

APPENDIX D

Cultural Resources Technical Report (July 2009)

Cultural Resources Technical Report

Fresno Canyon Flood Mitigation

Ventura County Watershed Protection District

PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AD	anno Domini
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BP	before present
ca.	approximately
FEMA	Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency
NAHC	California Native American Heritage Commission
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SR	State Route
URS	URS Group, Inc.
VCWPD	Ventura County Watershed Protection District

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SECTION ONE INTRODUCTION

The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to provide Federal financial assistance (Federal action) to the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD), through the California Emergency Management Agency, to implement the Fresno Canyon Flood Mitigation Project (proposed project) in Casitas Springs, California. The assistance would be provided through the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM-PJ-09-CA-2007-013).

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program assists States and communities by providing Federal financial assistance to implement sustained, pre-disaster, natural-hazard mitigation programs to reduce the risk of injury and damage from natural disasters and also to reduce reliance on funding from disaster declarations.

The proposed project consists of constructing a flood-control facility to transport flood water, sediment, and debris from Fresno Canyon to the Ventura River to reduce the risk of flooding in the community of Casitas Springs in Ventura County, California, and on State Route (SR) 33. See Appendix A, Figure 1, for a map of the proposed project location. The existing flood-control channel in the community of Casitas Springs in Ventura County, California, is inadequate for the proper transport of water and debris associated with flood events. Storm water and debris flows from Fresno Canyon flooded Casitas Springs three times between 1995 and 2005, damaging dozens of homes and requiring the closure of SR 33 for up to 2 days during each flood event. An average of more than 50,000 vehicles travel on SR 33 in the Casitas Springs area every day (Caltrans 2007). Residential areas on both sides of Fresno Canyon are subject to flooding at an estimated frequency of once every 10 years. In addition, the flood-control channel clogs and overflows frequently, and water from the Ventura River frequently flows up the channel, creating a "backwater effect" that floods property adjacent to the channel (VCWPD 2007).

Future storm events in the Casitas Springs area are likely to result in more flooding. The cost of repairing the damage from 100- or 50-year flood events to residences and other property in Casitas Springs is projected to exceed \$2 million. Less intense flood events, if accompanied by a large amount of debris, could also cause flood damage in Casitas Springs and require the closure of SR 33. The VCWPD has determined that their proposed project is needed to reduce the risk of flood hazards in Casitas Springs and on SR 33 and has requested federal assistance to achieve that goal.

This report provides the results of a cultural resources literature review, Native American consultation, and pedestrian survey conducted for the proposed project.

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SECTION TWO PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT AREA

The project area is approximately 5 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean in the community of Casitas Springs in Ventura County, California, immediately north (upstream) of Foster Park (Appendix A, Figure 1) and on the eastern bank of the Ventura River south of the existing flood-control channel (Appendix A, Figure 2). The project area encompasses a small section of the Ventura River bank and the associated uplands, extending approximately 1,400 feet east of the Ventura River. The uplands include some riparian areas, residential areas, and a crossing of SR 33.

2.2 PROPOSED PROJECT

Under the proposed project, VCWPD would construct a flood-control facility to transport flood water, sediment, and debris from Fresno Canyon to the Ventura River (Appendix A, Figure 2). The facility would consist primarily of an extended box culvert and an open rectangular channel (known as a bypass route). Construction drawings are provided in Appendix B. The extended box culvert would begin with an inlet in Fresno Canyon approximately 300 feet east of SR 33 and run west under SR 33 to Edison Drive, and a rectangular concrete channel would extend from this point to the Ventura River. The entire length of the facility would be approximately 1,400 feet and would consist of an entrance structure approximately 300 feet long, a box culvert approximately 600 feet long, a rectangular channel approximately 300 feet long, and an outlet structure approximately 200 feet long. The facility would be designed to convey fully bulked flows resulting from a 100-year flood event.

At the bottom of Fresno Canyon, an entrance structure to the facility would be constructed with a tapered riprap inlet chute. An emergency spillway would be incorporated into the entrance structure to provide a secondary flow path into the existing flood-control channel. The entrance structure would connect to the box culvert, the beginning of which would be 12 feet wide × 10 feet deep × 150 feet long. The remaining portion of the box culvert would be 12 feet wide × 7 feet deep × 475 feet long.

The box culvert would connect to the 12-foot-wide rectangular channel and would continue for 300 feet to an outlet directing flows into the Ventura River. The channel would discharge into Ventura River just west of the Ojai Valley Trail. The vertical walls of the channel would be 8 feet high to the north and 7 feet high to the south. Because the facility would be constructed to cross below the Ojai Valley Trail, a 25-foot-long box culvert would be constructed below the trail. Regrading the trail and installing a bridge 12 feet long × 21 feet wide above the culvert would be required. The box culvert would connect to a 50-foot-long concrete outlet structure. The outlet structure would be followed by a concreted trapezoidal riprap outlet apron 25 feet long × 90 feet wide at its bottom. The ground immediately west of the outlet apron would be

bladed or graded for approximately 100 feet to facilitate flows from the facility into the Ventura River.

The facility would include two maintenance roads. One maintenance road would be approximately 500 feet long and immediately north of the open rectangular channel. An additional 100 feet of the maintenance road would be constructed on top of the culvert and then run north where it would terminate in an access ramp approximately 100 feet long with a 10 percent grade. The maintenance road would be 15 feet wide for most of its length and would include a vehicle turnaround area at its western end. A private access road would be incorporated into the maintenance road for use by a neighboring property owner. A fence would be built around the access road to prevent public access to the facility. The second maintenance road would be constructed at the eastern end of the facility and immediately north of the entrance structure. It would be approximately 400 feet long and connect to an existing access road for other facilities in the area.

To prevent the backwater effect from the Ventura River in the existing flood-control channel, a flapgate would be constructed at the outlet of the flood-control channel that would prevent river water from traveling up the channel (Appendix A, Figure 3). Because the flood-control channel serves as a wildlife corridor from the Ventura River to Fresno Canyon, a pathway around the flapgate would be constructed to allow wildlife to enter the channel.

To minimize ponding created by the current configuration of a drain near the project area (the Parkview Drain), the drain would be re-routed to connect to the box culvert portion of the new facility just east of SR 33.

Gas, water, electricity, sewer, and drainage conduits that cross the project area would be relocated or avoided as part of the proposed project. A 20-inch-diameter high-pressure gas line runs parallel to and east of SR 33 where it crosses Fresno Canyon. The box culvert would pass under this conduit with approximately 6 feet of clearance. Smaller gas lines also run in the SR 33 right-of-way and would be relocated. The water lines that exist in the area would be avoided or relocated. The most costly utility relocation would involve approximately 300 linear feet of 21-inch trunk sewer operated by the Ojai Valley Sanitary District. The sewer line would be relocated and the materials upgraded to ensure future access and reduce the risk of maintenance problems. The project footprint is shown in Appendix A, Figure 1.

2.2.1 Construction

Construction of the facility would require a substantial amount of earthwork. The majority of earthwork would likely be completed using open trenching. Trenching would require digging trenches of up to 70 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and 400 feet long and would require 14,400 cubic yards of excavation and 14,900 cubic yards of backfill. Because excavated material would be used as fill, only 500 cubic yards of soil would be expected to be imported. Excavation would be reduced if shoring were used. Construction of the facility would require two staging areas, each measuring 900 square feet. Both staging areas would be located in previously disturbed areas,

one near the western end of the facility and the other near the eastern end (Appendix A, Figure 2).

Initial construction of the rectangular open channel and inlet structure would require water diversion structures. Work on or near SR 33 would require traffic control and the construction of a temporary detour. The construction of the box culvert east of SR 33 would require excavation on a hillside, requiring extensive shoring and revegetation after construction. Excavation through the hillside would require a trench up to 30 feet deep for approximately 300 feet. Construction of the box culvert would also require protection of and excavation under the gas line, as described in Section 3.2.

2.2.2 Maintenance

The open rectangular portion of the channel would require regular monitoring and debris removal as needed. If sediment removal were necessary, access from the upstream opening would be possible. The inlet and outlet structures would need special attention because they would be constructed to pass the entire debris and sediment load but keep large objects, especially woody debris, out. Abrasion of the box culvert and open channel would occur over time, requiring periodic repaving or coating with abrasion-resistant materials.

2.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

Archaeological and architectural areas of potential effect (APE) have been established for the proposed project.

2.3.1 Archaeological Area of Potential Effect

The archaeological APE is defined as all areas in the project area where excavation and permanent or temporary construction disturbance would occur, including the proposed construction right-of-way and two proposed staging areas. The archaeological APE is shown in Appendix A, Figure 3.

The eastern portion of the archaeological APE (i.e., east of SR 33), which includes a proposed armored, earthen channel, maintenance road, and Staging Area 1, is an open dirt yard/road adjacent to SR 33 that is used for access to an existing retention basin and armored channel constructed in 2005. An existing 20-inch gas line lies under the eastern portion.

The western portion of the archaeological APE (i.e., west of SR 33) runs through a hillside and along an existing dirt access road that terminates at the Ojai Valley Trail. The access road is bounded by a steep cliff to the south and homes along Edison Drive to the north. The area proposed for Staging Area 2 is in an undeveloped open lot north of the access road and east of the Ojai Valley Trail. This area shows evidence of recent grading with graded material stockpiled on the lot. The archaeological APE continues under the Ojai Valley Trail

approximately 100 feet to the proposed channel outflow to the Ventura River and the maintenance road turnaround.

The archaeological APE also includes the location of the proposed flapgate along an existing open flood control channel approximately 500 feet north of the main project under the Ojai Valley Trail.

Vertical disturbance in the archaeological APE would occur largely within and adjacent to the footprint of the proposed channel, which would be constructed by open trenching. The majority of the ground disturbance is proposed in the eastern portion of the APE for emplacement of the underground box culvert. The outflow to the river west of the Ojai Valley Trail would also be altered to improve drainage by grading, removing vegetation, and installing riprap. The maximum depth of disturbance would be 30 feet below ground surface within the footprint of the channel. All existing infrastructure within the APE, including gas lines and sewer lines, would be avoided or, if necessary, relocated within the proposed right-of-way.

2.3.2 Architectural Area of Potential Effect

The architectural APE was established to include the historic-period properties (i.e., constructed more than 45 years ago) for which there is potential for direct or indirect effect from the proposed project. The architectural APE is shown in Appendix A, Figure 4.

The architectural APE includes all of the project improvements, such as the excavation/trenching areas (e.g., open flood control channel), construction staging areas, and areas of ground-disturbance associated with the proposed project. The architectural APE also includes historic-period properties for which there is potential for indirect effect from the proposed project by visual, audible, or atmospheric intrusions; shadow effects; vibrations from construction activities; or change in access or use. These properties are toward the western end of Edison Drive and along SR 33.

SECTION THREE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

3.1 GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The climate in the project area is Mediterranean and characterized by hot, dry summers and mild winters. As is typical for much of coastal southern California, most precipitation falls in the form of rain between the months of October and April with intervening dry summers. The average temperatures in the summer months are in the upper 80 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) with lows in the mid 50s °F. Average temperatures in the winter months are in the high 60s °F with lows in the mid 30s °F. Rainfall averages 21 inches per year with between 2 and 5 inches per month falling between November and March.

The project area is south of Ojai Valley and surrounded by three mountain ranges. To the north, the Nordhoff Ridge extends to approximately 5,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). This ridge continues as the Topatopa Bluff east of the Ojai Valley and stands 6,000 feet AMSL. To the north, the Sulphur Mountain bounds the Ojai Valley at slightly under 3,000 feet AMSL. The structural geology of the area is described in California Geological Survey (2003) as follows:

The Ventura Basin is characterized by an unusually thick, nearly continuous sequence of Upper Cretaceous through Quaternary sedimentary rocks, which has been deformed into a series of east trending folds associated with thrust and reverse faults. The Tertiary formations in the Santa Ynez Mountains generally strike east-west and dip steeply south or are spectacularly overturned and dip moderately to steeply to the north. The prominent large fold in the Tertiary rocks ... dissected by the Ventura River is a manifestation of the "Matilija Overturn" ... This structure is part of the south limb of a faulted, 40-mile long anticlinal fold with extensive areas of upside down sandstone and shale beds. The structural framework of the region is believed to be the result of both crustal-block rotation and north-south compression within a restraining bend of the San Andreas Fault ... The main structural elements in the quadrangle include: the Matilija Overturn, the Arroyo Parida Fault, a series of down-to-the-north faults called the Oak View faults east of Oak View, and numerous anticlinal and synclinal folds that have deformed Sespe Formation rocks in the Lake Casitas region (California Geological Survey 2003).

3.2 GEOARCHAEOLOGY

Because of the substantial amount of earthwork required to construct the proposed project, a consideration of the potential for encountering buried cultural resources is warranted. The majority of proposed earthwork would be accomplished using open trenching; trenches would be up to 70 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and 400 feet long and would require 14,400 cubic yards of excavation and 14,900 cubic yards of backfill. Excavation would be almost entirely limited to the construction of inlet, box culvert, rectangular channel, and outlet apron (Appendix A, Figure 2).

Within these project components, the deepest excavation would take place in the eastern portion of the proposed project, to the east and just west of SR 33. Other project components, including maintenance roads, access ramps, and turnarounds, would be constructed largely on fill, with little or no subsurface disturbance.

To assess the potential for buried archaeological sites to exist within the APE, existing Quaternary geologic and soil maps were consulted (Tan et al. 2003; USDA 2008). These existing data sources, along with an interpretation of the geomorphic setting, provide insight into the potential for buried stable land surfaces and associated soils (paleosols) in the project vicinity.

The project area is located at the outflow of Fresno Canyon on the eastern bank of the Ventura River just north of its confluence with Coyote Creek (Appendix A, Figure 1). The setting, at or near the confluence of two watercourses, is a likely location for a prehistoric archaeological site. Buried archaeological sites are well documented in riverine environments in Ventura County. Perhaps the best studied is CA-VEN-110, a National Register site near Mugu Lagoon, approximately 25 miles southeast of the project site. This Chumash habitation site consists of several distinct cultural deposits, separated by alluvial depositional events, spanning the late Middle Period (ca. 2,000 before present [BP]) to the historic period (as evidenced by the presence of trade beads). CA-VEN-110 is straddled by the stream channel of Calleguas Creek and subject to alternating periods of sedimentation and erosion, leading to a complex site matrix. The upper contact-era cultural deposit was buried under 1 to 2 meters of recent alluvium from the creek, demonstrating the potential for burial of even recent archaeological sites near watercourses in Ventura County (Greenwood et al. 1986).

The APE for the proposed project straddles the contact between soils mapped as Diablo clay and Mocho loam (Appendix A, Figure 5). The Diablo soil series are soils formed in-place on residuum weathered from underlying shale and sandstone (Soil Survey Staff 2009). Diablo soils are on complex undulating, rolling to steep uplands with slopes of 5 to 50 percent. Elevations are 25 to 3,000 feet. Depth to weathered bedrock parent material (the “Cr” horizon) ranges from 40 to 80 inches below surface. These soils are very old, weathered in-place from Tertiary bedrock, with no potential for paleosols or buried archaeological deposits.

In contrast, Mocho series soils are formed on nearly flat alluvial fans with slopes of 0 to 9 percent (USDA 2008). The typical soil profile consists of an upper A-horizon overlying one or two C-horizons (parent material), with no evidence of any significant pedogenic development. This simple shallow soil profile is indicative of the very young age of the Mocho soils (i.e., latest Holocene to historic-era). Within the project area, the Mocho soils are formed on an upper alluvial terrace of the Ventura River, which likely has some sediment input from the intermittent Fresno Canyon drainage. It is highly likely that the alluvial terrace is composed of a series of successive alluvial deposits from Fresno Canyon and the Ventura River mantling and preserving one another. This geomorphic setting, and the young age of the upper alluvial deposits, suggests high potential for buried paleosols within this alluvial terrace.

A third soil series is mapped at the western edge of the project area. This area consists of the active riverwash of the Ventura River. Although there is the potential for some fine grain, low-energy alluvial deposition in this area, the deposits are largely young, temporary, and subject to disturbance and removal during high water flows and episodic meandering of the main river channel. This portion of the project area is considered to have little or no potential for preservation of buried archaeological sites that may be affected by the proposed project.

Given the gross scale that official soil surveys are typically mapped at, the precise contact between the young alluvial terrace deposits, the older hillslope residuum, and the riverwash deposits is better estimated from the significant break in slope shown on Appendix A, Figure 5. Any project components within the steeper sloped areas have little to no potential for encountering buried archaeological resources. Alluvium mantling of this hillslope is likely not as deep because it is farther out on the terrace/fan. Conversely, depth to underlying hillslope residuum is shallower, and the potential for well-developed paleosols and associated archaeological deposits is reduced. A low natural levee is evident in the contour lines at the western edge of the project area and likely represents the true contact between Mocho soils and the riverwash.

Based on these data, only a very small part of the northwestern portion of the proposed project area appears to be potentially sensitive for buried cultural resources. In this area, a Holocene terrace of the Ventura River is mapped as overlapping (mantling) the older hillslope to the south. Although it is likely that paleosols and associated buried archaeological deposits are present in the young alluvial terrace bounding the northern side of the project area, it appears highly unlikely that any such buried deposits would be disturbed by the proposed project as currently designed. Excavation would be almost entirely limited to the construction of the inlet, box culvert, rectangular channel, and outlet apron (Appendix A, Figure 2). These project components are almost entirely located in older Diablo hillslope residuum soils, which have no potential for buried archaeological deposits. Other project components, including maintenance roads, access ramps, and turnarounds, that are located on the geoarchaeologically sensitive late Holocene alluvial terrace, would be constructed largely on fill with little or no subsurface disturbance and thus little potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits.

3.3 BIOLOGICAL SETTING

The project area is surrounded by agricultural areas on the western side of the river and a residential section with ornamental trees (part of the community of Casitas Springs) on the eastern side. The surrounding hills are dominated by coastal sage scrub.

3.4 PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area environs are in a low-density suburban area of Casitas Springs characterized by a steep and varied topography. This portion of Ventura County is characterized by single-family residences in subdivisions along SR 33/Ventura Avenue, which is one of the major arterial

roadways for the area. The project area is surrounded primarily by open space and recreational areas, including Fresno Canyon, Ventura River, and the Ojai Valley Trail. The major non-residential facility in the area is a power generation facility immediately east of the Ventura River. Much of the natural landscape has been affected or disturbed by building and roadway construction, transmission line corridors, and other infrastructure improvements (e.g., sewage lines, drainage channels). As a result, the landscape does not generally resemble its natural environment.

3.5 REGIONAL PREHISTORY

Ventura County has been occupied by humans since at least the early Holocene. Sites as early as 9,000 BP are not uncommon in the region, and archaeological materials dating to the Clovis Period (ca. 12,000 BP) have been found in the surrounding counties (Fagan 2003; Moratto 1984). Early occupants were nomadic hunter/gatherers who are often referred to as Paleo-Indian Peoples. The hunting of large game and gathering of plant foods were important subsistence activities, but little else is known of these people (Moratto 1984).

Around 8,000 BP, milling stones used to grind the hard seeds of grasses into an edible form begin appearing in the archaeological record. This indicates a growing diversity of food and coincides with a decrease in mobility as residential bases began to be used for longer periods. Fish and shellfish consumption also increased during this time at coastal sites. Local populations continued to increase, a trend that would continue, with some interruptions, until the arrival of the Spanish (Grenda and Altschul 2002).

Around 3,000 BP, the mortar and pestle begin to appear in the archaeological record, indicating a greater use of acorns as a staple food. This suggests a further broadening of the subsistence base and also coincides with further population growth and increased sedentism. The use of acorns as a staple food may also indicate that local peoples made more efficient use of the resources at hand because of the circumscription of foraging territory (Glassow 1996; King 1990; Stone 1984).

