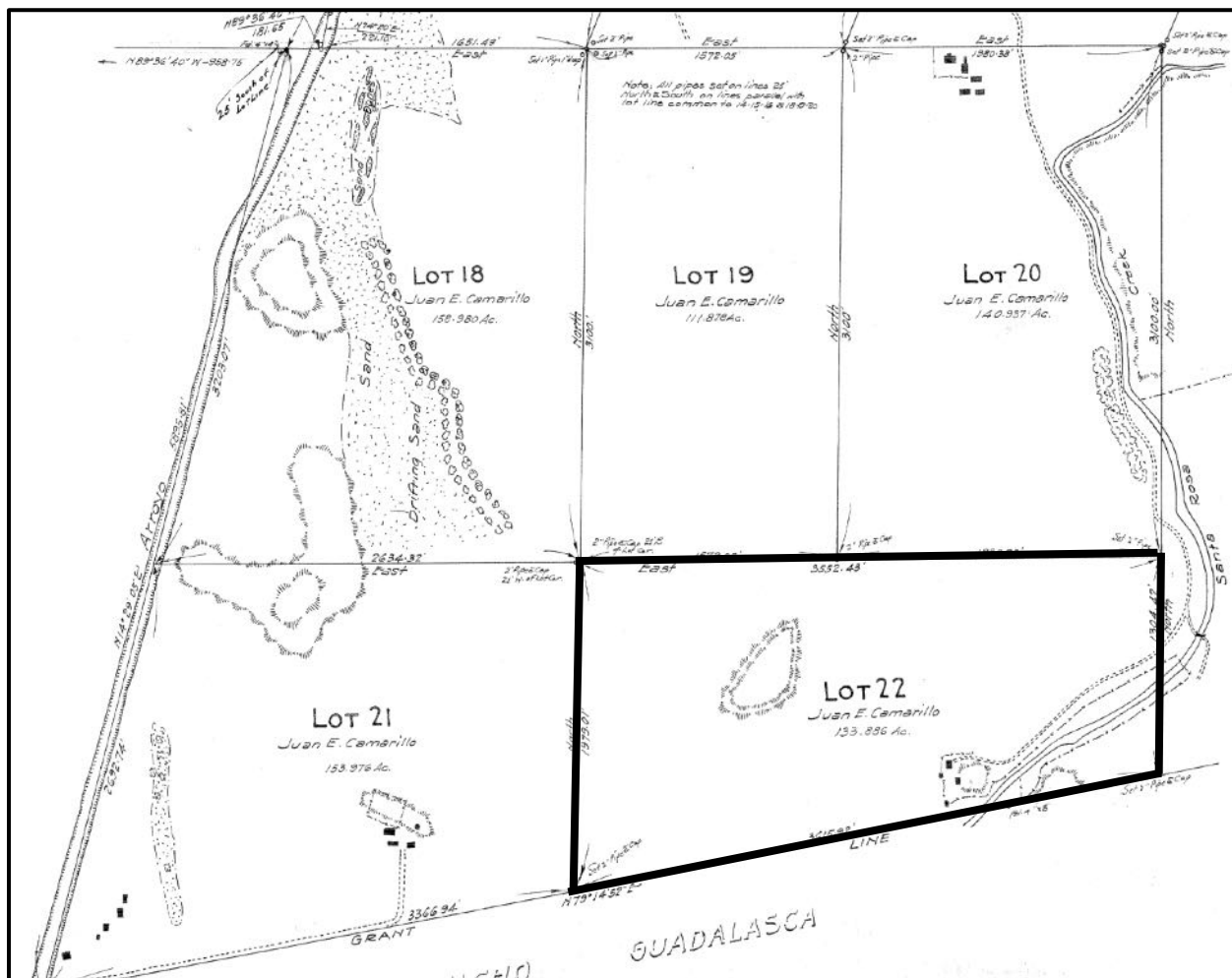


Figure 8. A Portion of the Subdivision Map of the Rancho Calleguas Illustrating Lot 22 (general area of the current project area).

As previously noted, Juan Camarillo, Jr. died in 1936, only seven years after the rancho subdivision. In 1943, the Smiths, who had already acquired a considerable amount of land in the area, purchased Lot 22 from the Camarillo Ranch (aka Adolfo Camarillo). No references were found to indicate Juan Camarillo, Jr. had heirs, suggesting his land was sold by Adolfo Camarillo. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2009:9) provided a summary of Jacob V. and Mary Howard Smith:

“Jacob Victor “Jake” Smith was born in Ohio in 1889. He was brought as a toddler to Hueneme where his father worked as a drayman. While other members of his family returned to Ohio, Jake Smith spent the rest of his life in Ventura County, working as an earth mover and rancher and holding interests in a number of local businesses. In 1936 he purchased 700 acres of the Lewis Ranch in Camarillo. In 1943 Smith purchased lot 22 of Rancho Calleguas, containing 133 acres, where the Smith Ranch was established. The following year in 1944 Smith purchased adjacent lots 19 and 20, containing 111 and 140 acres, respectively, which he sold to Adohr Milk Farms in 1946.

“His wife’s roots in Ventura County date back to 1875. Mary Howard Smith was a descendent of two early pioneer families to the Santa Rosa and Conejo Valleys, the Hills and the Howards. Her paternal grandparents, Joseph and Isabel McLean Howard, emigrated from Connecticut to an 8,500 acre ranch in Potrero Valley in 1875. The following year her maternal grandfather, Samuel Hill, purchased 6,500 acres in the Santa Rosa Valley in partnership with John Edwards to start a sheep operation. Several years of drought brought an end to the partnership and Hill forfeited 1,600 acres to satisfy his creditors. However, his remaining 5,600 acres were considered to have one of the finest supplies of water in Ventura County, and Hill prospered.

“Some six years prior to arriving in Ventura County, Hill married Sarah Middleton, a widow with five young children. One of the children, Elizabeth Middleton, married Joseph Howard, Jr. The couple purchased one hundred acres of farm land from the senior Howards; however they left the area and instead settled in Arizona, where Mary Howard was born. When Mrs. Sam (Sarah) Hill died in 1911 she bequeathed each of her children a portion of the ranch and Elizabeth Howard returned to Ventura County with her children. In a 1976 interview with the Camarillo News, Mary Howard Smith recalled that she met her future husband when he was managing a ranch with her brother Samuel. The couple was married in 1916 (Sheridan, 1917: 607).

“Jake Smith died intestate in November 1949 leaving an estate valued at \$350,000, which his Ohio brothers attempted to claim. Mary Smith’s ownership of the estate was recognized by the court in 1951. She later claimed that the legal action prompted her to dispose of some of her property as gifts prior to her death. She gave ten acres (of Lot 22) to the Camarillo Sanitary District for the construction of a water treatment plant, and donated more than one hundred acres to Conejo Mountain Memorial Park, where she was interned after her death in 1992. She reportedly told her niece that

by donating land for the cemetery “they can’t get me off my own land when I’m dead” (Camarillo News, October 29, 1992).

As the needs of the ca. 1955 Water Reclamation Plant increased, the City of Camarillo purchased another ten acres of land from the Smith Ranch (west of the original plant) and, today, the City also owns the parcel west of the existing plant (APN 2340-040-84; 49.85 acres). This acreage is still being farmed.

REGULATORY SETTING

This project has been undertaken primarily for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended, but also serves to comply with federal standards and local policies and guidelines. Rincon (2009:2-3) presented a regulatory setting summary and McKenna et al. supplemented the Rincon summary with the following discussion.

Federal Criteria

The criteria for determining eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) have been developed by the National Park Service. Eligible properties include districts, sites, buildings and structures and must meet one or more of the following criteria:

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

According to the NRHP standards, in order for a property to be significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the “essential physical features” which define the property’s significance must be present. The standard for determining if a property’s essential physical features exist is known as “integrity”, which is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”

The relevant aspects of integrity depend upon the NRHP criteria applied to a property. The integrity evaluation is broken down into seven “aspects” of integrity:

Location: the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;

Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;

Setting: the physical environment of a historic property;

Materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;

Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory;

Feeling: a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time, and;

Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

State Criteria

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires evaluation of project impacts on historic resources, including properties listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources [or] included in a local register of historical resources. A resource is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources if it meets any one or more of the criteria, as presented in PRC §5024.1(c).

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.

The California Register regulations include similar language with regard to integrity, but also state that “it is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.” Further, according to the NRHP guidelines, the integrity of a property must be evaluated at the time the evaluation of eligibility is conducted. Integrity assessments cannot be based on speculation with respect to historic fabric and architectural elements which may exist but are not visible to the evaluator, or on restorations which are theoretically possible but which may have not occurred, per CCR §4852 (c).

By definition, the California Register of Historical Resources also includes all “properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places,” and certain specified State Historical Landmarks. The majority of “formal determinations” of NRHP eligibility occur when properties are evaluated by the State Office of Historic Preservation in connection with federal environmental review procedures (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966). Formal determinations of eligibility also occur when properties are nominated to the NRHP, but are not listed due to a lack of owner consent.

Historic resources as defined by CEQA also includes properties listed in “local registers” of historic properties. A “local register of historic resources” is broadly defined in §5020.1 (k) of the Public Resources Code, as “a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” Local registers of historic properties come essentially in two forms:

- (1) surveys of historic resources conducted by a local agency in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation procedures and standards, adopted by the local agency and maintained as current, and
- (2) landmarks designated under local ordinances or resolutions.

These properties are “presumed to be historically or culturally significant ... unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant” (PRC §§ 5024.1, 21804.1, 15064.5).

The minimum age criterion for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is 50 years. Properties less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they can be regarded as “exceptional,”

as defined by the NRHP procedures, or in terms of the CRHR, “if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance,” per Chapter 11, Title 14, §4842(d)(2).

Further, according to the CEQA Guidelines, “an historical resource is materially impaired when a project ... [d]emolishes 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] 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.”

Local Policies and Guidelines

City of Camarillo §16.42.060 addresses the “Designation of Landmarks.” Citing the City Code (Ord. 670 § 1 (part), 1989), a “historic resource may be designated as a landmark if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history; or
2. It reflects or exemplifies a particular period of national, state, or local history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period of architecture, or method of construction.

Additionally, impact thresholds and mitigation recommendations are also addressed by the Public Resources Code, reading “... a project that may cause a substantial change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” The Public Resources Code (PRC §21084.1, §5020.1(6) broadly defines a threshold for determining if the impacts of a project on a historic property will be significant and/or adverse.

By definition, a substantial adverse change means, “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alterations,” such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. For purposes of NRHP eligibility, reductions in a property’s integrity (the ability of the property to convey its significance) should be regarded as potentially adverse impacts.

The “Lead Agency” (in this case, the City of Camarillo) is responsible for the identification of “potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource.” The specified methodology for determining if impacts are mitigated to less than significant levels are the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), publications of the National Park Service (see PRC §15064.5(b)(3-4).

METHODOLOGY

To complete this investigation for compliance with applicable policies and guidelines, McKenna et al. conducted the following tasks:

1. **Archaeological Records Search:** McKenna et al. has a standard archaeological records search completed through the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California (SCCIC; Appendix B). This repository houses the data pertaining to prior studies completed in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, and Ventura counties. Due to the research limits resulting from the COVID-19 issues, the SCCIC provided data for off-site research, including historic maps, aerial photographs, and various data repositories (e.g. BLM-GLO records).
2. **Native American Consultation:** McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to inquire into the presence/absence of sacred or religious sites within the vicinity of the project area (Appendix C). Their response (negative) was received on June 10, 2020, accompanied with a list of local Native American representatives wishing to be informed of studies being initiated within their ancestral lands. McKenna et al. sent letters (with maps and the project description) to those individuals and responses, if received, have been incorporated into this document.
3. **Paleontological Overview:** McKenna et al. has a paleontological overview completed through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Appendix D). McLeod (2020) provided a general overview of the geology of the area and the results of prior paleontological specimens identified in the area. This data was used to place the project area in a context for assessing the sensitivity of the project area for yielding additional specimens.
4. **Historic Background Research:** McKenna et al. worked around the closures of some repositories usually accessible but closed due to the COVID-

19 issues. In this case, McKenna et al. relied heavily on on-line research to review and/or research the following:

- Historic USGS maps
- Historic Land Use maps
- Aerial photographs
- BLM-GLO records
- County Assessor data
- County Recorder records
- City of Camarillo records
- Camarillo Ranch Foundation
- Review of previously completed CRM studies
- Ancestry.com (for personal information)
- General Google searches (individuals and properties)

While doing this research, links to other data sources were identified and followed. Some yielded positive results applicable to this project while others did not. All pertinent data has been incorporated into this document and, if deemed applicable, included in Appendix E for further review.

5. **Field Survey:** McKenna arranged to complete the field survey of the Water Reclamation Plant on Friday, July 31, 2020. This survey was completed by Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al., with the assistance of Dennis Brewer, City of Camarillo. Ms. McKenna used a hand-held Garmin GPS unit to record UTM locations, completed a photograph record (Appendix F), and maintained general field notes (on file, McKenna et al.
6. **Analysis:** Any identified cultural resource(s) requires some level of analysis and at least a preliminary determination of eligibility for local, state, or federal recognition as a significant cultural/historical resource. If data is available, a more definitive decision on eligibility can be presented. In this case, the presence of the existing plant, being more than 50 years of age, would be a resource worthy of assessment. Any other resources would fall into the same category and require an assessment in accordance with the criteria presented in the federal, state, and local laws, policies, and/or guidelines. Applicable DPR-523 forms would be completed for all identified resources, significant or otherwise (Appendix G).
7. **Report Preparation:** McKenna et al. prepared this document in accordance with the data requirements set forth by the Office of Historic Preservation

(OHP), representing the State of California for CEQA compliance and the federal government for compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). All required data are incorporated into this document and supporting documentation has been incorporated into the attached appendices.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Research into the previous studies and site documentation was researched through the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center (Appendix B) and resulted in confirming the project area was previous studies as part of at least five prior investigations (VN-00126, VN-00169, VN-00345, VN-01378, and VN-01516).

It is noted, VN-01388 should have been included in the listing of these adjacent studies. In addition to these six studies, the SCCIC listed another 28 studies have been completed within one mile of the project area (Table 1).

Not included in the listing provided by the SCCIC were the 2009 studies for the Conejo Creek Specific Plan (Wlodarski 2009 and Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2009). These studies included the area of the WRP and also addressed the history and resources associated with the Mary Smith Ranch.

Report VN-00126

Clewlow (1975) addressed the Calleguas Creek Project and, as illustrated, the project also included some surveying along Conejo Creek – on the southeastern corner of the existing WRP. Completed for compliance with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers data requirements, multiple resources were reported, but none in the area of the WRP.

Adverse impacts were noted for most of the identified sites and testing/mitigation was recommended. Again, none of these sites are near the WRP and the recommended activities would not adversely impact the WRP.

Report VN-00169

Richard A. Campos, Chief of the Division of Water Rights, State Water Resources Control Board, prepared a letter report in September of 1978 summarizing the results of a survey completed by the SWRCB-DWR (Soule 1978) for the Canejo Creek diversion project. This report notes Diversion #2 on the eastern boundary of the existing WRP. No resources were reported for this area and “clearance” was recommended.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Completed within One Mile of the Current Project Area.				
Ct.	Report	Citation	Description	Sites
1	VN-00028	Rosen 1975	Highway 101 Widening	
2	VN-00124	Singer 1978	Dos Vientos Ranch	Yes
3	VN-00126	Clellow 1975	Calleguas Creek Project	Yes
4	VN-00169	Soule 1978	Conejo Creek	
5	VN-00217	Lopez 1979	Mary Smith Quarry	
6	VN-00321	Lopez 1978	CCWD Pipeline	
7	VN-00345	Pence 1980	Camarillo Springs Develop.	Yes
8	VN-00353	Lopez 1981	Rodon-Adamson Ranch	
9	VN-00436	Padon 1981	City Maintenance Station	
10	VN-00490	Greenwood et al. 1986	Testing Three Sites	Yes
11	VN-00509	Singer 1986	County Jail Alternatives	Yes
12	VN-00583	Brock 1987	Lower Calleguas Creek	Yes
13	VN-00639	Padon and Romani 1981	City Maintenance Facility	
14	VN-00923	W & S Consultants 1990	Dos Vientos Ranch	Yes
15	VN-00928	W & S Consultants 1990	Hill Canyon Reclamation	Yes
16	VN-01002	Lopez 1991	CWD Master Plan	Yes
17	VN-01040	Stelle and Gallardo 1982	Route 101 Improvements	Yes
18	VN-01134	Lowe 1977	Santa Monica Mtns. Update	Yes
19	VN-01295	Lopez 1994	Mary Smith Ranch	
20	VN-01378	Maki 1996	Conejo Creek Diversion	
21	VN-01388	W & S Consultants 1995	Conejo Creek Realignment	
22	VN-01402	W & S Consultants 1994	Hill Canyon Pipeline	Yes
23	VN-01458	Van Horn 1987	Conejo Corridor Overview	Yes
24	VN-01516	Kartcher 1977	WRP Upgrading	Yes
25	VN-01520	Romani 1982	Highway 101 Improvements	Yes
26	VN-01539	Huey 1978	Highway 101 Widening	Yes
27	VN-01612	McLean 1998	Cell Tower Site	
28	VN-02157	Sylvia 2002	NW Camarillo Maint. Yard	Yes
29	VN-02383	Knight 2001	Rock Art Overview	Yes
30	VN-02821	Glover and Gust 2010	Pacific Rock Quarry	Yes
31	VN-02872	Fortier 2009	Rural Roadside Inventory	
32	VN-02888	Knight 1999	Rock Art Overview	Yes
33	VN-01978	Sharpe and Durio 2004	Groundwater Treatment	Yes
34	VN-03037	Loftus 2012	Cell Tower Site	
35	TBA	Wlodarski 2009	Conejo Creek Specific Plan	Yes
36	TBA	Rincon Consult. 2009	Conejo Creek Specific Plan	Yes

Report VN-00345

Pence Archaeological Consulting (Wlodarski 1980) surveyed 171 acres of land for the Camarillo Springs Project. A Portion of the survey area abutted the eastern boundary of the existing WRP and encompasses a portion of Conejo Creek. Wlodarski provided a considerable amount of information on the prehistory of the area – regionally and project-specific.

Wlodarski noted there were no “historic” period resources within his project area, but numerous modern resources, including roads, refuse deposits, buried cables, quarrying activities, and grading. Wlodarski provided recommendations for additional studies, but these recommendations involved properties distant from the current project area.

Report VN-01378

Maki (1996) completed the studies of 7.4 linear miles for the proposed Conejo Creek Diversion Project. A portion of the survey area included the western boundary of the existing WRP. The majority of the survey area included much of the Mary Smith Ranch property, but no historic properties were included in the report – the Mary Smith Ranch complex and/or Adohr Farms complex. There was also no discussion on the modern subdivisions with the project area.

Report VN-01388

W & S Consultants (1995) completed studies for the Conejo Creek Realignment Project and the mapped alignment runs adjacent to the existing WRP. The survey involved approximately 8 linear miles and no resources were reported. Nonetheless, W & S Consultants included the standard caveat that buried resources may be present and, should any be identified as a result of the proposed project, a consulting archaeologist should be contact and permitted to complete any necessary studies.

Report VN-01516

Kartcher (1977) prepared a very brief report for the upgrading of the WRP facility in Camarillo – the current project area. At the time of his study, the eastern extent of the facility was built-out and the upgrading was to involve the development of additional components in the western portion of the property. Katcher reported negative findings, but suggested there may be buried resources in the area and an archaeological consultant should be available to address any resources that may be identified during the property upgrading.

Wlodarski (2009), representing the Historical Environmental Archaeological Research Team (HEART), completed an intensive survey of the proposed Conejo Creek Specific Plan project area. This relatively large survey area was bounded by Highway 101 to the north; Calleguas Creek to the west, Conejo Creek to the east, and the grant boundary to the south (Howard road). The WRP property was in the southeast corner of this survey area. The report prepared by Wlodarski emphasized archaeological resources and the prehistory of the property, but also provided an historic summary of the Rancho Calleguas (Camarillo Ranch) and some more recent improvements (e.g. Adohr Farms and the Mary Smith Ranch). In assessing the historic resources, Wlodarski deferred to Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2009).

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2009)

A. Adohr Farms	4224 E. Pleasant Valley Road
B. Adohr Farms	1355-1405 Howard Road (Brucker Farm Complex)
C. Smith Ranch	1194 Pancho Road
D. Camarillo Ranch	4300 E. Pleasant Valley Road (agricultural facility)
E. Nursery Outlet	5016 Calle Cuesta (Growing Grounds Nursery)

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As a result of the studies listed in Table 1 and summarized above, a minimum of 9 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project area (Table 2). Of the nine resources identified, four were categorized as prehistoric and include lithic scatters, midden deposit(s), and rock art. Also nearby, but outside the one mile research area, are a number of additional prehistoric sites, including rock shelters and other habitation sites. The area of Camarillo, Conejo Pass, and other surrounding areas were heavily used by Native American populations.

Table 2. Cultural Resources Identified within One Mile of the Current Project Area.			
Primary No.	Trinomial	Citation	Description
P-36-000182	CA-VEN-000182	Craig 1967; Glover and Valasik 2010	Lithic Scatter with Ground Stone
P-36-000243	CA-VEN-000243	Browne 1970; Wlodarski and Wlodarski 1980	Prehistoric Midden Deposit
P-36-000314	CA-VEN-000314	Maxwell 1968 and 1974; Cairns 2008	Rock Art Panels
P-36-000862	CA-VEN-000862H	Brock and Harris 1987; Harris 2003	Historic Refuse Deposit
P-36-001012	CA-VEN-001012	Sheets 1990	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
P-36-001299	CA-VEN-001299H	Wlodarski and Bonner 2009	Adohr Farm/Dairy Complex
P-36-001300	CA-VEN-001300H	Wdloarski and Bonner 2009	Mary Smith Ranch Complex
P-36-001306	TBA	Glover and Valasik 2010	Pacific Rock Quarry Metal Bunker
P-36-001647	CA-VEN-001647H	Harris 2002	Historic Refuse Deposit

The historic resources identified within one mile include refuse deposits, ranch and dairy complexes, and one site associated with local quarrying activities. However, despite being referenced in the Rincon Consultants, Inc. report, the Brucker Farm Complex (also associated with Adohr Farms) and the Nursery Outlet on Calle Cuesta were not assigned Primary Numbers or Trinomials (no site forms completed). And, as previously noted, the WRP was not formally addressed or recorded as an historic-period resource (regardless of significance or eligibility for recognition).

A review of historic maps confirmed the project area (WRP) was within the historic Rancho Calleguas and the Camarillo Ranch complex. The area was not subdivided until 1929 and not sold until after 1936. Jacob and Mary Smith purchased the property, along with other acreage) as Lot 22 of the subdivision. Maps also showed subsequent subdivisions

through sales, including the acquisition of the 19+ acre WRP site and the adjacent 49.85 acres by the City of Camarillo. Between 1955 and ca. 1980, the entire 19+ acre property associated with the WRP has been built-out. Final improvements of the 19+ acres property completed between 1977 and 1980. The 1967 aerial photograph identified improvements in the northeastern quarter of the property, only, and the 1947 aerial shows the area as agricultural. Records provided by the City of Camarillo note the initial improvements (establishment of the WRP) were started in ca. 1955 and the facility was fully operational before 1957, prior to the official incorporation of the City in 1964 and while the area was still considered unincorporated County land.

A review of historic property listings showed no listed federal, state, or local resources within one mile of the project area, although the Mary Smith Ranch complex and Adohr Farms complex would likely qualify for local recognition.

With respect to paleontological resources, the overview provided by McLeod (2020) is cited:

“Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived predominantly as alluvial fan deposits from the Camarillo Hills and the Los Posas Hill to the north, partly via Conejo Creek that currently forms the eastern and southern borders of the proposed project area. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but at relatively shallow depth they may be underlain by older sedimentary deposits that could well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. In the slightly elevated terrain immediately west of Lewis Road (Highway 34) there are exposures of the older Quaternary Alluvium crossed by the proposed project area and similar older Quaternary deposits may occur at relatively shallow depth in the residue of the proposed project area.

“Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from older Quaternary deposits is probably LACM 1680, almost due east of the proposed project area, north of the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) and east of Arroyo Conejo, that produced fossil specimens of mammoth (*mammuthus*) and horse, *Equidae*, at 14-15 feet below the surface. A little farther east between the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) and Thousand Oaks Boulevard east of Highway 23, our older Quaternary locality LACM 7660 produced a fossil specimen of mastodon (*Mammot americanum*) in stream deposits of unstated, but shallow, depth. Slightly further southeast, between the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) and Agoura Road east of Highway 23, our older Quaternary locality LACM 3213 produced a fossil specimen of ground sloth (*Paramylodon*), near the surface at unstated depth.

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

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

Research confirmed the project area was once part of the traditional/ancestral lands of the Ventureño-Chumash and there are known prehistoric sites scatter throughout the Camarillo/Oxnard areas of Ventura County. The area has also been associated with the historic Rancho Calleguas and Camarillo Ranch of Juan Camarillo, Sr.

Subsequently, his heirs (Juan, Jr. and Adolfo) operated the ranch until their deaths in 1936 and 1958, respectively. Shortly after the death of Juan, Jr., a portion of his land was sold to Jacob and Mary (nee Howard) Smith, who established the Smith Ranch.

The Smiths provided the land that is now occupied by the Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant (WRP). All improvements within the WRP postdate the acquisition of the property in ca. 1955 and there have been periodic expansions and upgrading of the facility since the City of Camarillo was incorporated (1964). The property is currently within the boundaries of the incorporated City and the facility is operated by City employees.

Paleontological Research

Paleontological research identified the entire project area as sensitive for the presence of paleontological resources. The area, however, is also covered by pavement and/or facilities that prohibited examination of any native soils. Nonetheless, the area is still associated with relatively shallow deposits of older Quaternary Alluvium known, in similar contexts, to yield vertebrate fossil specimens. In concurrence with the recommendations of McLeod (see Appendix D), McKenna et al. has concluded the project area is sensitive for the presence of paleontological resources and, while specimens may be located in relatively shallow deposits, localities in the Ventura County area have yielded specimens from contexts over 15 feet below surface. As such, there may still be evidence of fossils beneath the developed WRP.

Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento reported there are no known sacred or religious sites within the project area or in the immediate vicinity of the WRP. Letters were sent to the various Native American representatives identified by the Commission. Nine entities/individuals were consulted with letters mailed on June 10, 2020:

Raudel Banuelos	Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie	Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Eleanor Arellanes	Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Patrick Tumamait	Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julio Quair	Chumash Council of Bakersfield
Mariza Sullivan	Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Fred Collins	Northern Chumash Tribal Council
Mark Vigil	San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Kenneth Kahn	Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

The letters noted the City of Camarillo as the Lead Agency for formal government-to-government consultation. To date, McKenna et al. has received only one response – from Patrick Tumamait of the Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians. Mr. Tumamait had no specific information to offer but referred McKenna et al. to Julie Tumamait-Stenslie. Despite the lack of direct response, research completed by McKenna et al. has resulted in a determination the area along Conejo Creek is still sensitive for the presence of prehistoric Native American resources and these resources are not likely to be identified in a buried context.

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

The recent survey of the project area (July 31, 2020) confirmed the entire WRP project area was covered in pavement and/or facilities that prevented examination of any native soils. As such, the project area yielded no surficial evidence of prehistoric Native American archaeological resources. No prehistoric resources have been reported in the immediate vicinity of the project area, but four have been reported within one mile and many more have been reported outside the one-mile research radius.

Impacts to Conejo Creek (channeling) may have impacted previously unidentified resources. Despite the lack of reported resources, the general area along Conejo Creek and the surrounding hills are considered sensitive for the presence of Native American resources and such resources may be present in a buried context within the WRP. The likelihood of identified is relatively low, but not negated. Monitoring should be considered, pending input from the local Native American community.

Historic Period Resources

With the exception of the pre-1955 use of the project area for ranching and agricultural purposes, the only historic use of the property has been identified as the development of the reclamation plant. Initial improvements date to 1955, when the area was in unincorporated Ventura County. The facility is now located within the City of Camarillo and operated by City personnel. The northeastern portion of the facility is indicative of the oldest improvements and the western half of the property is associated with the more recent (post-1977) improvements.

McKenna et al. has identified the Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant, as a whole, as a cultural resource with the understanding certain elements of the plant fail to meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years. With respect to the criteria for evaluation/assessment, McKenna et al. has concluded the following:

Integrity

- YES** Location: The WRP components are located in their original locations, with the addition of modern upgrades and facility maintenance;
- YES** Design: The WRP was originally designed to be a reclamation plant and, despite the additional components, still serves that purpose. The facility components are consistent with the original plan, although expanded over time.
- YES** Setting: When established, this facility was located with agricultural lands on the southeastern portion of the City. This setting remains, with agricultural properties remaining to the north, west, and southwest. To the southeast, the original hills and Conejo Creek remain. The setting is intact.
- YES** Materials: The physical elements of the WRP consist of concrete structures, metal piping, and some cinderblock construction. There are also some older wooden structures and more modern structures with large, fixed glass panes. Overall, for a post-1955 development, the use of materials has been fairly consistent and there is little evidence of replacement (only new construction).
- NO** Workmanship: The mode of construction of the facilities within the WPA is actually relatively simple, the engineering of the plant, itself,

aside. The structures are constructed primarily of generally available materials (wood, cinderblock, concrete, and some metal) with simple designs. There is some more elaborate machinery associated with the pumping stations, etc., but these systems are also fairly basic. The actual construction is not the work of a master builder or renown architect. The existing facilities do not meet the intent of this element of integrity.

NO Feeling: This facility was not designed to be visible to the general public and, when seen, is an example of a utilitarian work yard or municipal facility that appears to be more modern and not aesthetic. It does not suggest any historic association and, as noted, is more consistent with the very late historic or early modern periods. From the street, only the more modern elements are visible.

NO Association: The WRP property was once part of an historic Mexican Period rancho and historic ranches (Camarillo Ranch and/or Smith Ranch). Prior to 1955, the area was associated with ranching activities and agriculture. The existing facility post-dates 1955. The facility, itself, is not directly associated with either the Camarillo family or the Smith family and, therefore, fails to meet the minimum intent of this element of integrity.

Having met four of the seven elements of integrity, the WRP project does maintain enough integrity to qualify for evaluation/assessment under the federal, state, and local laws, policies, and guidelines.

Federal Criteria

Eligible properties include districts, sites, buildings and structures and must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history? **NO**

No significant historic events have been associated with the WRP property. This facility was built relatively late and, although the first facility of its kind in the Camarillo area, is not the first nor the last to be built. It does not meet the minimum intent of the criterion.

- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past? **NO**

While the property, itself, has been owned and utilized during much of the historic period, the WPA was not built or maintained by either of the two major property owners (Camarillos and Smiths). The facility was originally built on unincorporated County land and incorporated into the City of Camarillo in 1964. No significant persons were identified as being directly responsible or associated with the establishment of the facility.

- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction? **NO**

The construction of this facility is fairly basic and simple. Many of the elements within the facility are simple drying beds and containment units of concrete. There are a few concrete and cinderblock building (utilitarian) and some wooden structures, none of which exhibit high artistic value or the work of a master, as defined in the guidelines. Overall, the facility exhibits multiple periods of construction – primarily modern construction. As such, it fails to meet the intent of this criterion.

- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history? **NO**

The recent investigations failed to yield any evidence of information that would be important to the understanding of the prehistory or history of the area. The history has been documented and there has been no physical evidence of prehistoric resources in the immediate area.

State Criteria

A resource is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources if it meets any one or more of the criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. **NO**

This facility was constructed strictly for local use and does not rise to the level of state recognition or the "broad patterns in California history or heritage."

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past. **NO**

As noted above, this facility has not been associated with any significant or important person in California history, as intended in the criterion.

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. **NO**

Also noted above, this facility fails to meet the minimum intent of this criterion and is representative of a basic and simple design with generally available materials. There is no high artistic value or associated with a known designer or architect.

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. **NO**

The recent investigations failed to yield any evidence of information that would be important to the understanding of the prehistory or history of the area. The history has been documented and there has been no physical evidence of prehistoric resources in the immediate area.

Local Criteria

Citing the City Code, a "historic resource may be designated as a landmark if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Is the resource associated with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history? **NO**

As previously noted, this property and the establishment of the WRP facility has not been directly associated with any person or event meeting the intent of the criterion. It was established prior to the incorporation of the City of Camarillo and was not built by or for any of the historic property owners. Its designed use is standard for municipalities and is not considered to be unique or outstanding.

2. Does the resource reflect or exemplify a particular period of national, state, or local history? **NO**

This facility was built approximately 65 years ago – very late historic period and has been expanded with multiple periods of construction and

upgrading. No one particular period of construction stands out. It is not directly associated with the establishment of the City of Camarillo and does not meet the level of importance for state or federal recognition.

3. Does the resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period of architecture, or method of construction. **NO**

The WRP facility is a small, fairly basic municipal facility dedicated to water reclamation. The required elements within the facility are simple and constructed of readily available materials. While their use is specific to water reclamation, the elements do not represent any specific mode of architecture nor method of construction. Therefore, the intent of the criterion has not been met.

Having failed to meet the minimum criteria for recognition as a federal, state, or locally recognized significant or important historical resource, McKenna et al. has concluded the WRP property is a cultural resource (based on age), but is not historically significant and is ineligible for listing on the federal (National Register), state (California Register), or as a local Landmark. McKenna et al. has, however, recorded this facility on the applicable California DPR-523 forms as a cultural resource and, pending any previously unidentified cultural elements within the property, the significance of the resource may be reassessed as some future date. As presented in Appendix G, the UTM coordinates (Table 3) for the WRP facility are recorded as:

Table 3. UTM Coordinates for the Camarillo WRP Property.				
Point	NAD 27		NAD 83	
	Easting	Northing	Eastern	Northing
NW	315521	3785592	315440	3785790
NE	315803	3785589	315722	3785787
SW	315784	3785359	315703	3785557
SE	315521	3785204	315440	3785402

CONCLUSIONS/FINDING OF FACT

McKenna et al. conducted an intensive investigation of the WRP property, with additional emphasis on that portion of the property proposed for upgrading (southwestern corner). McKenna et al. concluded the facility is not a significant cultural resource, as it fails to meet the minimum intent of the federal, state, and local criteria for recognition. It is, however, located in an area that has a moderate level of sensitivity to yield evidence of pale-

ontological resources and a low potential (but a potential) to yield evidence of buried pre-historic archaeological resources in the shallow deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium. The issue of historic period resources has been addressed and the existing facility has been found to be ineligible for recognition as a significant cultural resource. Based on these findings, McKenna et al. has developed the following recommendations in accordance with NHPA/NEPA/CEQA and local policies and guidelines.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To insure avoidance of potentially adverse impacts to resources within the project area, McKenna et al. proposes the following recommendations as mitigation measures:

- MM-1: City of Camarillo complete the Native American consultation process to insure issues important to the local Native American community are addressed and incorporated in to the project planning, as deem applicable;
- MM-2: Conduct a paleontological monitoring program during excavations necessary to prepare the areas of impact for construction. This would include the demolition of the existing drying beds in the area of the proposed tank; excavations for the tank, itself; and any other areas of direct or indirect impact. The paleontological monitoring program should be designed in a manner consistent the County guidelines and approved by the City prior to the initiation of any earthmoving.
- MM-3: In the event any evidence prehistoric archaeological resources are uncovered during the site preparation activities, the local Native Americans must be notified and an archaeological monitoring program initiated. This program, for CEQA compliance, must be managed by a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards and, if deemed appropriate by the Lead Agency, also include the presence of a Native American observer. The program must be designed and managed in a manner consistent with current professional standards.
- MM-4: Though unlikely, there is always a potential for the identification of human remains. Should, at any time, evidence of human remains or suspected human remains be uncovered within the project area, the County Coroner must be contacted immediately and permitted to examine the find *in situ*. The area of the remains must be protected with a buffer and left undisturbed until the Coroner examines the find.

If the remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission and the Commission will name the "Most Likely Descendent" (MLD). In consultation with the City, MLD, and consulting archaeologist, the disposition of the remains will be determined.