By 800 BP (AD 1200), evidence suggests that a simple chiefdom society with hereditary leadership, a shell-money based economy, permanent settlements, and extensive trade networks crossing numerous ecological zones were present among the direct ancestors of the Chumash, the ethnolinguistic group who occupied the region when the Spanish first arrived in California (King 1976, 1990; Moratto 1984).

3.6 ETHNOGRAPHY

The project area falls in the traditional ethnographic territory of the Chumash ethno-linguistic group. The Chumash were a series of hunter-gatherer communities linked by at least six related languages. More specifically, the project area is located at the convergence of the traditional territories of three distinct Chumash linguistic subgroups: the Barbareño, Ventureño, and Ynezeño (Grant 1978:509).

The Ventureño and Barbareño Chumash were coastal and inland dwelling people who lived along an exposed outer shore, as well as in the hills and forested areas, in order to take advantage of the abundance of game and fresh water resources. The Ynezeño occupied the inland Santa Ynez valley north of the Santa Ynez Mountains. The habitat included much variety at an interface of northern and southern plant associations and warm-water and cold-water marine life, yielding an abundance of wild plant foods, land and sea mammals, mollusks, fish, and birds, all of which were used from the earliest periods (Greenwood 1978:520).

The Chumash had a high level of material culture and craftsmanship, including intricate basketry, woodcarving, fine stone objects, and well-developed rock art. Most Chumash lived in permanent villages composed of large round houses up to 50 feet in diameter, which could be home to as many as 10 families. The dietary staple for all Chumash groups was the acorn, though the addition of pine nuts (from the inland areas), soap root, berries, mushrooms, seeds, mollusks, fish, and game varied the diet.

3.7 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The information in this section is derived primarily from County of Ventura Resource Management Agency (2008).

Ventura County

By 1846, most of the arable land in present day Ventura County had been divided into 19 large ranchos, ranging in size from 29 acres (the Tico lot in San Buenaventura) to 113,000 acres (Rancho Simi). The primary product of the ranchos was cattle and, to a lesser extent, sheep. Between 1848 and 1856, during the Gold Rush in the Sierra Foothills, the cattle market peaked and generated considerable wealth for many of the Spanish and Mexican rancho families in Ventura County. By the 1870s, a majority of the rancho lands were in the hands of Anglos who transformed the face of present-day Ventura County. The cattle industry declined and was quite rapidly replaced by agriculture and an increasing interest in oil exploration and production.

Until 1873, Ventura County was part of Santa Barbara County. Oil, agriculture, and shipping became the major industries for the newly established county in the 1870s. Thomas Bard, a U.S. Senator who lived in Santa Barbara County, laid out the port in 1869 and had plans for a western rail hub. His wharf, completed in 1871, was used primarily for agricultural shipments, and was used routinely to send local products, such as naval oranges, to the East Coast. Oxnard was organized in 1889 with the completion of the Oxnard Brother's sugar beet factory and was incorporated in 1903.

Many of the communities in Ventura County were founded during the 1870s, including Santa Paula, which was the second largest town after San Buenaventura by 1879, and Port Hueneme. Nordhoff was laid out; the name was later changed back to its original name of Ojai. The railroads arrived in 1886 and spurred the growth of the Santa Clara River towns of Fillmore,

Bardsdale, and Piru, and helped increase the county's population from 5,073 in 1880 to 10,071 in 1890. Santa Paula also prospered from the railroad. The oil industry grew quickly in the 1880s, especially in and around the Ojai and Sespe fields, which are still in production.

A second tier of towns were laid out following the completion of a faster San Francisco–Los Angeles rail link through Santa Susana Pass in 1901. Camarillo, Moorpark, and Santa Susana (later, Simi Valley) were established around the Southern Pacific depots of the railroad line. Newbury Park and the Conejo Valley had a somewhat different origin, having developed as dry farming and cattle ranching areas serviced by an overland stage coach line.

In 1916, the Ventura oil field, near Ventura Avenue area, was discovered. This created a development and population boom in Ventura and to a lesser extent, in the Santa Paula and Fillmore areas, which also increased their oil production. The 1920s saw increased building activity as large areas were built up for oil field worker housing. A major disaster occurred on March 12, 1928, when the Saint Francis Dam in San Francisquito Canyon near Castaic, gave way, killing 400 people and destroying more than 1,200 homes and 7,900 acres of farmland in the Santa Clara River Valley.

Casitas Springs Environs

In 1878, a stagecoach road was constructed over Casitas Pass in 1878. Prior to the construction of the road, the pathway across the pass between the Ojai Valley and Carpinteria consisted of a small a trail. Once the road was constructed, fresh teams of horses were placed on the stagecoaches at both ends of the Pass, which facilitated travel.

The stagecoach road was in use as a stagecoach road for only a short time, until the arrival of rail service between Ventura and Santa Barbara in 1887. Rincon highway, completed in 1912, directed most through traffic along the coastal route, and the stagecoach road was used less frequently.

The stagecoach road did not follow the current route of the Casitas Pass grade, which rises from Lake Casitas to the east Casitas Pass. The current route of Casitas Pass Road, (Highway 150) is on the northern side of Fresno Canyon. The present Casitas Pass Road terminates less than 10 miles from the project area. The stagecoach road climbed the grade on the southern side of the canyon, and a dirt road is still visible on that side of the canyon. However, in the late 1950s, the area known as Santa Ana Valley, which includes the project area, changed dramatically because of the area residents' need for water.

In 1955, the enactment of the Ventura River Project Authorization Bill led to the formation of Casitas Lake, which was accomplished by building a dam across Coyote Creek. The lake covered the Alison and Hoffman ranches. The Hoffman ranch, "Casitas Hacienda," was used briefly as a construction office and then deliberately burned when the dam was completed in 1958. Rising waters covered the Santa Ana Valley schoolhouse in 1969.

Casitas Springs is located at the eastern end of Casitas Pass grade above Lake Casitas. Highway 399 connected Casitas Pass Road near the current site of the Casitas Springs. Highway 399, formally organized and numbered in 1934 connects Ventura to Bakersfield. In 1964, Highway 399 was renamed SR 33.

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SECTION FOUR LITERATURE REVIEW OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

The literature review was conducted on August 16, 2007, at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (SCCIC File No. 7836.4932). The SCCIC is the California Historical Resource Information System center for Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura Counties.

Nine previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within a ½-mile radius of the proposed project area, one of which partially covered the project APE. The results of the literature review are contained in Appendix C.

One historic-era site has been recorded within a ½-mile radius of the APE:

- CA-VEN-1109H, the Ventura River & Ojai Valley Railroad, now the Ojai Valley Recreational Trail

The literature review indicated that no historical properties have been recorded in the APE for the proposed project.

To aid in the identification, recordation, and evaluation of historic-period architectural history properties, site-specific and general primary and secondary research was conducted at/with the Ventura County Public Library; Ventura County Assessor; Ventura County Museum of History and Art; University of California San Diego Geisel Library; San Diego Public Library, numerous online resources (e.g., *Calisphere – A World of Digital Resources*, *California Historic Topographic Map Collection*) and historic-period topographic maps were reviewed. Overall, the research provided insight into the historic contexts and themes of the area and specific information concerning the properties within the architectural APE, including dates of construction, architect/builder, and historic landownership.

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SECTION FIVE NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

On August 9, 2007, FEMA contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of its Sacred Lands File for the existence of known traditional cultural properties in the vicinity of the APE and to request a list of the individuals and groups whom the NAHC believed should be contacted regarding information or concerns related to the project areas. The NAHC responded on August 13, 2007, with negative results of its search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of eight potentially interested individuals and groups.

On September 7, 2007, FEMA transmitted an informational letter to the potentially interested parties identified by the NAHC. Two responses were received. On September 12, 2007, Ms. Julie Lynn Tumamait responded to the letter and expressed concern that the project was already underway. She was notified that the current activity taking place in the vicinity was unrelated to the proposed project. On October 3, 2007, Qun-tan Shup of the Owl Clan left a message regarding the proposed project. His message was returned, and he was notified that the project was temporarily on hold.

Consultation was reinitiated with a second letter request to the NAHC on January 16, 2009. The NAHC responded on January 16, 2009, again with negative results of its search and a list of 15 potentially interested individuals and groups. On February 18, 2009, FEMA transmitted a second informational letter to the potentially interested parties identified by the NAHC.

To date, two responses to the most recent informational letter have been received. On February 18, 2009, Patrick Tumamait responded and stated that he had no further information to provide regarding archaeology in the area and thanked FEMA for the opportunity to comment. On March 19, 2009, Mr. Freddie Romero of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians commented that the project area was outside the groups' area of concern, and therefore, the group would not issue any comments. However, he was concerned that other Native American groups in the area had been contacted and had commented. Ms. Kick informed Mr. Romero that other groups in the area had been contacted by FEMA and that one comment had been received to date. This information satisfied his concerns. See Appendix D for copies of Native American correspondence.

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SECTION SIX SURVEY RESULTS

A cultural resource field survey of the APE was conducted on January 22, 2009, by URS, FEMA's cultural resources consultant, specifically Brian Hatoff, Registered Professional Archaeologist; Maureen Kick, Registered Professional Archaeologist; and Jeremy Hollins, Architectural Historian. Mr. Hatoff and Ms. Kick meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Mr. Hollins meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History.

The cultural resource field survey was an intensive pedestrian survey using 5- to 10-meter-wide transect intervals in the areas that could be accessed. Appendix A, Figure 3, shows the areas that were surveyed. Ground-surface visibility of the area ranged from moderate to excellent. Portions of the project area are covered in vegetation and hardscape. The eastern portion of the project area is a dirt access road and undeveloped lot with little vegetation cover and excellent surface visibility. Several clean 4- to 6-foot vertical exposures were present along the Fresno Canyon drainage, east of SR 33, and at the southern end of Edison Drive, west of SR 33.

No cultural resources, soil changes suggesting archaeological deposition, or other constituents such as charcoal or bone were observed during the pedestrian survey. The survey area was also examined for any evidence of historic artifacts, remnant foundations or other evidence of historic use. No evidence of historic use was observed in the project area.

An architectural history survey was also conducted to account for the historic-period properties that appeared to be older than 45 years within the architectural APE. The survey occurred from public vantage points. In areas where views of the property were obstructed or restricted (e.g., dangerous conditions, limited access, security walls), investigators used available information to record the property.

In total, there were four historic-period properties identified in the architectural APE: 8220 Edison Drive (built in approximately 1949); 8236 Edison Drive (built in 1949); 8195 Ventura Avenue (built in approximately 1920); and a portion of SR 33 where the proposed channel would cross under the roadway (built in approximately 1934). The historic-period properties included in the architectural APE were recorded through Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms and are included in Appendix E. Properties that did not appear to be older than 45 years or were known not to be older than 45 years were not recorded.

None of the historic-period properties identified during the survey met the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and are not considered historic properties. As discussed in Section 4.1.2, the potential for buried cultural resources not evident on the surface within the majority of the APE is considered to be extremely low. The area is devoid of significant Quaternary deposits (Tan et al. 2003). A small part of the western half of the APE appears to be potentially sensitive for buried cultural resources, but the sensitivity is reduced by the location at the edge of the Holocene terrace and project components that are constructed largely of fill, rather than excavated into native soils.

FEMA finds the proposal would not have an adverse effect on historic properties.

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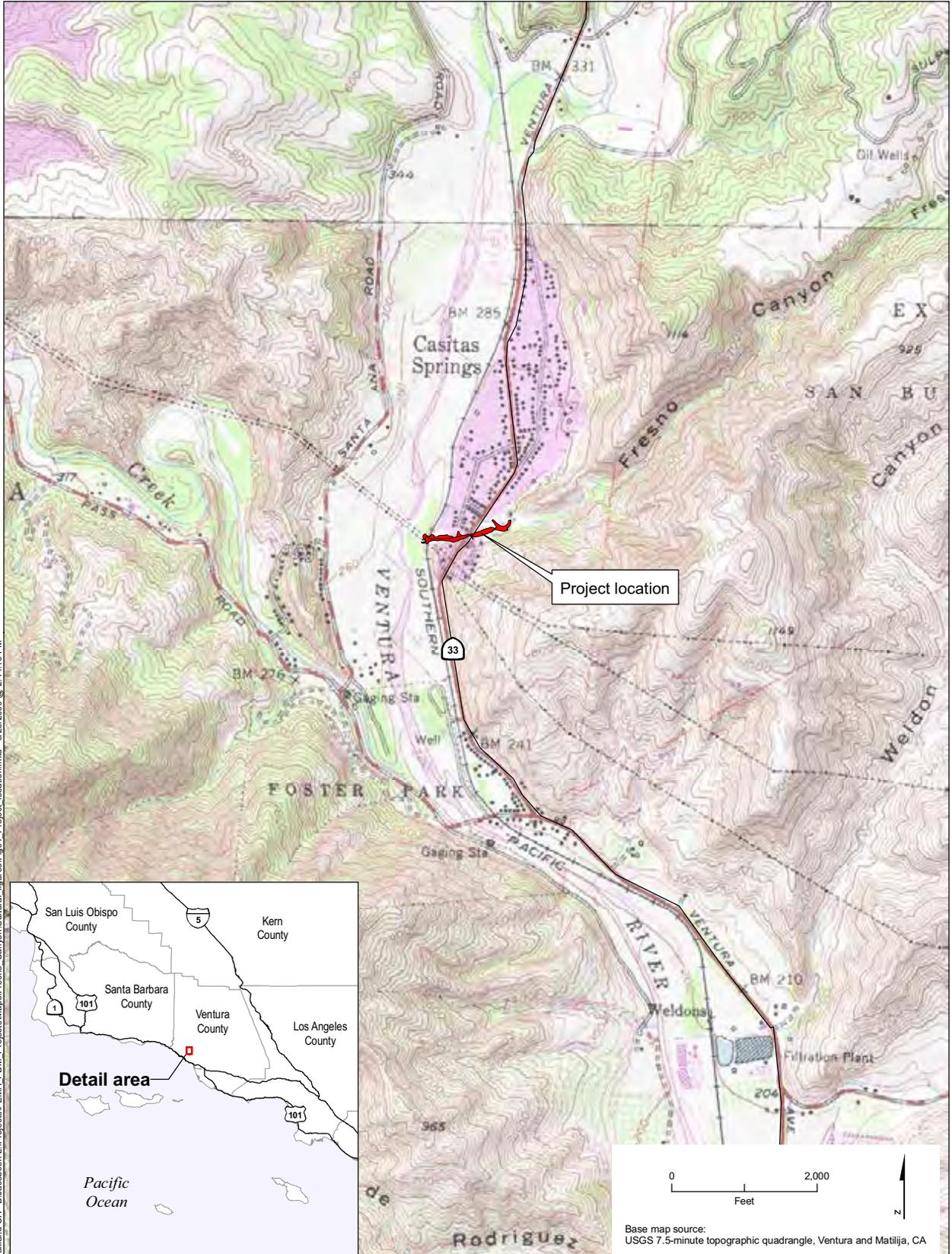
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Appendix A: Figures

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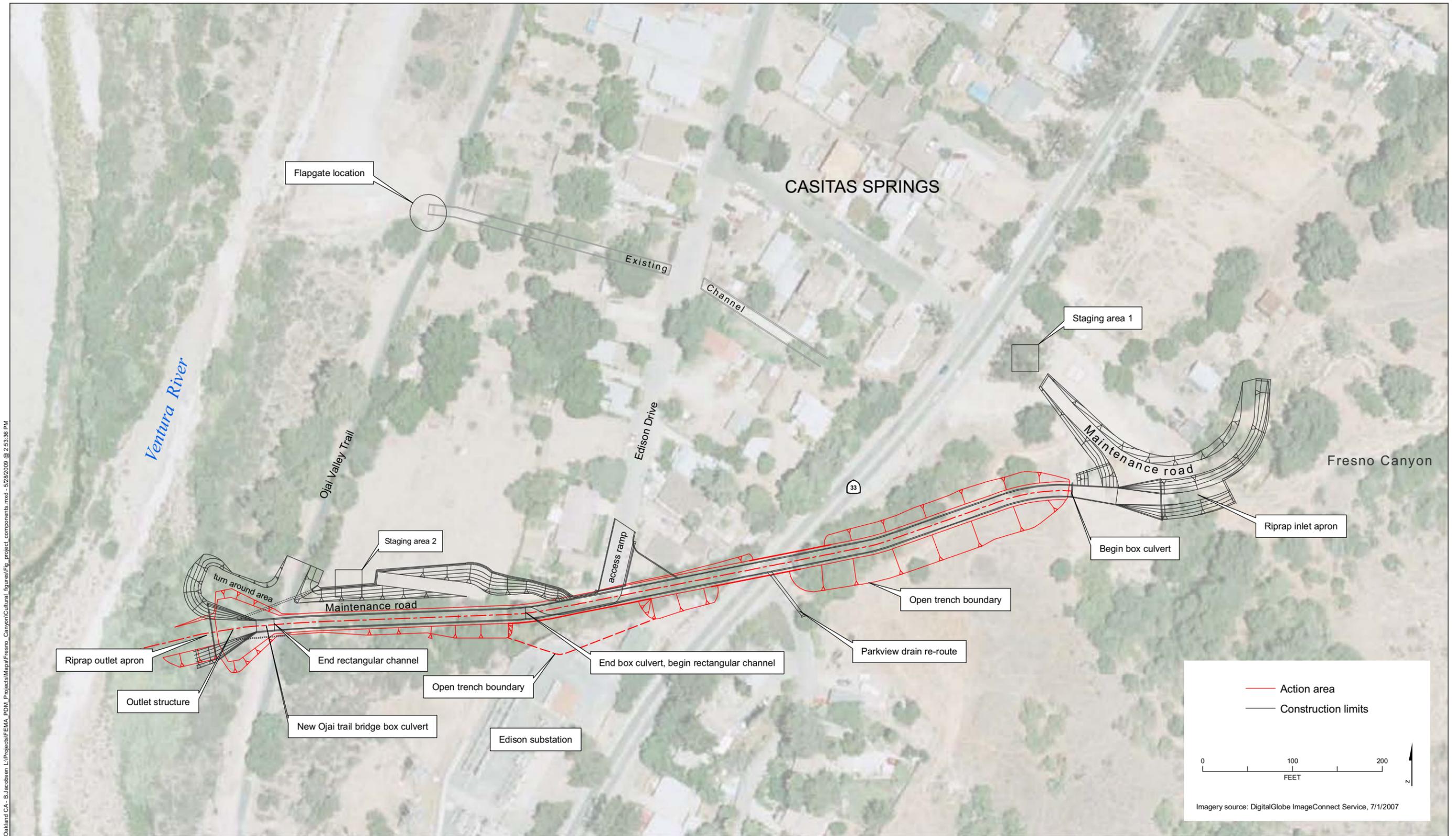
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PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013
 Ventura County Watershed Protection District
 Fresno Canyon Flood Mitigation

Figure 1
 Project vicinity

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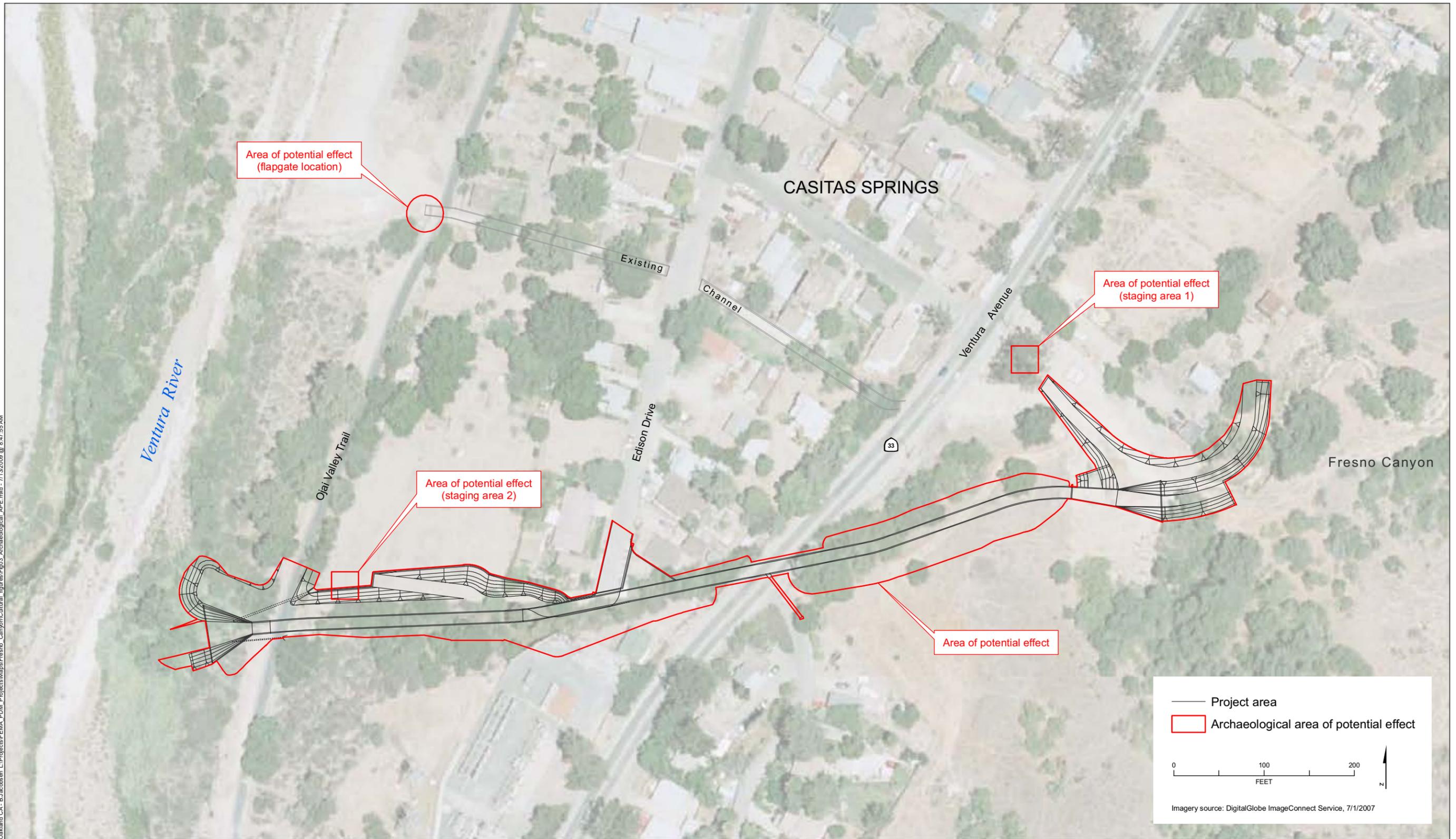
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Ventura County Watershed Protection District
Fresno Canyon Flood Mitigation

Figure 2
Project components

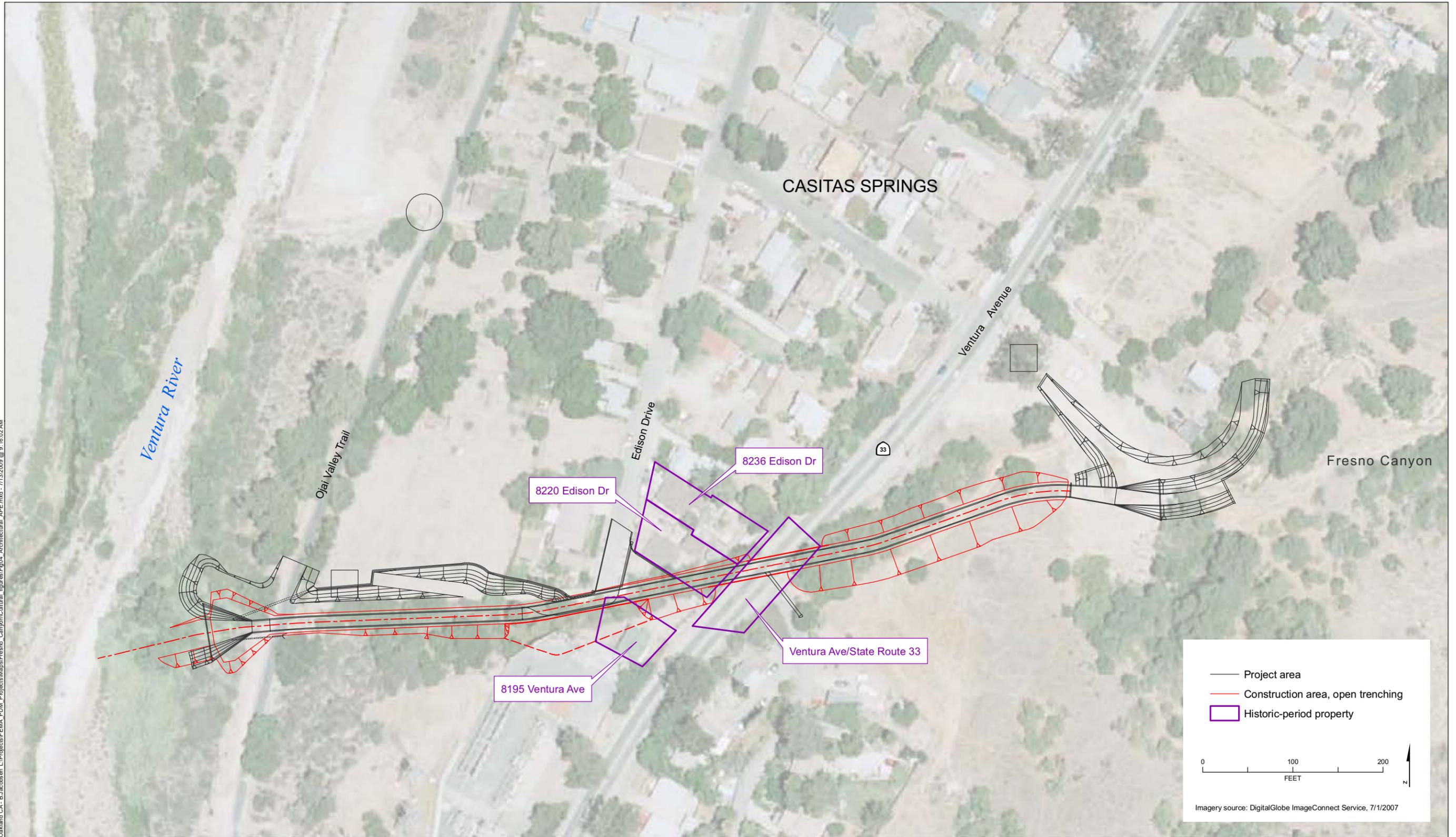
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Fresno Canyon Flood Mitigation

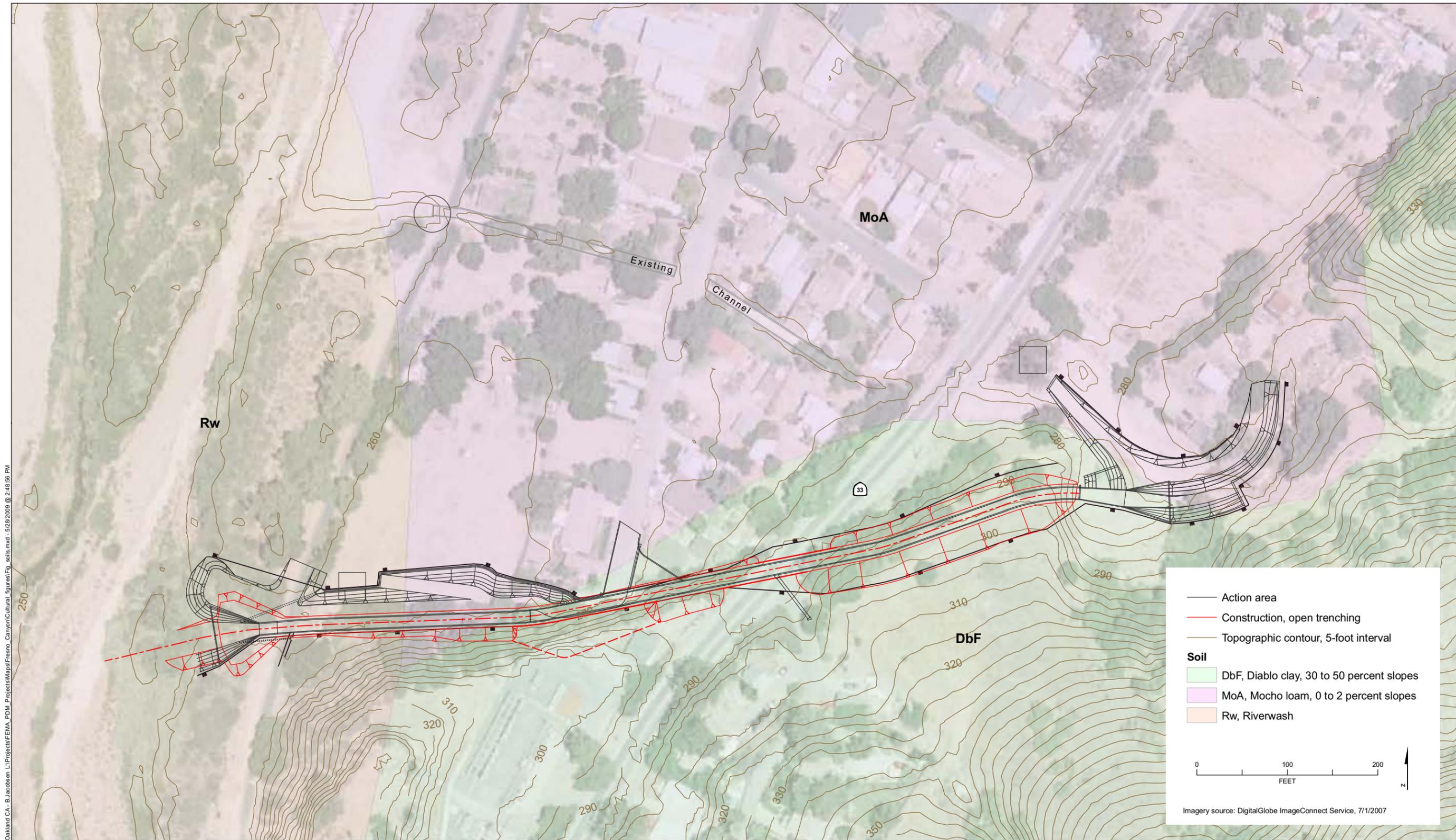
Figure 3
Archaeological APE

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Ventura County Watershed Protection District
Fresno Canyon Flood Mitigation

Figure 4
Architectural APE



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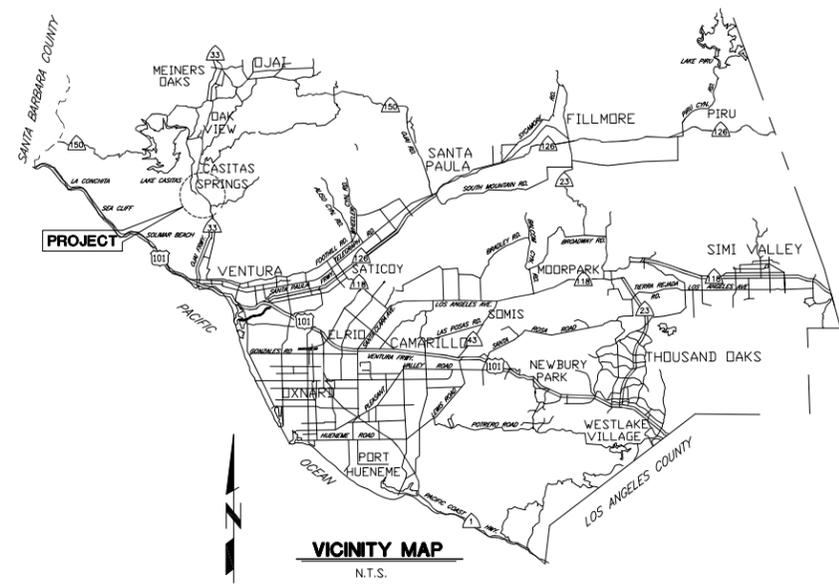
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 Ventura County Watershed Protection District
 Fresno Canyon Flood Mitigation

Figure 5
 Mapped soils and geomorphology within the project area

Appendix B:
Construction Drawings

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COUNTY OF VENTURA
PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY
WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT
ZONE 1
FRESNO CANYON
FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECT



INDEX TO SHEETS

SHEET NO.	TITLE
1.	COVER SHEET
2.	GENERAL PLAN
3.	PLAN AND PROFILE FROM STA 0+00 TO STA 14+12
4.	CROSS SECTIONS
5.	CROSS SECTIONS
6.	OPEN TRENCH, SHEET PILING, AND STAGING AREAS

**INDEX OF STANDARD PLANS
USED BY REFERENCE**

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SPPWC STANDARD PLANS:

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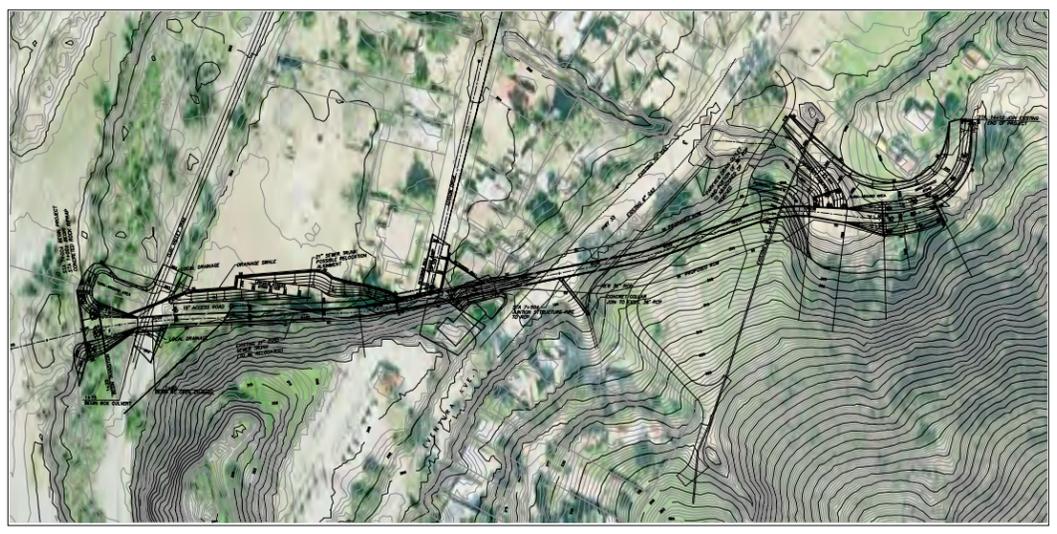
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GENERAL NOTES

1. ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN US FEET, NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988.
2. STATIONS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS ARE ALONG CENTERLINE OF STRUCTURE.
3. E.G.L. AND H.G.L. ARE SHOWN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE BY THE DISTRICT ONLY.
4. NUMBERS IN ○ INDICATE BID ITEMS UNDER WHICH PAYMENT WILL BE MADE.
5. LETTERS AND NUMBERS IN ⊖ INDICATE THE DETAIL CALL-OUT AND SHEET ON WHICH REFERENCE DETAIL IS SHOWN.
6. NUMBERS IN △ REFER TO NOTES ON THE SAME SHEET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
7. TREES DESIGNATED BY ⊗ SHALL BE REMOVED. ALL OTHERS SHALL BE PROTECTED IN PLACE.
8. TOPOGRAPHY AND CROSS SECTIONS FOR THIS PROJECT WERE TAKEN FROM SURVEYS PERFORMED IN MARCH/2005.
9. SOIL TEST BORINGS FOR THE PROJECT WERE MADE IN ??/???, AND THEIR LOCATION IS MARKED BY THE SYMBOL ⊙. SUBSURFACE SOIL INVESTIGATION RESULTS ARE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION ONLY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION 2-7 OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, AND NO WARRANTY IS MADE THEREFOR.
10. EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE RIGHT OF WAY AND WORK AREAS SHALL REMAIN AND SHALL BE PROTECTED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. DAMAGED IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE REPLACED IN KIND TO A CONDITION EQUAL TO OR BETTER THAN THAT WHICH EXISTED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
11. UTILITIES ARE SHOWN AS KNOWN TO EXIST AT TIME OF SURVEY. UTILITIES MAY HAVE BEEN OMITTED, MISPLACED, AND/OR RELOCATED. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE CARE IN EXCAVATION AND SHALL PROTECT ALL UTILITIES.
12. SYMBOL ▲ INDICATES THE LOCATION OF THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROL POINTS WHICH WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE AGENCY FOR THE CONSTRUCTOR'S USE.
13. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY UTILITY OWNERS A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS PRIOR TO STARTING WORK IN AREAS AFFECTING THEIR FACILITIES:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO. TEL. NO. (805) 654-7472 CASEY SCHOONOVER
 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO. TEL. NO. (818) 700-3614 MARK WHITE
 PACIFIC BELL TELEPHONE CO. TEL. NO. (805) 639-0376 JOHN UELTSCHI