If the remains are determined to be human, but not Native American, the Coroner will determine whether they are of archaeological value or forensic value. If archaeological, the consulting archaeologist will oversee the removal and analysis of the remains. Reinternment will be the responsibility of the property owner and when research is completed.

If the remains are determined to be of forensic value, the Coroner will take possession and the property owner will have no further liability.

Lead Agency may add, remove, or amend any of these recommendations, pending review and project approvals. However, it is the professional opinion of McKenna et al. that these recommendations are appropriate and compliant with the intent of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended, and represent the necessary recommendations for the protection of any potential National Register eligible property and/or local Landmark.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certified that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Any changes to this report will require the written authorization of the author, Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator, McKenna et al.

Date: July 31, 2020 Signed: Jeanette A. McKenna

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APPENDIX A:

Professional Qualifications

JEANETTE A. McKENNA
Owner and Principal Investigator
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

Ms. McKenna specializes in the discipline of Cultural Resource Management: prehistoric archaeology, historic archaeology, historic architecture, and history. She holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology/Archaeology and was recently awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Letters (HonDL) by the International Biographical Centre of Cambridge, England. She is a past member of the Board of Directors for the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA 1993-97) and was certified by the Society to conduct both prehistoric and historic archaeological studies. Ms. McKenna is also recognized by the California Office of Historic Preservation as qualified to complete historic architectural studies. Ms. McKenna was on the Board of Directors for SOPA when the Society established the Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) and has been a Registered Professional Archaeologist since 1998. Ms. McKenna has over 39 years of professional experience as an archaeologist/cultural resource manager and has participated on over 1700 projects of various sizes and complexities. The majority of her work has been conducted as a Field Director, Project Manager, and/or Principal Investigator throughout California and the Greater Southwest.

TECHNICAL CAPABILITIES

- Vast experience in the greater Southwest, Great Basin, and Southern California regions. Familiar with the full range of cultural resource investigations and has completed projects within the public and private sectors, including environmental management firms, planning and engineering firms, and State and federal agencies.
- Active in the discipline of Cultural Resource Management since 1976; over 39 years of professional experience in Southern California, Arizona, and Nevada.
- Particular interest in the desert regions of California and Arizona, with specializations in the Proto-historic and Historic Contact Periods.
- Considerable experience in dealing with prehistoric cultural remains and working directly with Native American groups in archaeological training programs (Arizona State University; the Southern California Indian Center, Garden Grove).

EDUCATION AND AFFILIATIONS

B.A., Anthropology, 1977, CSU Fullerton
M.A., Anthropology, 1982, CSU Fullerton
HonDL, 2015, Int. Biog. Centre, Cambridge
Lambda Alpha Lambda Honors Society
Post Graduate Studies, Arizona St. Univ., 1982-85
Post Graduate Studies, UC Riverside, 1991-92
Certification Program: CEQA, Land Use and Environmental Planning, UC Riverside, 1997-98
Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA)
Certification: Field/ Prehistoric Archaeology and Historical Archaeology (1984 to Present)
Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
Board of Directors, Society of Professional Archaeologists 1993-1997 (American Society of Conservation Archaeologists Representative)
BLM California Permit (renewable)
BLM Arizona State Permit (renewable)
Riverside County Registration No. 161
Arizona State Antiquities Permit (renewable)
Curation, San Bernardino Co. Museum
Curation, Arizona State University

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- Historic Architectural Studies for Renovation and Restoration, the Greek Theatre, Los Angeles CA
- Evaluation of Cultural Resources: Burbank and West Hollywood Redevelopment Project Areas, Los Angeles County, CA
- Historic Property Survey for the City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, CA
- Archaeological Investigations and Resource Evaluations for the Proposed Cajon Pipeline, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, CA
- Archaeological Class I Investigations, Proposed Mojave Pipeline, San Bernardino County, CA
- Cultural Resources Investigations (Phases I, II, III, and Mitigation Monitoring) for the RIX/SARI Projects, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA), San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA
- Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Investigations for the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Puente Hills Landfill Solid Waste Management Facility Expansion Project, Whittier, CA
- Archaeological Mitigation Program, Phoenix Indian School Track Site Project. Arizona State University Office of Cultural Resource Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix, AZ
- Archaeological and Testing Program for the Hidden Valley Golf Course and Van Buren Golf Course Properties, Riverside County, CA
- Cultural Resources Overview Studies for the Annexation of Unincorporated County Lands to the City of Ontario, CA
- Historic Property Survey Reports: Warner Bros. Main Lot Ranch Lot Properties, Burbank, CA
- Historic Archaeological Investigations for L.A. County Sheriff's Facility, Lancaster, CA.

APPENDIX B:

Archaeological Records Search

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

7/24/2020

Records Search File No.: 21442.7571

Jeanette A. McKenna
McKenna et al.
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, CA 90601

Re: Record Search Results for McKenna et al. Job No. 2084

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Camarillo and Newbury Park, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to send you what we state on the document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 9	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 5	VN-00126, VN-00169, VN-00345, VN-01378, VN-01516
Reports within 1-mile radius: 29	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

<u>Resource Database Printout (list):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Database Printout (details):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Database Printout (list):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Database Printout (details):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Record Copies:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Copies:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> available online; please go to
https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338	

Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

Historical Maps:

Ethnographic Information:

Historical Literature:

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory:

http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below)

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

☒ not available at SCCIC

☒ not available at SCCIC

☒ not available at SCCIC

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California](#) [Historical](#) [Resources](#) [Information](#) [System](#),

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

- (X) COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – 2 pages
- (X) Custom Maps – 2 pages
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page
- (X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 11 pages
- (X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 9 lines
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 4 pages
- (X) Report Database Printout (details) – 38 pages
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 34 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 49 pages
- (X) Report Copies – (project area and adjacent) 155 pages

COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – Custom Maps instead of Shape Files

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement. These instructions are for those of you who cannot accept shape files as a deliverable and need us to make you a custom map of the resource and report locations. Please note that you are charged for each map feature even if you opt out of receiving custom maps. You cannot get secondary products such as bibliographies or pdfs of records if you don't pay for the primary products (custom map features) as this is the scaffolding upon which the secondary products are derived. If you opt out of having us make you a custom map then you are not charged for the "time" to make you a custom map. If you do not understand the digital fee structure, ask before we process your request and send you data. You can find the digital fee structure on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab. In order to keep costs down, you must be willing to make adjustments to the search radius or what you are expecting to receive as part of the search. Remember that some areas are loaded with data and others are sparse – our fees will reflect that.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. For LA, Orange, and Ventura Counties, this is good news because we are almost fully digital. The exception to this is that not all of our reports are scanned. You can submit a second request for any unscanned documents when we are back in the office (fees apply).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING A RECORD SEARCH:

There is a one-hour minimum per invoice. Use one data request form for each project search. Please send in your requests via email to SCCIC@fullerton.edu using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required. If you do not submit shape files of your project area, you will be charged for our time to draw your project area digitally so that we can process your request. Any "special instructions" must be noted on the data request form – not in the body of an email.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.
<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

DELIVERABLES:

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.

2. You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. We will only be providing maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius. If you need bibliographic information for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius. You can ask for a project area only search if the lead agency or your client will accept a project area only search. You can opt out of custom maps but you still pay for the map features in the project area or the selected search radius if you want the associated bibliographic information or pdfs of resources or reports.
3. You will receive the type of bibliography that you select on the data request form and in accord with the search radius.
4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports in accord with the search radius if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.
5. You will get one invoice per data request form. There is a one-hour minimum per job.
6. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the “custom map charges”. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual.
7. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both. We email you the password.

I may not have been able to cover every possible contingency in this set of instructions and will update it if necessary. You can email me with questions at sccic@fullerton.edu

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-00028		1975	Rosen, Martin D.	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Widening and Realignment of the Ventura Freeway (federal Highway 101), Ventura County	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
VN-00124		1978	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural Resource Survey and Potential Impact Assessment for a Portion of the Dos Vientos Ranch		56-000552, 56-000553
VN-00126		1975	Clewlow, William C. Jr.	Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Callegus Creek Project		56-000071, 56-000200, 56-000213, 56-000214, 56-000215, 56-000216, 56-000217, 56-000218, 56-000219, 56-000242
VN-00169		1978	Soule, William E.	Cultural Resources Field Report: Conejo Creek	State of California Division of Water Rights	
VN-00217		1979	Lopez, Robert	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Portion of the Mary Smith Quarry, Camarillo, Ventura County, California		
VN-00321		1978	Lopez, Robert	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Route of a Pipeline for the Exchange of Water and Sewer Services Between the Camrosa County Water District and the Camarillo State Hospital, Ventura County, California		
VN-00345		1980	Pence, Robert L.	An Evaluation of the Impact Upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of 171 Acres for Proposed Camarillo Springs Development		56-000118, 56-000119, 56-000243, 56-000721
VN-00353		1981	Lopez, Robert	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Twenty-seven Acres of the Rodon-adamson Ranch, Camarillo, Ventura County, California Proposed for Surface Mining		
VN-00436		1981	Padon, Beth	Archaeological Survey Report for Replacement Site for Maintenance Station Within the City Limits of Camarillo	Caltrans	
VN-00490		1986	Greenwood, Roberta S., John M. Foster, and Gwendolyn R. Romani	Archaeological Assessment of CA-VEN-118, CA-VEN-243 and CA-VEN-721 in Camarillo, California	Greenwood and Associates	56-000118, 56-000243, 56-000721

Report List

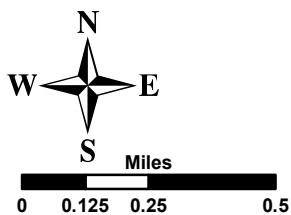
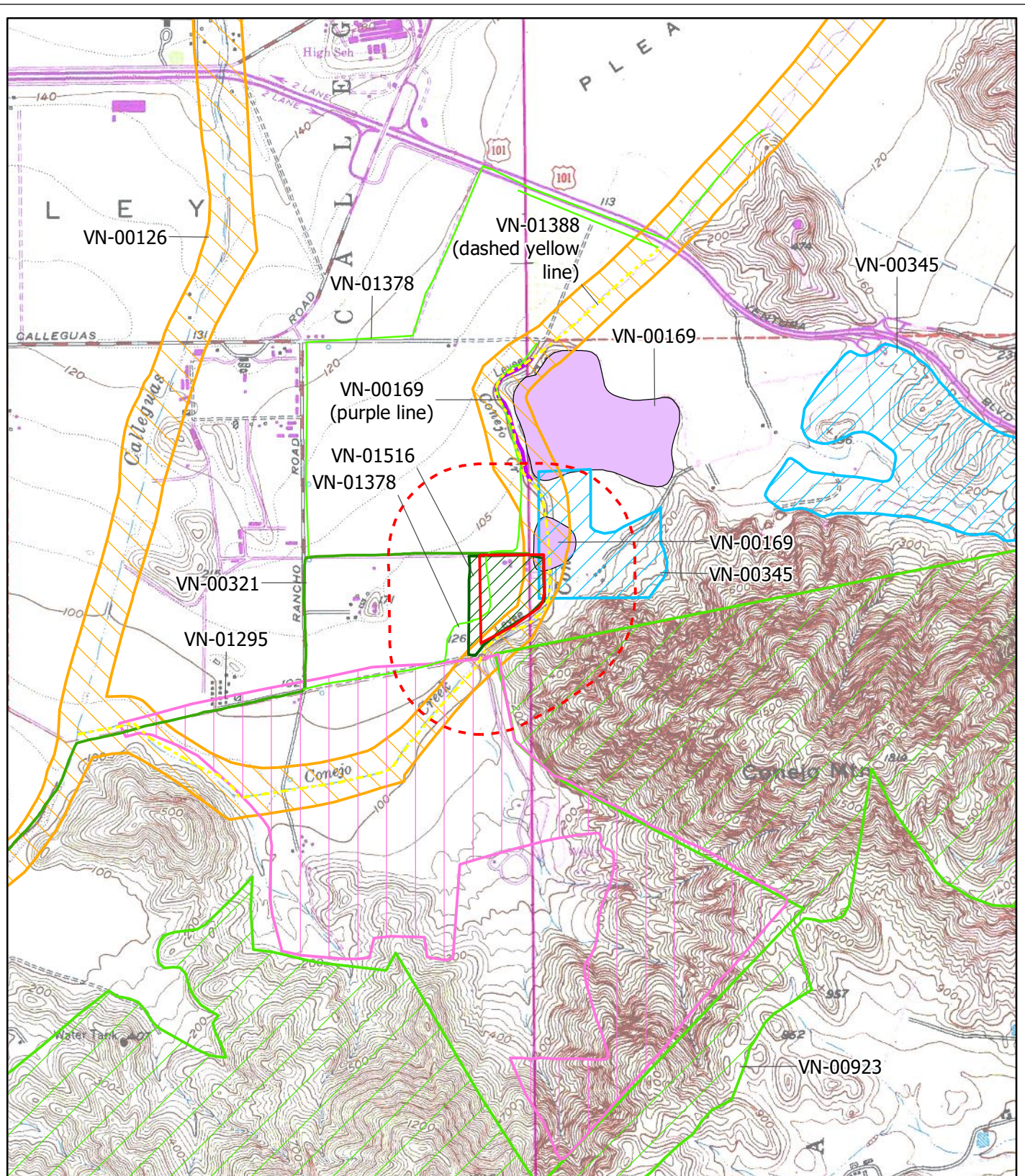
Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-00509		1986	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of Five Potential County Jail Sites in the Western Part of the Oxnard Plain, Ventura County, California -- a Review of Records and Documents	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	56-000174
VN-00583		1987	Brook, James P.	A Cultural Resources Overview of Lower Calleguas Creek	Archaeological Advisory Group	56-000011, 56-000110, 56-000167, 56-000174, 56-000862, 56-000863
VN-00639		1981	Padon, Beth and John Romani	Historical Property Survey State Project Maintenance Facility Replacement Camarillo Ventura County, California.	Caltrans	
VN-00923		1990	W & S Consultants	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Unincorporated Portions of the Dos Vientos Ranch, Ventura County, California	W & S Consultants	56-000035, 56-000119, 56-001012, 56-001013
VN-00928		1990	W & S Consultants	Preliminary Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for the Hill Canyon Wastewater Reclamation Project, Ventura County, California	W & S Consultants	56-000862
VN-01002		1991	Lopez, Robert	An Archaeological Assessment of Select Proposals From the 1990 Camrosa Water District Master Plan, Camarillo/Santa Rosa Valley, Ventura County, California.		56-000071, 56-000200, 56-000213, 56-000214, 56-000215, 56-000216, 56-000217, 56-000218, 56-000219, 56-000337
VN-01040		1982	Stelle, Kenneth and Albert Gallardo	For Improvement of the Operational Characteristics of Route 101, the Ventura Freeway in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, Between Route 405 in Los Angeles, and the Santa Clara River in Oxnard	Caltrans and Federal Highway Administration	56-000654
VN-01134		1977	Lowe, P. J.	Pictographs of the Santa Monica Mountains Status Report As of May 15, 1977 (same As LA-2623)		19-000448, 19-000640, 19-000717, 56-000035, 56-000037, 56-000057, 56-000119, 56-000149, 56-000195, 56-000203, 56-000242, 56-000314
VN-01295		1994	Lopez, Robert	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Area of the Mary Smith Trust Ranch Involved in Pmw No. 717, Camarillo, Ventura County California		
VN-01378		1996	Maki, Mary K.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 7.4 Linear Miles for the Conejo Creek Diversion Project Ventura County, California	Fugro West, Inc.	
VN-01388		1995	Anonymous	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment for Conejo Creek Realignment Project, Ventura County, California	W & S Consultants	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-01403		1994	Anonymous	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hill Canyon 9.2 Mile Pipeline Corridor, Ventura County, California	W & S Consultants	56-000214, 56-000215, 56-001073, 56-001152
VN-01458		1987	Van Horn, David M.	Trade and Subsistence in Humaliwu: a Focused Review of Two Decades of Archaeology in the Conejo Corridor	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly	19-000227, 19-000229, 19-000246, 19-000264, 19-000669, 56-000039, 56-000045, 56-000068, 56-000069, 56-000070, 56-000124, 56-000125, 56-000161, 56-000243, 56-000261, 56-000271, 56-000294, 56-000373
VN-01516		1977	Kartcher, Kenneth T.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Upgrading of the Wastewater Reclamation Plant at Camarillo, California	James N. Montgomery Consulting Engineers, Inc.	56-000182, 56-000243, 56-000314
VN-01520		1982	Romani, John F.	Archaeological Survey Report for the 07-la/ven 101 Project P.m. 17.1-38.2/0.0-22.7 07351 - 076620	California Department of Transportation	19-000041, 19-000042, 19-000044, 19-000111, 19-000133, 19-000238, 19-000315, 19-000320, 19-000321, 19-000345, 19-000420, 19-000461, 19-000462, 19-000463, 19-000464, 19-000466, 19-000642, 19-000669, 19-000776, 19-000862, 19-000890, 19-000964, 19-000970, 19-000972, 19-001027, 19-001064, 19-001099, 56-000271, 56-000565, 56-000620, 56-000654, 56-000761
VN-01539		1978	Huey, Gene	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Ven 101 P.m. 4.1/23.0 Freeway Widening and Pavement Reconstruction	Caltrans	56-000015, 56-000069, 56-000186, 56-000223, 56-000224, 56-000251, 56-000490
VN-01612		1998	McLean, Deborah K.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La 359-02, 4311 Margarita Avenue, City of Camarillo, County of Ventura, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
VN-02157		2002	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Purchase of an Adjacent Parcel to the Northwest of the Camarillo Maintenance Yard in Ventura County.	Caltrans District 7	56-000862

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-02383		2001	Knight, Albert	Rock Art of the Santa Monica and the Santa Susana Mountains	Albert Knight	19-000045, 19-000048, 19-000049, 19-000078, 19-000089, 19-000188, 19-000340, 19-000354, 19-000357, 19-000403, 19-000448, 19-000449, 19-000640, 19-000717, 19-000743, 19-000748, 19-001540, 56-000008, 56-000035, 56-000037, 56-000057, 56-000119, 56-000149, 56-000163, 56-000165, 56-000195, 56-000203, 56-000242, 56-000314, 56-000612, 56-000613, 56-000630, 56-000632, 56-000732, 56-001072
VN-02821		2010	Glover, Amy and Sherri Gust	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the Pacific Rock Quarry Project, Ventura County, California	Cogstone	56-000182, 56-000552, 56-000553, 56-000983, 56-000984, 56-000985, 56-000986, 56-000987, 56-001012, 56-001300, 56-001306
VN-02872		2009	Fortier, Jana	TEA-21 Rural Roadside Inventory: Native American Consultants and Ethnographic Study for Caltrans District 7, Ventura County	ICF Jones & Stokes	
VN-02888		1999	Knight, Albert	ROCK ART of the SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS and the SIMI HILLS	none	19-000045, 19-000048, 19-000049, 19-000078, 19-000089, 19-000188, 19-000209, 19-000340, 19-000341, 19-000354, 19-000357, 19-000403, 19-000448, 19-000449, 19-000640, 19-000717, 19-000743, 19-000748, 19-001540, 56-000008, 56-000035, 56-000037, 56-000057, 56-000119, 56-000149, 56-000163, 56-000165, 56-000195, 56-000203, 56-000242, 56-000314, 56-000612, 56-000613, 56-000630, 56-000632, 56-000732, 56-001072
VN-02978		2004	Sharpe, Jim and Durio, Lori	Groundwater Recovery Enhancement and Treatment (GREAT) Program, Cultural Resources Inventory Report	CH2MHill	56-000506, 56-000662, 56-000664, 56-000665, 56-000666, 56-000726, 56-000789, 56-000918, 56-100060, 56-152779, 56-152780, 56-152781, 56-152782, 56-152783, 56-152784
VN-03037		2012	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey Revised AT&T Site SBOV25 Conejo Valley South, 4301 Margarita Avenue, Camarillo, Ventura County, CA	ACE Environmental	



Reports within the project area: VN-00126,
VN-00169, VN-00345, VN-01378, VN-01516
29 additional reports within a 1-mile radius
Only reports within a 1/4-mile are mapped

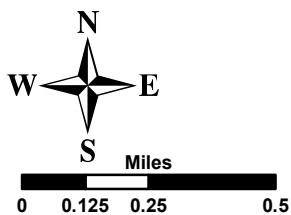
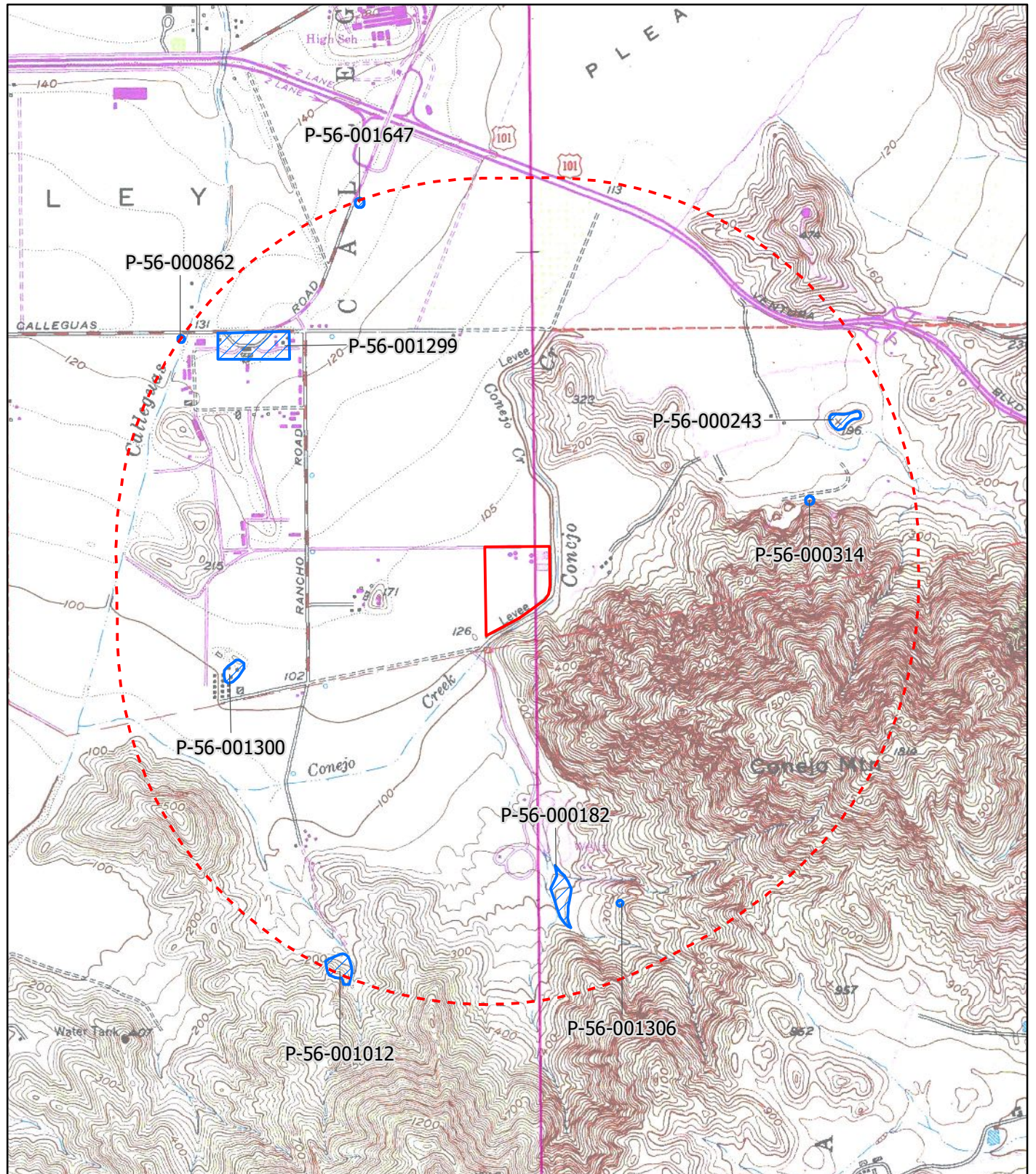
Camarillo, CA
Newbury Park, CA
USGS 7.5' PR: 1967
1:24,000
INV #
July 2020

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-56-000182	CA-VEN-000182	Resource Name - Calleguas Ranch Site	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1967 (CRAIG); 2010 (Amy Glover, Molly Valasik, Cogstone)	VN-01441, VN-01516, VN-02821
P-56-000243	CA-VEN-000243		Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP15; AP16	1970 (BROWNE); 1980 (Robert J. and Linda M. Wlodarski)	LA-02729, VN-00345, VN-00490, VN-01441, VN-01458, VN-01516, VN-01581
P-56-000314	CA-VEN-000314	Resource Name - Schmidt Rockshelter	Site	Prehistoric	AP06; AP14	1968 (T.J. Maxwell, California Lutheran College); 1974 (T. Maxwell, California Lutheran College); 2008 (Paul Cairns)	LA-02623, LA-07837, LA-10637, VN-01134, VN-01516, VN-02383, VN-02888
P-56-000862	CA-VEN-000862H	Resource Name - CC-2	Site	Historic	AH04	1987 (James Brock and Nina Harris, AAG); 2003 (N. Harris, Applied Earthworks, Inc)	VN-00583, VN-00928, VN-02157
P-56-001012	CA-VEN-001012	Resource Name - W & S 102	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP14; AP15	1990 (Robert Sheets, W & S Consultants)	VN-00923, VN-02821
P-56-001299	CA-VEN-001299H	Resource Name - Adohr Dairy Complex; Other - Adohr; Other - Dairy	Site	Historic	AH15	2009 (Wlodarski Robert, and Wayne Bonner, Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research Team)	
P-56-001300	CA-VEN-001300H	Resource Name - Howard Road Ranch Buildings; Other - Howard; Other - Ranch	Site	Historic	AH02; AH15	2009 (Wlodarski, Robert and Wayne Bonner, Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team)	VN-02821
P-56-001306		Resource Name - Pacific Rock Quarry Bunker	Structure	Historic	HP43	2010 (Amy Glover and Molly Valasik, Cogstone)	VN-02821
P-56-001647	CA-VEN-001647H	Resource Name - AE-PV-1H	Site	Historic	AH04	2002 (N. Harris, Applied Earthworks)	VN-03084



Resources within the project area: None
9 resources within a 1-mile radius

Camarillo, CA
Newbury Park, CA
USGS 7.5' PR: 1967
1:24,000
INV #
July 2020

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

APPENDIX C:

Native American Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 10, 2020

Jeanette McKenna
McKenna et al.Via Email to: Jeanette.mckennaetal@gmail.com

Re: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura County

Dear Ms. McKenna:

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.

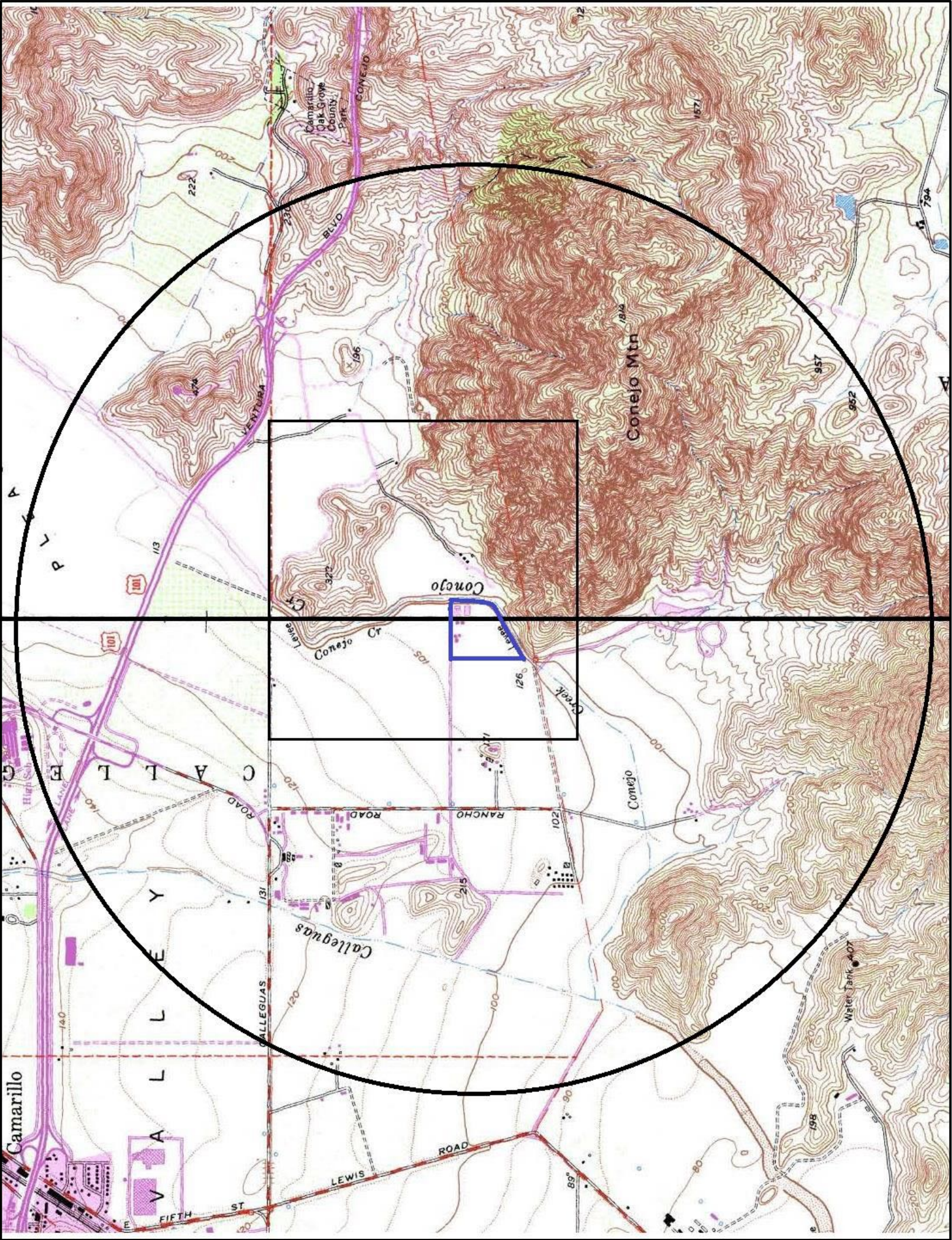
If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
*Luiseno*VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
*Chumash*SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
*Luiseno*PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
*Karuk*COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
*Wintun*COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
*Chumash*COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
*Pomo*NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov



USGS Newberry Park Quadrangle (1967)

USGS Camarillo Quadrangle (1967)

McKenna et al. Job No. 2084 – Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir
Township 1 North, Range 20 West, SW ¼ Section 5
Project Area = 20 +/- Acres

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Ventura County
6/10/2020**

**Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians**

Raudel Banuelos,
331 Mira Flores Chumash
Camarillo, CA, 93012
Phone: (805) 427 - 0015

**Northern Chumash Tribal
Council**

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

**Barbareno/Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians**

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

**San Luis Obispo County
Chumash Council**

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

**Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians**

Eleanor Arrellanes,
P. O. Box 5687 Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93005
Phone: (805) 701 - 3246

**Santa Ynez Band of Chumash
Indians**

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

**Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians**

Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 216 - 1253

**Chumash Council of
Bakersfield**

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

**Coastal Band of the Chumash
Nation**

Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
P. O. Box 4464 Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 665 - 0486
cbcntribalchair@gmail.com

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 Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura County.

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

June 10, 2020

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Raudel Banuelos
331 Mira Flores
Camarillo, California 93012

RE: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura Co., CA.

Mr. Banuelos:

McKenna et al. is in the process of conducting a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir on Howard Road. The project area is located north of Howard Road and west of the existing water treatment plant. The area of impact is estimated to be within approximately 20 acres of land previously impacted by agricultural activities. The existing treatment plant is located within Township 12 North, Range 20 West, and the SW ¼ of Section 5, and the proposed area of impact is on the Camarillo Quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reported negative findings for this area. An archaeological records search has been requested from the CSUF-SCCIC, but their limited hours due to COVID-19 has delayed receipt of the data by at least eight weeks. The project area, being along Conejo Creek, is tentatively considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources.

Please review your records and inform me of any concerns or issues you may want addressed in the technical report. The City of Camarillo is acting as Lead Agency for this project (with some review authority by the State Water Resources Control Board). This project is being completed for CEQA compliance. For formal SB-18 or AB-52 consultation, please contact the City of Camarillo Planning Department. I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your commitment to the preservation of our non-renewable cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Jeanette A. McKenna

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal

6008 Friends Avenue, Whittier, California 90601-3724 or 1941 E. Pegasus Drive, Tempe, Arizona 85283
(562) 696-3852 (CA Office) (480) 664-0682 (AZ Office) Cell 562-754-7712
Email = jeanette.mckennaetal@gmail.com

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

June 10, 2020

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chair
365 North Poli Avenue
Ojai, California 93023

RE: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura Co., CA.

Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie:

McKenna et al. is in the process of conducting a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir on Howard Road. The project area is located north of Howard Road and west of the existing water treatment plant. The area of impact is estimated to be within approximately 20 acres of land previously impacted by agricultural activities. The existing treatment plant is located within Township 12 North, Range 20 West, and the SW ¼ of Section 5, and the proposed area of impact is on the Camarillo Quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reported negative findings for this area. An archaeological records search has been requested from the CSUF-SCCIC, but their limited hours due to COVID-19 has delayed receipt of the data by at least eight weeks. The project area, being along Conejo Creek, is tentatively considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources.

Please review your records and inform me of any concerns or issues you may want addressed in the technical report. The City of Camarillo is acting as Lead Agency for this project (with some review authority by the State Water Resources Control Board). This project is being completed for CEQA compliance. For formal SB-18 or AB-52 consultation, please contact the City of Camarillo Planning Department. I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your commitment to the preservation of our non-renewable cultural resources.

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

June 10, 2020

Barbareno/Venturena Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Eleanor Arrellanes
P.O. Box 5687
Ventura, California 93005

RE: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura Co., CA.

Ms. Arrellanes:

McKenna et al. is in the process of conducting a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir on Howard Road. The project area is located north of Howard Road and west of the existing water treatment plant. The area of impact is estimated to be within approximately 20 acres of land previously impacted by agricultural activities. The existing treatment plant is located within Township 12 North, Range 20 West, and the SW ¼ of Section 5, and the proposed area of impact is on the Camarillo Quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reported negative findings for this area. An archaeological records search has been requested from the CSUF-SCCIC, but their limited hours due to COVID-19 has delayed receipt of the data by at least eight weeks. The project area, being along Conejo Creek, is tentatively considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources.

Please review your records and inform me of any concerns or issues you may want addressed in the technical report. The City of Camarillo is acting as Lead Agency for this project (with some review authority by the State Water Resources Control Board). This project is being completed for CEQA compliance. For formal SB-18 or AB-52 consultation, please contact the City of Camarillo Planning Department. I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your commitment to the preservation of our non-renewable cultural resources.

Sincerely,

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

June 10, 2020

Barbareno/Venturena Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Patrick Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, California 93023

RE: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura Co., CA.

Mr. Tumamait:

McKenna et al. is in the process of conducting a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir on Howard Road. The project area is located north of Howard Road and west of the existing water treatment plant. The area of impact is estimated to be within approximately 20 acres of land previously impacted by agricultural activities. The existing treatment plant is located within Township 12 North, Range 20 West, and the SW ¼ of Section 5, and the proposed area of impact is on the Camarillo Quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reported negative findings for this area. An archaeological records search has been requested from the CSUF-SCCIC, but their limited hours due to COVID-19 has delayed receipt of the data by at least eight weeks. The project area, being along Conejo Creek, is tentatively considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources.

Please review your records and inform me of any concerns or issues you may want addressed in the technical report. The City of Camarillo is acting as Lead Agency for this project (with some review authority by the State Water Resources Control Board). This project is being completed for CEQA compliance. For formal SB-18 or AB-52 consultation, please contact the City of Camarillo Planning Department. I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your commitment to the preservation of our non-renewable cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Jeanette A. McKenna

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

June 10, 2020

Chumash Council of Bakersfield
Attn: Julio Quair, Chair
729 Texas Street
Bakersfield, California 93307

RE: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura Co., CA.