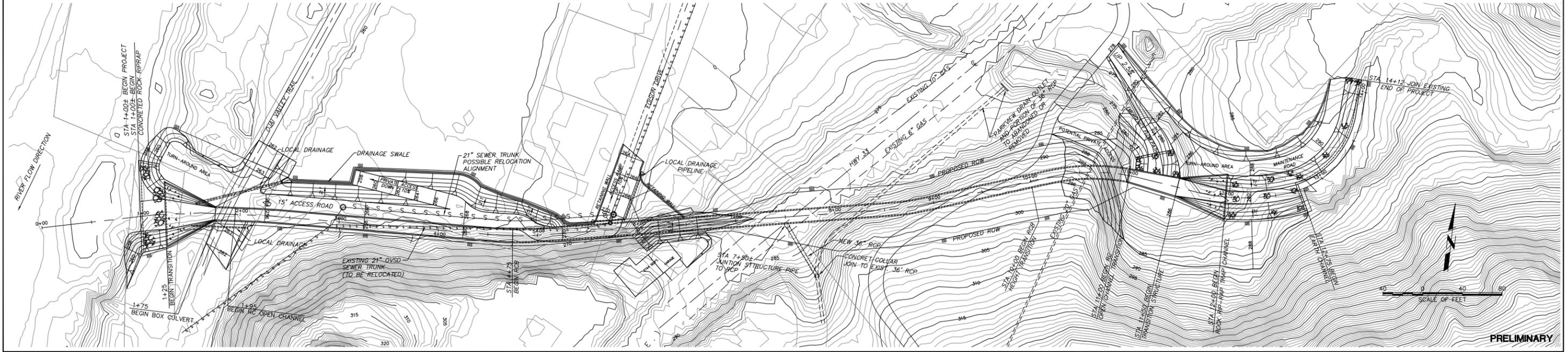
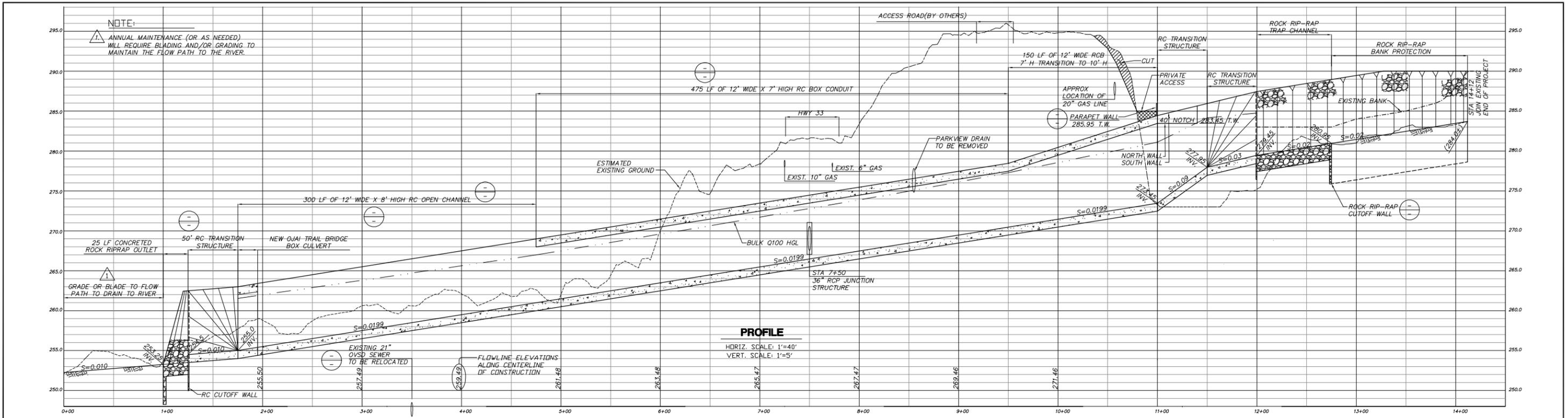
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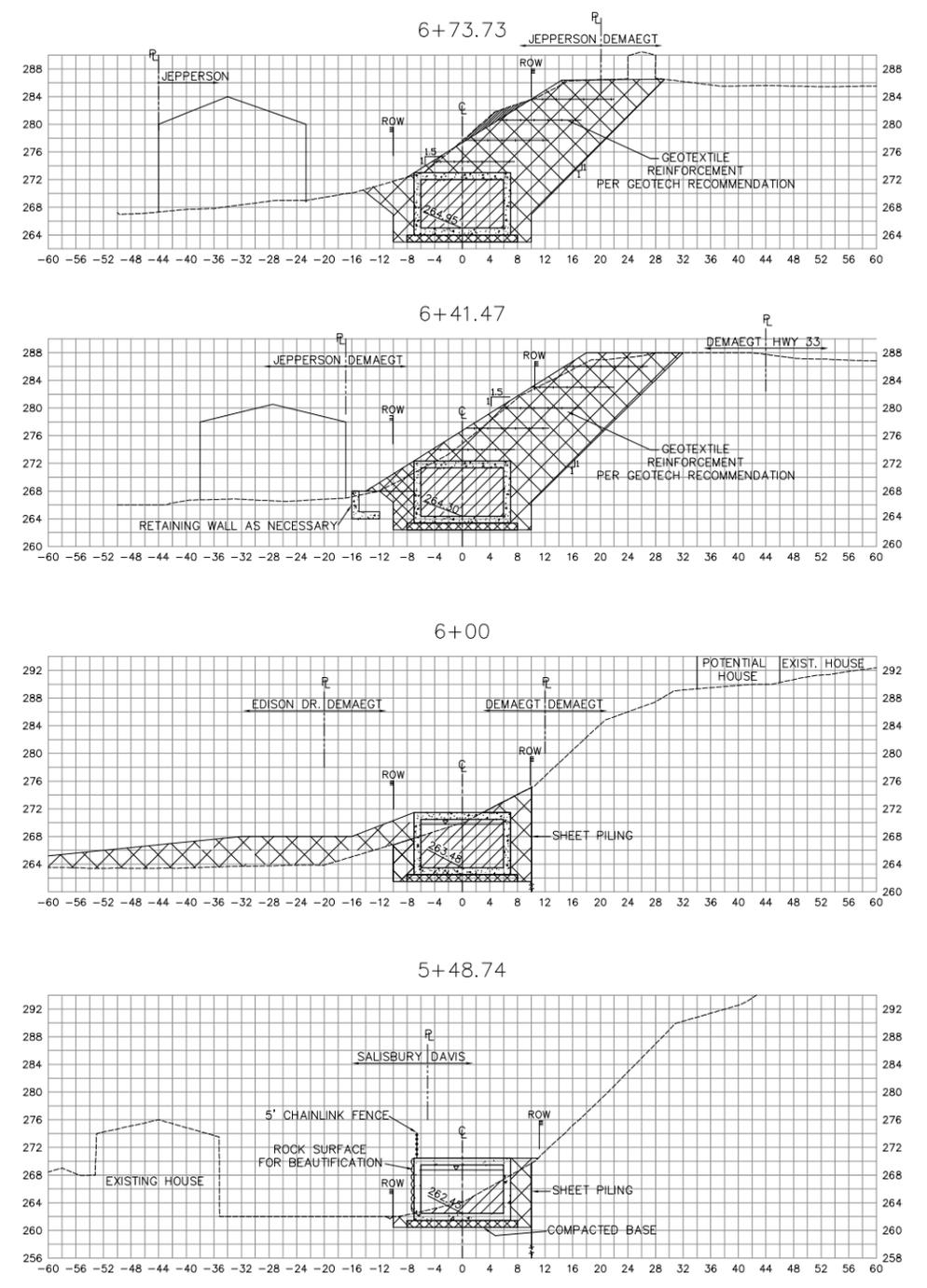
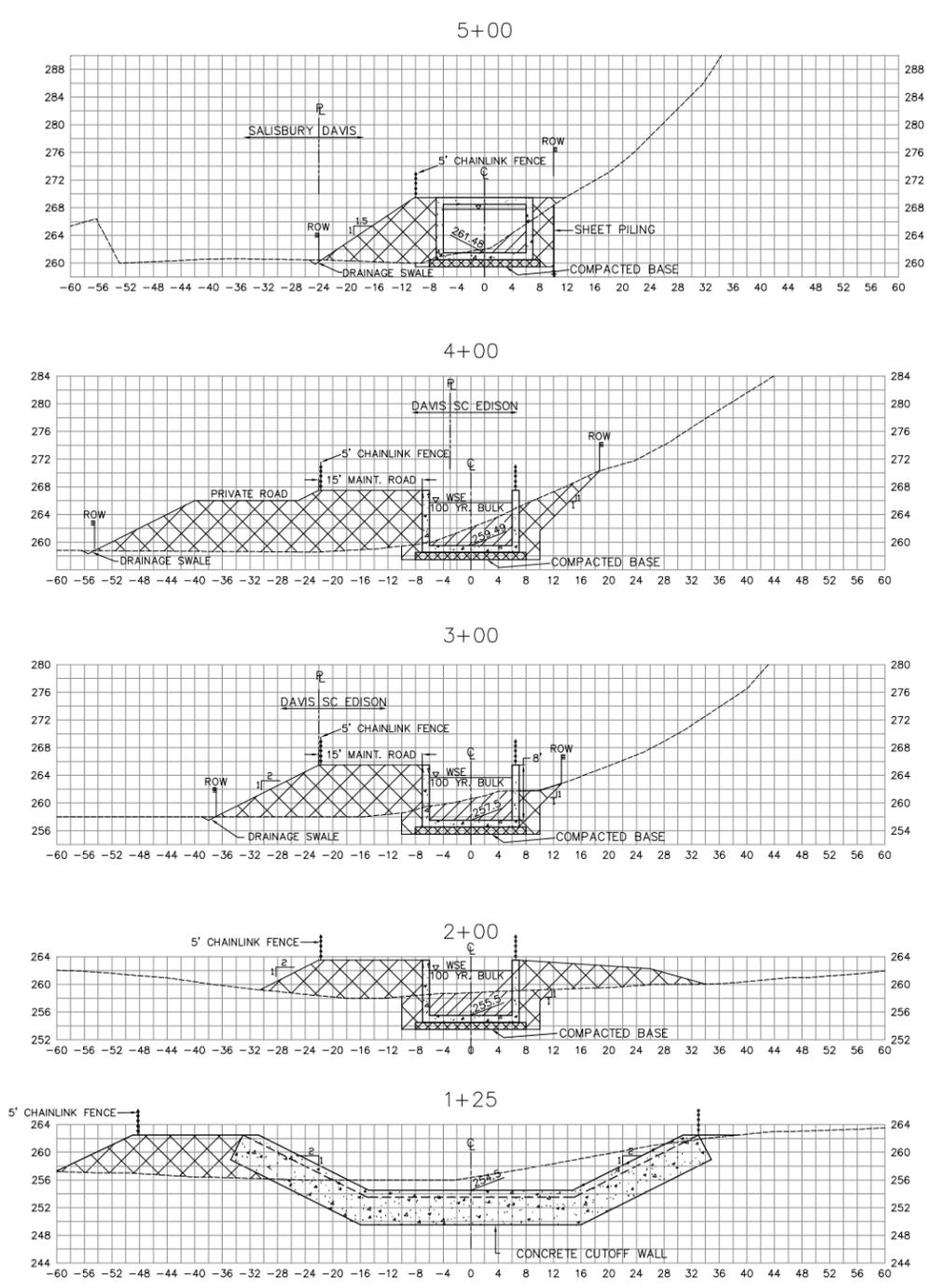
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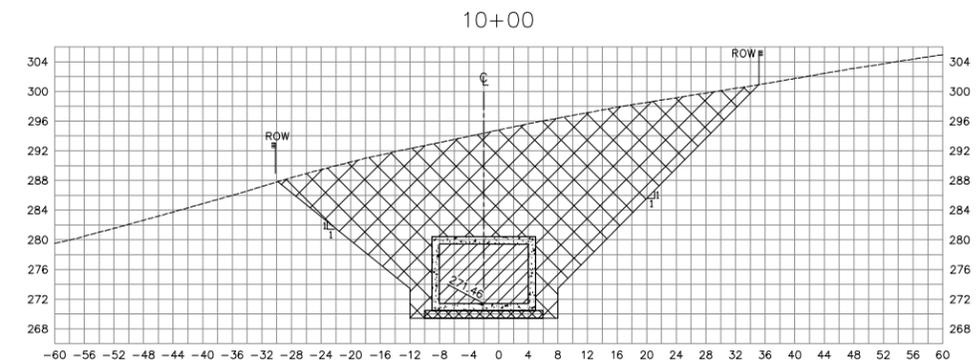
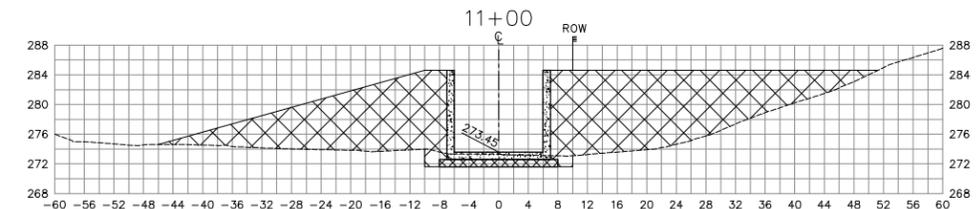
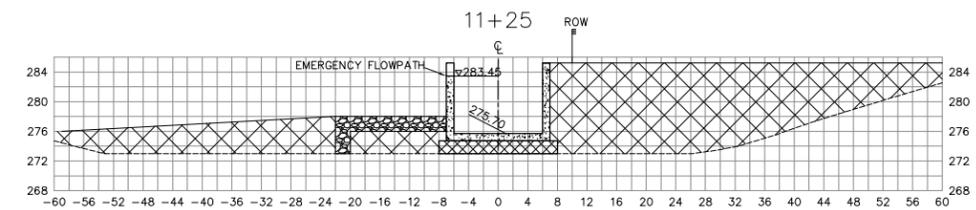
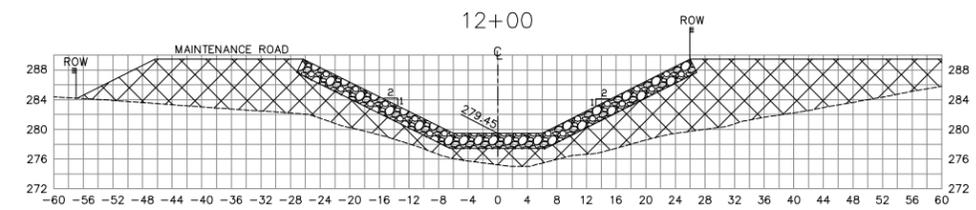
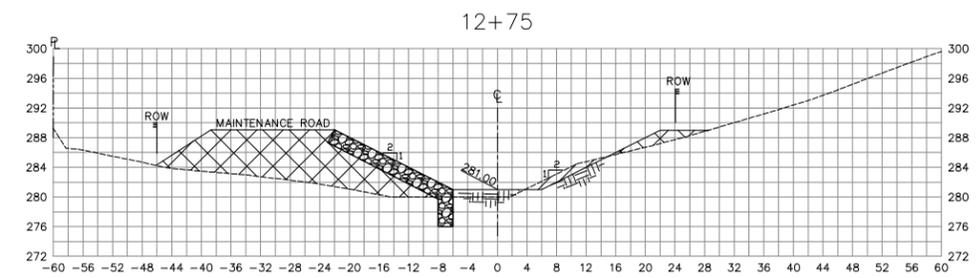
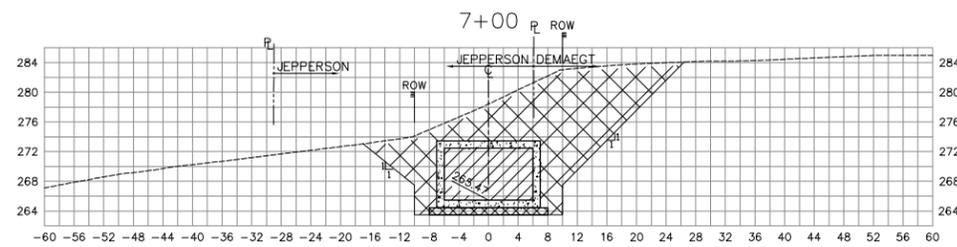
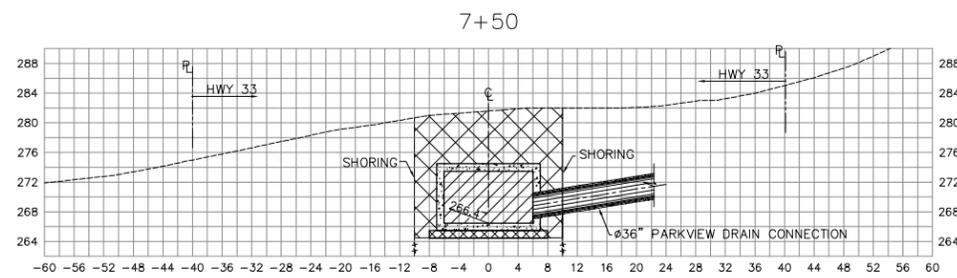
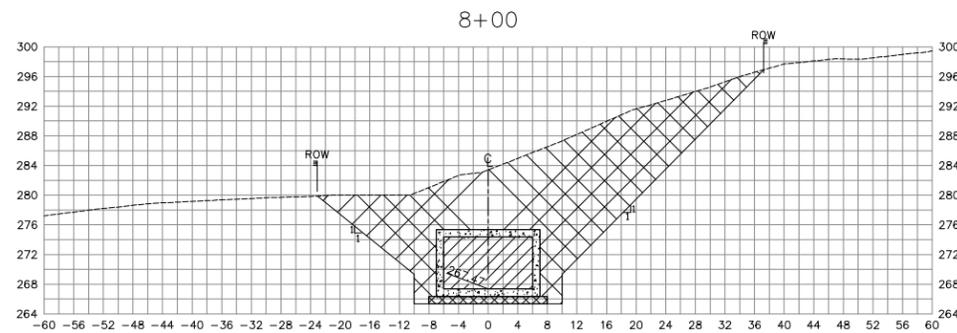
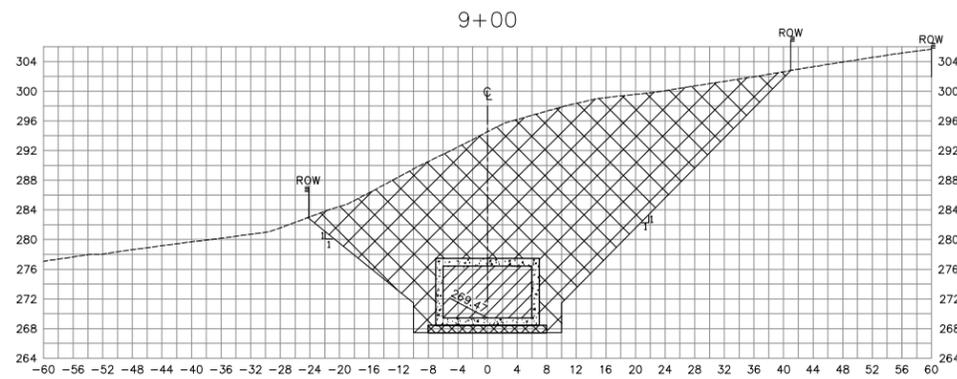
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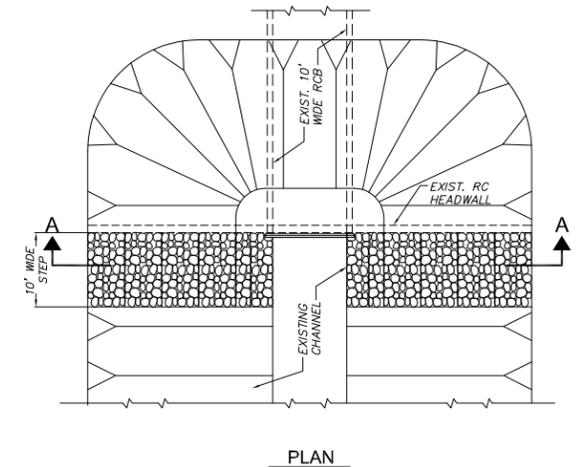
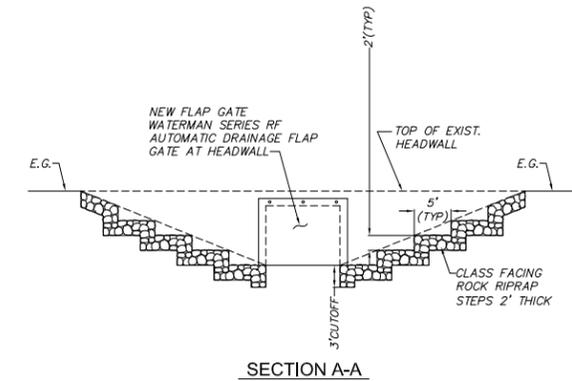
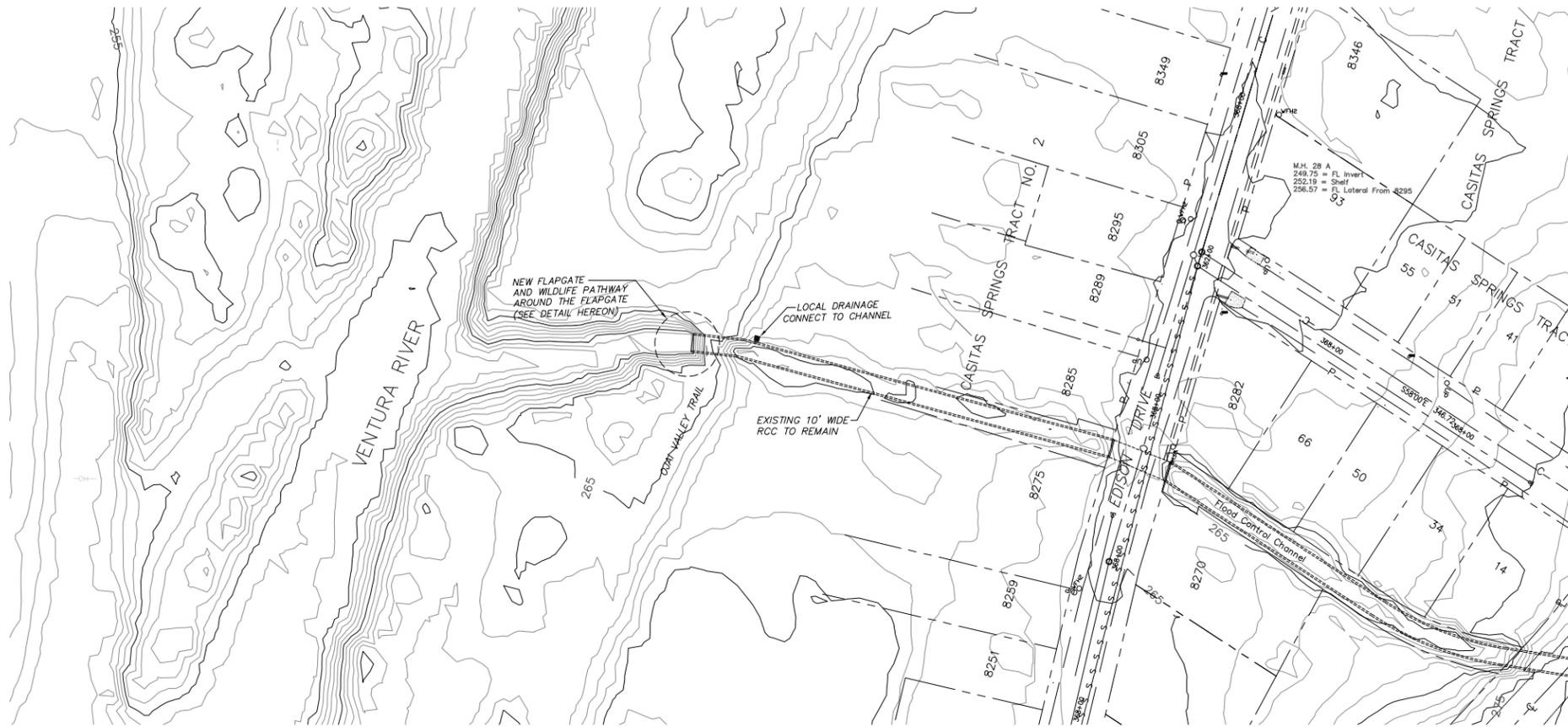
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FRESNO CANYON FLOOD CONTROL IMPROVEMENTS
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**FRESNO CANYON FLOOD CONTROL IMPROVEMENTS
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**COUNTY OF VENTURA - PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY
VENTURA COUNTY WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT**