Mr. Quair:

McKenna et al. is in the process of conducting a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir on Howard Road. The project area is located north of Howard Road and west of the existing water treatment plant. The area of impact is estimated to be within approximately 20 acres of land previously impacted by agricultural activities. The existing treatment plant is located within Township 12 North, Range 20 West, and the SW ¼ of Section 5, and the proposed area of impact is on the Camarillo Quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reported negative findings for this area. An archaeological records search has been requested from the CSUF-SCCIC, but their limited hours due to COVID-19 has delayed receipt of the data by at least eight weeks. The project area, being along Conejo Creek, is tentatively considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources.

Please review your records and inform me of any concerns or issues you may want addressed in the technical report. The City of Camarillo is acting as Lead Agency for this project (with some review authority by the State Water Resources Control Board). This project is being completed for CEQA compliance. For formal SB-18 or AB-52 consultation, please contact the City of Camarillo Planning Department. I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your commitment to the preservation of our non-renewable cultural resources.

Sincerely,

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(562) 696-3852 (CA Office) (480) 664-0682 (AZ Office) Cell 562-754-7712
Email = jeanette.mckennaetal@gmail.com

McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

June 10, 2020

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Attn: Mariza Sullivan, Chair
P.O. Box 4464
Santa Barbara, California 93140

RE: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura Co., CA.

Ms. Sullivan:

McKenna et al. is in the process of conducting a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir on Howard Road. The project area is located north of Howard Road and west of the existing water treatment plant. The area of impact is estimated to be within approximately 20 acres of land previously impacted by agricultural activities. The existing treatment plant is located within Township 12 North, Range 20 West, and the SW ¼ of Section 5, and the proposed area of impact is on the Camarillo Quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reported negative findings for this area. An archaeological records search has been requested from the CSUF-SCCIC, but their limited hours due to COVID-19 has delayed receipt of the data by at least eight weeks. The project area, being along Conejo Creek, is tentatively considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources.

Please review your records and inform me of any concerns or issues you may want addressed in the technical report. The City of Camarillo is acting as Lead Agency for this project (with some review authority by the State Water Resources Control Board). This project is being completed for CEQA compliance. For formal SB-18 or AB-52 consultation, please contact the City of Camarillo Planning Department. I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your commitment to the preservation of our non-renewable cultural resources.

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

June 10, 2020

Northern Chumash Tribal Council
Attn: Fred Collins, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 6533
Los Osos, California 93412

RE: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura Co., CA.

Mr. Collins:

McKenna et al. is in the process of conducting a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir on Howard Road. The project area is located north of Howard Road and west of the existing water treatment plant. The area of impact is estimated to be within approximately 20 acres of land previously impacted by agricultural activities. The existing treatment plant is located within Township 12 North, Range 20 West, and the SW ¼ of Section 5, and the proposed area of impact is on the Camarillo Quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reported negative findings for this area. An archaeological records search has been requested from the CSUF-SCCIC, but their limited hours due to COVID-19 has delayed receipt of the data by at least eight weeks. The project area, being along Conejo Creek, is tentatively considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources.

Please review your records and inform me of any concerns or issues you may want addressed in the technical report. The City of Camarillo is acting as Lead Agency for this project (with some review authority by the State Water Resources Control Board). This project is being completed for CEQA compliance. For formal SB-18 or AB-52 consultation, please contact the City of Camarillo Planning Department. I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your commitment to the preservation of our non-renewable cultural resources.

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Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

June 10, 2020

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Attn: Mark Vigil, Chief
1030 Ritchie Road
Glover Beach, California 93433

RE: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura Co., CA.

Mr. Vigil:

McKenna et al. is in the process of conducting a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir on Howard Road. The project area is located north of Howard Road and west of the existing water treatment plant. The area of impact is estimated to be within approximately 20 acres of land previously impacted by agricultural activities. The existing treatment plant is located within Township 12 North, Range 20 West, and the SW ¼ of Section 5, and the proposed area of impact is on the Camarillo Quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reported negative findings for this area. An archaeological records search has been requested from the CSUF-SCCIC, but their limited hours due to COVID-19 has delayed receipt of the data by at least eight weeks. The project area, being along Conejo Creek, is tentatively considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources.

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Sincerely,

Jeanette A. McKenna

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McKenna et al.

History/Archaeology/Architectural History/Ethnography/Paleontology

Jeanette A. McKenna, MA, HonDL
Reg. Professional Archaeologist
Owner and Principal Investigator

June 10, 2020

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Attn: Kenneth Kahn, Chair
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, California 93460

RE: Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir, Howard Road Project, Ventura Co., CA.

Mr. Kahn:

McKenna et al. is in the process of conducting a cultural resources investigation for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir on Howard Road. The project area is located north of Howard Road and west of the existing water treatment plant. The area of impact is estimated to be within approximately 20 acres of land previously impacted by agricultural activities. The existing treatment plant is located within Township 12 North, Range 20 West, and the SW ¼ of Section 5, and the proposed area of impact is on the Camarillo Quadrangle.

The Native American Heritage Commission has reported negative findings for this area. An archaeological records search has been requested from the CSUF-SCCIC, but their limited hours due to COVID-19 has delayed receipt of the data by at least eight weeks. The project area, being along Conejo Creek, is tentatively considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources.

Please review your records and inform me of any concerns or issues you may want addressed in the technical report. The City of Camarillo is acting as Lead Agency for this project (with some review authority by the State Water Resources Control Board). This project is being completed for CEQA compliance. For formal SB-18 or AB-52 consultation, please contact the City of Camarillo Planning Department. I look forward to hearing from you and appreciate your commitment to the preservation of our non-renewable cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Jeanette A. McKenna

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal

6008 Friends Avenue, Whittier, California 90601-3724 or 1941 E. Pegasus Drive, Tempe, Arizona 85283
(562) 696-3852 (CA Office) (480) 664-0682 (AZ Office) Cell 562-754-7712
Email = jeanette.mckennaetal@gmail.com

APPENDIX D:

Paleontological Overview

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



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

23 June 2020

McKenna et al.
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier, California 90601-3724

Attn: Jeanette A. McKenna

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir Project,
McKenna et al. Job No. 20.2084, in the City of Camarillo, Los Angeles County,
project area

Dear Jeanette:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Camarillo Reclaimed Water Reservoir Project, McKenna et al. Job No. 20.2084, in the City of Camarillo, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portions of the Camarillo and Newbury Park USGS topographic quadrangle maps that you sent to me on 9 June 2020. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities farther afield from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur at depth in the proposed project area.

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived predominately as alluvial fan deposits from the Camarillo Hills and the Las Posas Hill to the north, partly via Conejo Creek that currently forms the eastern and southern borders of the proposed project area. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but at relatively shallow depth they may be underlain by older sedimentary deposits that could well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. In the slightly elevated terrain immediately west of Lewis Road (Highway 34) there are exposures of older Quaternary Alluvium crossed by the proposed project area and similar older Quaternary deposits may occur at relatively shallow depth in the rest of the proposed project area.

Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from older Quaternary deposits is probably LACM 1680, almost due east of the proposed project area, north of the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) and east of Arroyo Conejo, that produced fossil specimens of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, and horse, Equidae, at 14-15 feet below the surface. A little farther east between the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) and Thousand Oaks Boulevard east of Highway 23, our older Quaternary locality LACM 7660 produced a fossil specimen of mastodon, *Mammot americanum*, in stream deposits of unstated, but shallow, depth. Slightly further southeast, between the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) and Agoura Road east of Highway 23, our older Quaternary locality LACM 3213 produced a fossil specimen of ground sloth, *Paramylodon*, near the surface at unstated depth.

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX E:

Supplemental Research Data

[Emergencies](#)[Neighborhood Resources](#)[Publications](#)[Public Library](#)[Hot Topics](#)

RELATED Pages

[PUBLIC WORKS](#)[CURRENT PROJECTS FOR BID](#)[BID RESULTS](#)[WATER](#)

SANITARY

The Camarillo Sanitary District (CSD) was formed in 1955 to provide wastewater treatment for most of what is now the City of Camarillo. The treatment plant occupies a 20 acre site on Howard Road next to Conejo Creek. Over the years the treatment plant has undergone several modifications to increase its capacity and to incorporate new technologies. The plant currently treats about 4.0 million gallons of wastewater each day, with a maximum capacity of 7.25 million gallons. In addition to the treatment plant, the district maintains nearly 158 miles of underground sewer lines and four pump stations. Since the inception of the district, the treated wastewater has been used to irrigate adjacent farmlands.

Last year about 289 million gallons of wastewater were reclaimed for irrigation. The treated effluent that is not reclaimed is discharged into Conejo Creek. The biosolids that are produced as a result of treatment are also put to a beneficial use. Currently, these biosolids are being used to improve the soil in Kern County, California.



The staff of the CSD invites you to take an [on-line tour](#) of our facilities. You may also check out the personnel or contact us with any questions or comments.

Personnel

The Camarillo Sanitary District (CSD) currently employs 17 people to operate and maintain the collection system ... [more](#)

- [FOG](#)
- [Sewer overflow/blockage](#)

Documents

- [CSD Operations Code](#)
- [CSD Industrial Waste Supplement](#)
- [CSD Operations Code Reso 2007-25 appeals](#)
- [2009 SECAP](#)
- [1999 Wastewater Master Plan](#)
- [2015 CSD Sewer Standards](#)



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601 Carmen Drive, Camarillo, California 93010 Tel:(805) 388 5300 Fax: (805) 388 5318

Public Disclosure: Please be advised that any communication submitted to the City of Camarillo, Councilmembers, staff or City consultants is a public record under the [Brown Act](#) and California Public Records Act. This means that any information contained in the communication, including personal information, may be subject to public disclosure.

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County View

Ventura County, California

Parcels (1)

I want to...

Tools

☆ Parcel APN - 234004082

Property Identification

Assessor's Parcel #: 234004082

APN Suffix: 0

Situs Address:

Acreage: 18.84

[View Assessor Map](#)**Parcel Description**

Tract Number:

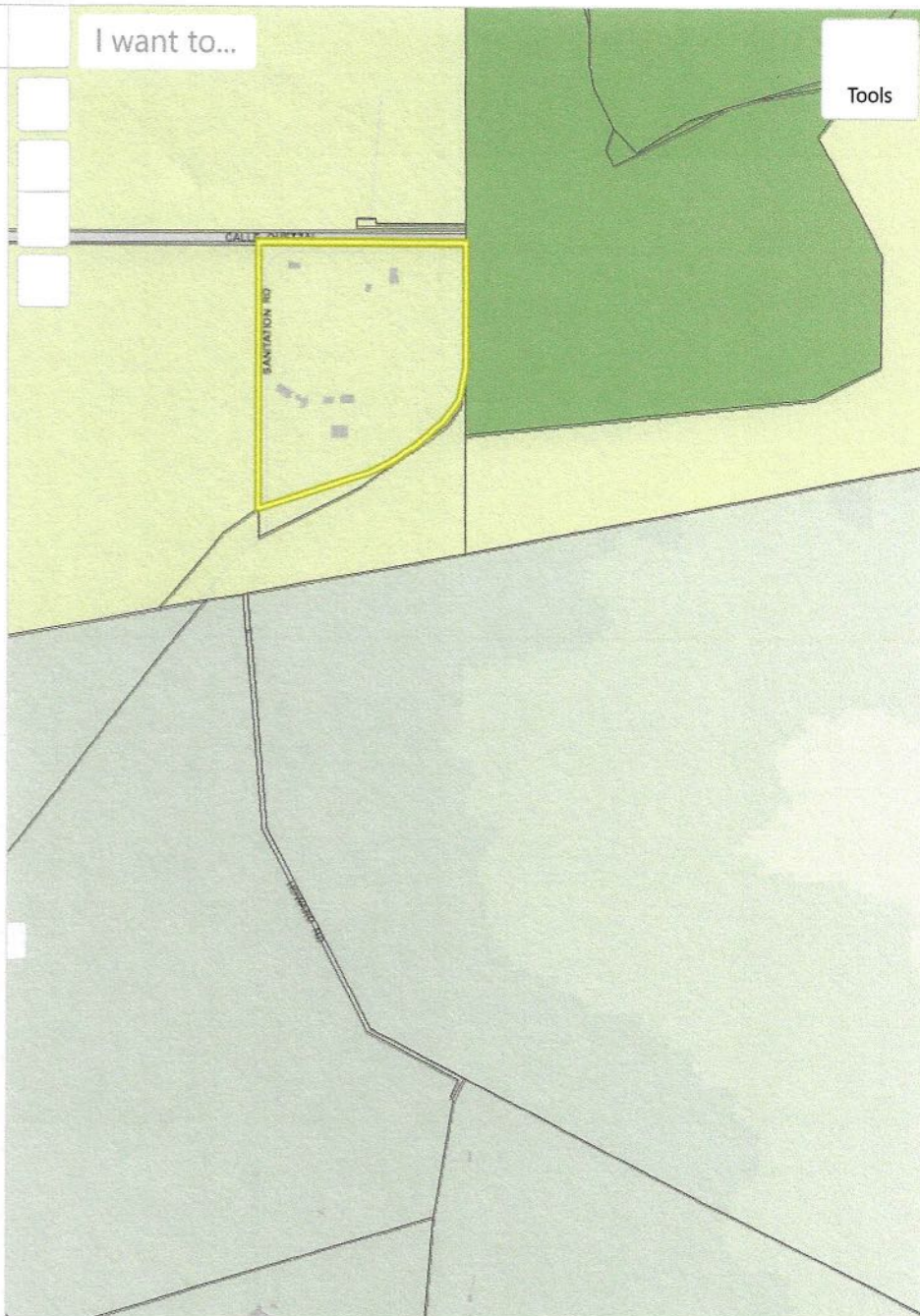
Map Number:

Parcel Reports

Parcel



Special Districts



Displaying 1 - 1 (Total: 1)

Page 1 of 1



Home



Layers



Parcel...



Find P...



CountyB...





County View

Ventura County, California

Parcel APN - 234004084

Property Identification

Assessor's Parcel #: 234004084

APN Suffix: 0

Situs Address:

Acreage: 49.85

[View Assessor Map](#)

Parcel Description

Tract Number:

Map Number:

Parcel Reports



Parcel



Special Districts



Land and Improvement Values



Land and Improvement Values

Improvement
0.00%Land
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Land Improvement

I want to...

Tools



Home



Layers



Parcel...



Find P...



CountyB...

200m
600ft

234-04

Tax Rate Area

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07031 07148 07084 07085 75025 75026

RANCHO CALLEGUAS

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SUBDIVISION MAP OF THE 8919.727 ACRE PORTION OF THE RANCHO CALLEGUAS VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

AS RECORDED IN VENTURA COUNTY RECORDS, BOOK 20, PAGES 346-47; BOOK 50, PAGE 513; BOOK 56, PAGE 896.
CONTAINING 10631.67 ACRES
SURVEY, MAY-SEPT., 1919; FEB.-MARCH 1926 BY GEMTISERALD, CE.
SCALE 1"=600 FT.

WE the undersigned, Adolfo Camarillo, and Juan E. Camarillo, by Adolfo Camarillo, his attorney in fact, and Union Oil Company of California, a corporation, and National Oil Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, and The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, a corporation, do hereby certify that we are the owners of, or interested in, the land included within the colored border line on the annexed subdivision map entitled, "Subdivision Map of Rancho Calleguas, Ventura County, California," and that we are the only persons or corporations whose consents are necessary to pass a clear title to said land, and we, the said Adolfo Camarillo and Juan E. Camarillo, by Adolfo Camarillo his duly authorized attorney in fact, and Union Oil Company of California, a corporation, and National Oil Company, a corporation, and The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, a corporation, do hereby consent to the making of said map and subdivision shown within said colored border line, and do hereby grant and dedicate to the public for public use all streets and highways shown on said map within said subdivision, excepting and reserving from certain lots shown in said subdivision and not dedicating the same to public use, the following strips of land, to-wit: a strip of land fifty (50) feet in width, lying twenty five (25) feet on each side of and parallel with the lot line common to Lots 47-56, 48-55, 55-54, 48-49, 49-54, 50-53, 51-52, 65-59, 60-59, 60-62, 61-62, 61-63, 63-64, 69-70, 64-69, 69-67, 67-68, 24-17, 23-17, 20-16, 19-15, 14-18, 18-19, 22-21, also a strip of land along the northerly side of Lot 18, 25 feet in width and parallel with the lot line common to Lots 4 and 18, also a strip of land along the westerly side of Lot 70, 25 feet in width. The foregoing strips of land are reserved for private roadways, and the laying therein of sewer, gas, water and electric conduits, together with the right to enter thereon, for the maintenance of same, and for the construction and maintenance of private roads thereon, for the erection and maintenance thereon of poles with crossarms for carrying light, power and telephone wires, for the perpetual and irrevocable use of owners of each of the lots of said tract and adjoining tracts, their successors, heirs and assigns, and of the owners of Rancho Calleguas, their heirs and assigns.

Dated this 30th day of April - 1926.

By Adolfo Camarillo
His Attorney-in-Fact

(See affidavit lower right.)

NATIONAL OIL COMPANY
(A CORPORATION)

By T. C. McBride
ITS Vice President
By Bess L. Hannum
ITS Secretary

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(A CORPORATION)

By T. R. [Signature]
ITS GENERAL MANAGER
By [Signature]
ITS SECRETARY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF VENTURA } SS.

On this 30 day of April
in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six, before me

T. R. Talley, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, residing therein, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Adolfo Camarillo, in his own right, and as the attorney in fact of Juan E. Camarillo, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing certificate and consent, and to be the attorney in fact of Juan E. Camarillo, and he acknowledged to me that he executed said certificate and consent as his act and deed and as the act and deed of said Juan E. Camarillo.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal at my office in said County the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

T. R. Talley
Notary Public in and for the County of
Ventura, State of California.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } SS.

On this 14th day of April
in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six before me, Molt R. Gregory, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared W. L. Stewart known to me to be the President, and John M. Peak, known to me to be the Secretary of UNION OIL COMPANY, California, the Corporation that executed the certificate hereon, known to me to be the persons who executed the certificate hereon on behalf of the Corporation therein named, and acknowledged to me that such Corporation executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, in said County, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Molt R. Gregory
Notary Public in and for the County
of Los Angeles, State of California
My commission
expires AUGUST 13, 1929.

STATE OF California }
COUNTY OF Orange } SS.

On this 15th day of April
A.D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six before me

L. F. Calhoun, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, residing therein duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared

T. C. McBride and Bess L. Hannum
Known to me to be the respective Vice President and Secretary of National Oil Company, a corporation, and known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing certificate and consent as such vice president and Secretary, and they respectively acknowledged to me that said corporation executed said certificate and consent as its act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in said County, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

L. F. Calhoun
Notary Public in and for the County
of Orange, State of California

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF [Signature] } SS.

On this 31st day of April
A.D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, before me

Grace Campbell, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, residing therein duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared

N. R. Powley and W. V. Helary
Known to me to be the respective "Gen. Manager" and "Secretary" of The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, a corporation, and known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing certificate and consent as such "Gen. Manager" and "Secretary", and they respectively acknowledged to me that said corporation executed said certificate and consent as its act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in said County, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

Grace Campbell
Notary Public in and for the
County of [Signature], State of California.

THE undersigned hereby certifies that it is interested in the title to the land included within the subdivision shown on the annexed map, and its consent is necessary to pass a clear title thereto; that it consents to the making of said map and subdivision as shown within the colored border line, and the dedication to the public use of all roads, streets, and alleys, shown on said map within said subdivision.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

PRESIDENT
John M. Peak
SECRETARY

SHEET No 1
RANCHO CALLEGUAS

I, JASPER BARRY, County Assessor of the County of Ventura, State of California, certify that the tract of land shown upon the map to which this certificate is attached and entitled

Subdivision Map of the Rancho Calleguas

is situated within the County of Ventura, State of California, and that no part thereof lies within the limits of an incorporated city or town, nor within three miles of the exterior boundary of any incorporated city or town.

That I have carefully examined each and every lot shown upon said map as to its value for residence or commercial purposes, and hereby suggest and recommend to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Ventura, State of California, that such Board of Supervisors approve the same.

WITNESS my hand this 19 day of May, 1926

County Assessor of the County of Ventura, State of California.

RECORDED at the request of

GEORGE FITZGERALD

at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock A.M. in Book 17 of Miscellaneous Records (Maps) at page 16, A.L. Reg. Records of Ventura County, State of California.

Signed H. N. HAYTON,

County Recorder

By *George Fitzgerald*

I, GEO. G. FITZGERALD, hereby certify that I am a civil engineer, and that this map consisting of 15 sheets correctly represents a survey made under my supervision, and that all of the monuments shown on the map actually exist and their positions are correctly shown.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA) SS.
COUNTY OF VENTURA)

SWORN and subscribed to before me this 19 day of May, 1926

Notary Public in and for said County of Ventura, State of California.

I, *George Fitzgerald*, Auditor of the County of Ventura, State of California, do hereby certify that there are no liens for unpaid State or County taxes against the tract of land shown on map entitled "Map of the Rancho Calleguas" except the taxes which are not yet due or payable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 19 day of May, 1926

AUDITOR, County of Ventura, State of California.

THIS MAP OR PLOT upon which is delineated certain real property subdivided into lots, being presented to the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, State of California, by *Adolfo Camarillo*, Juan F. Camarillo, Union Oil Company, of California, a corporation, and *Nathaniel* the State of Oregon, and *The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company*, a corporation, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 14 day of May, 1926, the said Board of Supervisors, hereby authorizes that said map be recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Ventura County, State of California.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said Board of Supervisors has at its order caused this endorsement hereon to be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors and the seal of said Board of Supervisors to be hereunto affixed.

Chairman of Board of Supervisors

County Clerk and Ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Ventura County, State of California.

I, CHAS. W. PETTIT, County Surveyor of the County of Ventura, State of California, certify that the tract of land shown upon the map to which this certificate is attached, entitled, "Subdivision Map of the Rancho Calleguas," is situated within the County of Ventura, State of California, and that no part thereof lies within the limits of an incorporated city or town, nor within three (3) miles of the exterior boundary of an incorporated city or town.

That I have carefully examined each and every lot shown upon said map as to its value for residence or commercial uses and hereby suggest and recommend to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Ventura, State of California, that such Board of Supervisors approve the same.

WITNESS my hand this 6 day of May, 1926

County Surveyor of the County of Ventura, State of California.

State of California) ss.
County of Ventura)

I, George I. Little, County Tax Collector of the County of Ventura, State of California, do hereby certify that *Adolfo Camarillo* has executed and filed with said Board of Supervisors a good and sufficient bond that has been approved by said Board in the sum of \$2000 being the amount fixed upon the payment of all taxes which are at the date of filing to the benefit of said County of Ventura and is conditioned to the benefit of said County of Ventura and is made to insure a lien against the tract of land or any part thereof shown upon the map to which this certificate is attached.

ENTITLED "SUBDIVISION MAP OF THE RANCHO CALLEGUAS" VENTURA COUNTY CALIFORNIA but not yet due or payable.

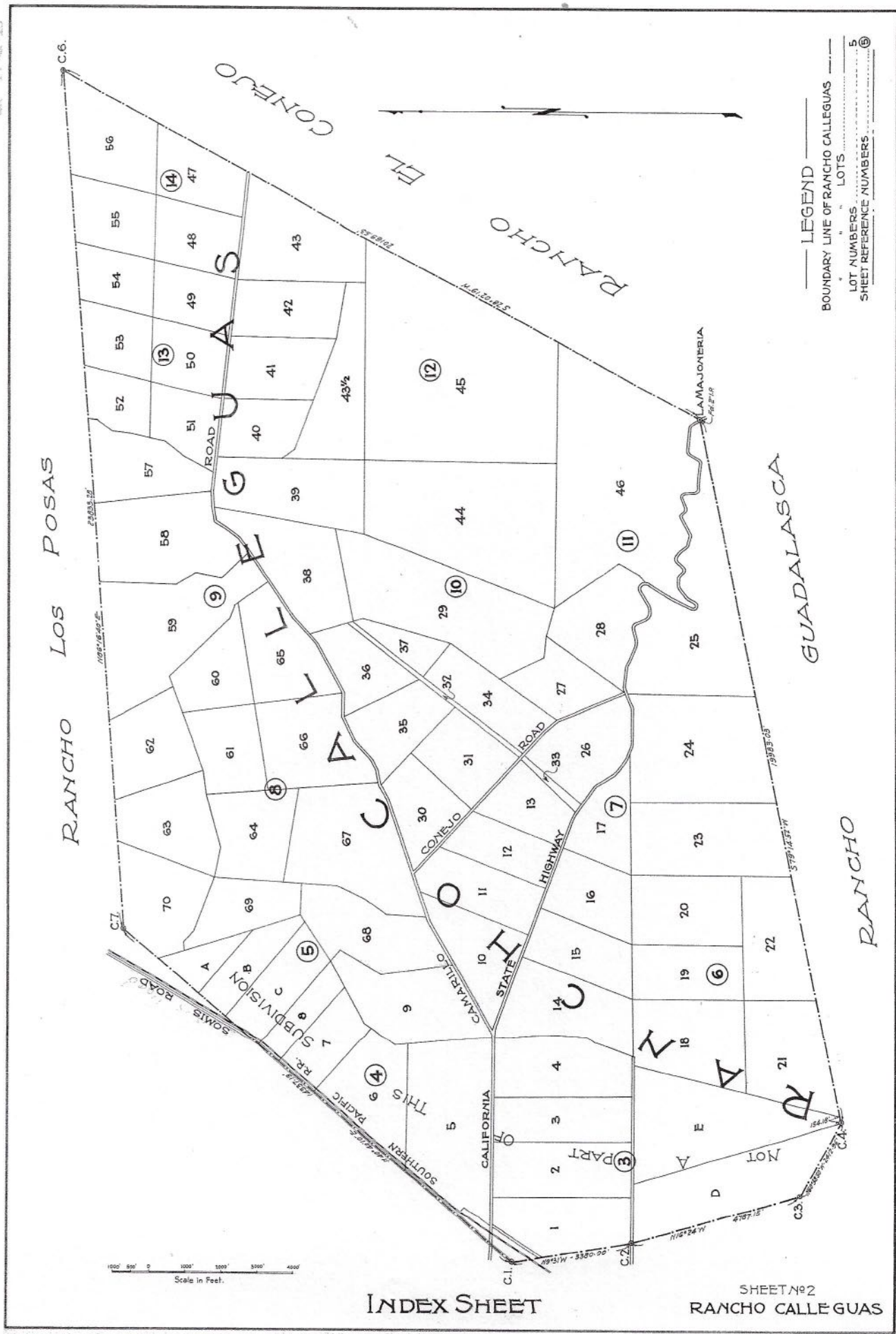
In witness whereof, I have hereby set my hand and official seal of the County Clerk of Ventura County this 14 day of May, 1926.

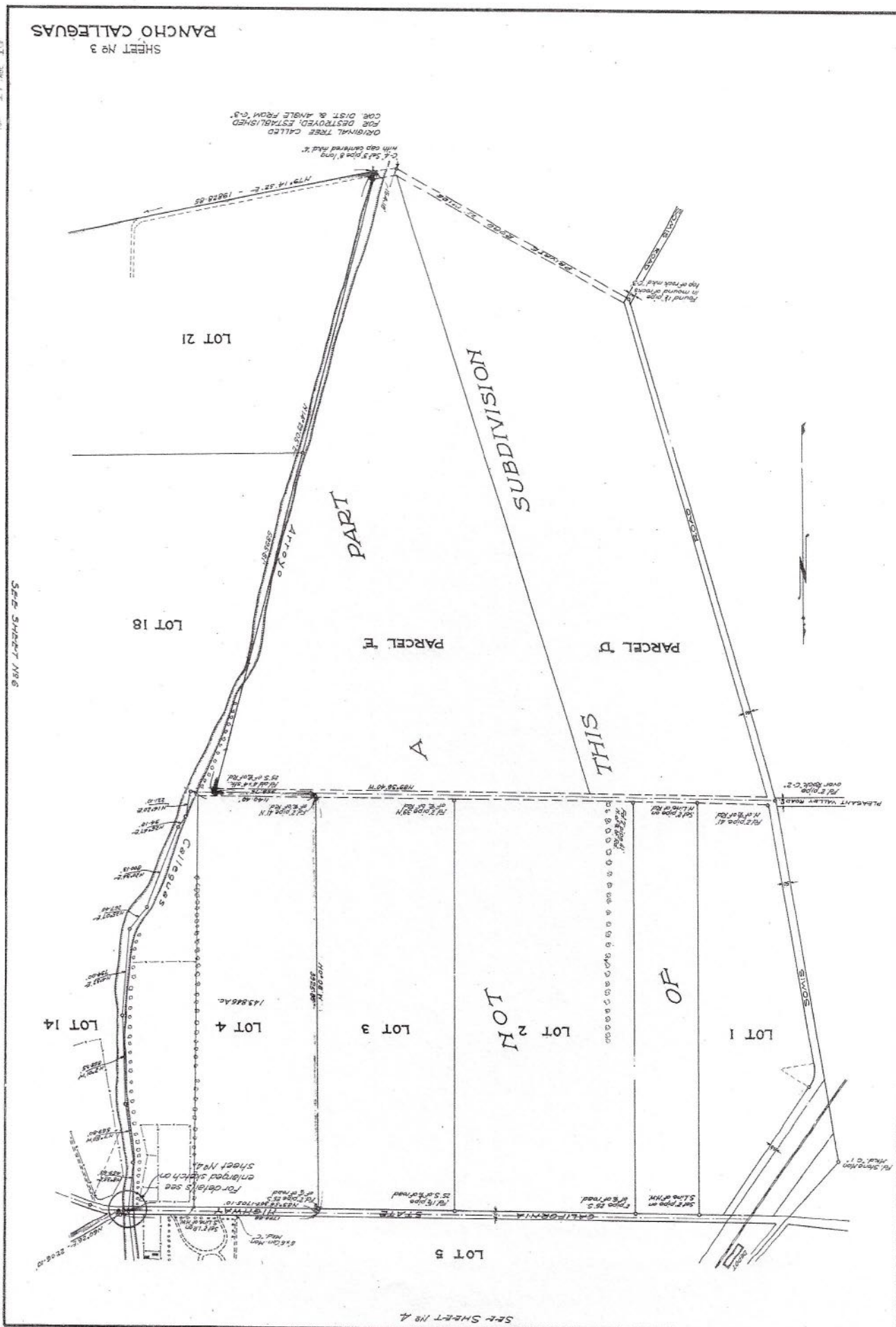
Clerk of the County of Ventura and ex-officio clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said County.