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**FRESNO CANYON FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECT
OPEN TRENCH, SHEET PILING, AND
STAGING GROUND**

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Appendix C:
Records Search Results

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August 10, 2007

Ms. Stacy St. James, Coordinator
South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Blvd.
P.O. Box 6846
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846

Re: **Expedited** Records Search Request for Flood Control Improvements, Fresno Canyon, Ventura County, CA

Dear Ms. St. James:

I am writing to request an expedited records search for a project that is under consideration for funding by FEMA under its Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program. The project is located near Casitas Springs, in Ventura County, CA. The proposed action involves flood control measures in Fresno Canyon, including construction of a large debris basin and new bypass storm drains.

Please search the project area and a ½ -mile radius around it for the following:

- Plotted locations and a list of all recorded sites from the Historic Properties Directory, the CA Inventory of Historic Resources, the Historic Property Data File, and any local inventories.
- Current status of each site: National Register status (formally determined eligible/not eligible, recommended eligible/not eligible by agency, recommended eligible/not eligible by consultant).
- Copies of entire site records.
- A bibliographic reference of all survey reports.
- Copies of GLO plats and any other historic materials/maps.
- Information on any Historic District(s).

If you estimate this records search will exceed \$500.00, please let me know. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Maureen S. Kick, M.A.
Archaeologist
URS Corp.
1333 Broadway, Suite 800
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 874-3107
(510) 874-3268 fax

Enclosure: Map

South Central Coastal Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
714.278.5395 / FAX 714.278.5542
anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html - sccic@fullerton.edu

Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange

August 16, 2007

SCCIC # 7836.4932

Ms. Maureen S. Kick
URS
1333 Broadway
Suite 800
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 874-3107

RE: Records Search for Flood Control Improvements, Fresno Canyon, Ventura County, California

Dear Ms. Kick,

As per your request received on August 13, 2007, an expedited records search was conducted for the above referenced project. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project. The following is a discussion of the findings.

Ventura, CA. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

One archaeological site (56-001109) has been identified within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. No archaeological sites are located within the project site. The above site is not listed on the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (DOE) list. No isolates have been identified within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. No isolates are located within the project site.

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

Copies of our historic maps – Ventura (1904 and 1941) 15' USGS - are enclosed for your review.

The California Point of Historical Interest (2006) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historical Landmarks (2006) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The California Register of Historic Places (2006) lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. These are properties determined to have a National Register of Historic Places Status of 1 or 2, a California Historical Landmark numbering 770 and higher, or a Point of Historical Interest listed after 1/1/1998.

The National Register of Historic Places (2006) lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historic Resources Inventory (2006) lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

Nine studies (VN452*, VN608, VN1334, VN1675, VN1952, VN2178, VN2533, VN2542, and VN2551) have been conducted within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. Of these, one is located within the project site. There are seventeen additional investigations located on the Ventura 7.5' USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

(* = Located within the project site)

Please forward a copy of any 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** records search maps in your report. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, contact the office at 714.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 8:00 am to 3:30 pm.

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

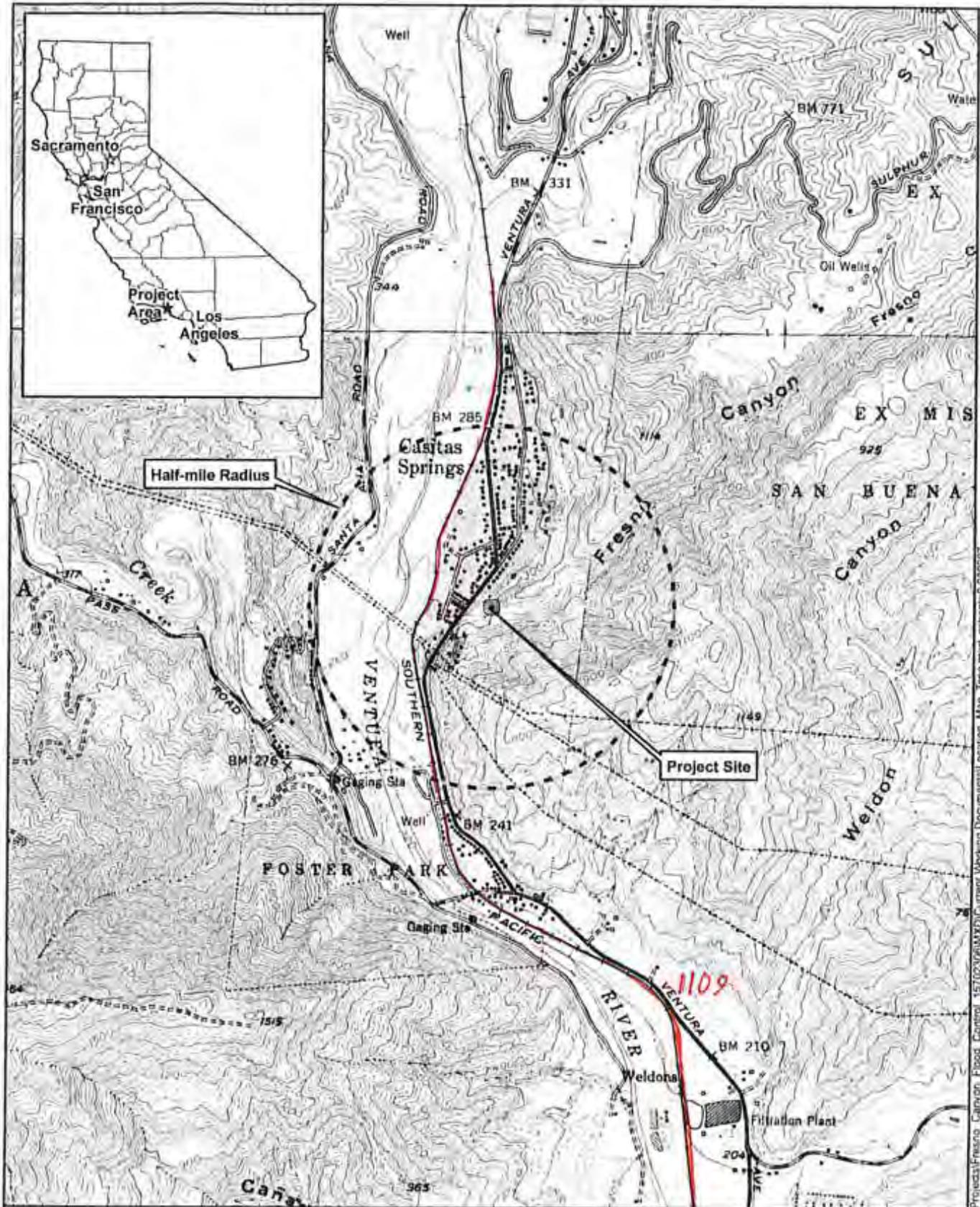
Sincerely,
SCCIC



Thomas David Shackford
Lead Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

- (X) Maps – Ventura 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Ventura 15' USGS Quadrangle – 7 pages
- (X) Bibliography – 2 pages
- (X) Site Records – (56-001109) – 3 pages
- (X) Confidentiality Form
- (X) Invoice # 7836.4932



Half-mile Radius

Project Site



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topo Map, Ventura, CA. 1967

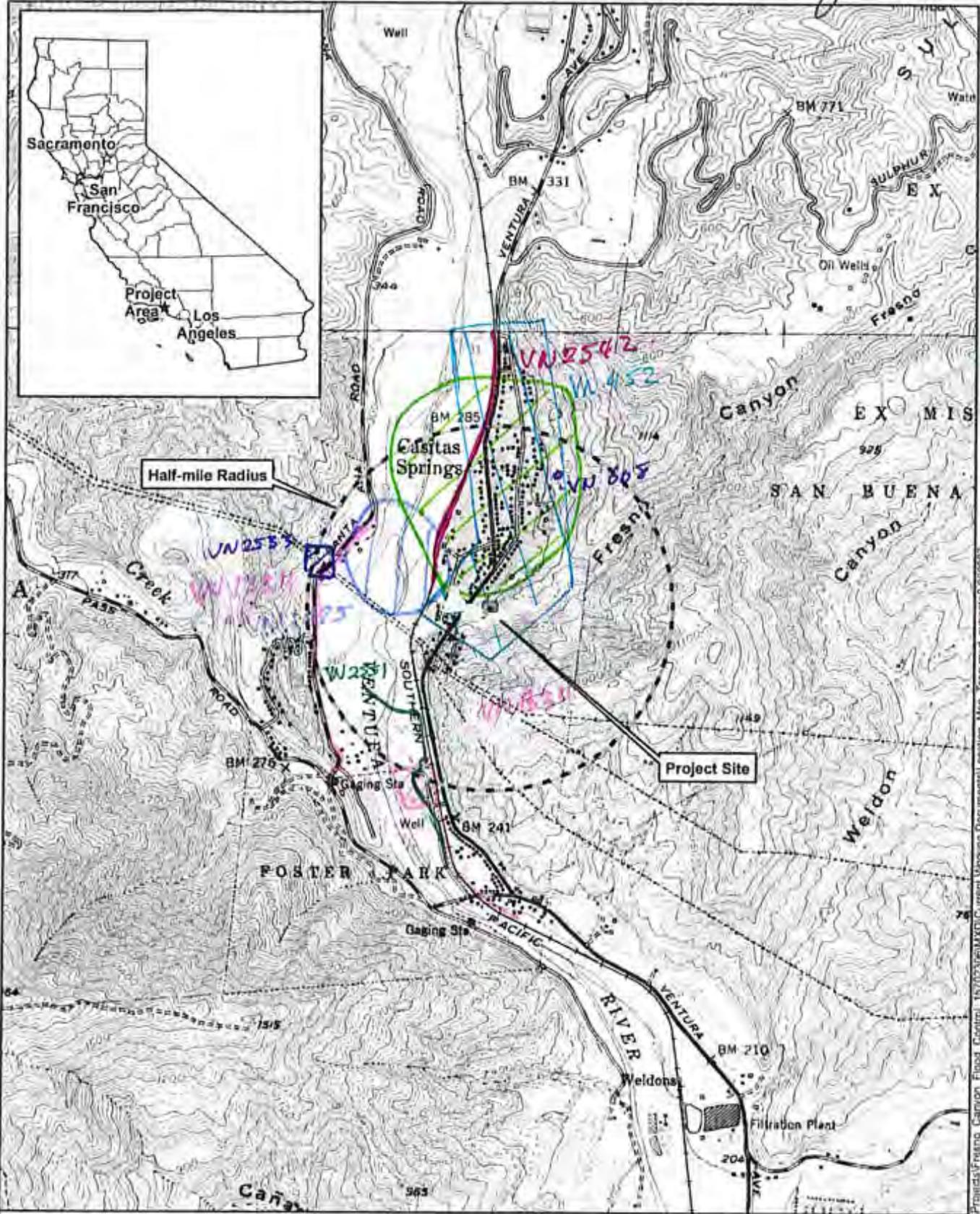
URS

Ventura County Watershed
Protection District
15702306

Project Location Map

Figure
1

URS Corporation L:\Projects\Fresno_Canyon_Food_Center_15702306\Map\Current Working Documents\Location_Map_Topo.mxd cabemw080507

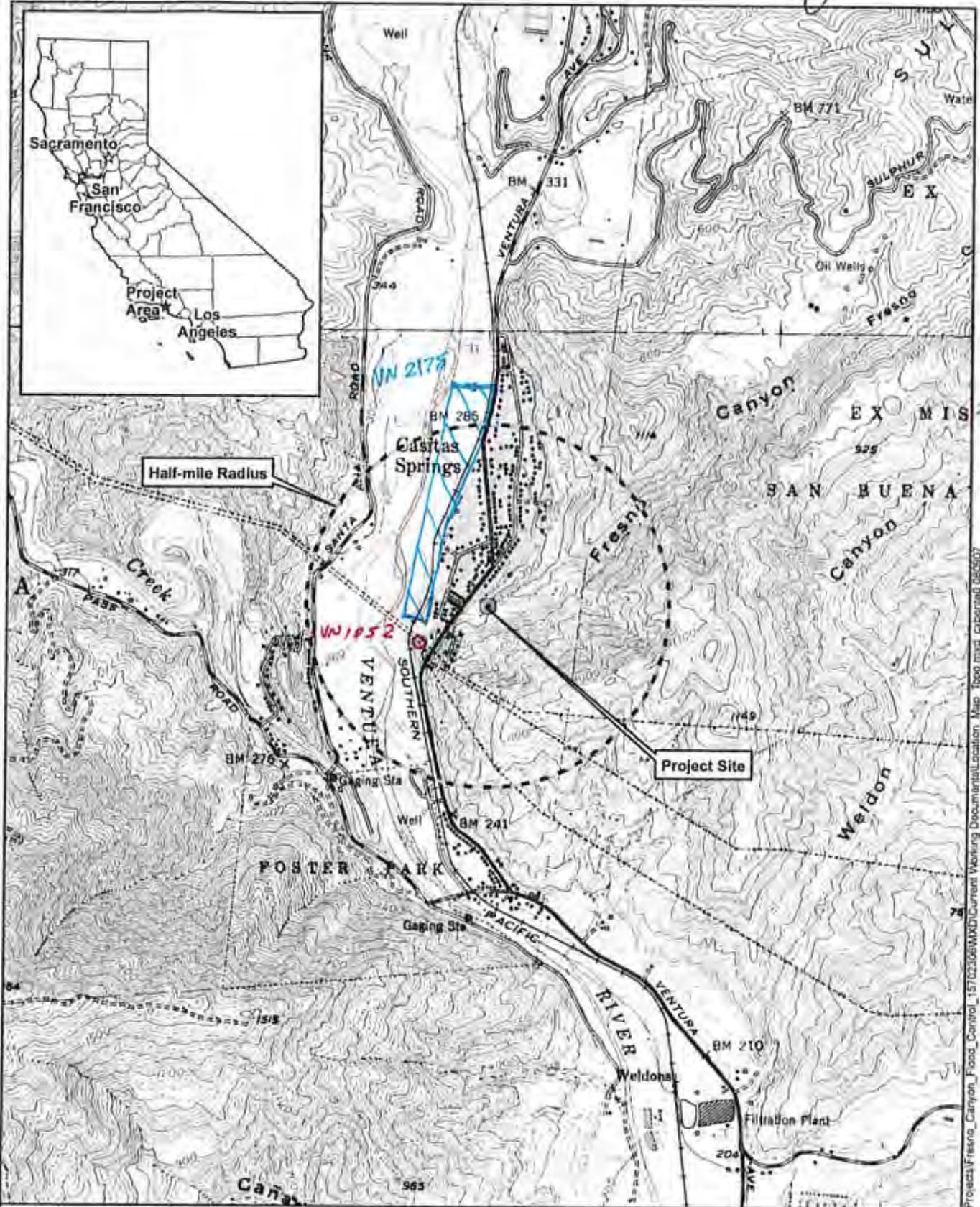


2542
452
805
255
251

<p>0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet</p> 	<p>URS</p>	<p>Ventura County Watershed Protection District 15702306</p>	<p>Project Location Map</p>	<p>Figure 1</p>
---	-------------------	--	-----------------------------	-----------------

Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topo Map, Ventura, CA 1957

URS Corporation L:\Projects\Fresno_Canyon_Flood_Control_15702306\MXD\Document Working Documents\Location_Map_topo.mxd exported 08/05/17



2178
1952

<p>0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet</p>  <p>Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topo Map, Ventura, CA, 1967</p>	<p>URS</p>	<p>Ventura County Watershed Protection District 15702306</p>	<p>Project Location Map</p>	<p>Figure 1</p>
--	-------------------	--	-----------------------------	-----------------

URS Corporation L:\Projects\Fresno_Canyon_Food_Control_15702306\MXD\Current Working Document\Location_Map_topo.mxd c:\borad\065807

Bibliography: Flood Control Improvements, Fresno Canyon

IC ID#: VN2533

DATE: 2006

PAGES: 8

AUTHOR: Wlodarski, Robert J.

FIRM: CARE

TITLE: Record Search and Field Reconnaissance Results for Cingular Wireless Telecommunications Site VN0131-02 (Two Towers) Located at 8537 Santa Ana Road, City of Ventura, Ventura County, California 93001

AREA: < 1 ac

SITES: None

QUADNAME: Ventura

MEMO:

IC ID#: VN2542

DATE: 2003

PAGES: 20

AUTHOR: Mckenna, Jannette A.

FIRM: McKenna et al.

TITLE: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Casitas Springs Arundo Donax Removal Demonstration Project Area Along The Ventura River, Ventura County, California

AREA: 75 li mi

SITES: None

QUADNAME: Ventura

MEMO:

IC ID#: VN2551

DATE: 2003

PAGES: 43

AUTHOR: Maki, Mary K.

FIRM: Conejo Archaeological Consultants

TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately Six Acres and 2,800 Linear Feet for the Avenue Water Treatment Plant & Foster Park Facilities Improvements Project City of San Buenaventura, Ventura County, California

AREA: 6 ac

SITES: None

QUADNAME: Ventura

MEMO:

Bibliography: Flood Control Improvements, Fresno Canyon

IC ID#: VN1334

DATE: 1990

PAGES: 65

AUTHOR: Dillon, Brian D.