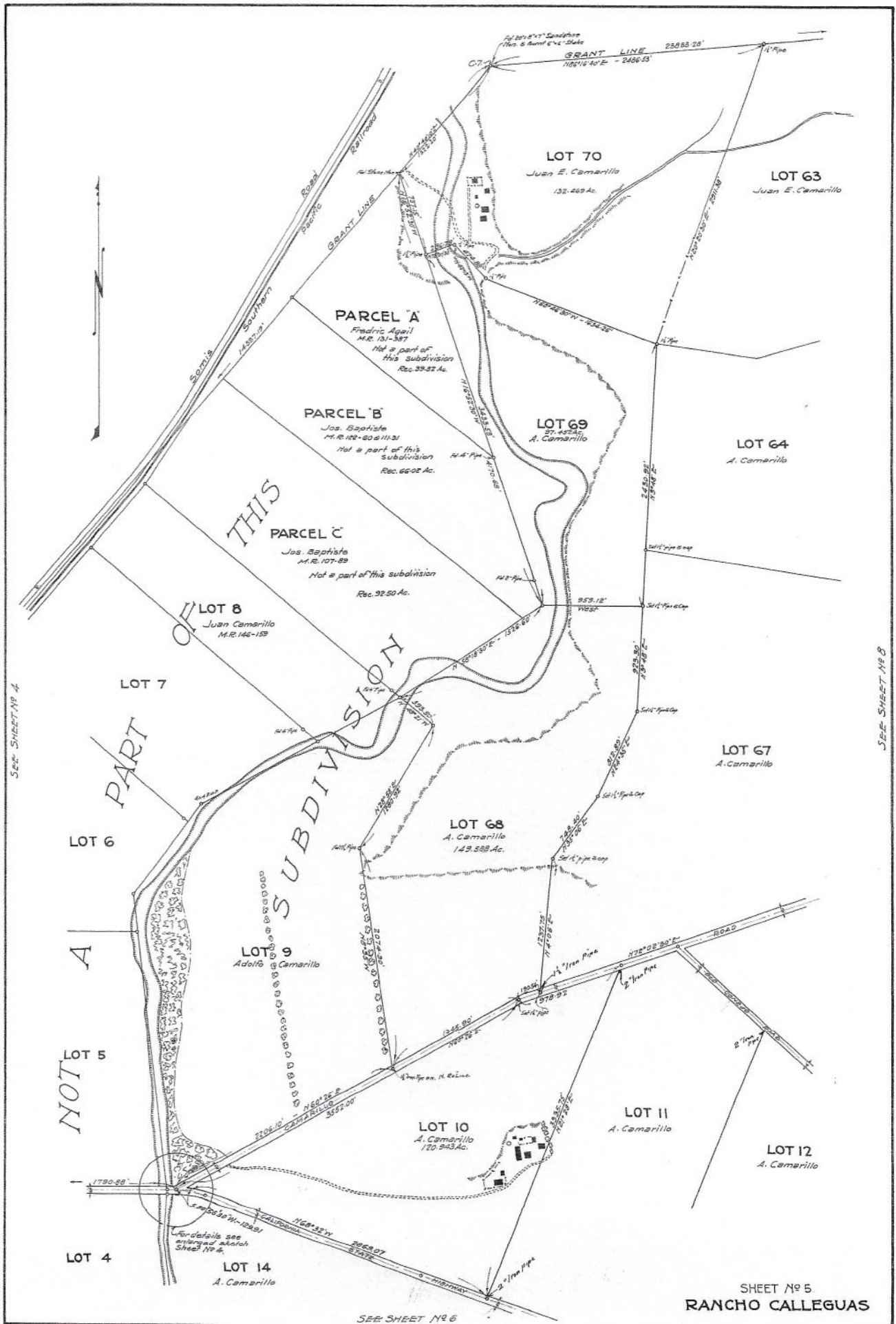
RANCHO CALLEGUAS

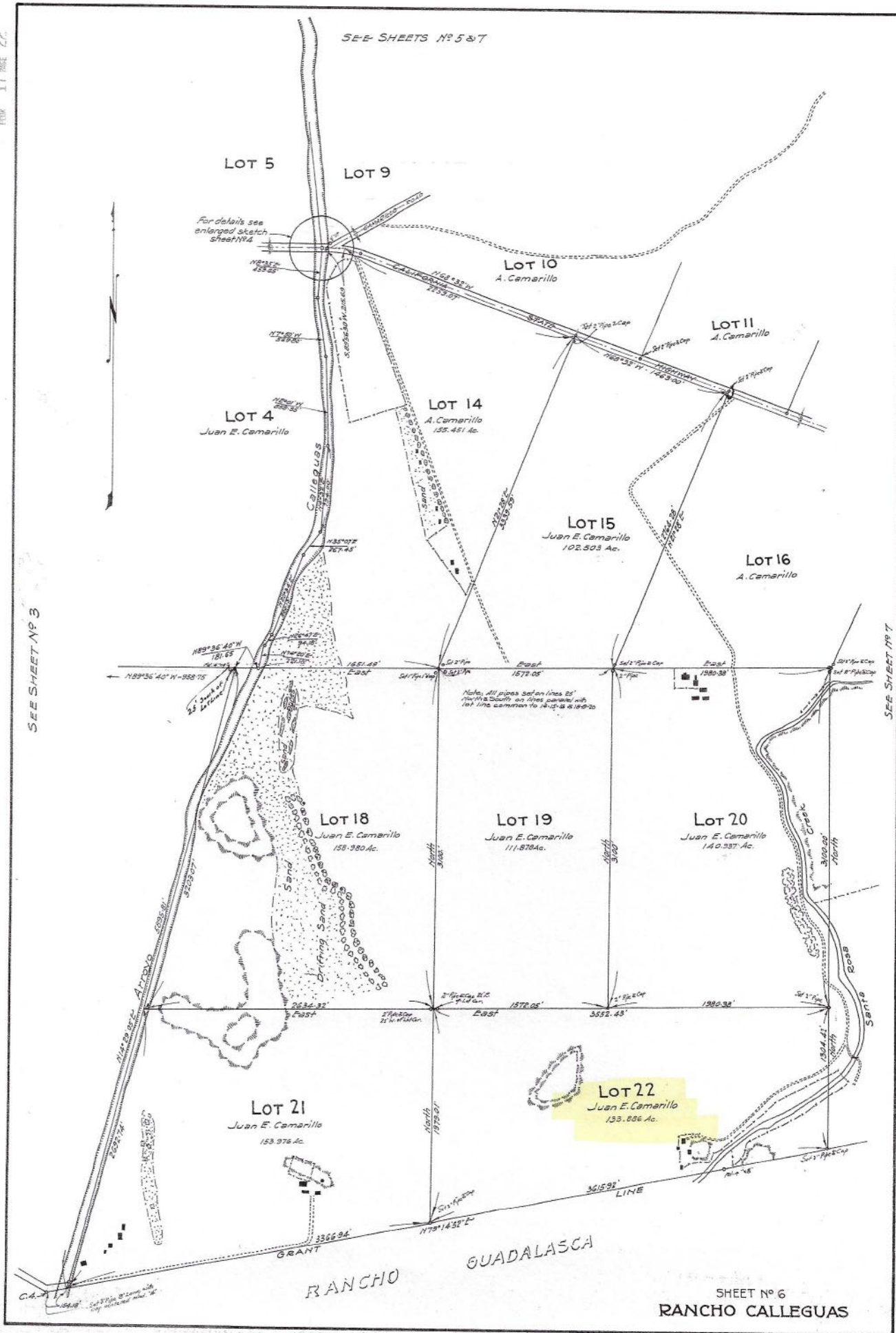
SHEET No 1A

17

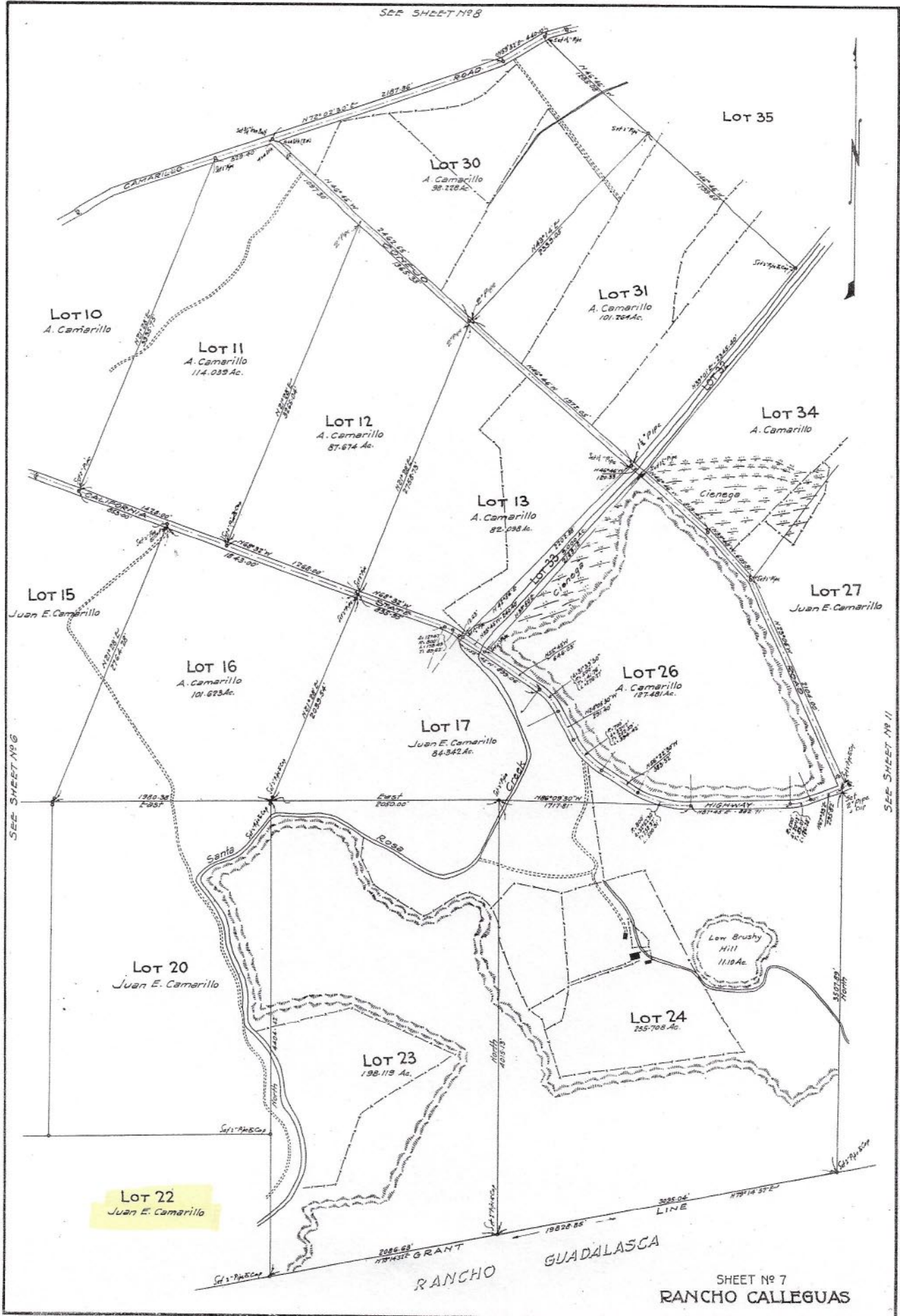


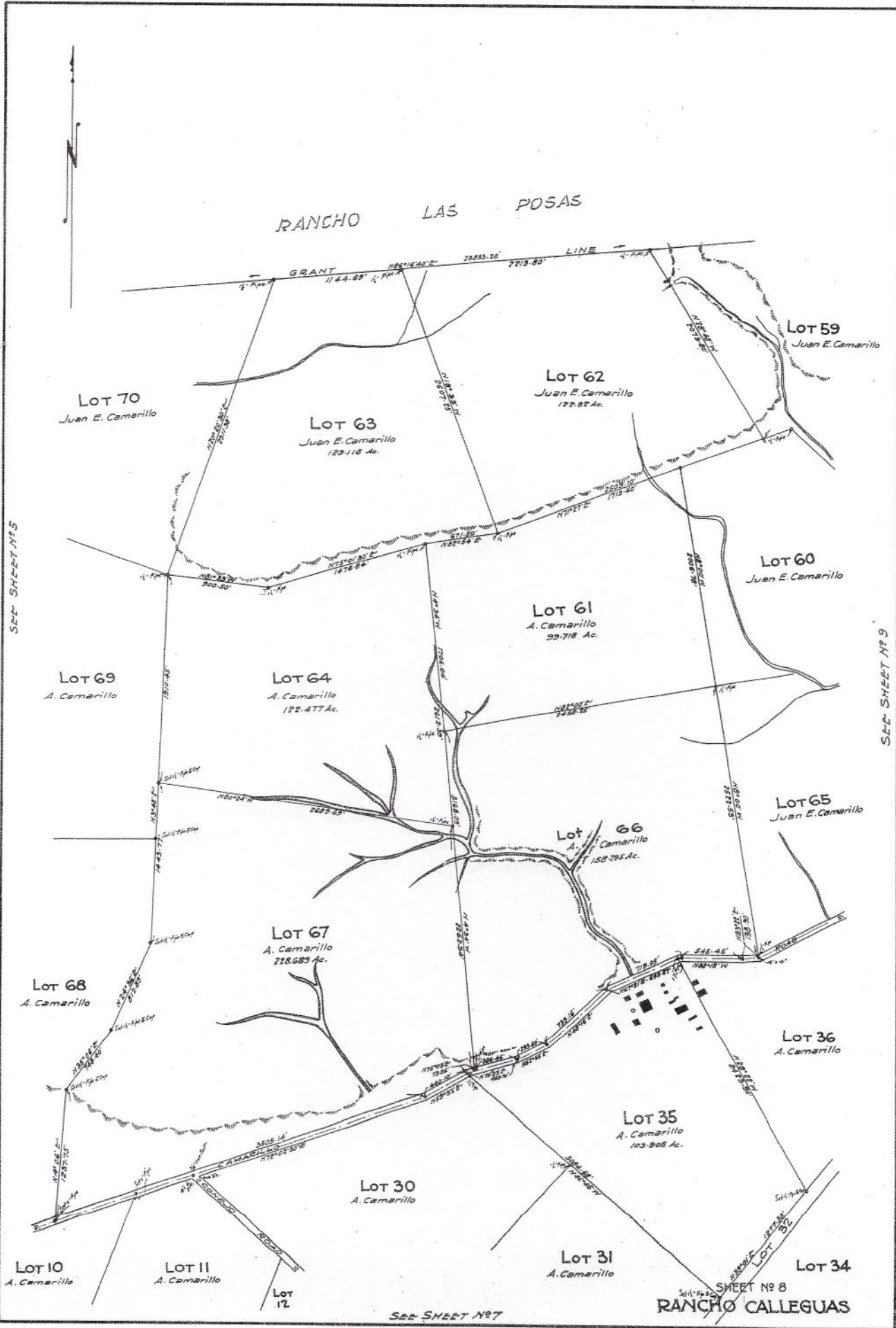


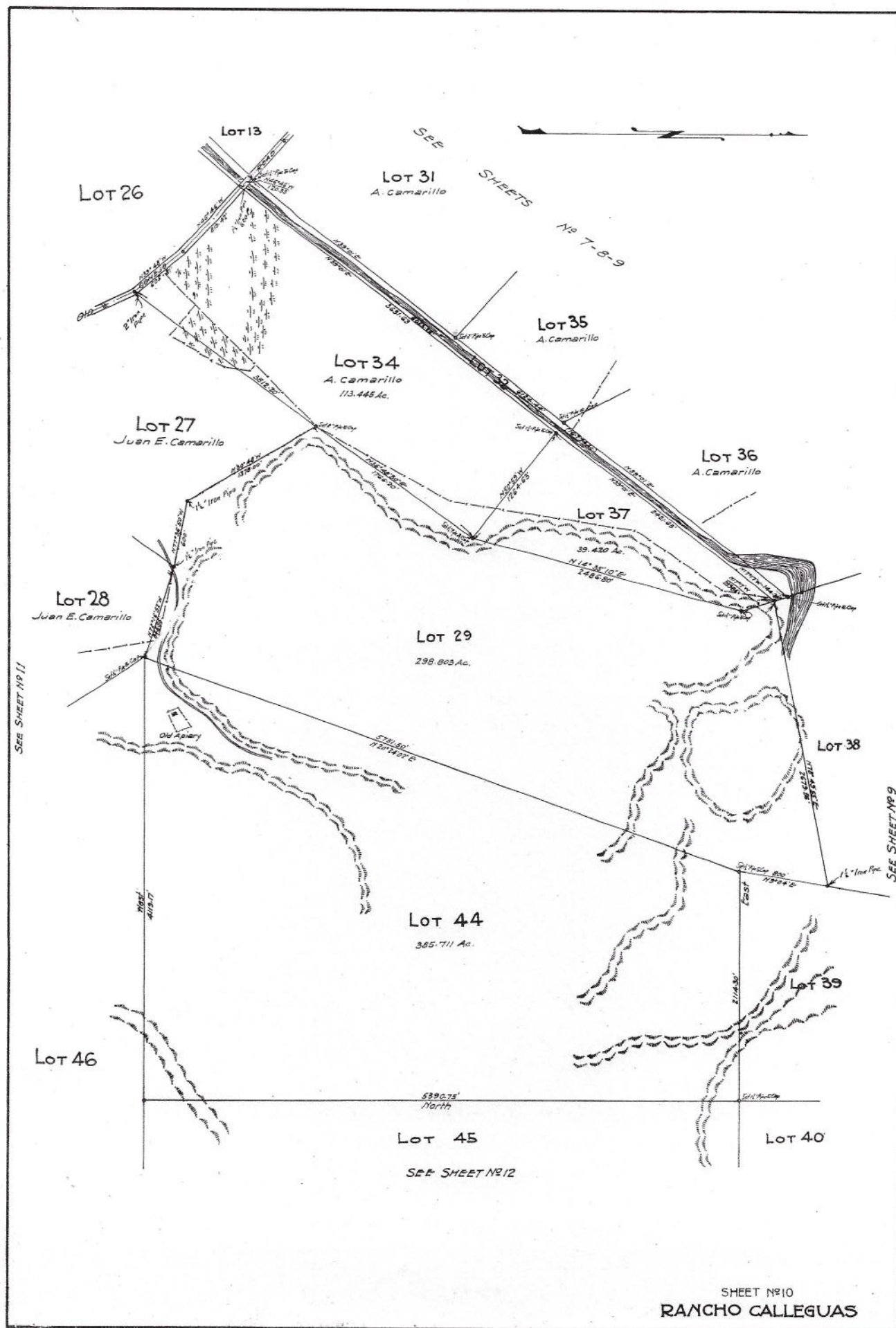


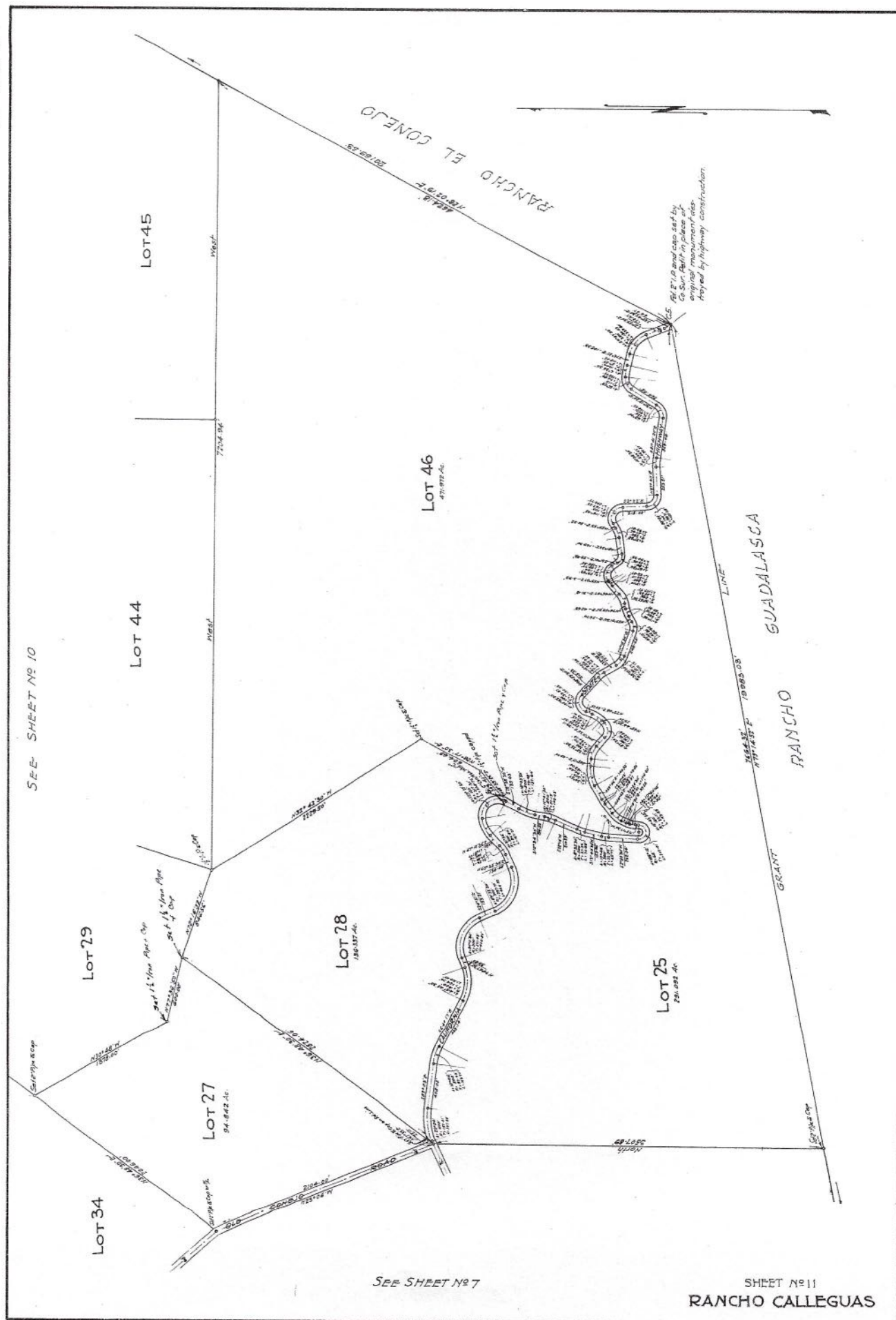


SEE SHEET NO 8



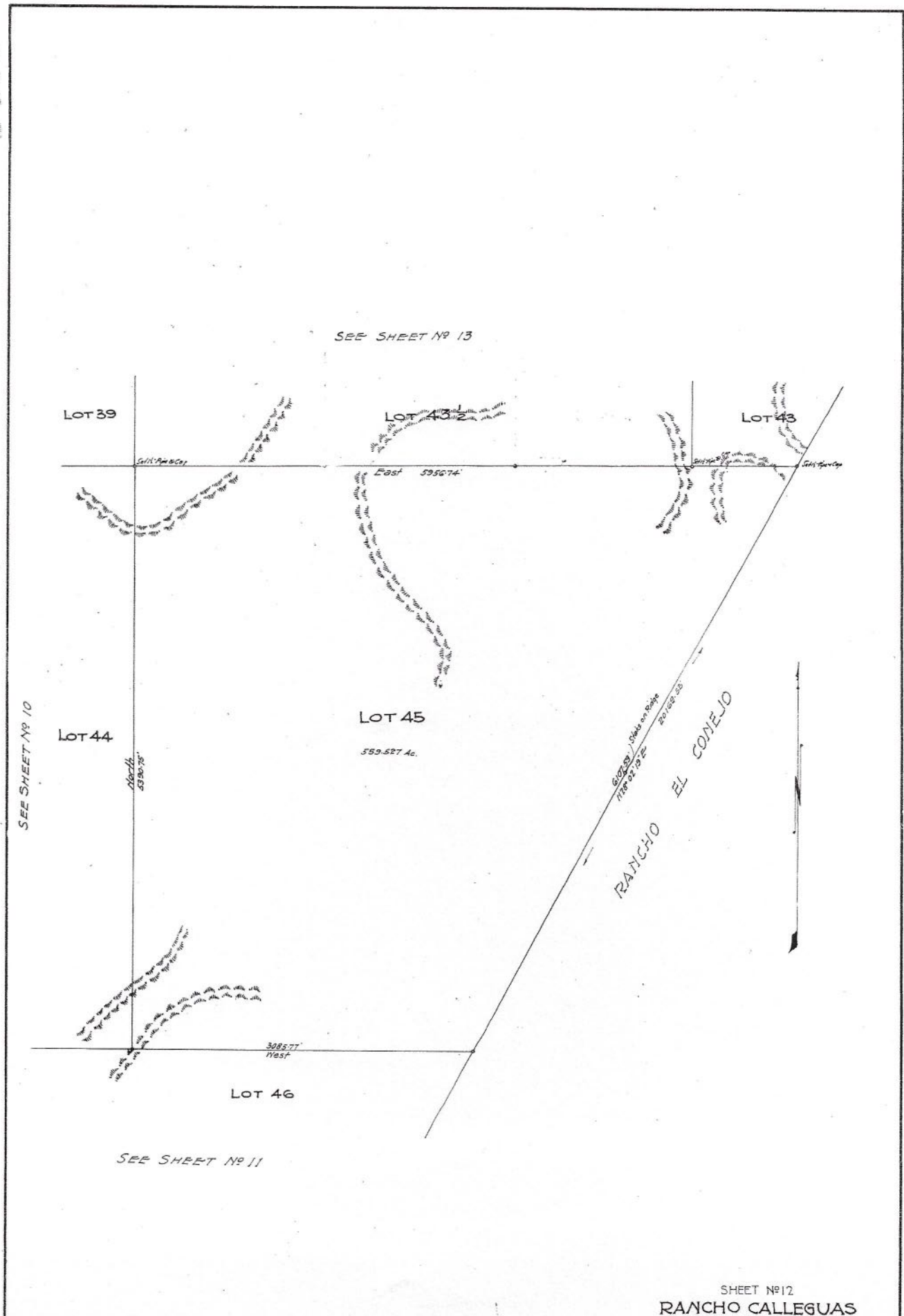






SEE SHEET Nº 13

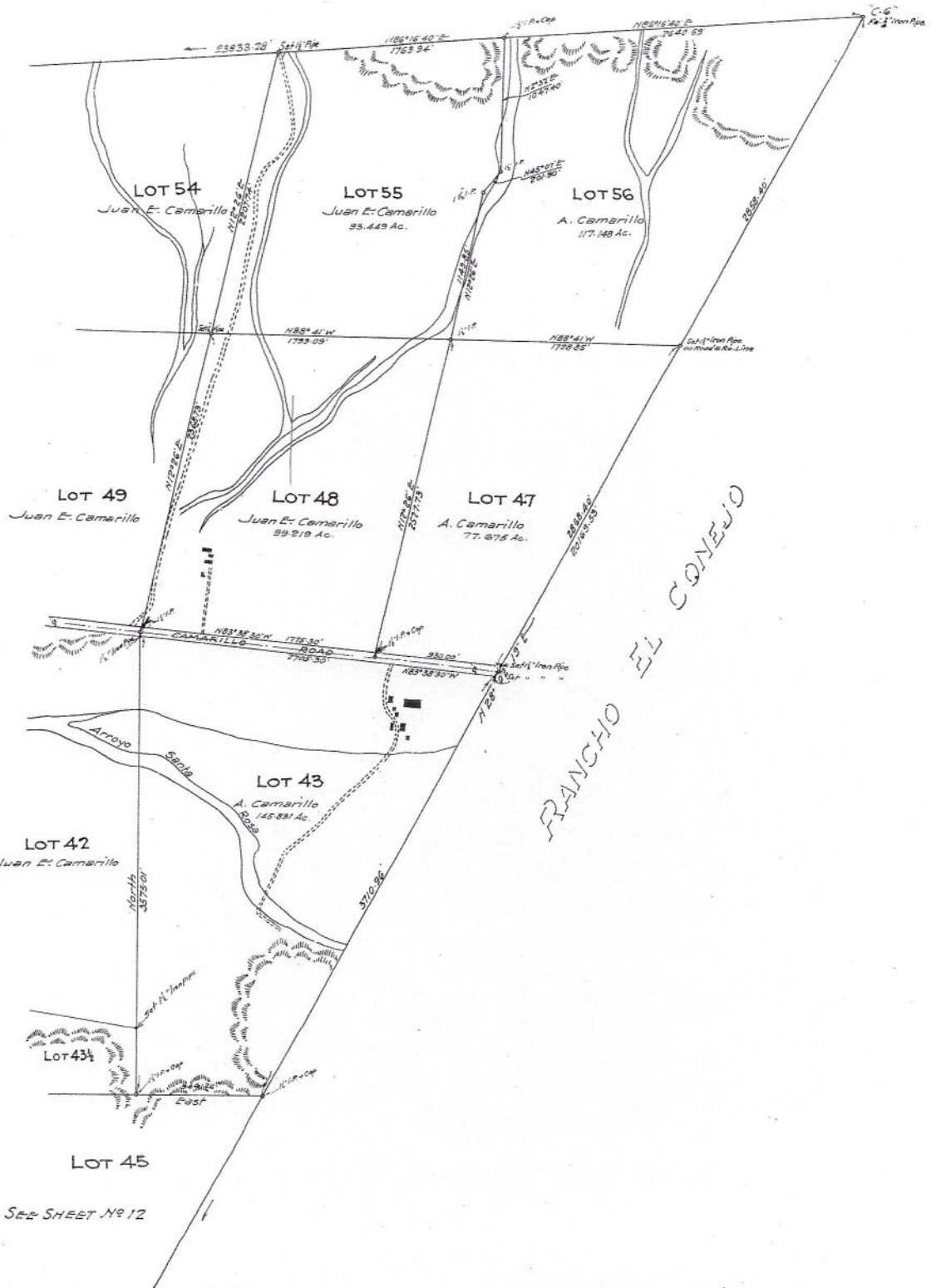
SEE SHEET Nº 10



SHEET No 13
RANCHO CALLEGUAS

RANCHO LAS POSAS

SEE SHEET NO 13



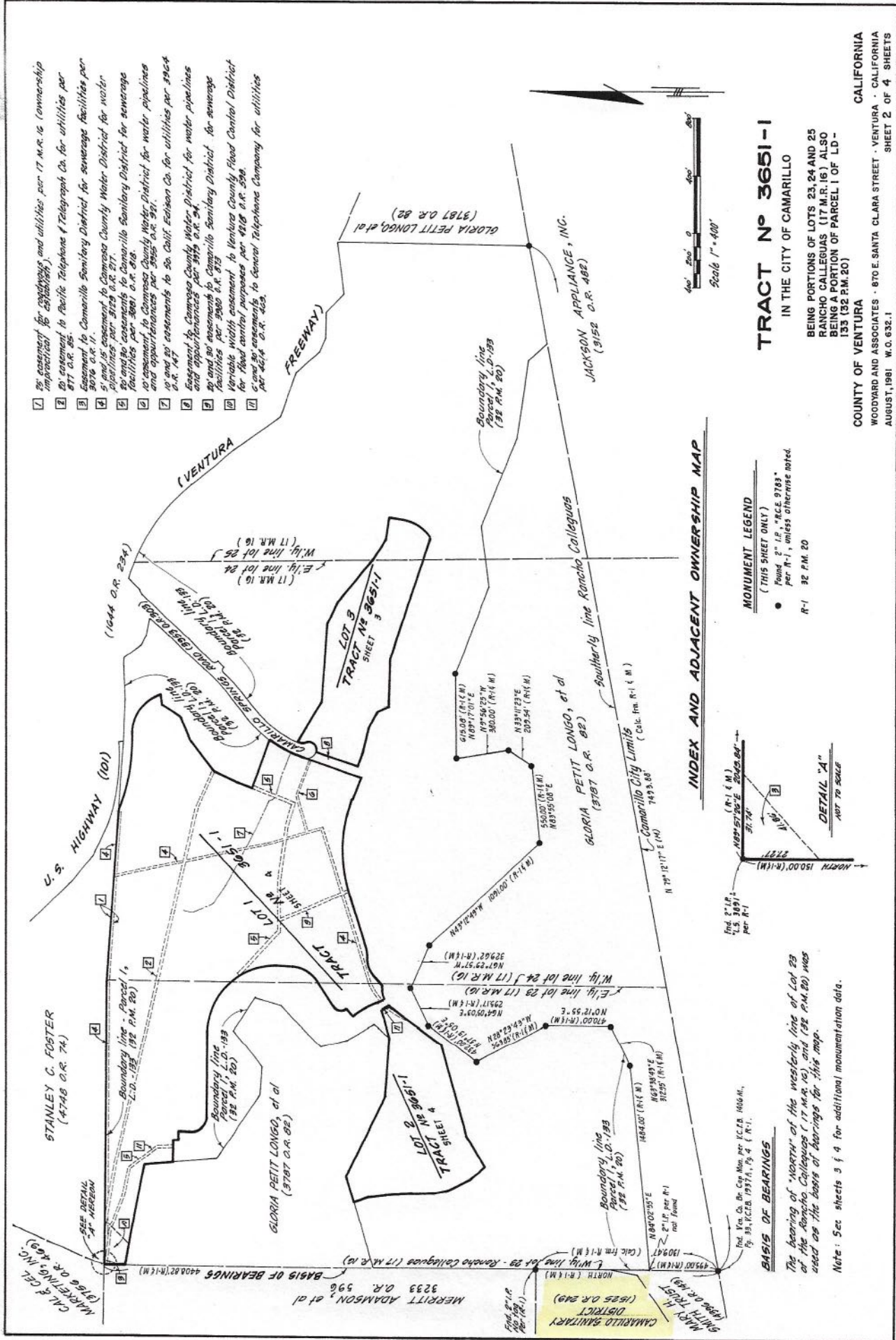
SEE SHEET NO 12

Dwight Neill
Notary Public

2. Preliminary Investigation Geology and Soil Engineering Camarillo Springs, prepared by G.A. Nicoll and Associates, Inc., dated August 27, 1980 and signed by Gerald A. Nicoll, *Eng. 34*

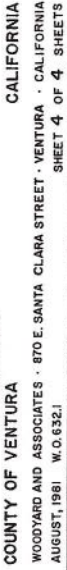
COUNTY OF VENTURA
WOODYARD AND ASSOCIATES 870 E. SANTA CLARA STREET · CALIFORNIA
AUGUST, 1981 W.O. 632.1 SHEET | OF 4 SHEETS

NOTE: THE COURSE IN THE WESTERN LINE OF LOT 2, TRACT 3651-1, SET ON THIS MAP SEE DOCUMENT NUMBERS 86-007631, 86-007632 AND 86-007633, RECORDED ON JANUARY 22, 1986 IN OFFICIAL RECORDS.



1. easement for roadway and utilities per 17 M.R. 16 (ownership impractical to establish).
2. easement to Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. for utilities per 877 A.R. 85.
3. easement to Camarillo Sanitary District for sewerage facilities per 3076 A.R. 11.
4. 5' and 15' easement to Camarillo County Water District for water pipelines per 3129 A.R. 277.
5. easement to Camarillo Sanitary District for sewerage facilities per 3081 A.R. 218.
6. easement to Camarillo County Water District for water pipelines and appurtenances per 3129 A.R. 277.
7. easement to So. Calif. Edison Co. for utilities per 3964 A.R. 147.
8. easement to Camarillo County Water District for water pipelines and appurtenances per 3129 A.R. 277.
9. easement to Camarillo Sanitary District for sewerage facilities per 3081 A.R. 218.
10. Variable width easement to Ventura County Flood Control District for flood control purposes per 4188 A.R. 398.
11. easement to General Telephone Company for utilities per 4614 A.R. 423.





NOTE: 112' IRON PIPE SHOWN TO BE SET AT THE SW CORNER OF THE TRACT. THE IRON PIPE WAS FOUND TO BE SET AT THE SW CORNER OF THE TRACT. THE IRON PIPE WAS FOUND TO BE SET AT THE SW CORNER OF THE TRACT. THE IRON PIPE WAS FOUND TO BE SET AT THE SW CORNER OF THE TRACT.

The undersigned hereby certify that they are the owners of or are interested in the land included within this subdivision entitled TRACT No 3651-2, shown on this map, that they are the only persons whose consent is necessary to pass title to said land, that they consent to the making and recording of said map and subdivision as shown within the exterior boundary line.

BARCLAY - HOLLANDER CORPORATION, a California corporation as OWNER.
James A. Cashwell Vice President
Spide Hollander Asst. Secretary

State of California } ss.
County of Los Angeles }

On this 9th day of November, in the year 1981, before me Glenn Meil, a notary public in and for said state, personally appeared James A. Cashwell known to me to be the Vice President and Spide Hollander known to me to be the Asst. Secretary of the corporation that executed the within instrument and known to me to be the persons who executed the within instrument on behalf of the corporation therein named and acknowledged to me that such corporation executed the same.



Dorcas Neil
Notary Public

NOTE: 112' IRON PIPE SHOWN SET ALONG SOUTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. ALL LOTS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE SUBJECT TO A RE-SUBDIVISION OF THE TRACT. THE IRON PIPE WAS FOUND TO BE SET AT THE SW CORNER OF THE TRACT. THE IRON PIPE WAS FOUND TO BE SET AT THE SW CORNER OF THE TRACT.

I, Michael A. Woodard, do hereby certify that I am a Registered Civil Engineer, that this map correctly represents a survey made under my direction in August, 1981, that the survey is true and complete as shown, that the monuments are of the character and accuracy the positions indicated (or will be set in such positions within one year after recording of this tract map) and that they are (or will be) sufficient to enable the survey to be retraced. It is also to all centerline monuments shown, herein as set by me will be on file in the office of the City Engineer for acceptance of the improvements into the City street system.

Dated 11/5/81
Michael A. Woodard
R.C.E. 19120

I hereby certify that I have examined the final map entitled TRACT No 3651-2, that the subdivision is substantially the same as it appeared on the tentative map and any approved alterations thereof, that all provisions of the Subdivision Map Act of the State of California and of any local ordinance applicable at the time of approval of the tentative map have been complied with and that I am satisfied that the map is technically correct.

Dated November 19, 1981
Daniel J. Grayley
City Engineer
City of Camarillo

I hereby certify that all certificates and security required under the provisions of Sections 66292 and 66293 of the Subdivision Map Act have been filed and deposited with me.

Dated November 19, 1981
Robert L. Hamm
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of Ventura
By Robert L. Hamm
Deputy County Clerk

The following soils and/or geologic reports relating to TRACT No 3651-2 have been prepared:

1. Preliminary Soils Mechanics and Engineering Geology Investigation for Camarillo Springs Mobile Home Park, prepared by Buena Engineers, Inc., dated May, 1980 and signed by Norman G. Hallin, R.C.E. 19120.
2. Preliminary Investigation Geology and Soils Engineering Camarillo Springs, prepared by G.A. Nicolli and Associates, Inc., dated August 27, 1980 and signed by Gerald A. Nicolli, CEG 34

This map, entitled TRACT No 3651-2, consisting of 4 sheets, is presented to the City Council of the City of Camarillo of Ventura County, California, at a regular meeting of said Council held on the 11th day of November, 1981, for approval. Said Council hereby approves said map.

In witness whereof, said City Council has caused this certificate to be signed by the Mayor and attested to by the City Clerk of said City and the corporate seal of said City of Camarillo to be affixed hereto this 11th day of November, 1981.

ATTEST:
R. Fischer
City Clerk of the (return)
City of Camarillo
Ronell C. McConville
Mayor of the
City of Camarillo

The signatures of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, as the present owner of an easement for pole lines and for aerial and underground communication structures, together with the right to place markers and other devices to support or mark said construction, were necessary outside of said easement and incidental purposes, recorded November 17, 1971 in Book 160, Page 114 of Deeds and September 2, 1942 in Book 160, Page 355 of Official Records; Camarillo Sanitary District, as present owner of an easement for sewers and incidental purposes recorded November 3, 1971 in Book 388, Page 818 of Official Records and July 13, 1972 in Book 390, Page 875 of Official Records; Southern California Edison Company, as present owner of an easement for public utilities and incidental purposes recorded June 5, 1972 in Book 394, Page 147 of Official Records; Camarillo Water District, as present owner of an easement for water pipelines and incidental purposes recorded July 10, 1972 in Book 397, Page 34 of Official Records; General Telephone Company of California, as present owner of an easement for public utilities and incidental purposes recorded June 22, 1976 in Book 464, Page 424 of Official Records have been omitted in accordance with Section 66236 (c) (1) of the Subdivision Map Act.

The signatures of Gloria Petit Longo, et al, as the present owners of all mineral, oil, gas and other hydrocarbon substances on, in or under said property, without, however, any right of entry on the surface or within five hundred (500) feet of the surface for the purpose of extracting same from said land, have been omitted in accordance with Section 66236 (c) (3) of the Subdivision Map Act.

110704
Recorded at the request of the owner, on November 19, 1981, of 11:47 P.M. in Book 92 of Miscellaneous Records (Maps) at Pages 88-88, Records of Ventura County.