FIRM: Brian Dillon, Ph.D, Consulting Archaeologist

TITLE: Archaeological Assessment of Ten Proposed Alternative Locations for Facilities Expansion of the Casitas Municipal Water District
Ventura County, California

AREA: 28 ac, 2 li mi

SITES: 56-000005,56-000048,56-000058,56-000082H,56-000082AH,56-000113,56-000117,56-000166H,56-000482,56-000900,56-000929H

QUADNAME: Ventura
Matilija

MEMO:

IC ID#: VN1675

DATE: 1998

PAGES: 17

AUTHOR: Fleagle, Dorothy

FIRM: Three Girls and a Shovel

TITLE: An Archaeological Assessment of an Area of Potential Effect 200 Feet in Circumference of a Section of Line 8109 Spanning the Ventura River, Casitas Springs, Ventura County, California

AREA: 40 ac

SITES: 56-001109H

QUADNAME: Ventura

MEMO:

IC ID#: VN452

DATE: 1985

PAGES: 17

AUTHOR: Singer, Clay A.

FIRM:

TITLE: Archaeological Survey Report and Impact Assessment for the
OAK VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

AREA:

SITES: None

QUADNAME: Ventura
Matilija

MEMO:

Bibliography: Flood Control Improvements, Fresno Canyon

IC ID#: VN608 **DATE:** 1987 **PAGES:** 12

AUTHOR: Sanfilippo, Joanne M. and Roberta S. Greenwood

FIRM: Greenwood and Associates

TITLE: Cultural Resources Evaluation, BURNS PROPERTY, CASITAS SPRINGS

AREA:

SITES: None

QUADNAME: Ventura

MEMO:

IC ID#: VN1952 **DATE:** 1980 **PAGES:** 24

AUTHOR: ROGER DESAUTELS

FIRM: SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.

TITLE: HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY - TAPO CANYON ROAD EXTENSION , SIMI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

AREA: 0.7 MILE

SITES: None

QUADNAME: SANTA SUSANA

MEMO:

IC ID#: VN2178 **DATE:** 2001 **PAGES:** 18

AUTHOR: Wlodarski, Robert J.

FIRM: Historical Environmental Archaeological Research Team

TITLE: A Phase I Archaeological Study for the VCFCD Habitat Restoration Project Casitas Springs, County of Ventura, California

AREA: 10 ac

SITES: None

QUADNAME: Ventura

MEMO:

MACKO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTING

Permanent Trinomial: CA-~~VEN~~-^{VEN}1109H
Supplement
Other Designations: Ventura River &
Ojai Valley Railroad

Archaeological Site Record

Page 1 of 6

1. County: Ventura
2. USGS Quad: Ojai, CA (7.5') Photorevised: 1988
Matilija, CA (7.5') Photorevised: 1988
Ventura, CA (7.5') Photorevised: 1988
3. UTM Coordinates--Zone:11;
Approx. Begin at Coast: 287800m Easting 3795600m Northing
Approx. End at Ojai: 294500m Easting 3813600m Northing
4. Township 4N Range 23W; Base Mer. SBBM
3N Range 23W; Base Mer. SBBM
2N Range 23W; Base Mer. SBBM
5. Map Coordinates -- mmS --mmE 6. Elev. Approx. 50-700 feet
7. Location: Railroad extended from Ventura to Ojai. Berm is still extant throughout much of route, but rails have been removed. Route is clearly shown on USGS maps listed.
8. Prehistoric Historic X Protohistoric 9. Site
Description: This historic site represents the first and only railroad spur to enter the Ojai Valley. The Southern Pacific Railroad (SP) entered San Buenaventura in 1887, a time when the citrus industry was booming in Nordhoff (Ojai). A spur was built to a Nordhoff by early 1898, and a small depot was erected east of South Fox Street and west of Bryant Street for the newly established Ventura River and Ojai Valley Railroad. Southern Pacific took over the line in July, 1899.
10. Area: 25.5km (N-S) X 4m (E-W); How Determined: Map Data
11. Depth: 0 cm; How Determined: N/A
12. Features: Old railroad berm.
13. Artifacts: None noted.
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents & Faunal Remains: None
15. Date Recorded: May 10, 1993 16. Recorded By: M. Macko
17. Affiliation and Address: Macko Archaeological Consulting
9701 Allison Circle, Huntington Beach, California (714) 965-3294.
18. Human Remains: No

**MACKO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTING**

Permanent Trinomial: CA-~~1109~~^{VEN} 1109H
Supplement
Other Designations: Ventura River &
Ojai Valley Railroad

Archaeological Site Record

Page 2 of 6

19. **Site Disturbances:** The railroad was abandoned shortly after 1955 following the phasing out of the steam engine by SP. The Fox Street Depot was closed in 1958, and the tracks were removed in 1969 following heavy floods. Today the route through Ojai has been modified to accomodate cyclists and horses as part of The Ojai Trail.

20. **Nearest Water:** San Antonio Creek, Ventura River parallel line.

21. **Vegetation Site Vicinity:** Various: coastal sage, oak woodland.

22. **Vegetation On-Site:** Same

23. **Site Soil:** Various 24. **Surrounding Soil:** Same

25. **Geology:** Various

26. **Landform:** Various

27. **Slope:** Various **Exposure:** 360

29. **Landowner Name & Address:** City of Ojai.

30. **Remarks:** None

31. **References:** Macko (1993) Results of an Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Ojai Valley Sanitation District 1927 Sewer Rehabilitation Project, Ventura County, California. Fry (1983) The Ojai Valley: An Illustrated History. Matilija Press, Ojai, California.

32. **Name of Project:** Ojai Valley Sanitation District 1927 Sewer Rehabilitation Project, Ventura County, California.

33. **Type of Investigation:** Intensive Survey.

34. **Site Accession No.** N/A **Curated At:** N/A 35. **Photos:** No

MACKO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTING

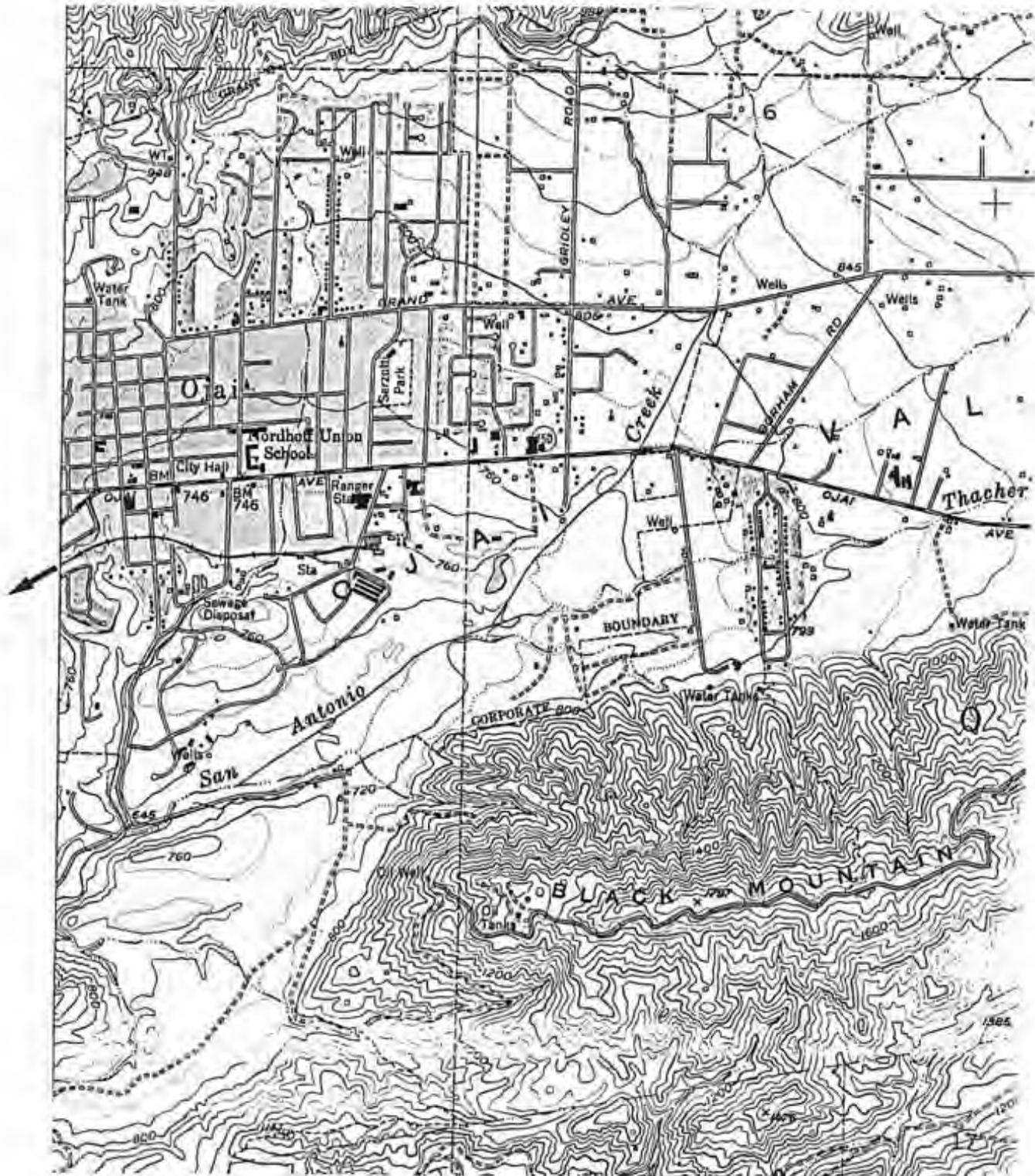
Permanent Trinomial: CA-^{VEN}~~SAN~~-1109H

Other Designations: Ventura River &
Ojai Valley Railroad

Archaeological Site Map

Page 3 of 6

USGS Ojai, California (7.5')



**NACKO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTING**

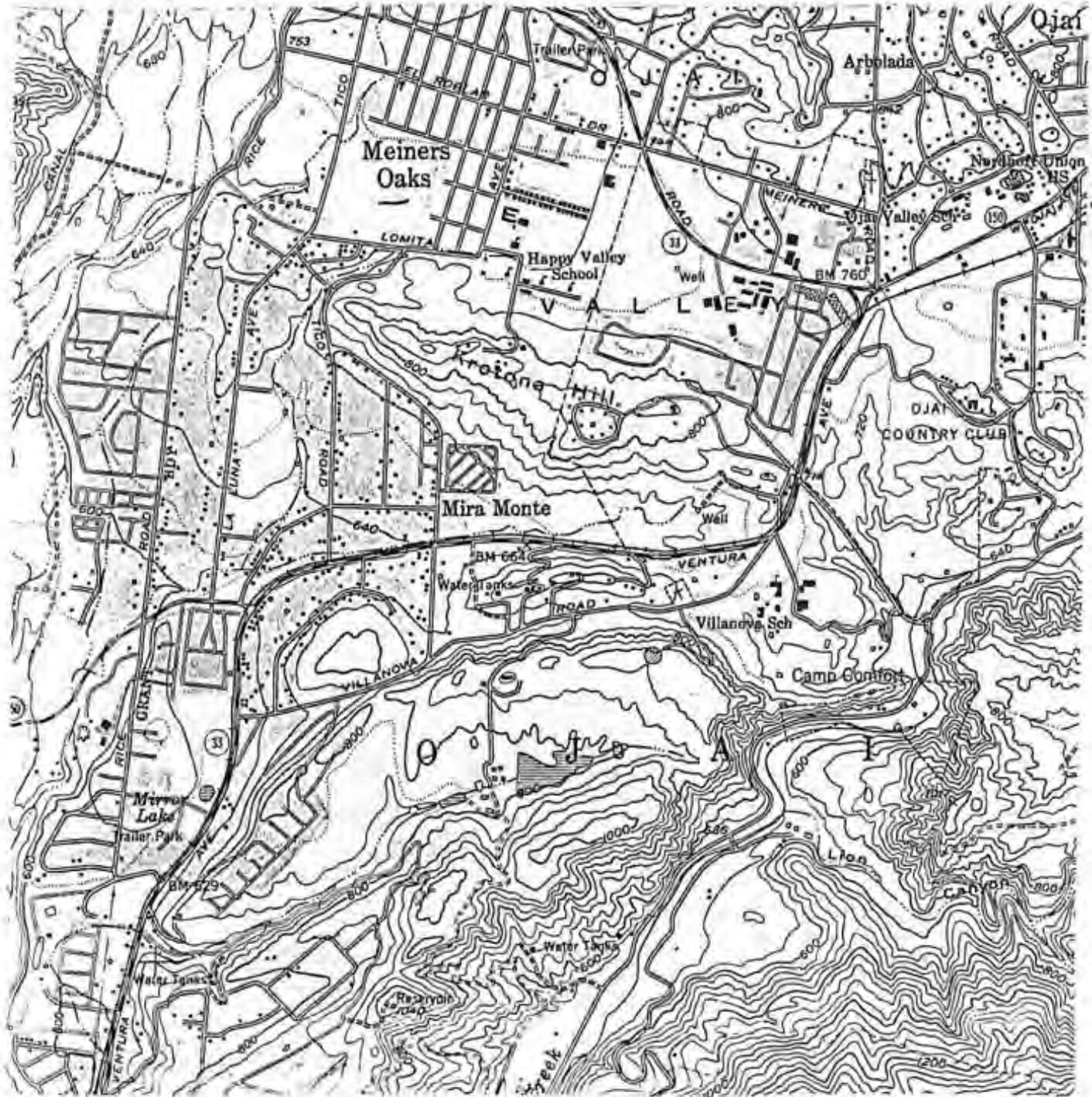
VEN
Permanent Trinomial: CA-~~LAN~~-1109H

Other Designations: Ventura River &
Ojai Valley Railroad

Archaeological Site Map

Page 4 of 6

USGS Matilija, California (7.5')



**MACKO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTING**

Permanent Trinomial: CA-~~LAN~~^{VEN}-1109H

Other Designations: Ventura River &
Ojai Valley Railroad

Archaeological Site Map

Page 5 of 6

USGS Matilija, California (7.5')



Continues to Ventura

MACKO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTING

Permanent Trinomial: CA-~~1109~~^{JEN}-1109H

Other Designations: Ventura River &
Ojai Valley Railroad

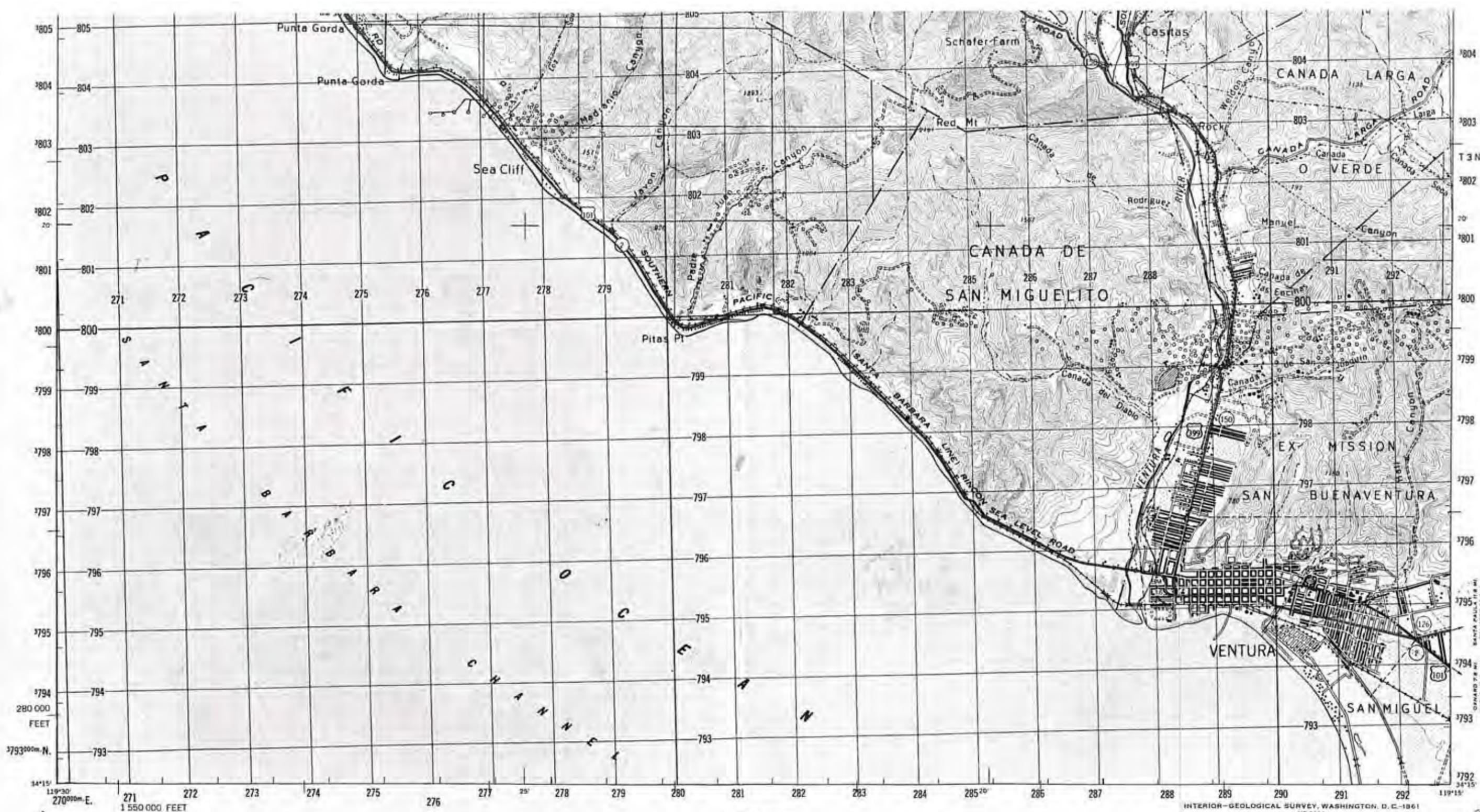
Archaeological Site Location Map

Page 6 of 6

USGS Los Angeles, California (1:250,000)



US NAVAL CONSTRUCTION
BATTALION ARCH 60



1941
15'

Ventura

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers by the Army Map Service (AM), Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. Copied in 1946 from California, 1:62,500, AMS, Sheet 2152 IV, 1941. Original map compiled by USGS. Planimetry revised from aerial photographs dated 1940-41 by photo-planimetric methods. Horizontal and vertical control by USGS. Scale changed and marginal data revised, 1946. Universal Transverse Mercator grid added 1948.

LEGEND
ROAD DATA 1941
In developed areas, only those roads are classified.

Hard surface, heavy duty road, more than two lanes wide	Loose surface, graded, dry weather road
Hard surface, heavy duty road, two lanes wide, Federal route marker	Trail, dirt road
Other surface improvements, all weather road, two lanes wide, State route marker	Repaved in street, curbed on street
RAILROADS	UNDER CONSTRUCTION
Standard gauge	Single track
Narrow gauge	Double track
Single track carline	Double track carline
BOUNDARIES	
International	State
Horizontal control sta.	Intermediate lake
Intermediate stream	



SCALE 1:62,500
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
10,000-FOOT GRID TICKS - CALIFORNIA PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, ZONE 5, SHOWN IN BLACK
1000-METER GRID TICKS, UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR SYSTEM, ZONE 11, SHOWN IN BLUE

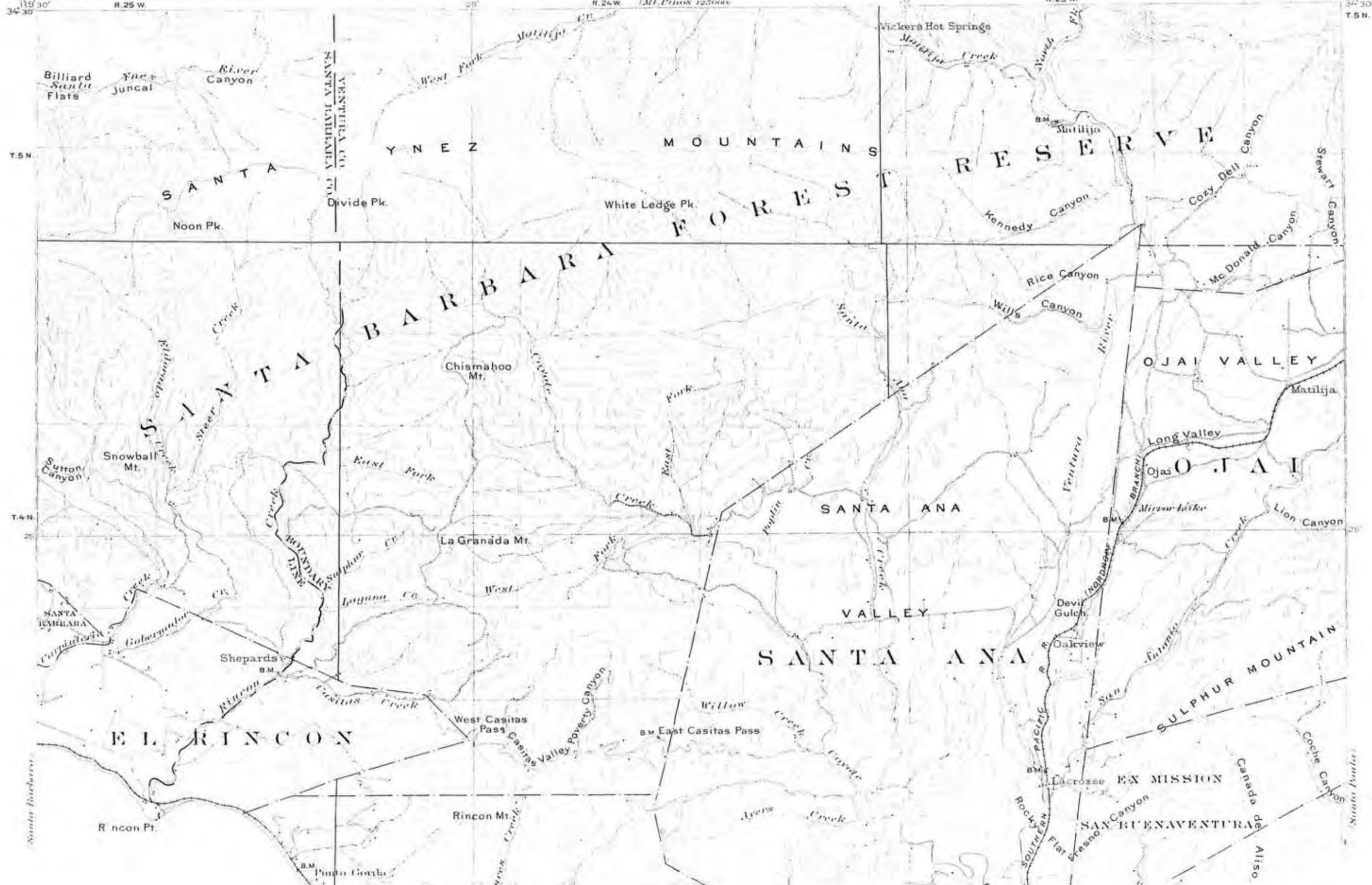
REPRINTED FROM MILITARY EDITION FOR CIVIL USE
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

TOPOGRAPHY

CALIFORNIA
VENTURA QUADRANGLE



1904

15'

Ventura

Santa Barbara



SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL

CANADA DE SAN MIGUELITO

EX MISSION SAN BUENAVENTURA

SAN MIGUEL

34° 15' 116° 30'
 R. U. Goode, Geographer in Charge
 Triangulation by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
 Topography by A. H. Sylvester
 Surveyed 1890-1902

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1902



Contour interval 50 feet.
 Datum is mean sea level

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36

(Vicinity)
 1902

1504

15'

Ventura

Ventura

147500
147500
147500

CALIFORNIA

TOLD MAN MOUNTAIN 1:24,000

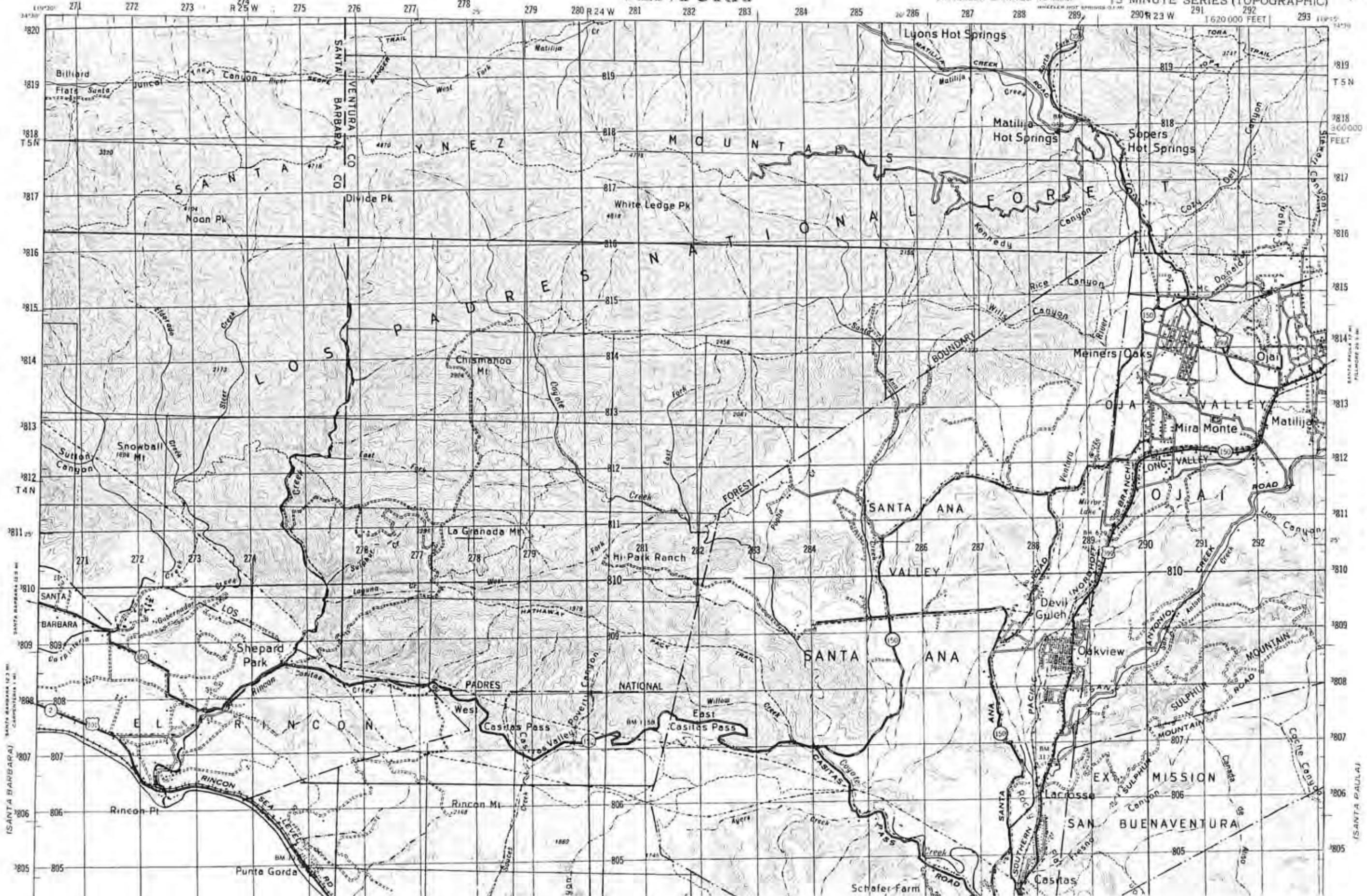
VENTURA

(WHEELER SPRINGS 1:24,000)

VENTURA QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA

15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

147500
147500
147500



14751
14751
Ventura

Appendix D:
Native American Consultation

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Facsimile Transmittal

Transmitted By:

Name: Maureen S. Kick
Company: URS, Oakland, CA
Fax #: (510) 874-3268

Date: August 9, 2007
Number of Pages (including cover): 1
Phone #: (510) 874-3107

Please Deliver To:

Name: Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Company: NAHC
Fax #: (916) 657-5390
Subject: **Data Request for the Flood Control Improvements, Fresno Canyon, Ventura County, CA**

Office Phone #: (916) 653-4040

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway,

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you of a project that is under consideration for funding by FEMA under its Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program. The project is located near Casitas Springs, in Ventura County, CA. The proposed action involves flood control measures in Fresno Canyon, including construction of a large debris basin and new bypass storm drains.

The project is located on the following USGS 7.5' quad and Townships, Ranges, and Sections:

Ventura County

Quad: Ventura Township: 3N Range: 23W Section: 5

I am requesting the following information:

- Groups or individuals the NAHC believes should be notified regarding this project.
- Identification by the NAHC of any sacred lands within the subject lands that are listed within the Sacred Lands File.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,



Maureen S. Kick, MA, RPA
Archaeologist
URS Corporation
1333 Broadway, Suite 800
Oakland, CA 94612
T: 510.874.3107

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390

August 13, 2007

Maureen S. Kick
URS Corporation
1333 Broadway, Suite 800
Oakland, CA 94612Sent by Fax: 510-874-3268
Number of Pages: 3

RE: Proposed Flood Control Improvements, Fresno Canyon; Ventura County

Dear Ms. Kick:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

Native American Contacts
Ventura County
August 13, 2007

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians

Vincent Armenta, Chairperson

P.O. Box 517

Santa Ynez, CA 93460

varmenta@santaynezchumash.org

(805) 688-7997

(805) 686-9578 Fax

Chumash

Stephen William Miller

189 Cartagena

Camarillo, CA 93010

(805) 484-2439

Chumash

Julie Lynn Tumamait

365 North Pole Ave

Ojai, CA 93023

jtumamait@hotmail.com

(805) 646-6214

Chumash

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council

Adelina Alva-Padilla, Chair Woman

P.O. Box 365

Santa Ynez, CA 93460

elders@santaynezchumash.org

(805) 688-8446

(805) 693-1768 FAX

Chumash

Patrick Tumamait

992 El Camino Corto

Ojai, CA 93023

yanahea2@aol.com

(805) 640-0481

(805) 216-1253 Cell

Chumash

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

Roberta Cordero

4451 La Paloma Road

Santa Barbara, CA 93105

roberta.cordero@gmail.com

805-681-9133

Chumash

Owl Clan

Qun-tan Shup

48825 Sapaque Road

Bradley, CA 93426

(805) 472-9536

(805) 835-2382 - CELL

Chumash

Charles S. Parra

P.O. Box 6612

Oxnard, CA 93031

(805) 340-3134 (Cell)

(805) 488-0481 (Home)

Chumash

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Flood Control Improvements, Fresno Canyon, Ventura County.

Native American Contacts
Ventura County
August 13, 2007

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Sam Cohen, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 517 Chumash
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
(805) 688-7997
(805) 686-9578 Fax

Carol A. Pulido
165 Mountainview Street Chumash
Oak View, CA 93022
805-649-2743 (Home)

Melissa M. Para-Hernandez
119 North Balsam Street Chumash
Oxnard, CA 93030
805-988-9171

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Flood Control Improvements, Fresno Canyon; Ventura County.



U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

September 7, 2007

Mr. Vincent Armenta
Chairperson
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Re: Fresno Canyon Flood Improvement Project, Ventura County Watershed Protection District,
PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013

Dear Chairperson Armenta:

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you that the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), has requested Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) funding to decrease the flood risk to residents of Casitas Springs in the lower portion of the Fresno Canyon watershed in the vicinity of the confluence of Fresno Canyon and the Ventura River. The enclosed map shows the project location.

The proposed project consists of two principal components: 1) a 525 foot extended box culvert with an inlet in Fresno Canyon approximately 300 feet east of Highway 33 and running west underneath the highway to Edison Drive, and 2) a 12 foot wide rectangular open concrete channel running for 310 feet to from Edison Drive to the Fresno River. Additional project components include a 20 foot wide access road that would parallel the open channel on the north side, with access points at Edison Drive and Ojai Trail, and construction of a floodwall between Highway 33 and Edison Drive. No residences would have to be demolished as a result of this proposed project; however, some out buildings may need to be relocated.

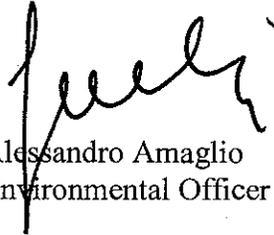
FEMA, through its consultant, URS, has contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands Files. The NAHC's review was negative.

However, the NAHC also provided a list of groups or individuals that may have specific knowledge of cultural resources or have other concerns in the specific project area. Your name was on this list. Should you have any knowledge of cultural resources in the specific project area, know of other contacts who may have such specific knowledge, or have other concerns in the specific project area, please telephone me at (510) 627-7027 or write to me at the letterhead address.

Vincent Armenta
September 7, 2007
Page 2

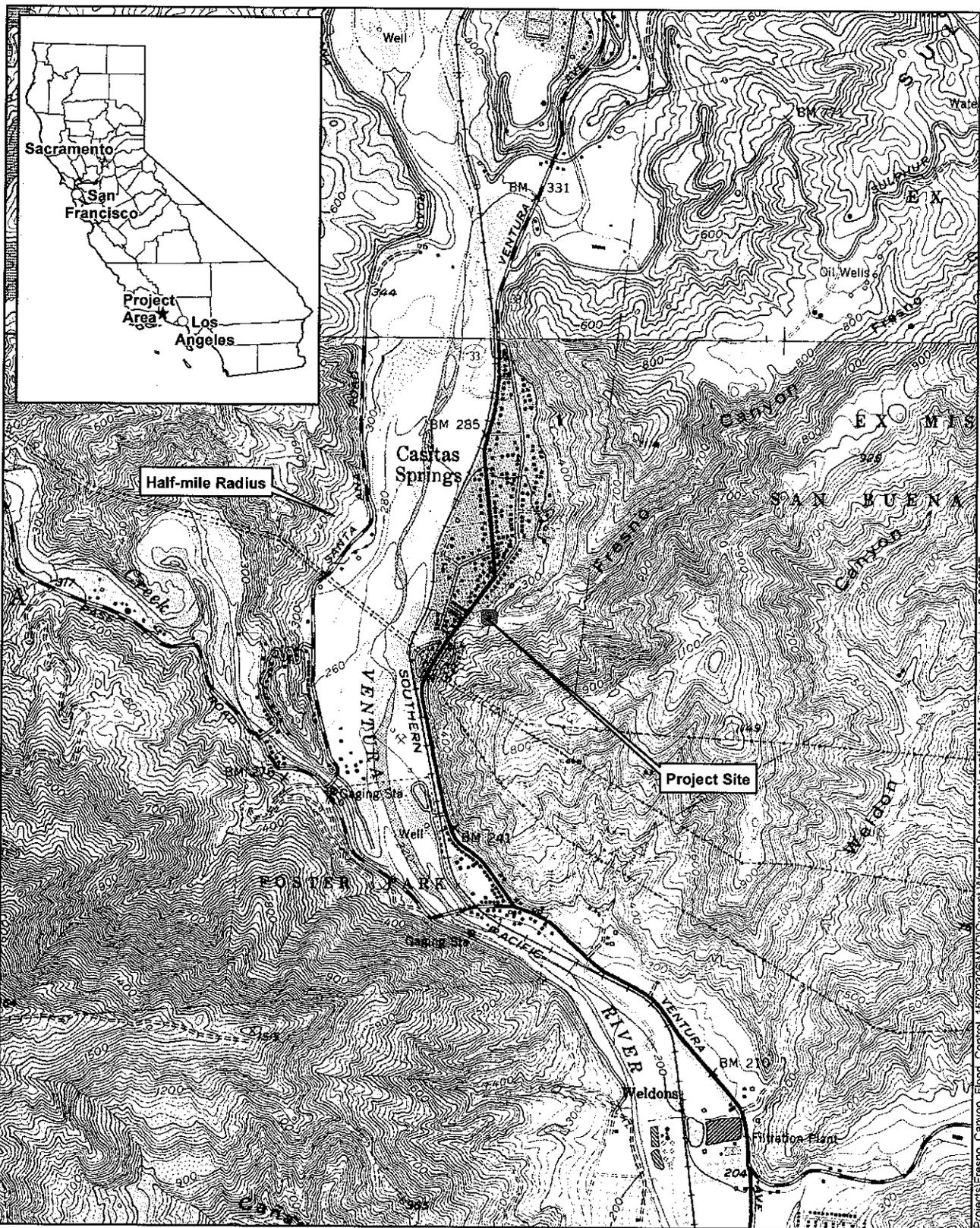
If I do not hear from you within 2 weeks of receipt of this letter, FEMA will assume you have no comments regarding this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Amaglio', written over the printed name and title.

Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer

Enclosure: map



0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet

Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topo Map, Ventura, CA. 1967



URS

Ventura County Watershed
Protection District
15702306

Project Location Map

Figure
1

URS Corporation L:\Projects\Fresno_Canyon_Flood_Control_15702306\XD\Current Working Documents\Location_Map_Topo.mxd exbent60 080907



FEMA

September 7, 2007

Mr. Stephen William Miller
189 Cartagena
Camarillo, CA 93010

Re: Fresno Canyon Flood Improvement Project, Ventura County Watershed Protection District,
PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013

Dear Mr. Miller:

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you that the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), has requested Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) funding to decrease the flood risk to residents of Casitas Springs in the lower portion of the Fresno Canyon watershed in the vicinity of the confluence of Fresno Canyon and the Ventura River. The enclosed map shows the project location.

The proposed project consists of two principal components: 1) a 525 foot extended box culvert with an inlet in Fresno Canyon approximately 300 feet east of Highway 33 and running west underneath the highway to Edison Drive, and 2) a 12 foot wide rectangular open concrete channel running for 310 feet to from Edison Drive to the Fresno River. Additional project components include a 20 foot wide access road that would parallel the open channel on the north side, with access points at Edison Drive and Ojai Trail, and construction of a floodwall between Highway 33 and Edison Drive. No residences would have to be demolished as a result of this proposed project; however, some out buildings may need to be relocated.

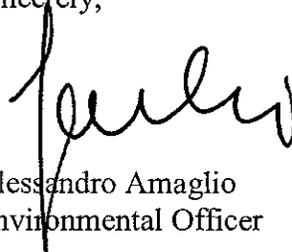
FEMA, through its consultant, URS, has contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands Files. The NAHC's review was negative.

However, the NAHC also provided a list of groups or individuals that may have specific knowledge of cultural resources or have other concerns in the specific project area. Your name was on this list. Should you have any knowledge of cultural resources in the specific project area, know of other contacts who may have such specific knowledge, or have other concerns in the specific project area, please telephone me at (510) 627-7027 or write to me at the letterhead address.

Stephen William Miller
September 7, 2007
Page 2

If I do not hear from you within 2 weeks of receipt of this letter, FEMA will assume you have no comments regarding this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alessandro Amaglio', written over the printed name.

Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer

Enclosure: map



FEMA

September 7, 2007

Ms. Julie Lynn Tumamait
365 North Pole Avenue
Ojai, CA 93023

Re: Fresno Canyon Flood Improvement Project, Ventura County Watershed Protection District,
PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013

Dear Ms. Tumamait:

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you that the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), has requested Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) funding to decrease the flood risk to residents of Casitas Springs in the lower portion of the Fresno Canyon watershed in the vicinity of the confluence of Fresno Canyon and the Ventura River. The enclosed map shows the project location.

The proposed project consists of two principal components: 1) a 525 foot extended box culvert with an inlet in Fresno Canyon approximately 300 feet east of Highway 33 and running west underneath the highway to Edison Drive, and 2) a 12 foot wide rectangular open concrete channel running for 310 feet to from Edison Drive to the Fresno River. Additional project components include a 20 foot wide access road that would parallel the open channel on the north side, with access points at Edison Drive and Ojai Trail, and construction of a floodwall between Highway 33 and Edison Drive. No residences would have to be demolished as a result of this proposed project; however, some out buildings may need to be relocated.