Robert L. Hamm, County Recorder, Ventura County
By Robert L. Hamm
Deputy County Recorder

TRACT N° 3651-2

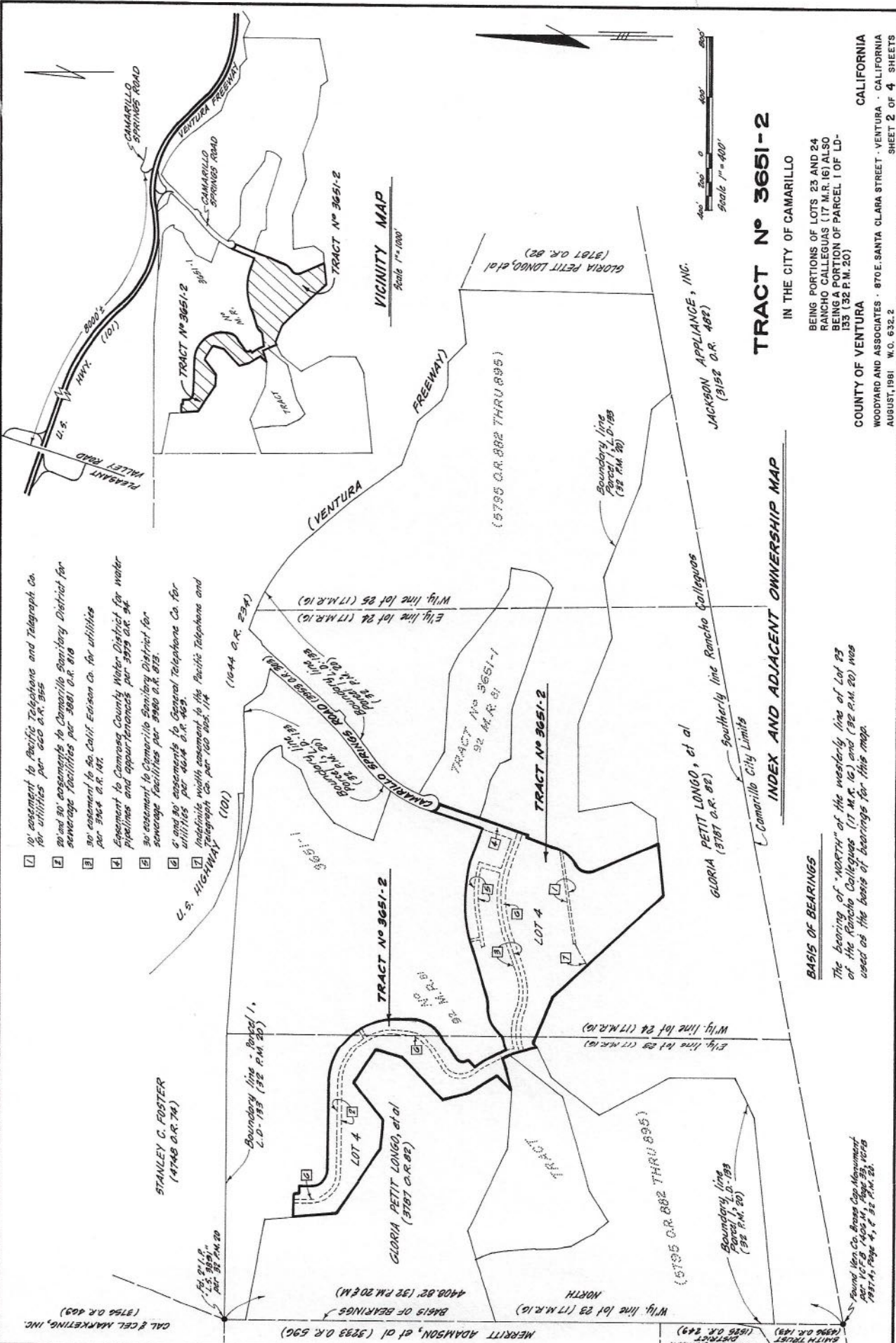
IN THE CITY OF CAMARILLO

BEING PORTIONS OF LOTS 23 AND 24
RANCHO CALLEGUAS (17 M.R. 16) ALSO
BEING A PORTION OF PARCEL 1 OF LD-
133 (32 P.M. 20)

COUNTY OF VENTURA
WOODWARD AND ASSOCIATES · 870 E. SANTA CLARA STREET · VENTURA · CALIFORNIA
AUGUST, 1981 W.C. 632.2
SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS

NOTE: 1/2" IRON PIPE SHOWN TO BE SET AT THE S.W. CORNER OF THAT SET DUE TO RE-SUBDIVISION OF LOT BY TRACT NO. 3683 556-2 (22MRS) SHOWN ON S.W. MAP TO HAVE A REMAINING PORTION OF 20' BY 10' TRACT NO. 84-400445 RECORDED ON JANUARY 22, 1986 IN OFFICIAL RECORDS.

NOTE: 1/2" IRON PIPE SHOWN TO BE SET AT THE S.W. CORNER OF THAT SET DUE TO RE-SUBDIVISION OF LOT BY TRACT NO. 3683 556-2 (22MRS) SHOWN ON S.W. MAP TO HAVE A REMAINING PORTION OF 20' BY 10' TRACT NO. 84-400445 RECORDED ON JANUARY 22, 1986 IN OFFICIAL RECORDS.



1. 10' easement to Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. for utilities per 600 O.R. 595
2. 20' and 30' easements to Camarillo Sanitary District for sewerage facilities per 3881 O.R. 810
3. 30' easement to So. Calif. Edison Co. for utilities per 3904 O.R. 147
4. Easement to Camarillo County Water District for water pipelines and appurtenances per 3979 O.R. 94
5. 30' easement to Camarillo Sanitary District for sewerage facilities per 3980 O.R. 873
6. 5' and 30' easements to General Telephone Co. for utilities per 4644 O.R. 463
7. Indefinite width easement to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. per 4644 O.R. 463

U.S. HIGHWAY (101)

Wily. line lot 24 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 25 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 26 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 27 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 28 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 29 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 30 (17 M.R. 10)

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Wily. line lot 106 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 107 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 108 (17 M.R. 10)

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Wily. line lot 232 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 233 (17 M.R. 10)

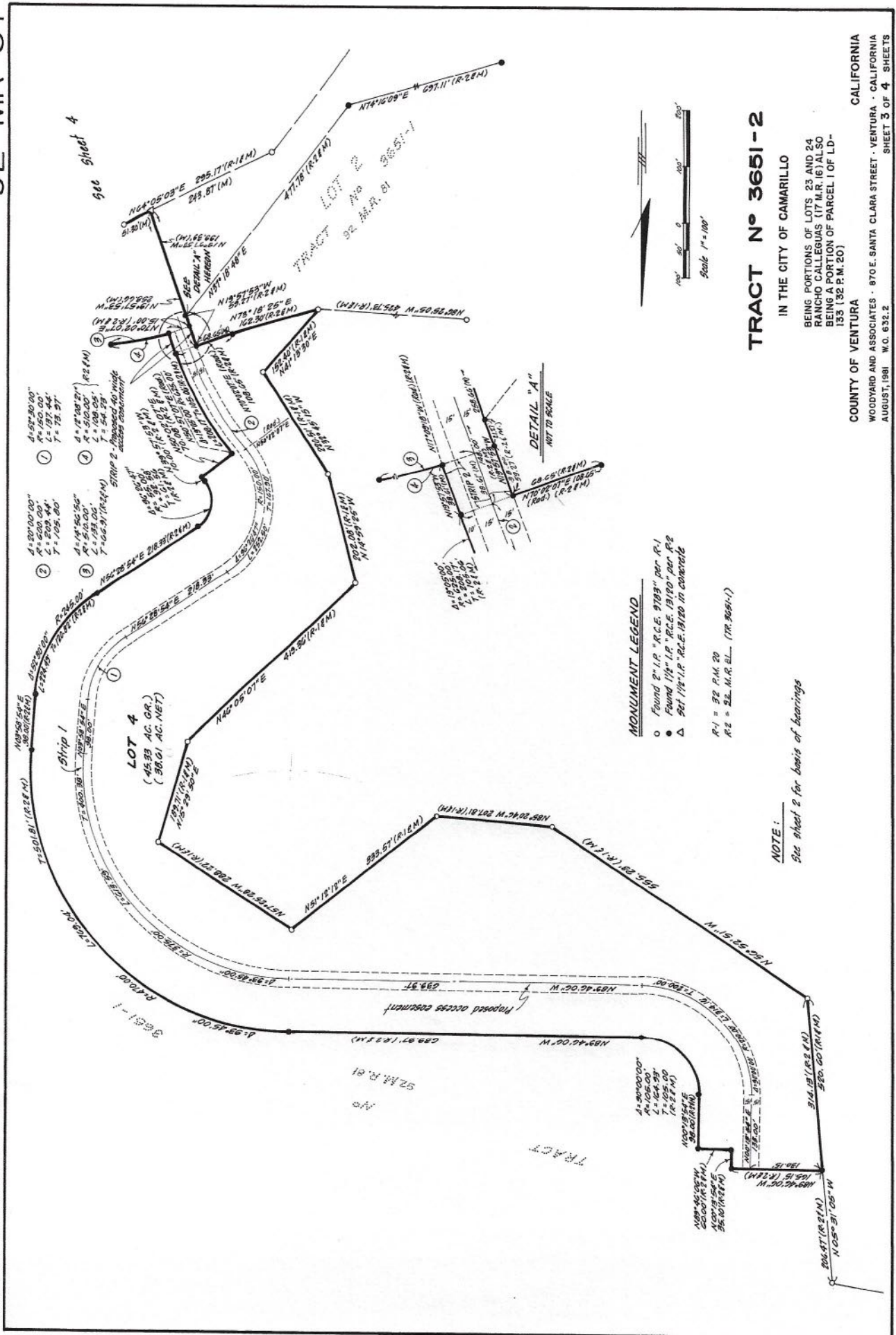
Wily. line lot 234 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 235 (17 M.R. 10)

Wily. line lot 236 (17 M.R. 10)

NOTE:
ALL 1/2" IRON PIPES SHOWN SET ALONG SOUTHEASTERN BOUNDARY
OF TRACT NO. 3651-1
PORTION OF SAID LOT BY TRACT NO. 88-007840 RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
25, 1980 IN OFFICIAL RECORDS

NOTE:
THIS MAP WAS SUBMITTED TO BE SET AT THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF LOT 4
BY TRACT NO. 3651-1
CERTAIN COURSE IN THE SW CORNER OF LOT 4
SEE DOCUMENT NUMBER 88-007840 RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
25, 1980 IN OFFICIAL RECORDS



TRACT N° 3651-2
IN THE CITY OF CAMARILLO

BEING PORTIONS OF LOTS 23 AND 24
RANCHO CALLEGUAS (17 M.R. 16) ALSO
BEING A PORTION OF PARCEL 1 OF LD-
133 (32 P.M. 20)

COUNTY OF VENTURA
WOODWARD AND ASSOCIATES - 870 E. SANTA CLARA STREET - VENTURA - CALIFORNIA
AUGUST, 1981 W.O. 632.2
SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

- MONUMENT LEGEND**
- Found 2" I.P. "R.C.E. 9183" per R-1
 - Found 1 1/2" I.P. "R.C.E. 13190" per R-2
 - △ Set 1 1/2" I.P. "R.C.E. 13120 in concrete

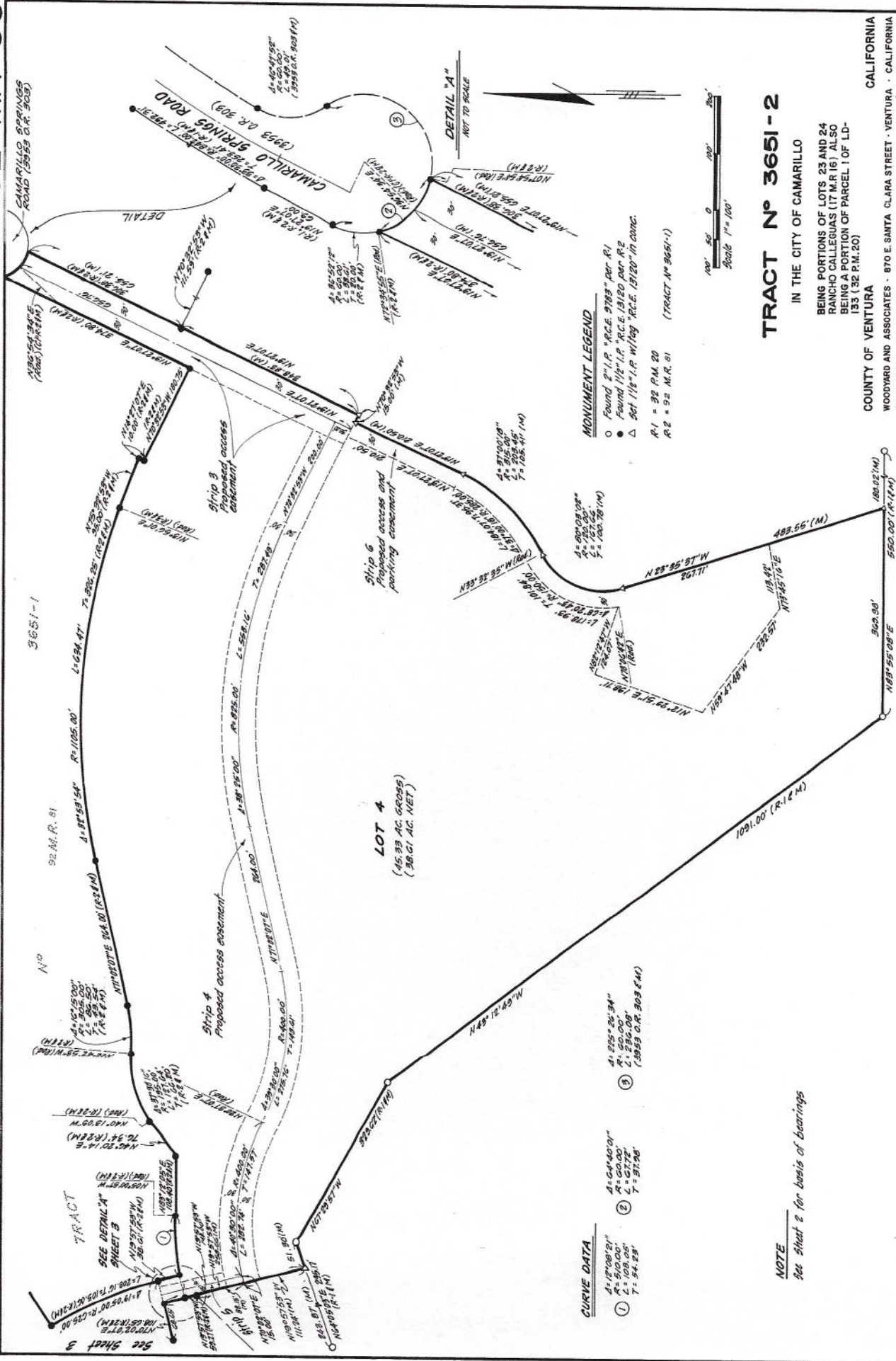
R-1 = 32 P.M. 20
R-2 = 32 M.R. 21 (Tr. 3651-1)

NOTE:
See sheet 2 for basis of bearings

NOTE:
ALL 1 1/2" IRON PIPES SHOWN SET ALONG SOUTHEASTERN BOUNDARY
OF LOT 4, TRACT NO. 3651-1, MONUMENT
PARTITIONED BY SAID LOT BY TRACT NO. 86 SOUTHERN RECORDS IN OFFICIAL RECORDS

NOTE:
SET DUE TO RE-SUBDIVISION OF LOT BY TRACT NO. 3651-1
SET DUE TO RE-SUBDIVISION OF LOT BY TRACT NO. 3651-1
SET OCCASIONALLY NUMBERED IN RECORDS ON JANUARY
22, 1986 IN OFFICIAL RECORDS.

NOTE:
1 1/2" IRON PIPE SHOWN TO BE SET AT THE SW CORNER OF THAT
PORTION OF LOT 4, TRACT NO. 3651-1, MONUMENT
3651-2, 1986, SHOWN ON SAID MAP TO HAVE A BEARING
NORTH 64°03'03"E AND A DISTANCE OF 21.30 FEET WAS NOT

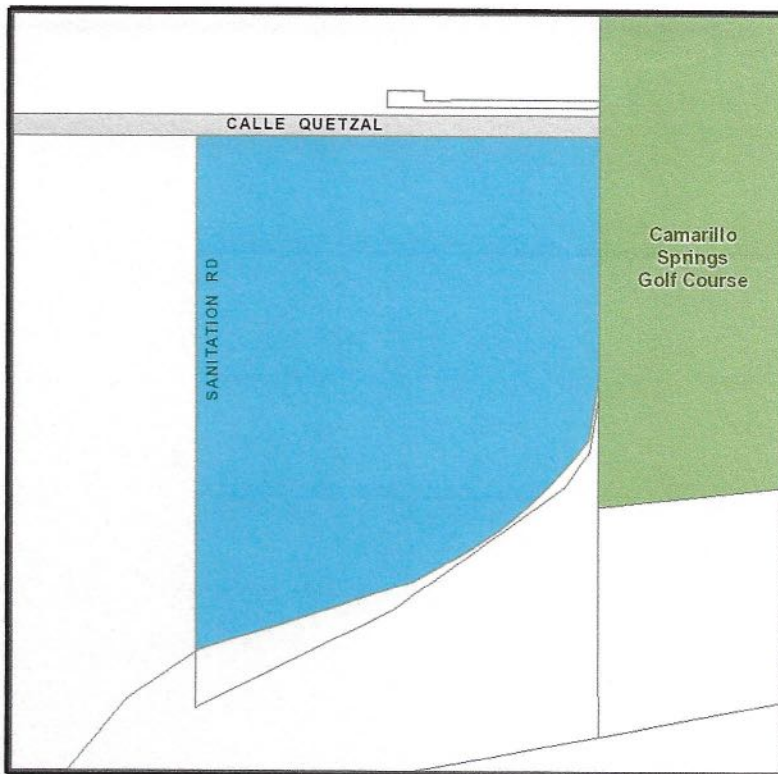




Parcel Report

Parcel Information

APN	234004082
APN Suffix	0
Document Date	19570625
Document Number	001525249
Tract Number	
Map Number	
Situs Number	
Situs Direction	
Situs Street	
Situs Suffix	
Acreage	18.84



Cities

City Boundary

City Name:

Camarillo

Election Precincts

Election Precinct

Number:

CAMARILLO NO. 3-033

WARNING: The information contained herein was created by the Ventura County Geographic Information System (GIS), which is designed and operated solely for the convenience of the County and related contract entities. The County does not warrant the accuracy of this information, and no decision involving a risk of economic loss or physical injury should be made in reliance thereon.



Parcel Report

Political Districts

Assembly Districts

Name: Jacqui Irwin
Ordinal: 44TH

Senatorial Districts

Name: Hannah Beth Jackson
Ordinal: 19TH

Congressional Districts

Name: Julia Brownley
Ordinal: 26TH

Supervisory Districts

Name: Kelly Long
Ordinal: 3rd

School Districts

Elementary School Districts

Name: PLEASANT VALLEY

Secondary School Districts

Name: OXNARD UNION

Land Use

County SOAR

No

General Plan

Description: Urban

Overlay Zones

No

Zone Designation

Zoning: Camarillo

WARNING: The information contained herein was created by the Ventura County Geographic Information System (GIS), which is designed and operated solely for the convenience of the County and related contract entities. The County does not warrant the accuracy of this information, and no decision involving a risk of economic loss or physical injury should be made in reliance thereon.



Parcel Report

Hazards

Earthquake Fault Hazard Zones

No

Liquefaction

Yes

Military Operations Areas

No

Tsunami Inundation

No

WARNING: The information contained herein was created by the Ventura County Geographic Information System (GIS), which is designed and operated solely for the convenience of the County and related contract entities. The County does not warrant the accuracy of this information, and no decision involving a risk of economic loss or physical injury should be made in reliance thereon.

Rail
Buses
Notable people
In popular culture
See also
References
External links

History

Pre-colonial period

At the time of European contact in the 18th century, Camarillo had been inhabited by the Chumash Indians for thousands of years.^[11] Present day Camarillo and the larger Oxnard Plain were portions of a paramount Chumash capital at the village of Muwu (today's Point Mugu). Simo'mo (CA-VEN-24), which translates to "the saltbush patch", was a Chumash village located upstream from Mugu Lagoon near the city of Camarillo.^{[12][11]} Caves with ancient pictographs are located in the area around Conejo Grade including a site used for religious ceremonies dating back to 500 A.D., where two Chumash villages were located: Lalimanux (Lalimanuc or Lalimanuh) and Kayiwish or Kayiwish (Kawyis) (CA-VEN-243).^{[13][14][15][16]} The village of Kayiwish (Chumash: "The Head") was first encountered by Europeans of the first Portola expedition on August 16, 1795.^[17]

Mexican independence

By the early 1820s, Mexico had gained independence from Spain, and shortly afterward California allied itself with Mexico. The Mexican land grant system was liberalized in 1824, resulting in many large grants in California and the proliferation of Ranchos north of the border. One grant to José Pedro Ruiz created Rancho Calleguas in 1837, in the area that is now Camarillo. The grant was later sold to Juan Camarillo, who had arrived in 1834 as a member of the Hijar-Padres Expedition;^[18] it was his sons Adolfo and Juan that are credited with the founding of the town that was to bear their name.

Old Town

Around 1910, the area for the original "town site" of Camarillo was beginning to be laid out. The town was centered around St. Mary Magdalen Church, which was to serve as the family chapel for Adolfo Camarillo.^[19] This area was eventually bisected by the Ventura Freeway. On the northern side of the freeway contains a strip of businesses, churches, schools, and parks.^[20]

In 1927 Don Juan Camarillo, brother of Adolfo, donated 100 acres (0.40 km²) to be used as a seminary to be named in honor of Saint John the Evangelist. The Roman Catholic seminary was opened in 1939 as St. John's Seminary.^[21]

Early growth

Camarillo's growth was slow from founding through World War II.^[22] In the late 1940s, building lots on Ventura Boulevard, the main downtown street, were being offered for \$450 and home lots on the adjoining streets were \$250, with few buyers. Travel to and from Los Angeles was difficult, owing to the narrow, tortuous road climbing the Conejo Grade to the east of the city.^[23]

The main industry during this period was agriculture, and the area surrounding the small town was blanketed with orange, lemon and walnut groves. The State Mental hospital south of the town was the largest employer. A few houses had sprung up to the north and south of town center. The Oxnard Army Air Field, built during World War II to the west of town, the Naval Air Facility at Point Mugu and the Seabee base at Port Hueneme brought many military personnel to the area, but there was little private industry or other source of non-agricultural employment.

Country	United States
State	California
County	Ventura
Rail station	1898
Incorporated	October 22, 1964 ^[1]
Named for	Adolfo and Juan Camarillo
Government	
 • Mayor	Charlotte Craven ^[2]
 • State Senator	Hannah-Beth Jackson (D) ^[3]
 • CA Assembly	Jacqui Irwin (D) ^[3]
 • U. S. Rep.	Julia Brownley (D) ^[4]
 • County supervisor	Kelly Long ^[5]
Area ^[6]	
 • Total	19.70 sq mi (51.01 km ²)
 • Land	19.69 sq mi (50.99 km ²)
 • Water	0.01 sq mi (0.02 km ²) 0.08%
Elevation ^[7]	177 ft (54 m)
Population (2010) ^[8]	
 • Total	65,201
 • Estimate (2019) ^[9]	69,888
 • Density	3,445.66/sq mi (1,330.56/km ²)
Time zone	UTC-8 (PST)
 • Summer (DST)	UTC-7 (PDT)
ZIP codes	93010–93012 ^[10]
Area code	805
FIPS code	06-10046 (https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/DEC/10_DP/DPDP1/1600000US0610046)
GNIS feature IDs	1652682 (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1652682,2409966) (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:2409966)
Website	www.cityofcamarillo.org (http://www.cityofcamarillo.org)



A farm field in southern Camarillo

Camarillo, California

Camarillo (/ˌkæməˈriːoʊ/ *KAM-ə-REE-oh*) is a city in Ventura County in the U.S. state of California. As of the 2010 United States Census, the population was 65,201, an increase of 8,117 from the 57,084 counted in the 2000 Census. The Ventura Freeway (U.S. Route 101) is the city's primary thoroughfare. Camarillo is named for Adolfo and Juan Camarillo, two of the few *Californios* (pre-1848 California natives of Hispanic ancestry) to preserve the city's heritage after the arrival of Anglo settlers. The railroad coast route came through in 1898 and built a station here. Adolfo Camarillo eventually employed 700 workers growing mainly lima beans. Walnuts and citrus were also grown on the ranch. Adolfo bred Camarillo White Horses in the 1920s through the 1960s and was well known for riding them, dressed in colorful Spanish attire, in parades such as the Fiesta of Santa Barbara.

The city grew slowly prior to World War II but the war effort saw the construction of the Oxnard Army Air Field (later Oxnard Air Force Base in 1951, now Camarillo Airport) to the west of town. The community also grew as the new base along with nearby Naval Air Station Point Mugu and a Seabee base at Port Hueneme brought many workers and their families to the area. The grounds of Camarillo State Hospital, which opened in 1936 south of town, are now the campus of California State University, Channel Islands.

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Camarillo Airport


Camarillo

City

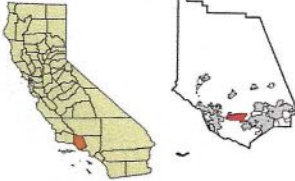
City of Camarillo



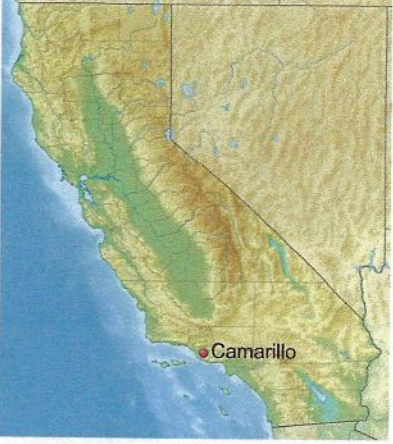
Clockwise: Camarillo State Hospital; Mary Magdalene Chapel; California State University Channel Islands



Motto(s): "Las Personas Son la Ciudad" ("The People Are the City")



Location of Camarillo in Ventura County, California.



Location within California

☒ Show map of California

☐ Show map of the United States

☐ Show all

Coordinates: 34°14′N 119°2′W

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camarillo,_California

1/12

Oxnard AAF closed at the end of World War II, but the Navy facilities remained open, with the airfield upgraded to Naval Air Station Point Mugu and the Seabee base becoming Naval Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme and Naval Surface Warfare Center Port Hueneme. With the Korean War and associated Cold War tensions, the former Oxnard AAF was reactivated in 1951 as Oxnard Air Force Base, an Air Defense Command / Aerospace Defense Command fighter-interceptor base, that closed again in 1970 and became the present-day Camarillo Airport.

Ventura Freeway (US Route 101)

In the mid-1950s, the Ventura Freeway, which bisects the town, was completed from Los Angeles to points north, making it an easy one-hour trip to Camarillo. The freeway was originally planned to follow the path of Potrero Road, south of Camarillo, which would have completely by-passed the soon-to-be city. However, after much debate, city officials persuaded Caltrans to lay the freeway parallel to Ventura Boulevard, creating the infamously steep descent from the Santa Monica Mountains, known as the Conejo Grade. The grade is about 2.7 miles (4.3 km) and posted as a 7% grade—which translates as about one thousand feet of elevation change in less than three miles (70 meters per kilometer). There is a California Highway Patrol brake inspection station at the top of the grade and a stop is mandatory for all 18-wheel trucks. The completion of the freeway facilitated the growth that followed. In 1962, the population was 7,500 and 3M began construction for the Mincom and Magnetic Tape Divisions, which would ultimately employ 900 people, becoming the largest local employer. That plant briefly housed a factory for 3M spinoff Imation before being closed in 2008.^[24]



Aerial view of the Conejo Grade, southwards view

Incorporation in 1964

Plans were made for the incorporation of the city to control the rapid expansion. Camarillo became a city in 1964 and soon put into place a General Plan and building codes. In 1964 the closest traffic signal was 2 miles (3.2 km) from the city center on the road to Point Mugu, and the first shopping center and supermarket were under construction. Because of the late date of city incorporation, the local telephone exchange is still listed as part of Oxnard. Much of the city was expected to be developed to the south of Ventura Boulevard, however the city grew to the north, and most of the land south of Ventura Boulevard remains in agricultural use.

Many of the home buyers during the 1960s were military veterans, who had been stationed at one of the local bases. The temperate climate and the living conditions lured them back. With the establishment of both the Pacific Missile Range at NAS Point Mugu and the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory at Port Hueneme many found employment that utilized their military training. Other newcomers were those who worked and lived in the San Fernando Valley and were willing to endure the commute for the opportunity to raise their families in a smog-free, semirural environment. Still others relocated here with their employers, like 3M, and Harbor Freight Tools who built facilities in and around the city to take advantage of the large workforce. Technicolor Video Services Inc. was the largest DVD duplicator in the world.^[25]

In 2014, the council voted against an 895-acre project that would have extended development on agricultural lands east towards the Conejo Grade.^[26]

Camarillo State Hospital & CSUCI

Camarillo State Mental Hospital was established near the city in the 1930s so that persons suffering from mental illnesses or tuberculosis could recover in Ventura County's balmy climate. Jazzman Charlie Parker's "Relaxin' at Camarillo," written while he was detoxing from heroin addiction, is a tribute to the facility. The song "Camarillo" by punk outfit Fear is also written about the facility. The band Ambrosia released a song called "Ready for Camarillo" on their 1978 *Life Beyond L.A.* album. "Ready for Camarillo" also appeared as the single B side of their hit "How Much I Feel." The former hospital is the now the site of California State University, Channel Islands. The University has retained the distinctive Mission Revival Style architecture bell tower in the South quad.

The Camarillo State Hospital was closed in the 1990s and remained vacant until the site was converted into California State University, Channel Islands (CSUCI). CSUCI officially opened in August 2002^[27] and is now accredited by the WASC.^[28]

Mission Oaks

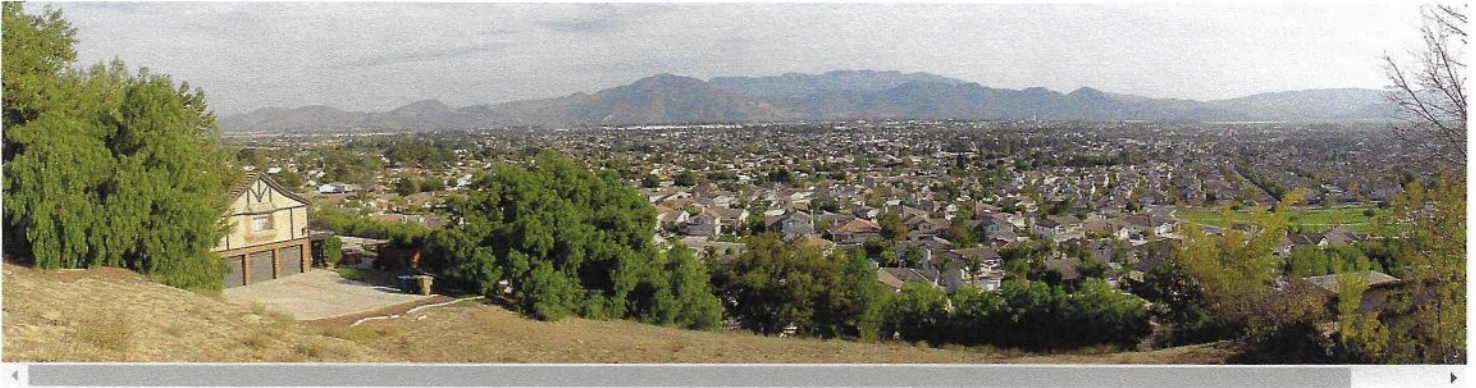
Mission Oaks is the name given by developer Pardee Homes to a 1,312 acres (531 ha) parcel of land located in the north-eastern portion of the city. This parcel was developed as a planned community over the span of 35 years, and was completed in October 2004. The area developed by Pardee Homes makes up approximately 15% of Camarillo's total land.^[29] Due to the decades-long timescale of the project, the area east of Lewis Road (State Route 34), south of Somis and north of the 101 Freeway is generally thought of as Mission Oaks regardless of which company built the buildings in the area.^[30]

Camarillo Premium Outlets

In the mid-1990s, multiple large retail centers, including one of California's largest outlet malls^[31] and movie theater were built south of US 101 and west of Carmen Drive. These new retail centers have provided a large influx of cash to the city; from 1993 to 1998 sales tax revenues nearly doubled from approximately \$3.5 million to approximately \$6.5 million.^[32] On April 23, 2009, several new shops and restaurants opened at the Camarillo Premium Outlets, designated "The Promenade". The Promenade is 220,000 square feet (20,000 m²), while the Premium Outlets is 454,000. The new center has 45 stores and restaurants, bringing the total to about 160.^[33]

Camarillo Springs Fire

Beginning 7:02 am. on Thursday, May 2, 2013, a major brush fire began in the Camarillo Springs area and burned throughout the area.^[34] The community of Dos Vientos and CSUCI were evacuated due to the proximity of the fire. About 15 houses were damaged, but none burned down. 28,000 acres of land was burned by the fire. Finally, on Sunday, May 5, 2013, rain in the area during the night helped firefighters bring the fire under full control.



Camarillo, looking southeast

Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 19.5 square miles (51 km²). 0.015 square miles (0.039 km²) of the area (0.08%) is water.

Camarillo is located in Pleasant Valley^[35] at the eastern end of the Oxnard Plain, with the Santa Susana Mountains to the north, the Camarillo Hills to the northwest, the Conejo Valley to the east, and the western reaches of the Santa Monica Mountains to the south.

Climate

This region experiences warm (but not hot) and dry summers, with no average monthly temperatures above 71.6 °F. According to the Köppen Climate Classification system, Camarillo has a warm-summer Mediterranean climate, abbreviated "Csb" on climate maps.^[36]

6/11/2020

Camarillo, California - Wikipedia

Climate data for Camarillo Airport, California 1981–2010, extremes 1952–present													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	94 (34)	90 (32)	94 (34)	98 (37)	98 (37)	102 (39)	94 (34)	96 (36)	101 (38)	106 (41)	99 (37)	93 (34)	106 (41)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	80.9 (27.2)	81.0 (27.2)	81.6 (27.6)	85.9 (29.9)	80.9 (27.2)	80.0 (26.7)	82.4 (28.0)	83.7 (28.7)	87.5 (30.8)	90.3 (32.4)	85.3 (29.6)	79.2 (26.2)	94.5 (34.7)
Average high °F (°C)	65.5 (18.6)	65.3 (18.5)	65.8 (18.8)	68.8 (20.4)	71.1 (21.7)	72.5 (22.5)	75.9 (24.4)	76.8 (24.9)	76.6 (24.8)	73.5 (23.1)	70.3 (21.3)	65.5 (18.6)	70.6 (21.5)
Daily mean °F (°C)	54.4 (12.4)	53.7 (12.1)	56.2 (13.4)	58.3 (14.6)	61.4 (16.3)	64.3 (17.9)	66.9 (19.4)	67.7 (19.8)	68.8 (20.4)	63.1 (17.3)	58.5 (14.7)	53.8 (12.1)	60.6 (15.9)
Average low °F (°C)	43.2 (6.2)	42.2 (5.7)	46.6 (8.1)	47.9 (8.8)	51.7 (10.9)	56.2 (13.4)	58.0 (14.4)	58.5 (14.7)	57.0 (13.9)	52.7 (11.5)	46.7 (8.2)	42.1 (5.6)	50.2 (10.1)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	36.7 (2.6)	37.8 (3.2)	39.8 (4.3)	42.3 (5.7)	47.0 (8.3)	51.1 (10.6)	54.4 (12.4)	54.2 (12.3)	52.7 (11.5)	47.6 (8.7)	40.4 (4.7)	36.3 (2.4)	34.5 (1.4)
Record low °F (°C)	25 (−4)	30 (−1)	30 (−1)	33 (1)	36 (2)	42 (6)	46 (8)	49 (9)	43 (6)	35 (2)	31 (−1)	27 (−3)	25 (−4)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	3.47 (88)	3.71 (94)	2.65 (67)	0.79 (20)	0.31 (7.9)	0.05 (1.3)	0.02 (0.51)	0.04 (1.0)	0.18 (4.6)	0.63 (16)	1.31 (33)	2.06 (52)	15.22 (385.31)
Source: NOAA ^{[37][38]}													

Demographics

2010

The 2010 United States Census^[40] reported that Camarillo had a population of 65,201. The population density was 3,336.3 people per square mile (1,288.1/km²). The racial makeup of Camarillo was 48,947 (75.1%) White, 1,216 (1.9%) African American, 397 (0.6%) Native American, 6,633 (10.2%) Asian, 116 (0.2%) Pacific Islander, 4,774 (7.3%) from other races, and 3,118 (4.8%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 14,958 persons (22.9%).

The Census reported that 64,705 people (99.2% of the population) lived in households, 155 (0.2%) lived in non-institutionalized group quarters, and 341 (0.5%) were institutionalized.

There were 24,504 households, out of which 8,103 (33.1%) had children under the age of 18 living in them, 13,565 (55.4%) were traditional married couples living together, 2,386 (9.7%) had a female householder with no husband present, 1,078 (4.4%) had a male householder with no wife present. There were 1,257 (5.1%) non-traditional couples or partnerships. 5,986 households (24.4%) were made up of individuals and 3,231 (13.2%) had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.64. There were 17,029 families (69.5% of all households); the average family size was 3.14.

The population was spread out with 15,115 people (23.2%) under the age of 18, 5,164 people (7.9%) aged 18 to 24, 15,895 people (24.4%) aged 25 to 44, 17,825 people (27.3%) aged 45 to 64, and 11,202 people (17.2%) who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 40.8 years. For every 100 females, there were 93.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 90.7 males.

There were 25,702 housing units at an average density of 1,315.1 per square mile (507.8/km²), of which 17,059 (66.6%) were owner-occupied, and 7,445 (30.4%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.4%; the rental vacancy rate was 5.2%. 45,522 people (69.8% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 19,183 people (29.4%) lived in rental housing units.

2000

As of the census^[41] of 2000, there were 57,084 people, 24,376 households, and 15,242 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,015.3 inhabitants per square mile (1,164.2/km²). There were 24,376 housing units at an average density of 1,159.4 per square mile (447.6/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 70.90% White, 1.90% African American, 0.52% Native American, 9.40% Asian, 0.60% Pacific Islander, 13.20% from other races, and 3.90% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 23.10% of the population.

There were 24,376 households out of which 33.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 59.7% were married couples living together, 8.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 28.9% were non-families. 24.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 13.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.62 and the average family size was 3.12.

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1960	2,359	—
1970	19,219	714.7%
1980	37,797	96.7%
1990	52,303	38.4%
2000	57,077	9.1%
2010	65,201	14.2%
Est. 2019	69,888 ^[9]	7.2%

U.S. Decennial Census^[39]

The median income for a household in the city was \$62,457, and the median income for a family was \$72,676 (these figures had risen to \$78,677 and \$92,683 respectively as of a 2007 estimate^[42]). Males had a median income of \$51,507 versus \$36,240 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$28,635. About 3.6% of families and 5.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 5.9% of those under age 18 and 4.6% of those age 65 or older.

Economy

Semtech, Salem Communications, and Surfware are based in Camarillo.

Top civilian employers

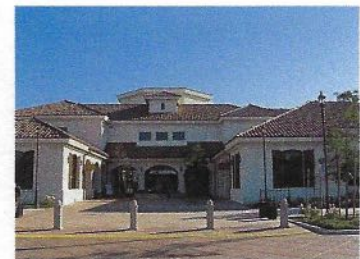
#	Employer	# of Employees
1	California State University, Channel Islands	575
2	Pleasant Valley School District	520
3	St. John's Pleasant Valley Hospital	519
4	Marz Farms, Inc.	500
5	Hi-Temp Insulation	487
6	Wilwood Engineering	300
7	Technicolor Video Services	288
8	SolarWorld	251
9	Ventura County Star	250
10	Teledyne Scientific & Imaging	226
11	Harbor Freight Tools	188
12	Vitesse Semiconductor	179
13	Semtech	174
14	Data Exchange	168

Arts and culture

Libraries

On October 13, 2010, the Camarillo City Council voted 5–0 to withdraw from the Ventura County Library System, and enter into a public-private contract with Library Systems & Services (LSSI) of Germantown, Maryland, a private company that administers several libraries throughout the United States, to provide locally hired staffing and to manage the day-to-day operations of the City of Camarillo Public Library. Under the partnership agreement, the library will remain in the public trust, managed by the City of Camarillo and operated by LSSI.^[43] ^[44] ^[45]

On January 1, 2011, the City of Camarillo Public Library opened as a municipal public library.^[46]



The City of Camarillo Public Library

Education

The primary public high schools serving Camarillo are Adolfo Camarillo High School in Mission Oaks, and Rio Mesa High School in Strickland between Oxnard and Camarillo, and Rancho Campana High School near the intersection of Lewis Road and Las Posas Road. All three high schools are part of the Oxnard Union High School District.

Sports

The Boys and Girls Club of Camarillo has been open since 1967. The Club serves close to 400 kids per day and is primarily funded by donations from the Community. The YMCA has a facility on Village at the Park Drive, and a new library was constructed and opened on March 31, 2007.^[47] Many sports leagues, including adult leagues, such as baseball, basketball, football, and the largest AYSO

soccer league west of the Mississippi are located in Camarillo. An outdoor in-line hockey rink is in Freedom Park, near the Camarillo Airport.

Crime

The incidence of all types of crime committed in the city is far below the national average.^[48]

Parks and recreation

The Pleasant Valley Recreation and Park District operates recreational facilities in Ventura County, including Camarillo.

Parks

- Adolfo Park
- Arneill Ranch Park
- Birchview Park
- Bob Kildee Community Park
- Calleguas Creek
- Camarillo Grove Park
- Carmenita Park
- Charter Oak Park
- Community Center Park ^[49]
- Dos Caminos Park
- Encanto Park
- Foothill Park
- Freedom Park
- Heritage Park
- Laurelwood Park
- Eldred Lokker Memorial Park
- Mission Oaks Park ^{[50][51]}
- Nancy Bush Park
- Pitts Ranch Park
- Pleasant Valley Fields^{[52][53][54]}
- Quito Park
- Springville Park ^[55]
- Trailside Park
- Valle Lindo Park
- Woodcreek Park
- Woodside Park^{[56][57][58]}

Facilities

- Aquatic Center ^[59]
- Auditorium
- Classrooms
- Community Center
- Dirt BMX Track
- Equestrian Center
- Freedom Center
- Freedom Gym
- Roller Hockey Rink
- R/C Track
- Senior Center
- Skatepark^[60]

Camarillo Christmas Parade

The Pleasant Valley Recreation and Park District has hosted the Camarillo Christmas Parade since 1962. The Christmas Parade usually occurs during the first or second weekend in December. Hundreds of organizations and thousands of people participate in the parade. Community Members come from all over to watch the parade. Notable Grand Marshals have been:^{[61][62]}

- Jessica Mendoza (2012) – Olympic Gold Medal Softball Player
- Lisa Guerrero (2011) – TV Personality
- Jack Wilson (infielder) (2010) Seattle Mariners Shortstop
- *The Biggest Loser* Winners (2009)- Helen Phillips (Season 7) and Michelle Aguilar (Season 6)
- EJ Harrison & Sons (2008) – Local Family Business
- Fernando Vargas (2007) – Boxer

Camarillo resident Walter Brennan also had been a grand marshal in the 1970s.

Government

At the city's incorporation in 1964, a council-manager form of government was created. The five member city council is elected at large for four-year terms.^[63] The council is responsible for establishing policy, enacting laws and making legal and financial decisions for the city. A city manager, hired by the council and answerable to it, is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the city. That person is charged with overall management of the five city departments. Services such as water, sewer, trash collection, street maintenance and traffic engineering are provided by a combination of contractors and city employees.

Police services are provided by the Ventura County Sheriff's Department under contract to the city, headquartered in a police station owned by the city. The Sheriff's department helicopter fleet is hangared at Camarillo Airport. Ventura County Fire Department provides fire protection, with five stations within the city limits.

The major source of city funding is sales tax revenue. The mix of retail and commercial businesses in the city provides a stable tax base. The addition of a Factory Outlet Center and a new shopping center added significantly to the sales tax revenues.

In 2000, Camarillo was a stronghold for the Republican Party, and had nearly twice as many Republican voters as Democratic voters.^[64] By 2020, voter registration for both parties are close to even.^[65]



Camarillo City Hall in 2018

Infrastructure

Transportation

Camarillo Airport

Camarillo Airport (ICAO: **KCMA**, FAA LID: **CMA**) is a public airport located 3 miles (4.8 km) west of the central business district of Camarillo. The airport has one runway and serves privately operated general aviation and executive aircraft with no scheduled commercial service.

Rail

Camarillo has one train station, served by both Amtrak's *Pacific Surfliner* from San Luis Obispo to San Diego and Metrolink's Ventura County Line from Los Angeles Union Station to Montalvo. Nine *Pacific Surfliner* trains serve the station daily and six Metrolink trains serve the station each weekday. This limited Metrolink service runs only at peak hours in the peak direction of travel (i.e. three morning departures to Los Angeles and three evening arrivals from Los Angeles).^[66]

Buses

VCTC Intercity operates buses between Camarillo and several nearby cities, including the Conejo Express to the Warner Center area in western Los Angeles County.

The City of Camarillo operates a trolley within central Camarillo, which runs from 10-6 Sunday through Thursday and later into the evening on Friday and Saturday nights. CAT operates one scheduled bus line on Monday through Friday within Camarillo, and Dial-A-Ride services for the disabled on Monday through Saturday.

Notable people

- August Ames, Adult Film Actress
- Bryan Anger, NFL punter
- Bill Austin, football player of 1950s^[67]
- Bob and Mike Bryan, brothers and professional tennis players, 16 major championships, Olympic gold medalists
- Brandon Cruz, actor and musician
- Kaley Cuoco, actress, star of television's *The Big Bang Theory*^[68]
- Jeremy Fischer, high jumper and coach
- Scott Fujita, linebacker for Cleveland Browns^[69]
- Nat Gertler, writer, comics creator (About Comics)
- Ashley Johnson, actress
- Bobby Kimball, wide receiver for Green Bay Packers 1979-80
- Charlie Kimball, Indycar driver
- Henry Koster, Academy Award-nominated film director
- John D. Lowry, film restoration specialist^[70]
- Jessica Mendoza, USA softball player and ESPN baseball broadcaster
- Mad Mike, musician
- Peggy Moran, actress in films from 1938-43
- Cyrus Nowrasteh, screenwriter, producer and director

- **Mike Parrott**, MLB pitcher for **Baltimore Orioles** and **Seattle Mariners** 1977-81
- **Duncan Renaldo**, Western actor best remembered for playing **The Cisco Kid**.
- **Marla Runyan**, Paralympic gold medalist, one of only five athletes to participate in both Paralympics and Olympics
- **Robert A. Rushworth**, USAF astronaut^[71]
- **Jimmie Sherfy**, Major League Baseball pitcher
- **Emil Sitka**, actor of many films and television shows, most notably **The Three Stooges** film shorts
- **Jordan Sweeney**, musician ^[72]
- **Jeff Tackett**, Major League Baseball catcher 1991-94
- **Jason Wade**, guitarist and vocalist of rock band **Lifeline**
- **Patrick Warburton**, actor, known for TV series **Seinfeld**
- **Delmon Young**, Major League Baseball outfielder 2006-15

In popular culture

The motion pictures *Coming Home*, *Pearl Harbor*, *Jay and Silent Bob Strike Back*, *Iron Eagle*, *Romy and Michele's High School Reunion*, *Friday the 13th: A New Beginning*, and *McFarland, USA* were filmed in Camarillo.

Camarillo is sometimes mentioned in literature and music because of the nearby eponymous mental hospital. In Jack Kerouac's *The Dharma Bums*, he mentions a place "...somewhere near Camarillo where Charlie Parker'd been mad and relaxed back to normal health" (*The Dharma Bums*, 1). Parker composed a piece titled "Relaxin' at Camarillo".

Frank Zappa referred to the city in his 1973 song "Camarillo Brillo". The city's name is mispronounced so as to rhyme with the second word in the song's title.

Punk band **Fear** recorded a song entitled "Camarillo" which was used as the theme to the early 1980s cable show **New Wave Theatre**.

In 2007, American band **Brazzaville** released a song named *The Clouds in Camarillo*, which was included in the album *21st Century Girl*.

See also

- Adolfo Camarillo**
- Camarillo Ranch House**

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External links

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Rancho Calleguas

Rancho Calleguas was a 9,998-acre (40.46 km²) Mexican land grant in present-day Ventura County, California given in 1837 by Governor Juan Alvarado to José Pedro Ruiz.^[1]

The grant was south of Rancho Las Posas, east of Rancho El Rio de Santa Clara o la Colonia, north of the Rancho Guadaluasca, and west of Rancho El Conejo. It encompassed the Santa Rosa Valley and present-day Camarillo.^[2]

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History

José Pedro Ruiz (1776–1849) came to California with his father, Efigeno Ruiz, who was a soldier with the 1781 Rivera expedition. José Pedro Ruiz married María Ygnacia Lugo, and was granted Rancho Calleguas in 1837. José Pedro Ruiz died in 1849, and his son, José Gabriel Ruiz (1817–), inherited the rancho.

With the cession of California to the United States following the Mexican-American War, the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided that the land grants would be honored. As required by the Land Act of 1851, a claim for Rancho Calleguas was filed with the Public Land Commission in 1852,^[3] and the grant was patented to José Gabriel Ruiz *et al.* in 1866.^[4]

José Gabriel Ruiz sold the rancho to Juan Camarillo in 1876. Juan Camarillo (1812–1880) came to California with the Híjar-Padrés Colony in 1834. In 1857, Camarillo moved from Santa Barbara and opened a merchandise store in what is now Ventura. Successful in business, Juan Camarillo began to invest in land, including the purchase of Rancho Ojai in 1856.

Juan Camarillo died in 1880. He was survived by his wife, four daughters and two sons. Rancho Calleguas, was willed to his widow Martina (1826–1898). Martina willed her entire interest in Rancho Calleguas to her sons, Adolfo (1864–1958) and Juan, Jr. (1867–1936). Their sisters had received other properties on the father's death. It was Juan Camarillo's sons, Adolfo and Juan, who are credited with the founding of the town that was to bear their name.^[5]

Historic sites of the Rancho

- Camarillo Ranch House. Queen Anne style house was built in 1892 by Adolfo Camarillo.

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ADOLFO'S LEGACY

Adolfo Camarillo was innovative and a forward thinker for his times.

Adolfo Camarillo was a dedicated community leader, an innovative businessman, a generous employer, and a loving father and husband.

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Adolfo Camarillo was born on October 29, 1864 in his family's adobe home at the northeast corner of Main Street and Ventura Avenue in Ventura. The site is now marked by apartments and stands just a block away from San Buenaventura Mission where Adolfo was baptized. He was the eldest son of Juan Camarillo, Sr., and Martina Hernandez and the 12th of 14 children, six of whom would survive to adulthood.

Although he would grow up to have a historic impact on Ventura County, Adolfo's childhood was typical. He was assigned chores by his parents, such as cleaning and lighting each of the 21 lamps in their home. He loved horses and playing with his brother. Sometimes this led to trouble- in 1870 six-year-old Adolfo and his younger brother Juan, Jr. were throwing rocks at the Ventura school and broke two lights. Their father had to pay the Ventura School District a fine of 50 cents.

Taking Rancho Calleguas in a New Direction

After his father's death in 1880, sixteen-year-old Adolfo Camarillo found himself in charge of the nearly 10,000-acre family ranch. He graduated from Woodbury College and quickly developed the mainly cattle ranch into a diverse thriving agricultural business growing lima beans, walnuts, barley, citrus, avocado, and other crops. In collaboration with Joseph Lewis, he also operated a dairy on the Ranch (now the site of Leisure Village). Adolfo would manage Rancho Calleguas (later known as Camarillo Ranch) for a total of 78 prosperous years.

Romance & Family

Adolfo's future bride was the daughter of a prominent Ventura County family with Spanish and English heritage. Isabel Menchaca and Adolfo Camarillo had met in their childhood, but romance bloomed years later on a series of carefully chaperoned outings. She was charmed by Adolfo, an excellent horseman who would show off by riding full stride and leaning over in the saddle to snatch a flower from a bush and present it for her approval.

They married on January 10, 1888, and raised five children to adulthood: Rosa, Ave Maria, Isabella, Francisco, and Carmen. The Camarillo children grew up in the beautiful, rambling Victorian home that can still be toured by visitors today. As they married and started families of their own, Adolfo's family grew to include 10 grandchildren, 28 great-grandchildren, and many great-great-grandchildren. Descendants of the family are still active in the Foundation to this day.

Remembering the 'Last Spanish Don'

Adolfo Camarillo died from pneumonia at the age of 94 on December 10, 1958. Born during the American Civil War, he had lived to see the turn of the century, two World Wars, and the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement. Residents of Ventura County can see his legacy carved into the local landscape, displayed at the beautifully restored 1892 Camarillo Ranch House, and kept alive in the memories and traditions of those who honor him today.

- **Innovation:** Adolfo Camarillo was innovative and a forward thinker for his times. He owned one of the first cars in Ventura County, and one of the first telephones as well. He also owned the very first walk-in refrigerator, which he bought at the Pan American Exposition in San Francisco in 1910. It can still be seen today on tours of the Camarillo Ranch House. One of his signature achievements is the creation of a beautiful, distinctive breed of horse called the **Camarillo White Horse**. These horses are still paraded today at Camarillo Ranch events and other special occasions statewide.
- **Education:** Adolfo Camarillo passionately believed in the value of education. All five of his children went to college, and he ensured that all children who lived on his Ranch also received an education. Out in the community, he served on the Pleasant Valley School Board for over 50 years, and donated 50 acres of his land to be developed into a high school which still operates today and bears his name.
- **Civic Service:** Adolfo believed in serving his community. He was an active and dedicated member of an astounding 38 organizations or boards in his lifetime, averaging a tenure of 24 years with each and often serving in a leadership role. These included: Camarillo Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club of Camarillo, Ventura County Board of Supervisors, Ventura County Fair Board, California State Fair Board, Historical Society of Southern California, and several other financial, agricultural, and religious organizations.
- **Generosity:** As an employer and landowner, Adolfo was generous with his resources. All Ranch employees lived on the property, were provided with land to grow their own crops, and were encouraged by Adolfo to sell crops leftover after the main harvest to supplement their income. When the Southern Pacific Railroad was looking to expand in 1899, Adolfo granted them right of way to lay tracks on his land and establish a receiving station, which was consequently named "Camarillo." Over 30 years later, he would extend the same offer for the widening of Highway 101 on the Conejo Grade at the eastern edge of his land. Today that stretch of highway leading from the top of the Conejo Grade down into the City of Camarillo has

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- **Hospitality:** A warm and gracious host, Adolfo loved to throw large barbecues and parties for family and friends, ranch employees, and the local community. These were lively and colorful events, attracting visitors from far reaches of California as well as the world. The historical family guestbook remains on display today at the Camarillo Ranch House for modern guests to admire.



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April 23, 2019

THE HISTORY OF CAMARILLO, BY THE CAMARILLO RANCH FOUNDATION

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QUEEN ANNE VICTORIAN

In late fall of 1892 the growing Camarillo family moved into a 6,000 square foot, 14-room Queen Anne Victorian on the western edge of Rancho Calleguas. Adolfo Camarillo had paid architects Herman Anlauf and Franklin Ward \$10,000 to design and construct the spacious, elegant new home. It would become the stately centerpiece of family and community celebrations for generations.



One such event was the wedding reception for Rosa, Adolfo's eldest daughter, and Alfred Petit in 1914. The occasion showcased many remodels to the Camarillo home: an inviting bench seat added to the tower bay, the removal of a door and wall that opened

up the front parlor, the expansion of the ground floor master chamber and its conversion to Adolfo's office, and the adding of a "return" or landing to the main staircase- the perfect platform for the new bride to toss her bouquet.

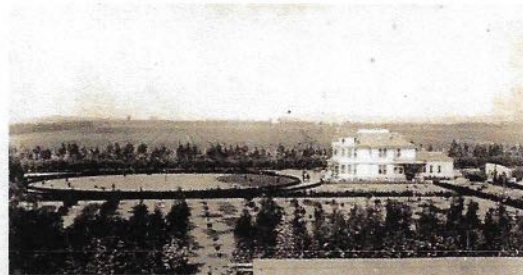
Today, visitors can admire these remodels as well as the carefully preserved original hardware, doors, mouldings, windows, and five fireplaces throughout the home.

With six bedrooms, two bathrooms, a large kitchen with an impressive walk-in refrigerator, breakfast and dining rooms, two offices, back and front parlors, a servants' room, a full attic, and a partial basement, there is plenty to explore. Period-appropriate furnishings, historical photos, and treasured items donated by Camarillo family descendants create a compelling snapshot of California ranch life from 1892 – 1915.

RANCHO CALLEGUAS

When Adolfo was about 11 years old, his father completed the most important purchase in Camarillo family history: a 10,000-acre property known as Rancho Calleguas. It had been granted by the Mexican government to Jose Pedro Ruiz, but by 1875 the last of his descendants and other buyers sold their shares to Juan Camarillo, Sr., for approximately \$30,000 and 3,000 gold coins. Rancho Calleguas was an impressive sight: stretching from the top of the Conejo Grade westward to Lewis Road, it included parts of Camarillo Springs and Santa Rosa Valley.

When Juan Sr. died Rancho Calleguas passed to young Adolfo, his brother Juan Jr., and their mother Martina. As the eldest son, Adolfo took over ranch operations and successfully transitioned Rancho Calleguas from a cattle ranch



into a diverse, thriving agricultural business. He was innovative and used advanced farming techniques to plant lima beans, walnuts, avocado and citrus.

Because of Adolfo's lifelong generosity, parts of the former Rancho Calleguas are now well-known local landmarks. He granted right of way for the Pacific Railroad Company to extend tracks through Rancho Calleguas and build a station that is still used by commuters and leisure travelers today; he repeated this offer for the widening of Highway 101, the major transportation artery through Ventura County.

Adolfo also donated 26 acres of the ranch to create Camarillo Grove Park, and 50 acres to build Adolfo Camarillo High School. Today, 4.49 acres encompassing the family home, Mule Barn, and stables have been preserved to represent the once-sprawling property. Locally, it is known as the Camarillo Ranch- or simply, "the Ranch."

WHITE HORSES

The Camarillo White Horses are a rare breed known for having a pure white coat and pink skin from birth. The origin of the breed can be traced back to a chance encounter in Sacramento at the 1921 California State Fair. As president of the

Ventura County Fair Board, Adolfo Camarillo was attending the fair as part of his official duties. A handsome white stallion named Sultan caught his eye; an admiring Adolfo described him as "a stallion of a dream." He purchased Sultan and bred him to Morgan mares back on the ranch, producing a line of White Horses.



Sultan and the line he founded have become celebrities over the years, showcased in major events all over California. Highlights include the opening ceremonies of the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles, the inauguration of the Oakland Bay Bridge

in 1936, and the 2000 Pasadena Rose Parade. They also make frequent appearances in the Santa Barbara Fiesta Parade and the Camarillo Christmas Parade. The White Horses are guests of honor at Tales at the Ranch, a special community event hosted by the Foundation at the Camarillo Ranch every July and October.

In 1958 Adolfo died, and his youngest daughter Carmen continued to breed and parade the White Horses. Upon her passing the horses were sold to private owners. With only 8 horses left in Ventura County, the owners formed the Camarillo White Horse Association to preserve and improve the breed. As of 2017, there are 21 Camarillo White Horses in existence.

To learn more about this historic breed and living legacy of Adolfo Camarillo, please visit the official website of the Camarillo White Horse Association at [CamarilloWhiteHorses.org](http://www.camarillowhitehorses.org/). (<http://www.camarillowhitehorses.org/>)

HISTORIC TREES

Anyone driving along Highway 101 between Camarillo and the Conejo Grade has seen the line of Eucalyptus trees planted by Adolfo Camarillo in 1890. Visitors to the Camarillo Ranch can also marvel at four giant Australian natives that have grown to achieve historical significance and local landmark status since being planted by Adolfo in 1892.



The Norfolk Island, or Star Pine, was discovered on an island off the coast of Australia by Captain Cook on his second voyage. There are two Norfolk Island Pines on the Ranch: in the east garden, and in the center of the lawn. At 110 feet tall, the former is recognized as the tallest in California.





The Bunya Bunya tree species is nicknamed the "Widow Maker," since it produces large seedpods weighing 15 – 20 pounds which drop from the tree.

The specimen directly in front of the Camarillo Ranch House is also listed as the largest of its kind in the state.

The Moreton Bay Fig located at the southeastern end of the property is considered one of the largest in California, surpassed by one in Santa Barbara. This tree was favored for large houses and parks during the late 1800s. Today, its massive roots are a popular playground for young visitors and photo opportunity for wedding parties.

Source: <https://camarilloranchfoundation.org/grounds-history/>
(<https://camarilloranchfoundation.org/grounds-history/>)

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Juan E. Camarillo, K. S. S.

BIRTH	4 Apr 1867 Ventura, Ventura County, California, USA
DEATH	21 Aug 1936 (aged 69) USA
BURIAL	Camarillo Family Mausoleum Camarillo, Ventura County, California, USA
PLOT	Tombstones on East Wall
MEMORIAL ID	94105200 ·

Juan E. Camarillo, K. S. S. April 4, 1867 August 21, 1936

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Juan Camarillo Jr.

Juan E. Camarillo Jr. (April 10, 1867 – August 21, 1936) was a wealthy Californio landowner and philanthropist in Ventura County, California, United States. Juan and his younger brother Adolfo Camarillo lived in Casa Camarillo, and were involved in the mercantile business.^[1] Camarillo and his brother owned Rancho Calleguas upon the death of their father.

Philanthropy

On March 3, 1927, Camarillo donated 100 acres (0.40 km²) to the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles for the purpose of creating a seminary. This land would later become the St. John's Seminary, named after Juan's patron saint. On July 27, 1927, Pope Pius XI enrolled Camarillo as a knight in the Pontifical Equestrian Order of Saint Sylvester. He was the first American to be given this honor. His will bequeathed the family chapel to the Order of the Friars Minor, who then donated it to the Archdiocese of Los Angeles. This chapel became the St. Mary Magdalen Catholic Church in Camarillo, California.^[2]



Mary Magdalene Chapel dedicated July 1, 1913. Albert C. Martin, architect.

See also

- Camarillo Ranch House

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RELATIVES BATTLE FOR BIG ESTATE.

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RELATIVES BATTLE FOR BIG ESTATE.

Bitter Litigation Over the Camarillo Fortune of; One Million Dollars

DECEIT ALLEGED

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL:

SANTA- BARBARA. Aug. 13.— The Canip- Camarillo case, which has been trans- ferred from Ventura, will be called for trial in the Superior Court of Santa Barbra County, tomorrow. This case involves possession of the rich rancho Celleguas of ' the Mate Juan Camarillo, and the evidence. If it follows the charges of the^ complaint and the counter allegations of the defendants, will be. sensational: . . ' ...

The ' ranch- of more than 10,000 acres and other properties. of the late founder o? the Camarillo family in^ Ventura County are valued at' more than \$1 000 000. The net



UNCLE SAM SEEKS DIVORCE DATA.

Force of Twenty Women Clerks to Gather Statistics on Matrimony MUSTY RECORDS

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—For the purpose of obtaining data for use by the United States Government and also by Congress in aid of universal divorce laws throughout the country, twenty clerks from the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, called upon the County Clerk today to begin their work of investigation of the circumstances and causes of each divorce or separation case for the last twenty years.

The majority of the clerks, who are engaged to collect all the facts regarding divorce, are women and it will be their duty to make a thorough search through all the musty records of matrimonial disputes for years and to disclose skeletons for public records that have been regarded as sealed to the eyes of the people forever.

There are eighteen questions to be answered after an investigation of each case, including the date of marriage and separation, by whom the suit was brought and to whom the decree was granted if at all, the number of years the parties were married, the number of children by the union, the occupation of the parties, the nature of the divorce and if alimony was requested or granted.

It has often been said that divorces have been granted to certain influential persons of social and financial standing in the community that have been secretly put away and so safely guarded that information of them has never come to light. These will now be made a subject for a thorough search and all the data concerning them will be placed in the public records at Washington. The secrets thus disclosed will not be for publication, but for the use of the Government only, no matter how sensational may be the character of the facts revealed.

Dohrmann Sounds Warning to Conserve Relief Fund

CHAIRMAN F. A. Dohrmann of the Relief Board yesterday sounded a note of warning by announcing that the fund was being exhausted, aside from the operating expenses, at the rate of over \$350,000 monthly. Relief Board believes sanitation should be delegated to Health Board.

Says Every Cent Will Be Needed for the Work.

"THERE seems to be a general presumption that there is a tremendous relief fund against which anybody may draw. If the housing of the refugees goes on—and the housing of these people is the key of the situation—I want to say that if we are not careful the fund will be exhausted within ninety days. We are spending this money, aside from the housing of the people, at the rate of \$350,000 or \$400,000 a month. Unless we can get more in, collect subscriptions that have not yet been paid, we shall find ourselves pinched for money."

Such was the statement made yesterday by Chairman F. W. Dohrmann of the rehabilitation committee. Dohrmann is at work figuring how best to conserve the fund.

"We have on hand," said Dohrmann, \$2,500,000. All of this will be required to carry out the plans to house the people. The fund for building purposes will thus require all the money actually on hand. Provision must be made for the work of relief and rehabilitation and the expense of conducting the work. The expenses of the camps will for three months be at least \$50,000 a month; for the Board of Health, \$25,000; for the care of sick in hospitals, \$15,000; for the sewing centers, \$5,000; for rehabilitation and relief at least

Sanitation Passed to the Board of Health

"THIS committee has to do with the health of the city. We go to get right the care of the camps. We look out for its health committee."

Thus spoke M. H. de J. executive committee of the Board of Health. In his report at the conference day between the committee and the Board of Health. In his report Young summed up the position rather shy at taking the responsibility for the sanitation of the constituted health authority.

The meeting was opened by Spreckels, who stated the business before the conference. "It is evident," said Spreckels, "that something must be done for the health of the city. But the Board of Health is not the only body that was last month held up."

The details of the problem were gone into at length. The Board of Health is asking for \$20,012, with \$10,000 if it pays for certain items. But this month \$2500 is being paid by the department of camps. hitherto by the Board of Health. The Board of Health is thus advancing. On the basis of



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Mary Howard Smith; Rancher

OCT. 29, 1992 | 12 AM



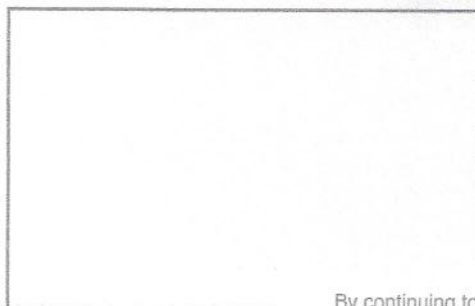
Mary Howard Smith, a longtime rancher in Ventura County, died Tuesday morning after a short illness. She was 94.

Smith was born in Arizona in 1898 and moved at a young age to California, where her mother started a ranch in the Santa Rosa Valley. Since 1936, Smith operated the Santa Rosa Valley ranch and the Smith ranch near Camarillo Springs.

She raised cows, black Morgan horses and grew 350 acres of row crops. In the early '30s, she drove cattle to the Los Angeles stockyard, which was a three-day drive away, said her niece, Mary Howard of Camarillo.

In 1963, Smith donated 120 acres for the creation of the Conejo Mountain Memorial Park. She said she made the donation so that "developers couldn't get her off her own land when she was dead," Howard said.

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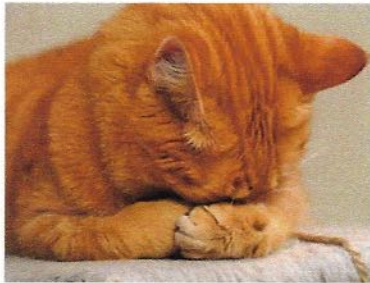
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In 1990, Smith worked to keep a new county jail from being built on her land.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a.m. Saturday at Conejo Mountain Memorial Park chapel in Camarillo.

Around the Web

Ads by Revcontent



3 Ways Your Cat Asks for Help
DR. MARTY



Tinnitus? (Ear Ringing) Do This Immediately to End It!
NEWHEALTHYLIFE



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These Twins Were Named "Most Beautiful in the World," Wait Till You See Them Now
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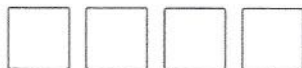
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GOP coronavirus plan includes another \$1,200 check, cuts unemployment benefit to \$200

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Conejo Mountain Funeral Home, Memorial Park and Crematory

Conejo Mountain Funeral Home, Memorial Park and Crematory is a funeral home and cemetery in Camarillo, Ventura County, California, established in 1965.^[1]

Background

The original cemetery^[2] was a way of fighting off developers who proposed to buy chunks of property owned by Camarillo rancher Mary Smith, known for being opinionated and a woman of action. Mrs. Smith "soaked the farm" to raise \$100,000.00 needed to get the cemetery project off the ground. "I just had no use for subdividers..."^[3]

The Smith Ranch, begun in 1936 by J.V. (Jake) and Mary Smith. With the passing of Jake in 1949, Mary had farmed the ranch herself with the help of farmhands. Originally 800 acres (3.2 km²), the property today only consists of the 119 acres (0.48 km²) of the cemetery. Due to the generosity of Mary Smith, the Camarillo Sanitary District treatment plant takes up a portion of the original 800 acres (3.2 km²).^[4]

The historic Chapel of the Islands, built in 1942 and was originally named Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church in Port Hueneme, California. In 1962 this church was part of the 33-acre (130,000 m²) Urban Renewal Project in Port Hueneme and had to be relocated or lost forever. In 1966 Mary Smith's bid to buy the church was accepted and the church was moved to the cemetery in February 1966 using portable aircraft landing strips to its new home in the middle of the former bean field turned cemetery.^[3]

Mary Smith died in October 1992^[5] and was quoted, "I pray the good Lord doesn't send me to the city to finish my days. When they move me, I hope they move me feet first. I would rather die with my boots on than off."^[4]

Since 1965, the cemetery has constructed mausoleum buildings and a state of the art funeral and cremation facility was dedicated in May 2007.

Notable burials

- L. Macon Epps (1920–2012), engineer, inventor, author, and poet.^[6]
- Emil Sitka (1914–1998), an actor who worked with *The Three Stooges*.^[6]
- Frank B. McDonald (1899–1980), film director.^[7]

See also

- List of cemeteries in California

Notes

- McLain, Jim (24 May 2007). "Conejo Mountain Funeral Home to have ribbon-cutting and tours today" (https://archive.is/20130217012039/http://www.venturacountystar.com/news/2007/may/24/state-of-the-art-complex-mortuary-celebrates-its/). *Ventura County Star*. Archived from the original (http://www.venturacountystar.com/news/2007/may/24/state-of-the-art-complex-mortuary-celebrates-its/) on 17 February 2013. Retrieved 2009-09-13.
- Boyd-Barrett, Claudia "Wreaths at Nordhoff Cemetery in Ojai remember those who served" (https://www.vcstar.com/news/2013/dec/14/wreaths-at-nordhoff-cemetery-in-ojai-remember/) *Ventura County Star* 14 December 2013. Accessed 14 December 2013
- The Camarillo Daily News
- The Camarillo Daily News Monday Morning 11/22/1976
- Smith, Leo "HISTORY'S RESTING PLACE : The County's Cemeteries Can Be a Pathway That Leads Visitors Back Into Time" (http://articles.latimes.com/1993-02-11/news/vl-1548_1_masonic-cemetery) *Los Angeles Times* 11 February 1993. Accessed 14 December 2013
- Find a Grave: famous names (http://www.findagrave.com/php/famous.php?page=cem&FScemeteryid=176889)
- Frank B. McDonald (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/76760693) at Find a Grave

External links

- U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Conejo Mountain Memorial Park Cemetery (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1871238)

- [Conejo Mountain Memorial Park \(https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/176889\)](https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/176889) at [Find a Grave](#)

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Rancho Ojai

Rancho Ojai was a 17,717-acre (71.70 km²) Mexican land grant in present-day Ventura County, California given in 1837 by Governor Juan Alvarado to Fernando Tico.^[1] Rancho Ojai is located on the east side of the upper Ventura River, across from the Rancho Santa Ana grant made in the same year. The grant encompassed present-day city of Ojai, at the foot of the Topatopa Mountains.^[2]

History

Fernando Tico (d. 1862) married Maria Margarita Lopez in 1821. By 1829, Tico had served as *alcalde* of Santa Barbara. Tico's wife died in 1834, and he married Maria de Jesus Silvestra Ortega. Tico was granted the four square league Rancho Ojai grant in 1837. In 1845, Tico was granted 29 acres (0.1 km²) immediately to the west of the church at *Mission San Buenaventura* by Governor Pío Pico.^[3] In 1855 Tico (along with José Ramón Malo and Pablo de la Guerra) was elected to the first Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors.^[4]

With the cession of California to the United States following the Mexican-American War, the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided that the land grants would be honored. As required by the Land Act of 1851, a claim for Rancho Ojai was filed with the Public Land Commission in 1852,^[5] and the grant was patented to Fernando Tico in 1870.^[6]

In 1853, Tico sold the rancho to Henry Starrow Carnes of Santa Barbara. Carnes was a lieutenant in Stevenson's 1st Regiment of New York Volunteers.^[7] In 1856 Carnes sold the rancho to Juan Camarillo. In 1864 Camarillo sold the rancho to John Bartlett (Camarillo then bought Rancho Calleguas). In the first subdivision of the grant, Bartlett sold one third to John B. Church, and the remaining two thirds to John Wyeth in 1865.^[8] Church and Wyeth were associates of Thomas R. Bard, representing Thomas Alexander Scott of the Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company. In 1874, the valley's first settlement was named Nordhoff in honor of an east coast journalist Charles Nordhoff who had publicized this special area. Not until 1917 did the town become known as Ojai.^{[9][10]}

References

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- Diseño del Rancho Ojai (<http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb4v19n9p6/?&brand=oac>)
- United States. District Court (California : Southern District) Land Case 53 SD (<http://content.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb109nb422&chunk.id=c01-1.3.6.4&brand=oac>)
- Fernando Tico (http://www.ojaivalleymuseum.org/history/mission_rancho/1837_tico.htm)
- United States. District Court (California : Southern District) Land Case 168 SD (<http://content.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb109nb422&chunk.id=c01-1.3.6.4&brand=oac>)
- Report of the Surveyor General 1844 - 1886 (http://www.slc.ca.gov/Misc_Pages/Historical/Surveyors_General/reports/Willey_1884_1886.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130320000647/http://www.slc.ca.gov/Misc_Pages/Historical/Surveyors_General/reports/Willey_1884_1886.pdf) 2013-03-20 at the Wayback Machine
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- Mary Gray,1929,*History of the Ojai Valley*, The Star: An International Magazine, Vol II, No. 1, pp. 14-17, January 1929
- Richard Hoyer, Jane McClenahan, Tom Moore, 2007, *Ojai*, Arcadia Publishing, ISBN 978-0-7385-5577-5
- Hoover, Mildred B.; Rensch, Hero; Rensch, Ethel; Abeloe, William N. (1966). *Historic Spots in California* (<https://archive.org/details/s/historicspotsinc00rens>). Stanford University Press. ISBN 978-0-8047-4482-9.

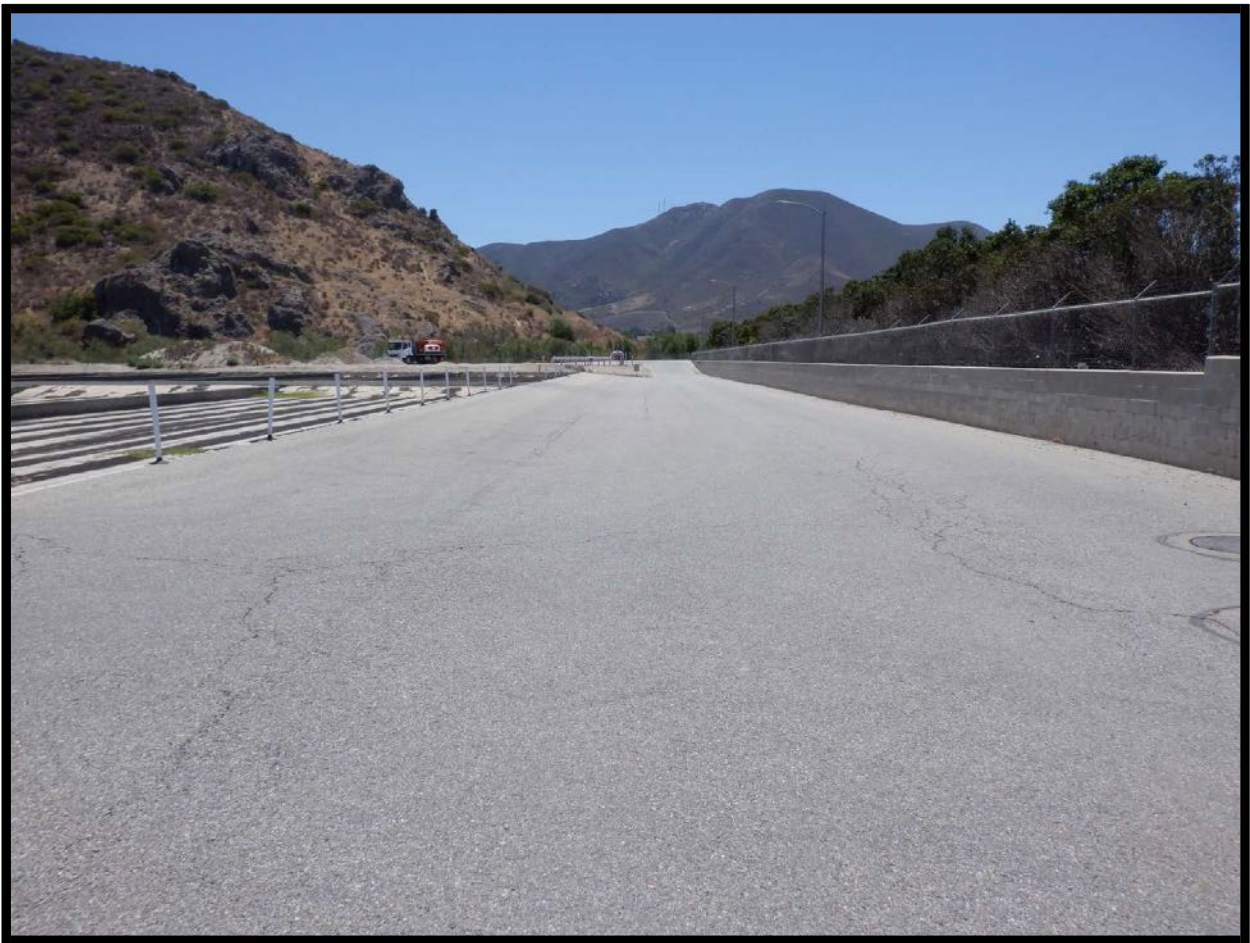
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APPENDIX F:

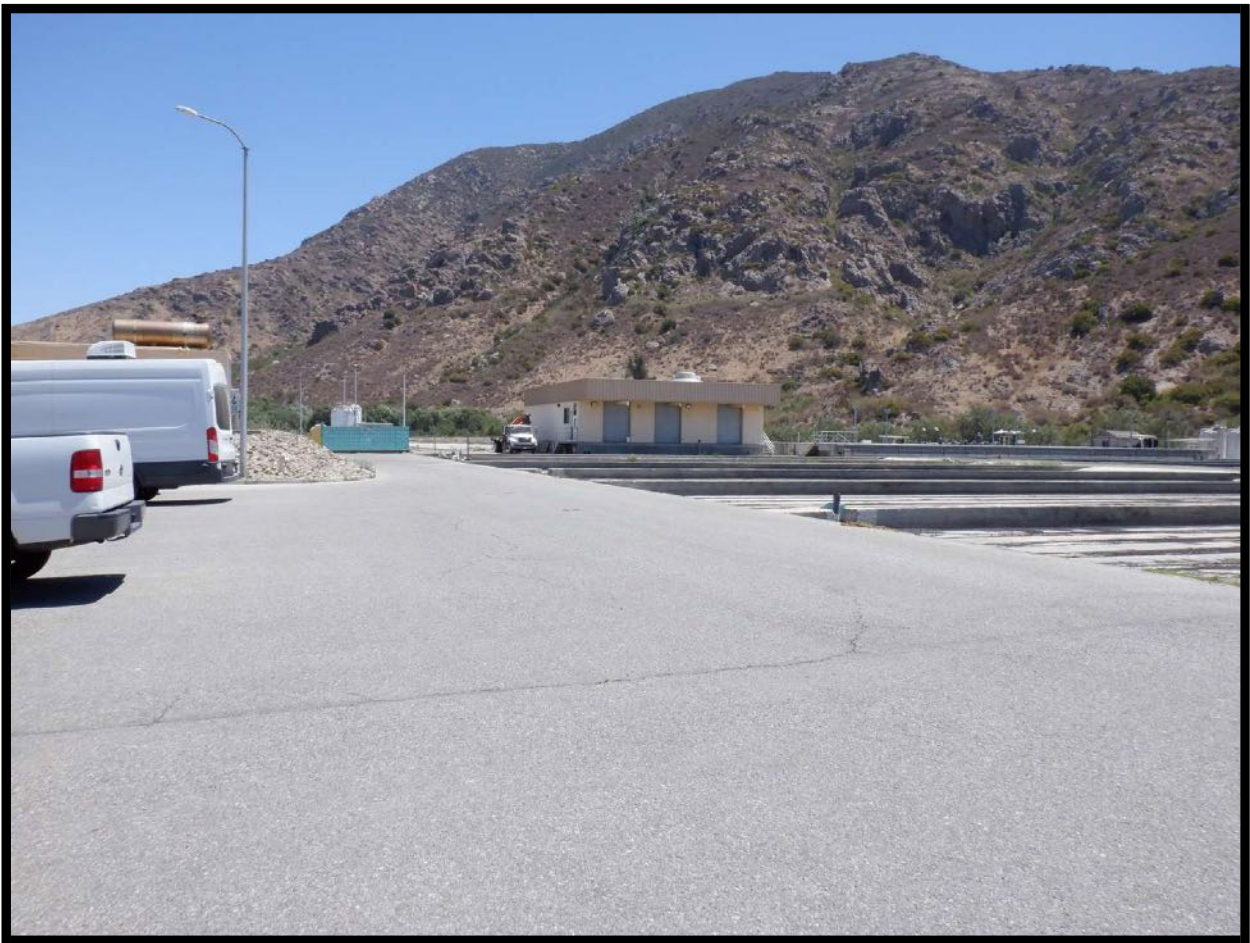
Photographic Record



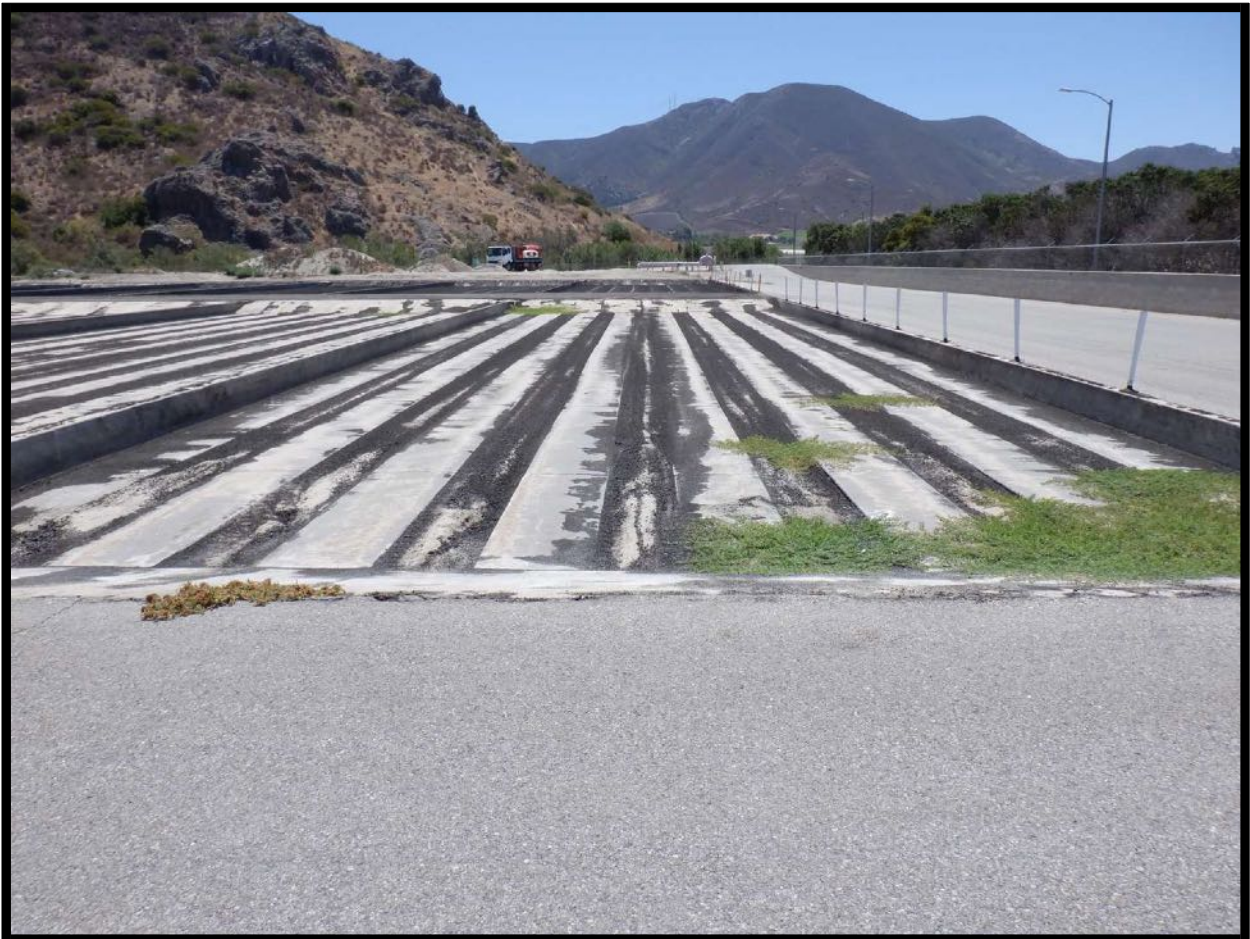
Main Access Drive on Western Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SE)



Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA E(SE)



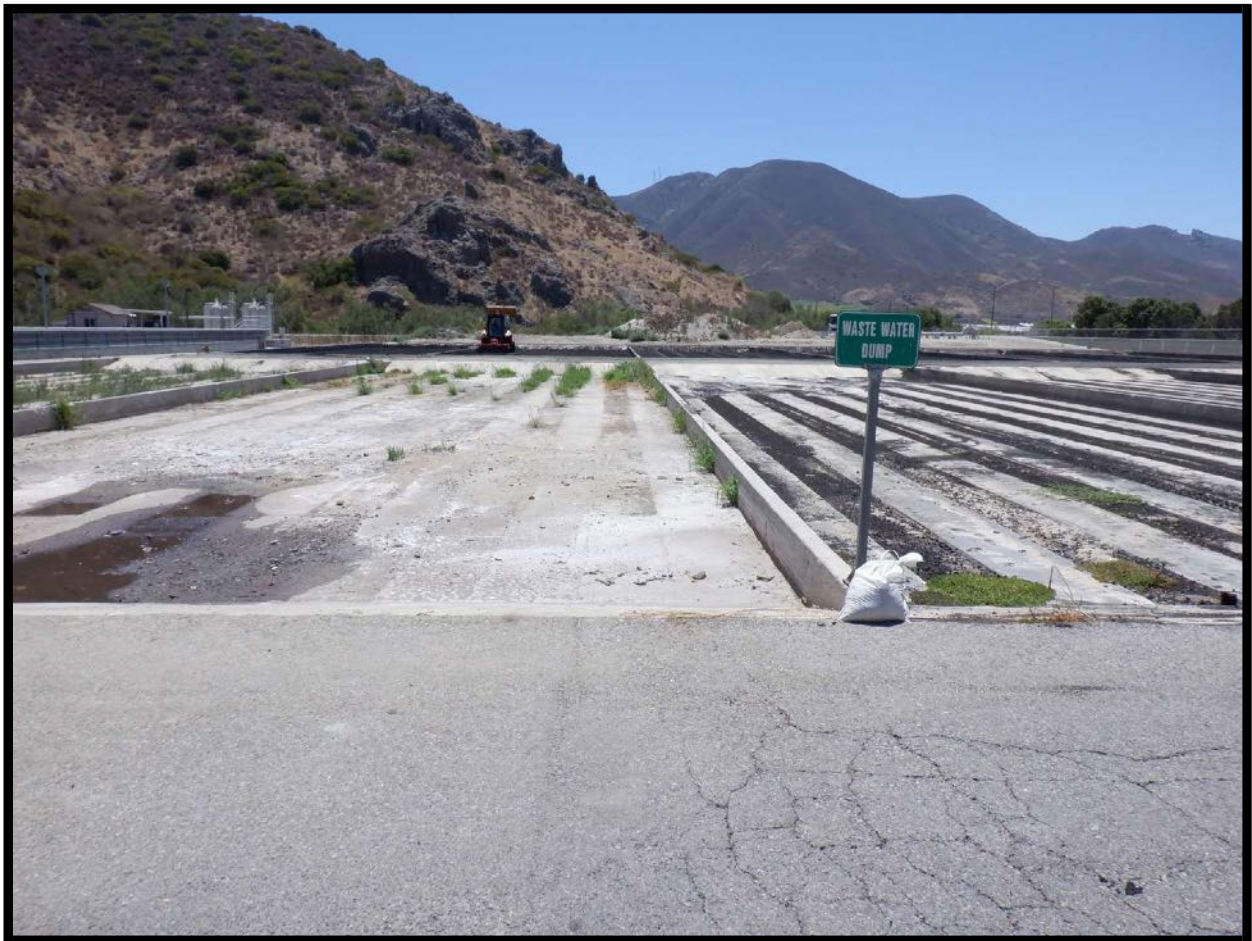
Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S; Detail)



Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (W)



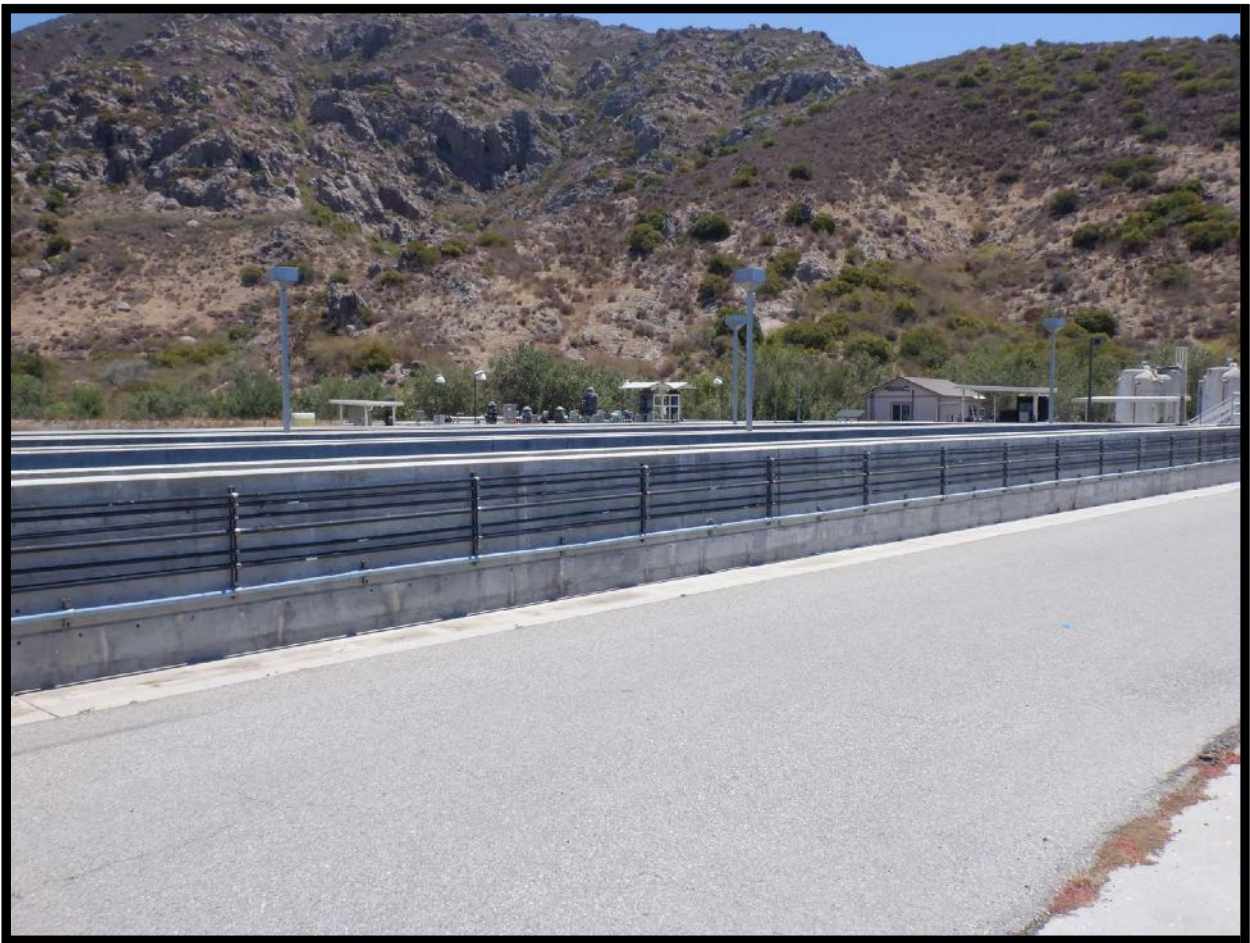
Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SW)



Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SSW)



Drying Beds in Southwestern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SW)



Separating Tanks in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SE)



Modern Facilities in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (ENE)



Modern Facilities in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NNE)



Early Component of Facility in Northeastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (N)



Settlement Pond in Southeastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SE)



Drying Beds in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (ENE)



Drying Beds in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NE)



Drying Beds in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NNE)



Access Road and Drying Beds in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (N)



Open Air Facilities Northern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NW)



Buried Tank Area in Northern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NW)



Modern Administration Office, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (W)



Drying Beds in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NE)



Drying Beds in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (N)



Drying Beds in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (N)



Drying Beds in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NW)



Open Work Area in Northeastern Corner of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NW)



Open Work Area in Northeastern Corner of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NNW)



Open Work Area in Northeastern Corner of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NNE)



Open Area Facilities in Northeastern Portion Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NNE)



Semi-subterranean Tank in Northeastern Corner of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (N)



Buildings and Tanks in Northern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (W)



Modern Storage Structure in Northern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SW)



Early Concrete Structure and Tank in Northern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (W)



Modern Structure and Tank in Northern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NW)



Modern Structure and Tank in Northern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NW)



Maintenance Facility in Northern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (WNW)



Overview of Drying Beds in Eastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SSE)



Maintenance Structure in Northern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (W)



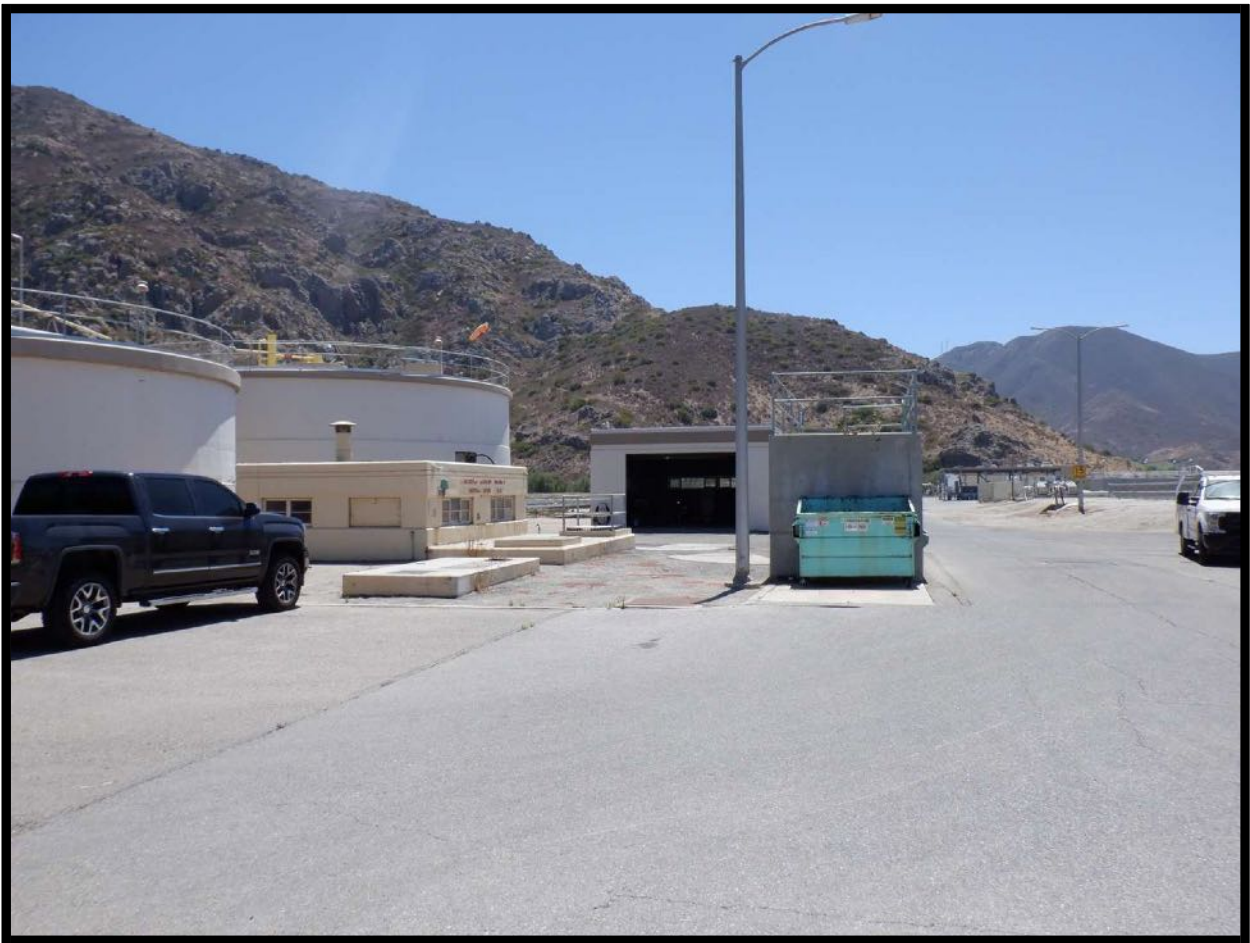
Original Structure in Northeastern Portion of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NE)



Signage on Original Building, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (ENE)



Early Facility in Northeastern Corner of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SE)



Overview of Access Road, Maintenance Bldg. and Tanks in Northeastern Corner of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Overview of Northern Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (E)



Overview of Older Tank along Northern Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SW)



Overview of Northern Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (W)



Empty Tank along Northern Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SSW)



Empty Separating Tanks on Northern Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Interior of Northern Separating Tanks, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



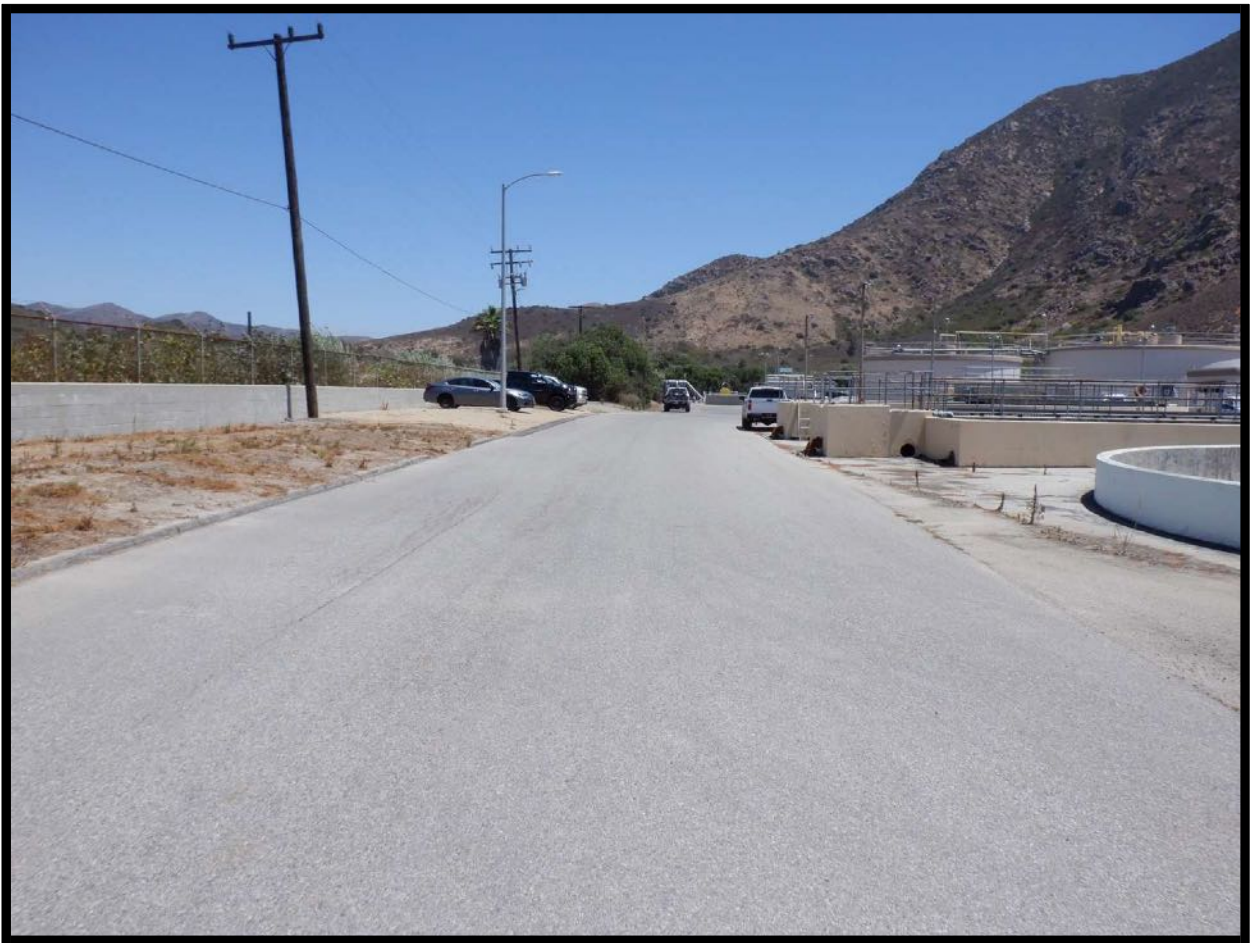
Empty Semi-subterranean Tank near Northern Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Northwestern Corner of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (W)



Access Road in Center of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Overview of Northern Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (E)



NW Corner of Property and Bend in Access Road, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (W)



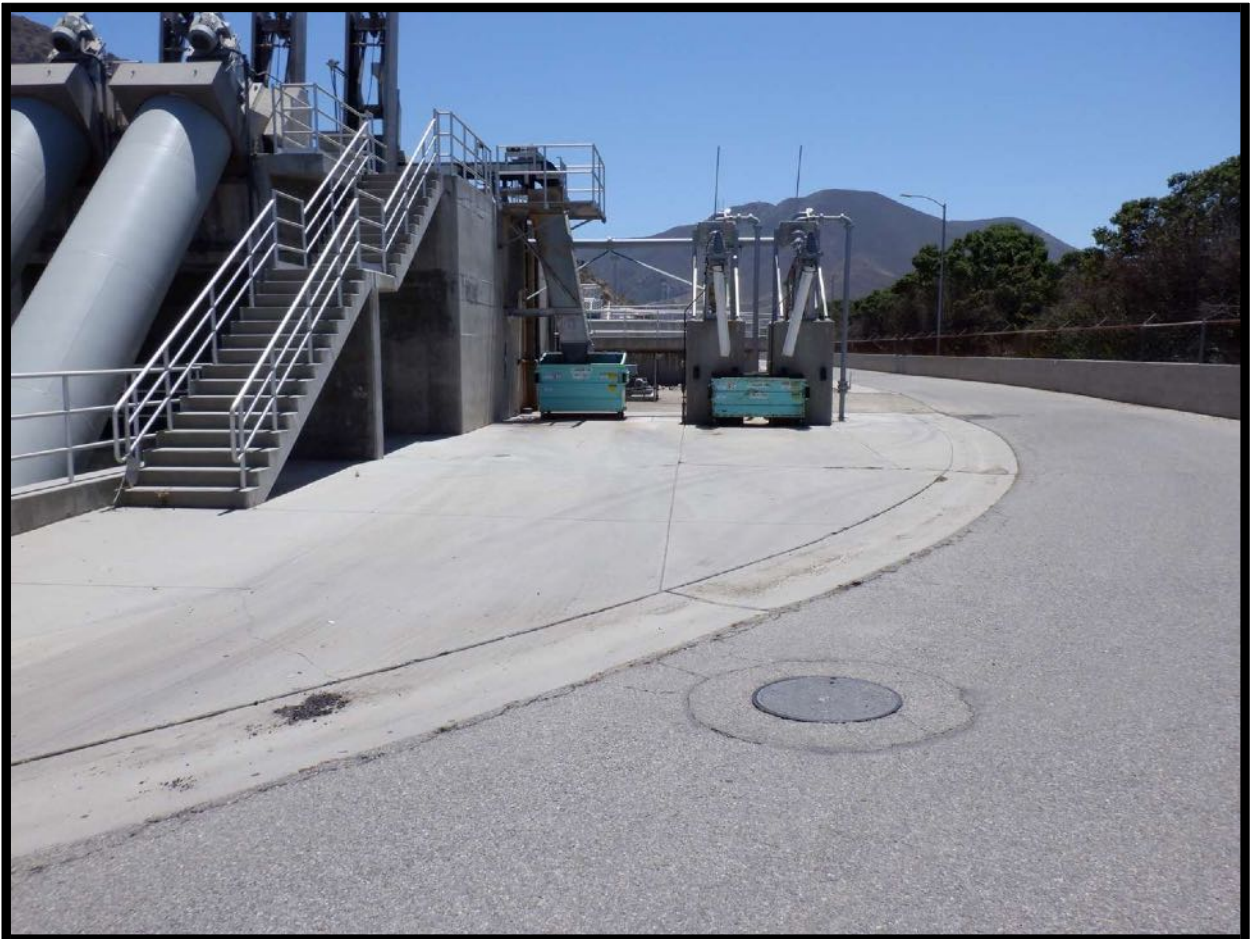
Modern Facilities in Northwestern Corner of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Access Road on Western Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SSW)



Valve Outside Fencing on Northwestern Corner of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NNW)



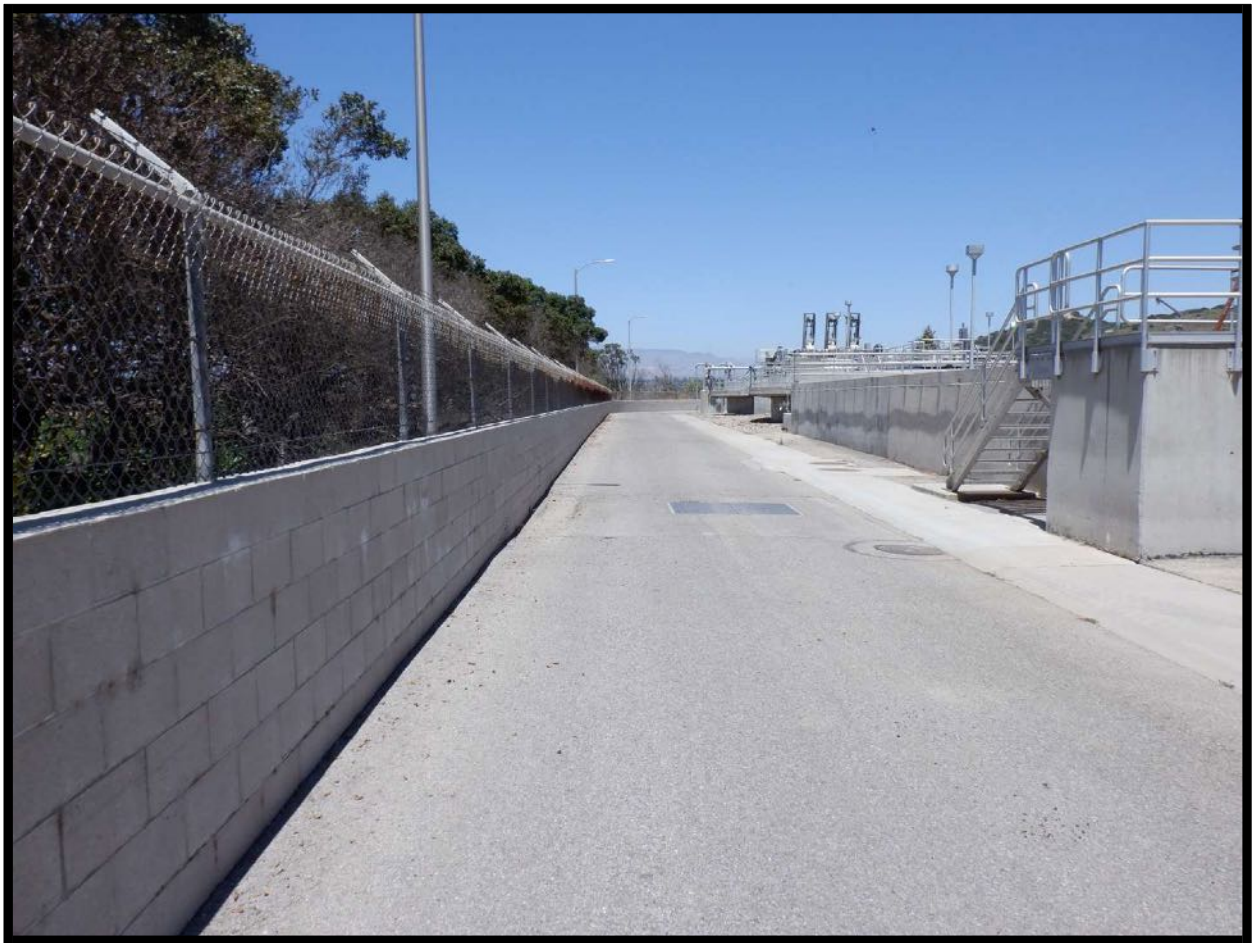
Modern Facilities on Western Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Access Road on Western Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Modern Tanks on Western Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SSE)



Access Road on Western Property Boundary, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (N)



Modern Facilities on Western Side of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (NE)



Modern Facilities on Western Side of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (E)



Modern Facilities and Administration Office on Western Side of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (SE)



Access Road and Administration Office on Western Side of Property, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (S)



Modern Facilities on Western Side of Property, North of Administration Office, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (ESE)



Administration Office from Western Access Road, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, CA (ESE)

APPENDIX G:

California DPR-523 Forms

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

Other Listings:

Review Code: 6Z

Reviewer: Jeanette A. McKenna

Date: Aug. 1, 2020

Page 1 of 13

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant,
Camarillo, Ventura County, CA

P1. Other Identifier: APN 2340-040-82

*P2. Location Not for Publication X Unrestricted

*P2a. County: Ventura

P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad: USGS Camarillo Date: 1967 T 7N; R 20W; SW ¼ of Sec. 5; S.B.B.M.
USGS 7.5' Quad: USGS Newberry Park Date: 1967

P2c. Address: 150 E. Howard Road City: Camarillo Zip: 93012

P2d. UTM's: NAD 83 Zone: 11 See Continuation Sheet mE mN
NAD 27 Zone: 11 See Continuation Sheet mE mN

P2e. Other Locational Data: (e.g.: parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Eastern extent of Howard Road; east of Pancho Road and south of Pleasant Valley Road; extension into facility referred to as "Sanitation Road."

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.) 19+ acre property developed as a municipal water treatment plant (reclamation) owned and operated by the City of Camarillo. See Continuation Sheet(s) for additional details.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes.) HP-9 (Public Utility Facility)

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object X Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Others (Isolate, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo Required for Buildings, Structures, and Objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: 7/31/20

*P6. Date of Construction/Age

X Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, California 93010

*P8. Recorded by: McKenna et al.

Jeanette A. McKenna
6008 Friends Avenue
Whittier CA 90601-3724

*P9. Date Recorded: Aug. 1, 2020

*P10. Survey Type: Phase I CEQA

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None.") McKenna, Jeanette A. (2020) – A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Reclaimed Storage Tank, Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, Ventura County, California. On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

*Attachments ☐ NONE X Location Map X Sketch Map X Continuation Sheet X BSO Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record
☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photographic Record X Other (List): Photos

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 13

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Camarillo, Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, Ventura Co., CA

B1. Historic Name: Camarillo Sanitation District Pumping Plant No. 1

B2. Common Name: Water Reclamation Plant

B3. Original Use: Water Treatment Plant

B4. Present Use: Water Treatment Plant

*B5. Architectural Style: Industrial/Commercial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction Date, Alterations, and dates of Alterations) Plant was established in 1955 on unincorporated land and encompassed into the City of Camarillo in 1964. Facility was initiated on a ten acre property (eastern half) and expanded to the west, eventually covering almost 20 acres. Upgrading and maintenance is ongoing, with significant expansion in ca. 1977 and subsequent replacement of facilities and/or upgrading.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location: Same

*B8. Related Features: Administrative Office, Maintenance buildings, operation facilities, drying beds, tanks, Separator and settlement ponds, roads, open use areas, walls and fencing. Minimal landscaping.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

B9b. Builder: County Sanitation District and City of Camarillo

*B10. Significance: Theme: Municipal

Area: City of Camarillo

Period of Significance: 1955 +

Property Type: Industrial

Applicable Criteria: **NONE**

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

Prior to the incorporation of the City of Camarillo, the need for a local water treatment plant was recognized and realized by the Camarillo Water District. Plant No. 1 was constructed in 1955 and, following incorporation of the City of Camarillo in 1964, the City took over operations and subsequent upgrading and expansion. The 19+ acre facility was realized in 1977 and subject to additional upgrading. The property is current built-out and any additional improvements will require the demolition of existing facilities to accommodate new facilities. See Continuation Sheets for more detail on the facility.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List Attributes and Codes) **NONE**

*B12. References: McKenna, Jeanette A. (2020)

B13. Remarks: SW Corner proposed for upgrading

*B14. Evaluator: Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal

*Date of Evaluation: August 1, 2020

(This space reserved for official comments)

(Sketch map)



LOCATION MAP

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

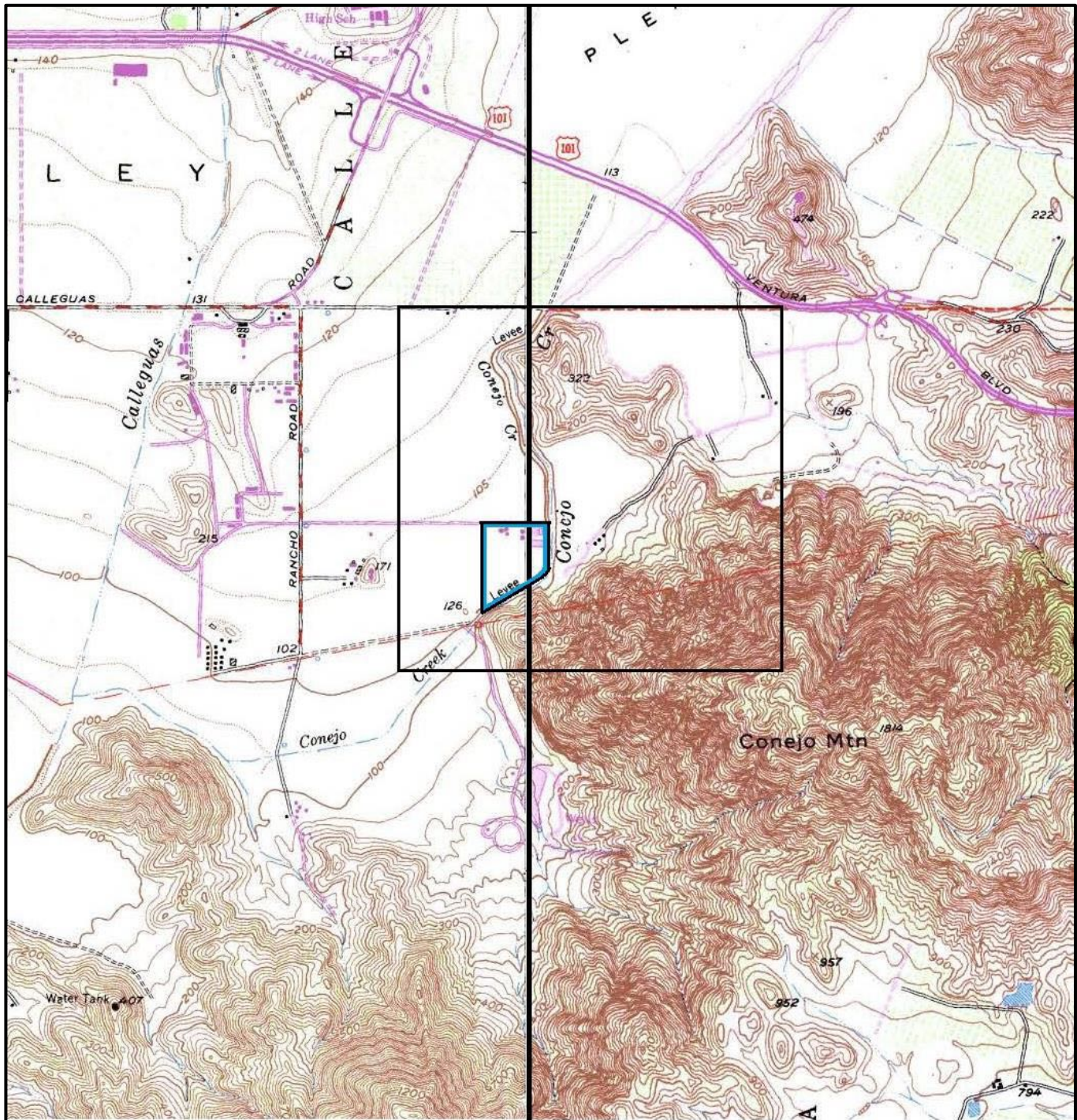
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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant,
Camarillo, Ventura County, CA

*Map Name: USGS Camarillo (west)
USGS Newberry Park (east)

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

*Date of Map 1967
1967

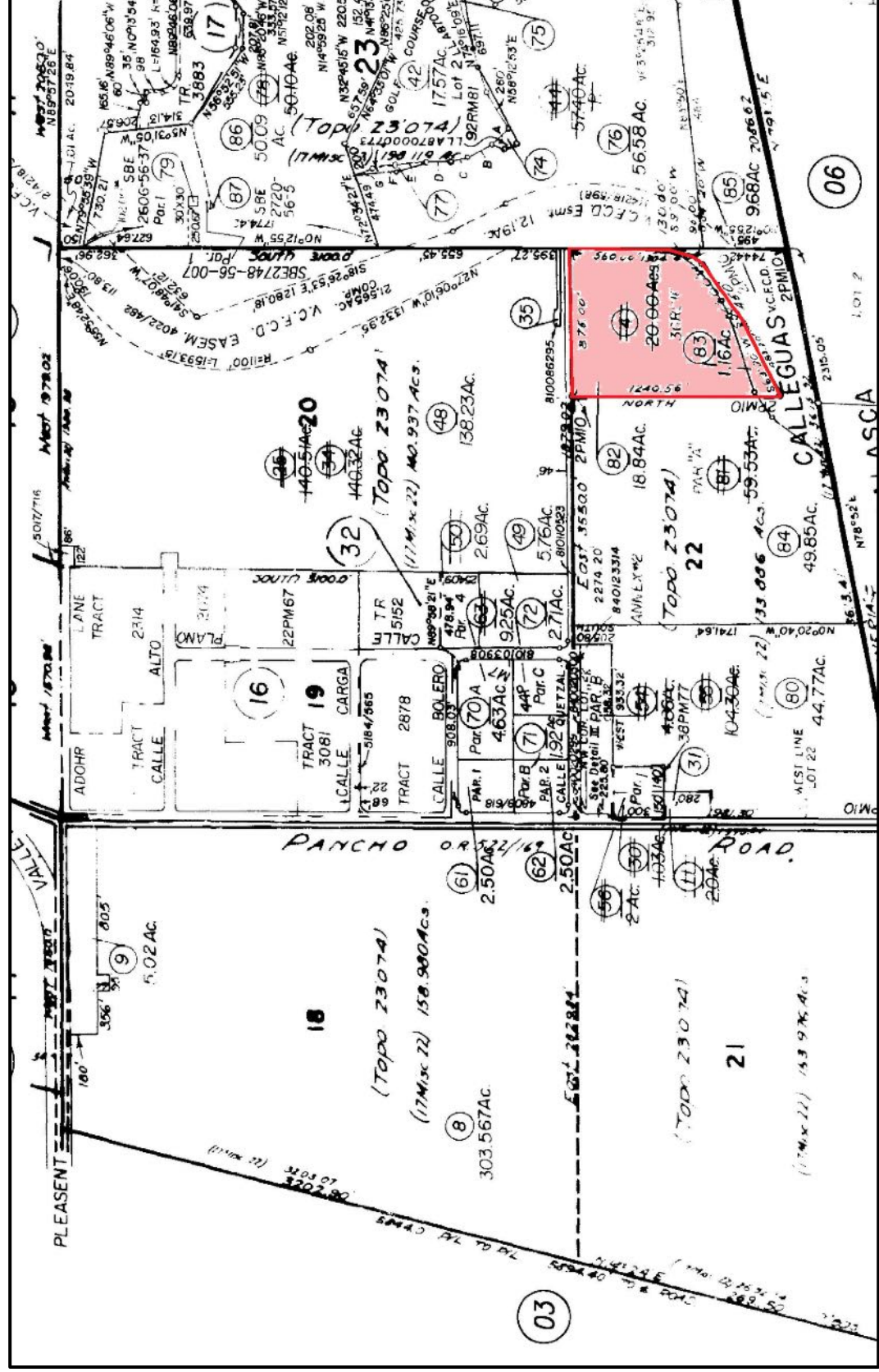


Primary #	HRI #	Trinomial
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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, Ventura County, CA

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA *Date August 1, 2020 X Continuation Update



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Camarillo, Ventura County, CA

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

*Date Aug. 1, 2020

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State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

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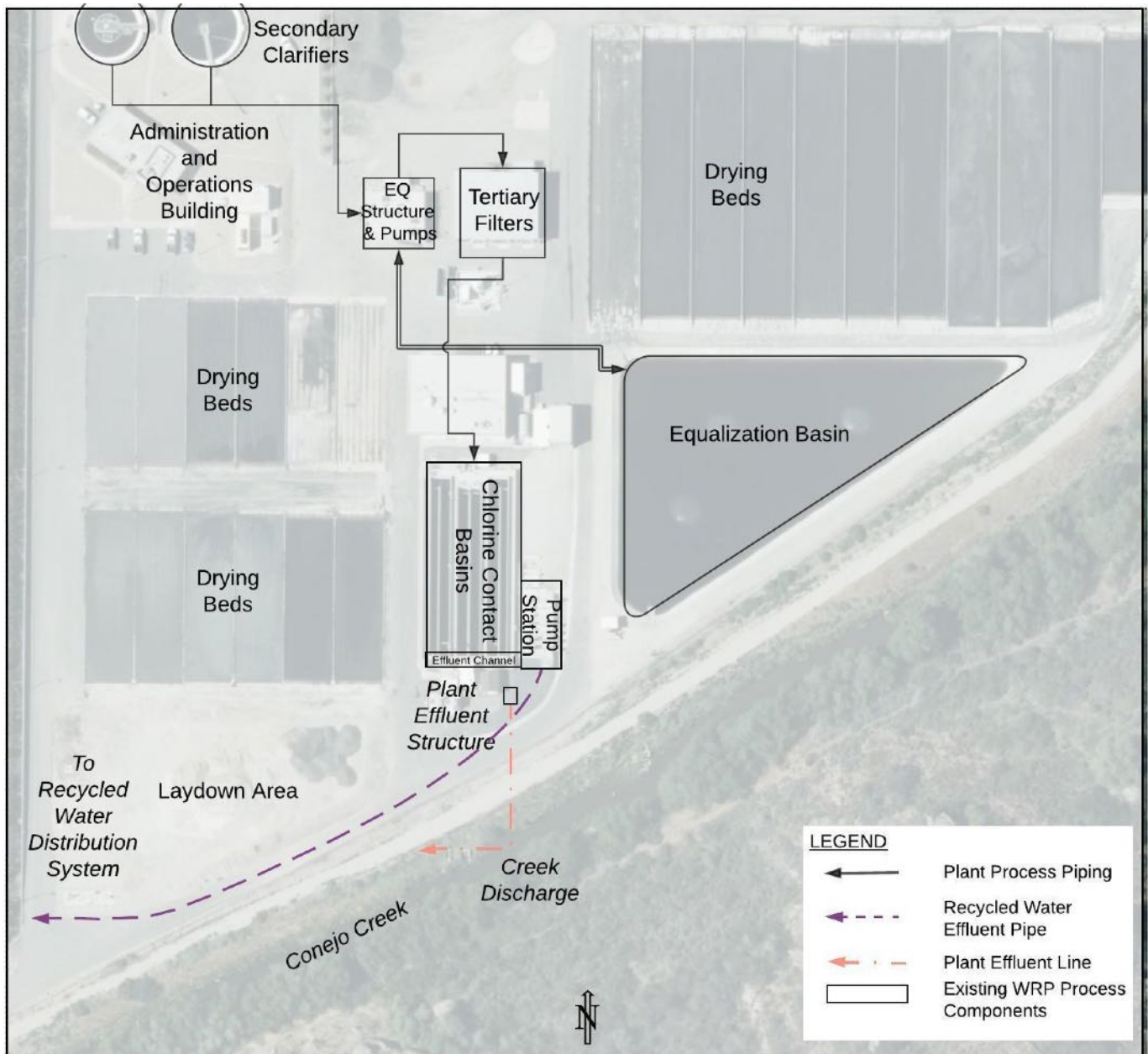
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*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant,
Camarillo, Ventura County, CA

Drawn by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier CA

*Date August 1, 2020

Southern Portion of Facility, Only



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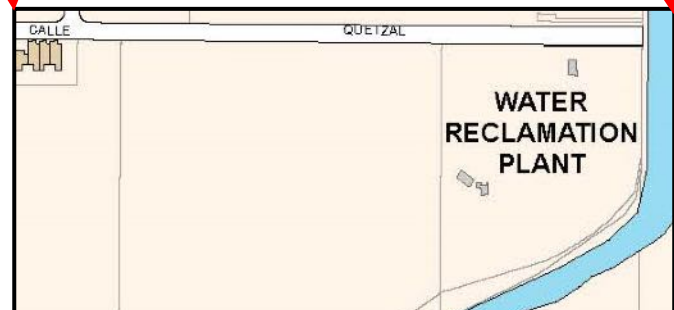
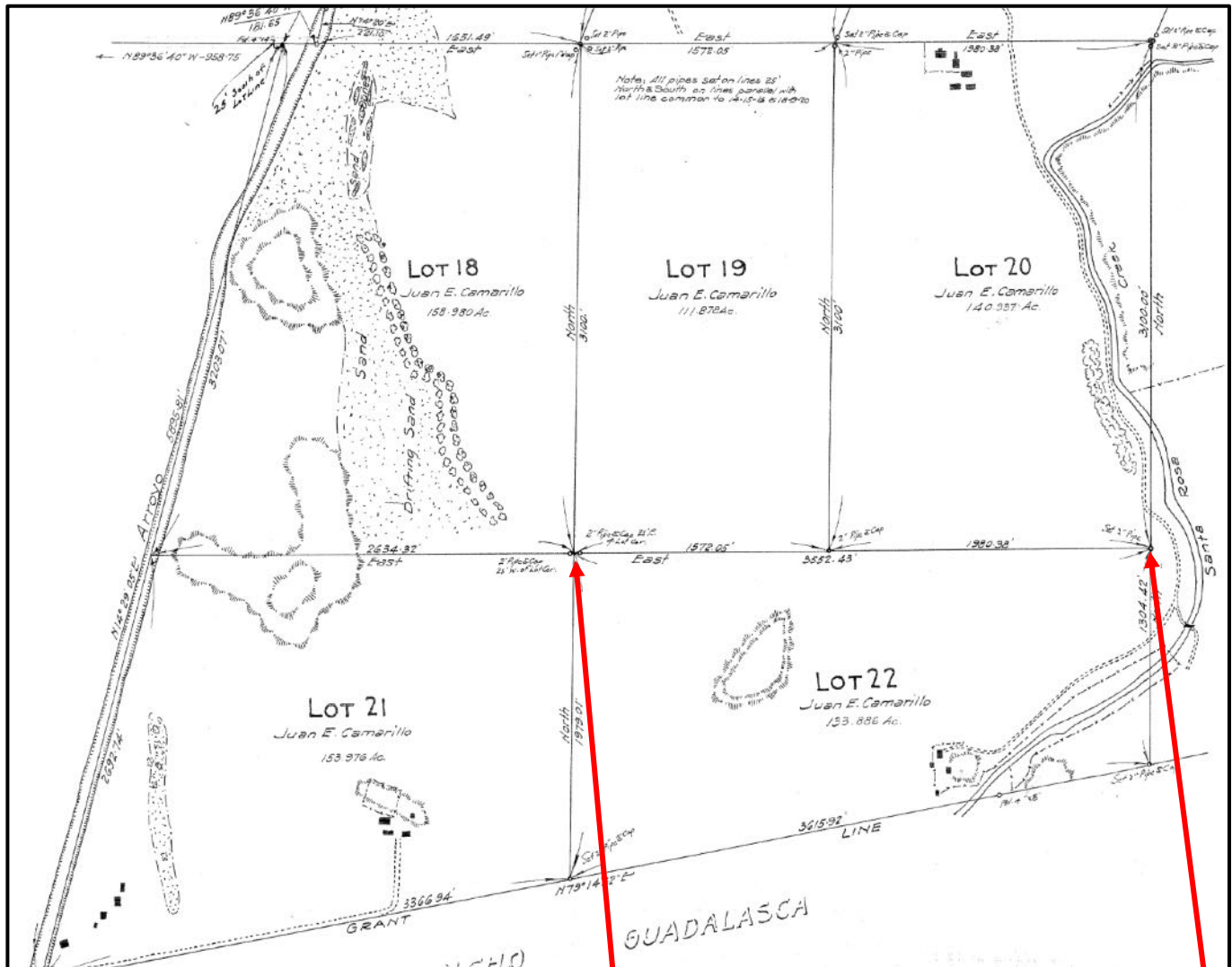
*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Camarillo, Water Reclamation Plant,
Camarillo, Ventura County, CA

Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna

*Date August 1, 2020

X Continuation

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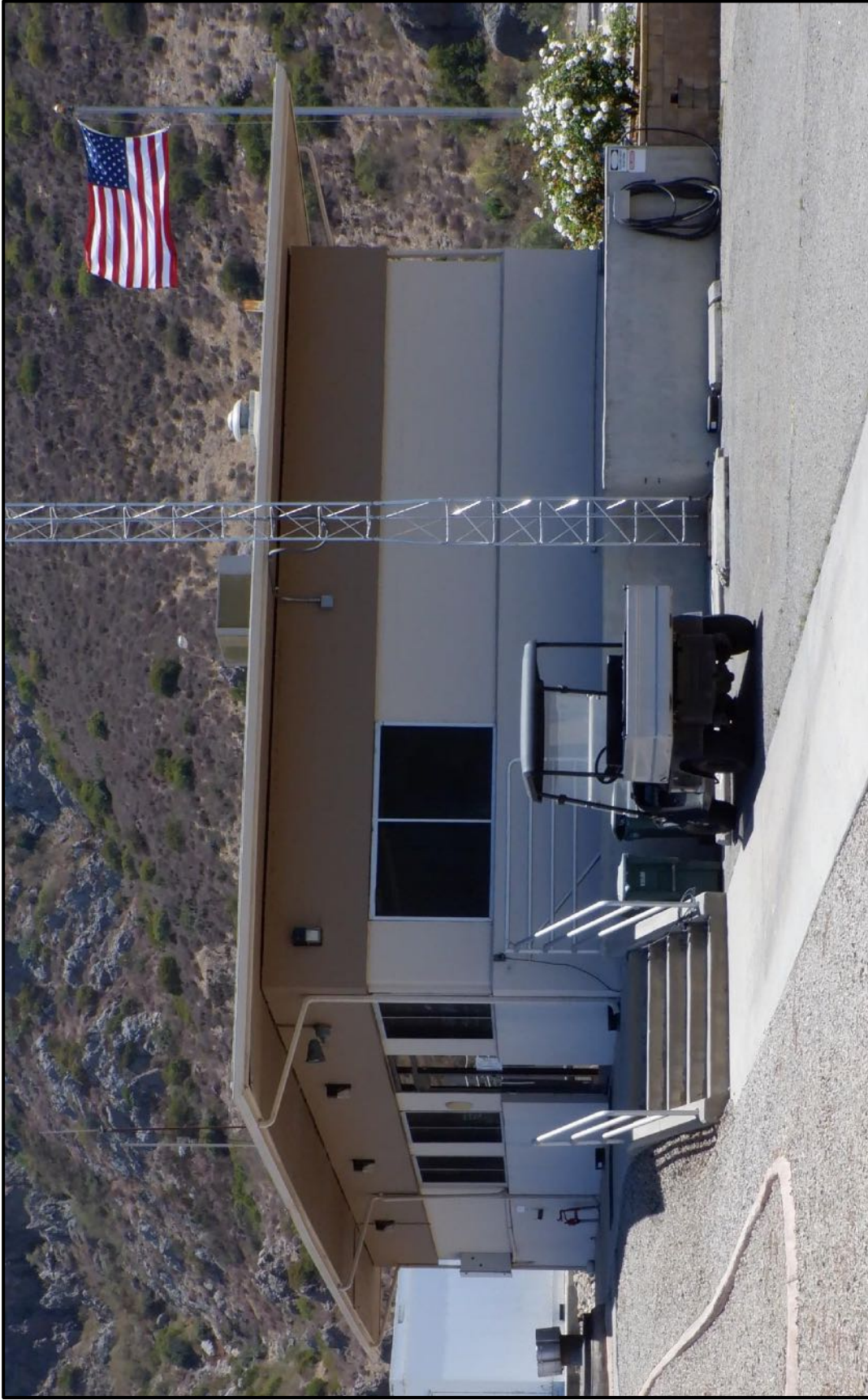
Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

*Resource Name or # (assigned by recorder) Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant, Camarillo, Ventura County, CA

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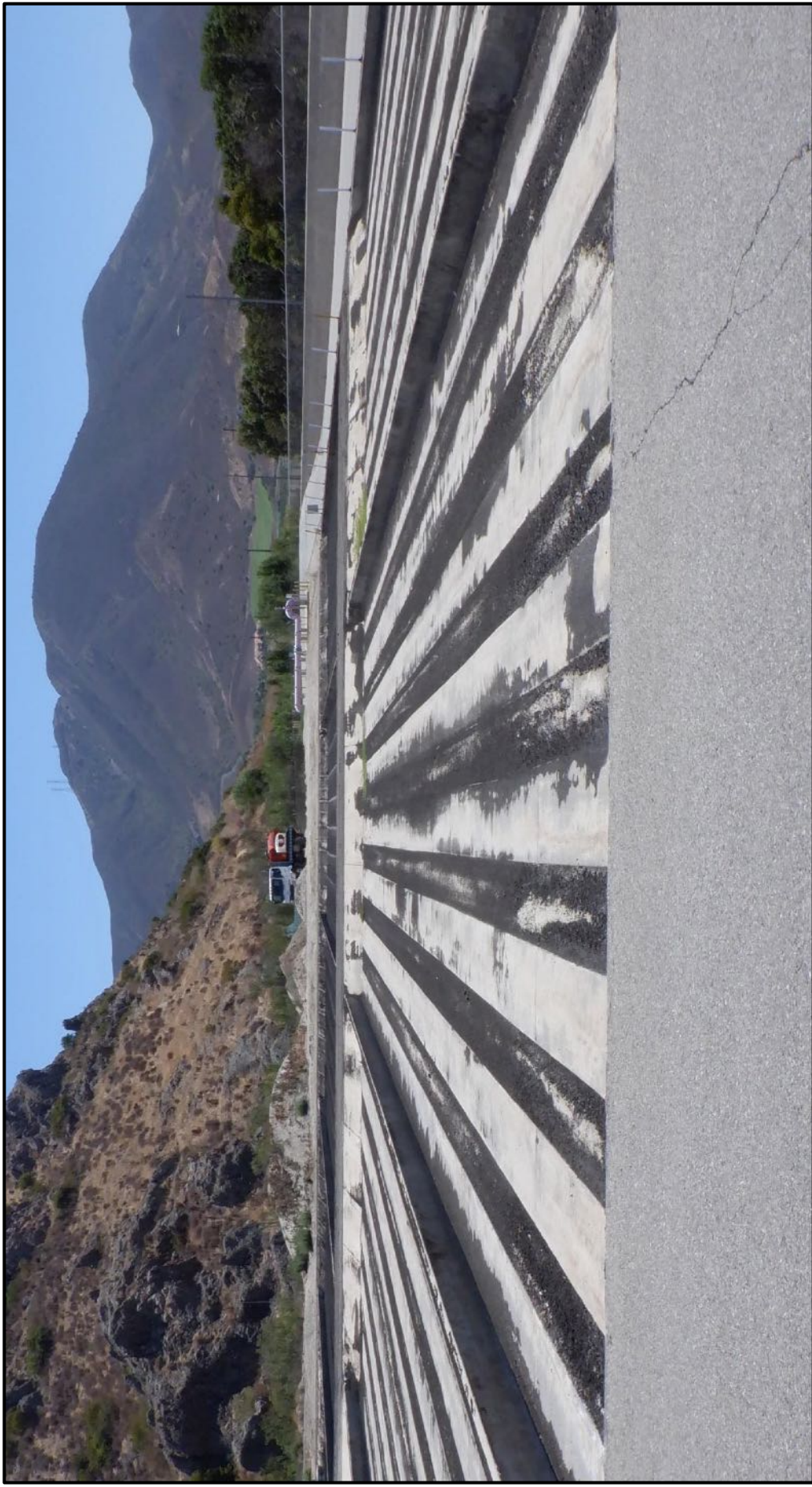
Recorded by: Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al., Whittier, CA

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UTM Coordinates for the Camarillo WRP Property.				
Point	NAD 27		NAD 83	
	Easting	Northern	Eastern	Northing
NW	315521	3785592	315440	3785790
NE	315803	3785589	315722	3785787
SW	315784	3785359	315703	3785557
SE	315521	3785204	315440	3785402

Following the death of Juan Camarillo, Sr., the Calleguas Rancho/Camarillo Ranch was inherited by his two sons and widow. In 1929, Adolfo and Juan Camarillo filed a subdivision map "... of the 8919.727 acre portion of the Rancho Calleguas, Ventura County, California." The Water Reclamation Plant locale was identified within Lot 22 of the subdivision (133.886 acres of land listed as the property of Juan E. Camarillo (Jr.). Juan E. Camarillo, Jr. also owned the surrounding lots (18, 19, 20, and 21). As mapped, the east side of Lots 20 and 22 was defined by Conejo Creek and the west side of Lots 18 and 21 was defined by Calleguas Creek. As early as 1929, there appears to be a small corral with associated access road within Lot 22.

Juan Camarillo, Jr. died in 1936, only seven years after the rancho subdivision. In 1943, Jacob and Mary Smith, who had already acquired a considerable amount of land in the area, purchased Lot 22 from the Camarillo Ranch (aka Adolfo Camarillo). No references were found to indicate Juan Camarillo, Jr. had heirs, suggesting his land was sold by Adolf Camarillo. Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2009:9) provided a summary of Jacob V. and Mary Howard Smith:

"Jacob Victor "Jake" Smith was born in Ohio in 1889. He was brought as a toddler to Hueneme where his father worked as a drayman. While other members of his family returned to Ohio, Jake Smith spent the rest of his life in Ventura County, working as an earth mover and rancher and holding interests in a number of local businesses. In 1936 he purchased 700 acres of the Lewis Ranch in Camarillo. In 1943 Smith purchased lot 22 of Rancho Calleguas, containing 133 acres, where the Smith Ranch was established. The following year in 1944 Smith purchased adjacent lots 19 and 20, containing 111 and 140 acres, respectively, which he sold to Adohr Milk Farms in 1946.

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"His wife's roots in Ventura County date back to 1875. Mary Howard Smith was a descendent of two early pioneer families to the Santa Rosa and Conejo Valleys, the Hills and the Howards. Her paternal grandparents, Joseph and Isabel McLean Howard, emigrated from Connecticut to an 8,500 acre ranch in Potrero Valley in 1875. The following year her maternal grandfather, Samuel Hill, purchased 6,500 acres in the Santa Rosa Valley in partnership with John Edwards to start a sheep operation. Several years of drought brought an end to the partnership and Hill forfeited 1,600 acres to satisfy his creditors. However, his remaining 5,600 acres were considered to have one of the finest supplies of water in Ventura County, and Hill prospered.

"Some six years prior to arriving in Ventura County, Hill married Sarah Middleton, a widow with five young children. One of the children, Elizabeth Middleton, married Joseph Howard, Jr. The couple purchased one hundred acres of farm land from the senior Howards; however they left the area and instead settled in Arizona, where Mary Howard was born. When Mrs. Sam (Sarah) Hill died in 1911 she bequeathed each of her children a portion of the ranch and Elizabeth Howard returned to Ventura County with her children. In a 1976 interview with the Camarillo News, Mary Howard Smith recalled that she met her future husband when he was managing a ranch with her brother Samuel. The couple was married in 1916 (Sheridan, 1917: 607).

"Jake Smith died intestate in November 1949 leaving an estate valued at \$350,000, which his Ohio brothers attempted to claim. Mary Smith's ownership of the estate was recognized by the court in 1951. She later claimed that the legal action prompted her to dispose of some of her property as gifts prior to her death. She gave ten acres (of Lot 22) to the Camarillo Sanitary District for the construction of a water treatment plant, and donated more than one hundred acres to Conejo Mountain Memorial Park, where she was interned after her death in 1992. She reportedly told her niece that by donating land for the cemetery "they can't get me off my own land when I'm dead" (Camarillo News, October 29, 1992).

As the needs of the ca. 1955 Water Reclamation Plant increased, the City of Camarillo purchased another ten acres of land from the Smith Ranch (west of the original plant) and, today,

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the City also owns the parcel west of the existing plant (APN 2340-040-84; 49.85 acres). This acreage is still being farmed.

With the exception of the pre-1955 use of the project area for ranching and agricultural purposes, the only historic use of the property has been identified as the development of the reclamation plant. Initial improvements date to 1955, when the area was in unincorporated Ventura County. The facility is now located within the City of Camarillo and operated by City personnel. The northeastern portion of the facility is indicative of the oldest improvements and the western half of the property is associated with the more recent (post-1977) improvements.

McKenna et al. has identified the Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant, as a whole, as a cultural resource with the understanding certain elements of the plant fail to meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years.

McKenna et al. conducted an intensive investigation of the WRP property, with additional emphasis on that portion of the property proposed for upgrading (southwestern corner). McKenna et al. concluded the facility is not a significant cultural resource, as it fails to meet the minimum intent of the federal, state, and local criteria for recognition. It is, however, located in an area that has a moderate level of sensitivity to yield evidence of paleontological resources and a low potential (but a potential) to yield evidence of buried prehistoric archaeological resources in the shallow deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium. The issue of historic period resources has been addressed and the existing facility has been found to be ineligible for recognition as a significant cultural resource.