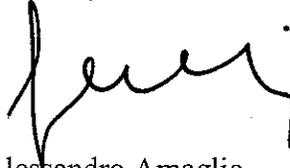
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Julie Lynn Tumamait
September 7, 2007
Page 2

If I do not hear from you within 2 weeks of receipt of this letter, FEMA will assume you have no comments regarding this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alessandro Amaglio', written in a cursive style.

Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer

Enclosure: map



FEMA

September 7, 2007

Ms. Adelina Alva-Padilla
Chair Woman
Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
P.O. Box 365
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Re: Fresno Canyon Flood Improvement Project, Ventura County Watershed Protection District,
PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013

Dear Chair Woman Alva-Padilla:

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you that the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), has requested Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) funding to decrease the flood risk to residents of Casitas Springs in the lower portion of the Fresno Canyon watershed in the vicinity of the confluence of Fresno Canyon and the Ventura River. The enclosed map shows the project location.

The proposed project consists of two principal components: 1) a 525 foot extended box culvert with an inlet in Fresno Canyon approximately 300 feet east of Highway 33 and running west underneath the highway to Edison Drive, and 2) a 12 foot wide rectangular open concrete channel running for 310 feet to from Edison Drive to the Fresno River. Additional project components include a 20 foot wide access road that would parallel the open channel on the north side, with access points at Edison Drive and Ojai Trail, and construction of a floodwall between Highway 33 and Edison Drive. No residences would have to be demolished as a result of this proposed project; however, some out buildings may need to be relocated.

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Adelina Alva-Padilla
September 7, 2007
Page 2

If I do not hear from you within 2 weeks of receipt of this letter, FEMA will assume you have no comments regarding this project.

Sincerely,



Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer

Enclosure: map



FEMA

September 7, 2007

Mr. Patrick Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA 93023

Re: Fresno Canyon Flood Improvement Project, Ventura County Watershed Protection District,
PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013

Dear Mr. Tumamait:

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you that the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), has requested Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) funding to decrease the flood risk to residents of Casitas Springs in the lower portion of the Fresno Canyon watershed in the vicinity of the confluence of Fresno Canyon and the Ventura River. The enclosed map shows the project location.

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Patrick Tumamait
September 7, 2007
Page 2

If I do not hear from you within 2 weeks of receipt of this letter, FEMA will assume you have no comments regarding this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amaglio". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long horizontal stroke.

Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer

Enclosure: map



FEMA

September 7, 2007

Ms. Roberta Cordero
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
4451 La Paloma Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Re: Fresno Canyon Flood Improvement Project, Ventura County Watershed Protection District,
PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013

Dear Ms. Cordero:

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you that the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), has requested Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) funding to decrease the flood risk to residents of Casitas Springs in the lower portion of the Fresno Canyon watershed in the vicinity of the confluence of Fresno Canyon and the Ventura River. The enclosed map shows the project location.

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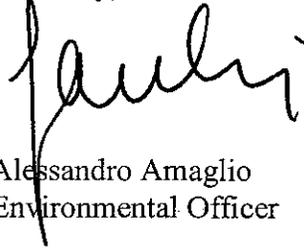
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Roberta Cordero
September 7, 2007
Page 2

If I do not hear from you within 2 weeks of receipt of this letter, FEMA will assume you have no comments regarding this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amaglio". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A".

Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer

Enclosure: map



FEMA

September 7, 2007

Qun-tan Shup
Owl Clan
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, CA 93426

Re: Fresno Canyon Flood Improvement Project, Ventura County Watershed Protection District,
PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013

Dear Qun-tan Shup:

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you that the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), has requested Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) funding to decrease the flood risk to residents of Casitas Springs in the lower portion of the Fresno Canyon watershed in the vicinity of the confluence of Fresno Canyon and the Ventura River. The enclosed map shows the project location.

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September 7, 2007
Page 2

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Sincerely,

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Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer

Enclosure: map

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052



FEMA

September 7, 2007

Mr. Charles S. Parra
P.O. Box 6612
Oxnard, CA 93031

Re: Fresno Canyon Flood Improvement Project, Ventura County Watershed Protection District,
PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013

Dear Mr. Parra:

The purpose of this letter is to apprise you that the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), has requested Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) funding to decrease the flood risk to residents of Casitas Springs in the lower portion of the Fresno Canyon watershed in the vicinity of the confluence of Fresno Canyon and the Ventura River. The enclosed map shows the project location.

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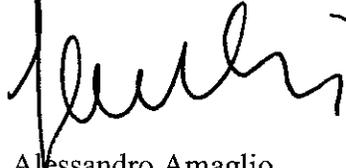
FEMA, through its consultant, URS, has contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands Files. The NAHC's review was negative.

However, the NAHC also provided a list of groups or individuals that may have specific knowledge of cultural resources or have other concerns in the specific project area. Your name was on this list. Should you have any knowledge of cultural resources in the specific project area, know of other contacts who may have such specific knowledge, or have other concerns in the specific project area, please telephone me at (510) 627-7027 or write to me at the letterhead address.

Charles S. Parra
September 7, 2007
Page 2

If I do not hear from you within 2 weeks of receipt of this letter, FEMA will assume you have no comments regarding this project.

Sincerely,



Alessandro Amaglio
Environmental Officer

Enclosure: map

CONVERSATION RECORD

1333 Broadway, Suite 800, Oakland, CA 94612

COPIES TO:

DATE September 13, 2007 TIME 11:00 am
TO Julie Tumamait FROM Brian Hatoff
COMPANY Chumash
ADDRESS _____ PHONE NO. 805-646-6214
PROJ NAME Ventura County Watershed PROJ/TASK NO. 15702306.00100
Protection District (VCWPD)
Storm Water Management
Project
(PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013)

On September 12, 2007 at 2:21 pm Ms. Tumamait left a message with FEMA REO responding to the letter sent to her. She expressed concern that the project was already underway and asked that her call be returned

On September 13, 2007 at 11 am Brian Hatoff returned her call and reached her answering machine. He explained that the current activity was unrelated to the FEMA undertaking and left his number should she wish to discuss further.

RECORDED BY: Brian W. Hatoff

CONVERSATION RECORD

1333 Broadway, Suite 800, Oakland, CA 94612

COPIES TO:

DATE October 22, 2007 TIME 11:24 a.m.
TO Qun-tan Shup FROM Brian Hatoff

COMPANY Chumash
ADDRESS _____ PHONE NO. 805-835-2383
PROJ NAME Ventura County Watershed
Protection District (VCWPD)
Fresno Canyon Storm Water
Management Project
(PDMC-PJ-09-CA-2007-013) PROJ/TASK NO. 15702306.00100

Left a message for Qun-tan who had left a message on the REO voicemail on 10/03/07 regarding the Fresno Canyon project. I indicated that the project is currently on hold due to landowner right-of-entry and easement issues. Gave him my name and number in case he wanted to discuss further or had questions.

RECORDED BY: Brian Hatoff

Appendix E:
Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

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

Primary# _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 8195 Ventura Avenue

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Ventura Date 1967 T 3N; R 23W; ___ 1/4 of ___ 1/4 of Sec 5; MD B.M.

c. Address 8195 Ventura Avenue City Casitas Springs Ventura County Zip 93301

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 South, 287713 mE/ 3804866 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN 610-023-036, Casitas Springs Tract No 2, MR Bk 15, Pg 32

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
8195 Ventura Avenue is an single-family vernacular Craftsman style residential property located along Ventura Avenue/Highway 33 atop a steep hill above a 1940s subdivision (Casitas Springs Subdivision) surrounded by open space (e.g., Fresno Canyon, Ojai Trail, Ventura River). The property faces east towards the highway and is surrounded by a wooden post fence. SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) ; Single Family Residence - HP2

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

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

View to the South, East Elevation, January 2009

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



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Approximately 1920 (Visual Survey)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Private

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
URS Corp.
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

*P9. Date Recorded:
May, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian Survey

*P11. Report Citation:

Cultural Resources Technical Report, Fresno Canyon Flood Mitigation Project, URS Corporation 2009.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map
 Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object

Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 8195 Ventura Avenue

*Recorded by: URS Corp *Date May 2009

X Continuation Update

***P3a. (continued)**

The residence is set approximately 10 feet from the highway and features a small driveway along the north portion of the property. The residence has an additive square form. The residence features a modest design, characterized by wooden lap siding, overhanging cross-gabled roof, small wooden porch, and a fixed picture window along the façade. The window and door bays feature decorative wooden frame surrounds, however many of the double-hung windows have been replaced recently and most doors and windows feature non-historic period metal bars. The façade features a pair of triangular braces, which support a gabled entry roof, and the south elevation features a brick masonry gable wall chimney.

Overall, 8195 Ventura Avenue has been impacted by non-historic period additions, such as the new window systems, changes to the entry, and new roofing materials. It is a modest building, in poor-fair condition, and does not appear to embody distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style or, as a vernacular design, represent a design or construction method unique to the area.



South Elevation



West Elevation

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 8195 Ventura Avenue

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence
- B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence
- *B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular Craftsman
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The property appears to be constructed approximately 1920 based on visual survey. The property is not necessarily distinguishable on the 1941 Ventura 7.5 Minute USGS Map, though properties are visible in the general area of the property. Within the past 30 years, several of the window systems have been replaced; bars have been added to many of the window and door bays.

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

*B8. Related Features:
N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Casitas Springs, Ventura County, CA
Period of Significance N/A Property Type Residential
Applicable Criteria N/A

The historical significance of 8195 Ventura Avenue was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based on site investigations and historic research, 8195 Ventura Avenue does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

*B12. References:

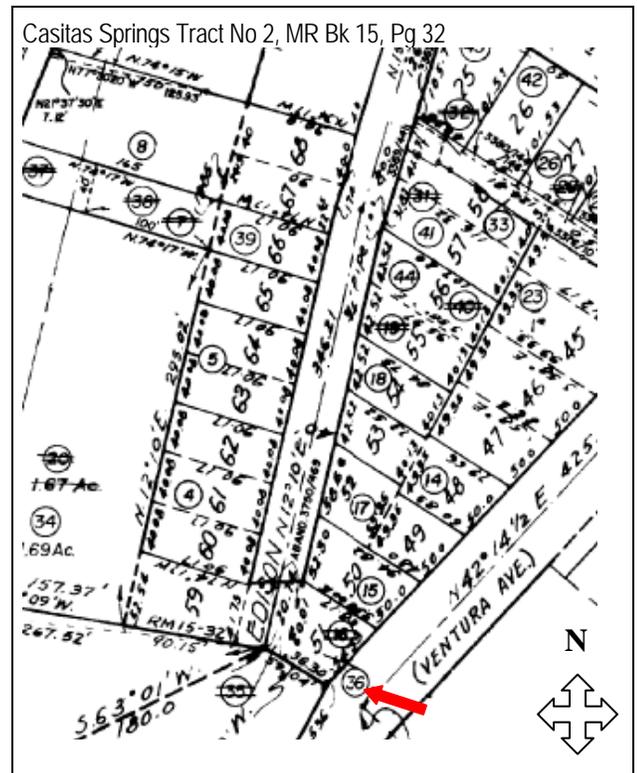
(See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: URS Corporation

*Date of Evaluation: May 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 8195 Ventura Avenue

*Recorded by: URS Corp

*Date May 2009

Continuation Update

***B10. (Continued)**

The Craftsman style originated in Southern California and was the dominant style for smaller houses built between 1905 through the early 1920s. Craftsman houses were inspired by the work of brothers Charles Sumner, and Henry Mather Greene. Their intricately detailed buildings were influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement, English (Medieval) cottages, and Japanese wooden architecture. After extensive publicity in home journals and pattern books in the early part of the 1900s, the style became one of the most prolific building types, especially among smaller buildings in the western United States. People throughout the country were familiar with Craftsman style buildings after features in *Country Life in America* and *Ladies' Home Journal*.

8195 Ventura Avenue does not appear to be associated with a significant event, pattern of events, or people important to the history of the nation, California, or Ventura County. Also, the property does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of design/construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the property is representative of a vernacular Craftsman style residence, the property lacks distinguishing elements associated with the style, and is a modest example of the style. Additionally, there have been alterations to the original arrangement of some of the property's historic-period distinguishing features (such as the windows systems). and changes in its setting caused by the construction of the new retaining wall. Lastly, the property does not appear to have the potential to yield potentially important information. Overall, 8195 Ventura Avenue does not appear to be eligible for listing to the NRHP or CRHR.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. 8195 Ventura Avenue does not appear to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and therefore an integrity analysis is not warranted.

***B12. References**

Gebhard, D and Richard Winter. *A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles & South California*. Gibbs Smith. Salt Lake City, 1985.
McAlester, V. and L. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York, 1984



Window Detail, North Elevation

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

Primary# _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____
Reviewer _____
Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 8220 Edison Drive

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Ventura Date 1967 T 3N; R 23W; ___ 1/4 of ___ 1/4 of Sec 5; MD **B.M.**

c. Address 8220 Edison Drive City Casitas Springs Ventura County Zip 93301

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 South, 287686 mE/ 3804867 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN 610-023-017, Casitas Springs Tract No 2, MR Bk 15, Pg 32

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

8220 Edison Drive is an single-family vernacular ranch style residential property located in a suburban subdivision (Casitas Springs Subdivision) surrounded by similar properties and open space (e.g., Fresno Canyon, Ojai Trail, Ventura River). The residence is located at the southern end of Edison Avenue and faces northwest. The property is located approximately 500 feet west of Highway 33, and is set at the bottom of a steep hill against the highway and surrounded by a non-historic retaining wall. **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes); Single Family Residence – HP2

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
View to the Southeast, West Elevation, January 2009

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Approximately 1949 (Visual Survey)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Private

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
URS Corp.
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

*P9. Date Recorded:
May, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian Survey

*P11. Report Citation:

Cultural Resources Technical Report, Fresno Canyon Flood Control Project, URS Corporation 2009.

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

***P3a. (continued)**

The residence is set approximately 20 feet from Edison Drive and features a small driveway along the north portion of the property. The residence features a modest unornamented design, characterized by masonry blocks arranged in a running bond (intended to resemble Roman bricks), an overhanging hipped roof clad with non-historic period asphalt shingles, wood fascia, and an irregular square form. The façade features an inset entry and two unadorned wooden square columns supported by concrete block piers. The columns are covered by a non-historic wooden lattice sun screen. The façade also features a recessed fixed picture window, double hung window, and an unadorned front door. The south elevation of the building features a non-historic period projecting kitchen window and recessed non-historic period metal framed sliding and picture windows. The north elevation features two large double hung windows and side entry door. This elevation is only partially visible due to a wood post fence. The east elevation was not visible for the survey. Along the north portion of the residence is a one story storage shed/workshop, which appears to be contemporary with the residence. The storage shed/workshop features an overhanging gabled roof and stucco cladding.

Overall, 8220 Edison Drive has been impacted by non-historic period additions, such as the new window systems, changes to the entry, and new roofing materials. It is a modest building and does not appear to embody distinctive characteristics of the ranch style or, as a vernacular design, represent a design or construction method unique to the area.



South Elevation



North Elevation

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 67

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 8220 Edison Drive

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence
- B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular Ranch

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

The property appears to be constructed approximately 1920 based on visual survey The property is not necessarily distinguishable on the 1941 Ventura 7.5 Minute USGS Map, though properties are visible in the general area of the property. Within the past 30 years, several of the window systems have been replaced; a new retaining wall and wooden lattice sun screen have been added

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

*B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Casitas Springs, Ventura County, CA
 Period of Significance N/A Property Type Residential
 Applicable Criteria N/A

The historical significance of 8220 Edison Drive was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based on site investigations and historic research, 8220 Edison Drive does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

*B12. References:

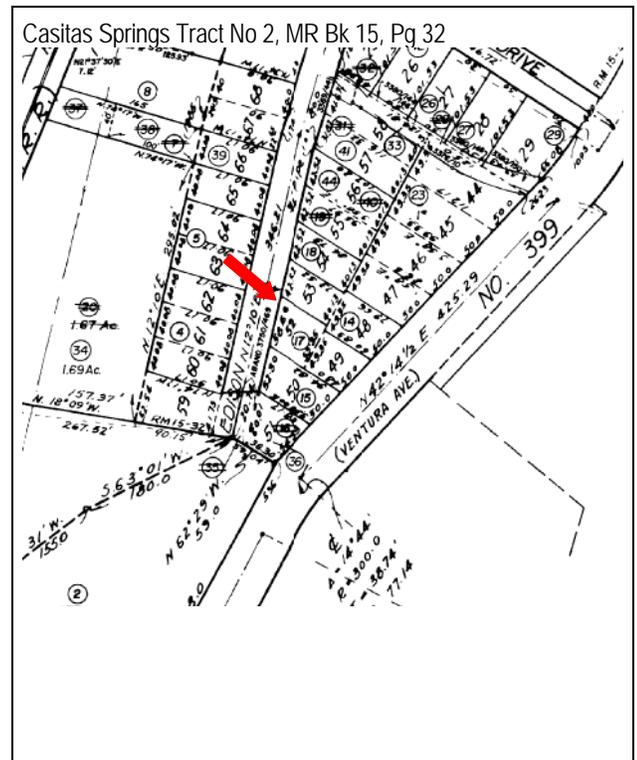
(See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: URS Corporation

*Date of Evaluation: May 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 4 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 8220 Edison Drive
*Recorded by: URS Corp *Date May 2009 Continuation Update

***B10. (Continued)**

The ranch style form gained popularity during the 1940s and became the dominant style throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s. The popularity of "rambling" Ranch houses, also known as *California Ranch houses*, were made possible by the country's increasing dependence on the automobile. As the automobile replaced railroads, streetcars, and buses as the principal means of personal transportation in the decades following World War II, compact houses could be replaced by sprawling designs on much larger lots. This enabled subdivisions to grow in previously remote areas, like Casitas Springs. The rambling form of the Ranch house emphasized the larger lots by maximizing façade width (which is further increased by built-in garages that are an integral part of most Ranch houses). The style is loosely based on early Spanish Colonial precedents of the American southwest, modified by influences borrowed from Craftsman and Prairie modernism of the early 20th century.

8220 Edison Drive does not appear to be associated with a significant event, pattern of events, or people important to the history of the nation, California, or Ventura County. Also, the property does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of design/construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the property is representative of a vernacular ranch style residence, the property lacks distinguishing elements associated with the style, such as an attached garage, "rambling" form, combinations of wall cladding, and large sliding doors. Additionally, there have been alterations to the original arrangement of some of the property's historic-period distinguishing features (such as the windows systems), and changes in its setting caused by the construction of the new retaining wall. Lastly, the property does not appear to have the potential to yield potentially important information. Overall, 8220 Edison Drive does not appear to be eligible for listing to the NRHP or CRHR.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. 8220 Edison Drive does not appear to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and therefore an integrity analysis is not warranted.

***B12. References**

Gebhard, D and Richard Winter. *A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles & South California*. Gibbs Smith. Salt Lake City, 1985.
McAlester, V. and L. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York, 1984



Detail of Entry

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

Primary# _____

HRI# _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 8236 Edison Drive

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Ventura Date 1967 T 3N; R 23W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 5; MDB.M.

c. Address 8236 Edison Drive City Casitas Springs Ventura County Zip 93301

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 South, 287697 mE/ 3804904 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN 610-023-014, Casitas Springs Tract No 2, MR Bk 15, Pg 32

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
8236 Edison Drive is an single-family vernacular ranch style residential property located in a suburban subdivision (Casitas Springs Subdivision) surrounded by similar properties and open space (e.g., Fresno Canyon, Ojai Trail, Ventura River). The residence is located at the southern end of Edison Avenue and faces west. The property is located approximately 500 feet west of Highway 33, and is set at the bottom of a steep hill against the highway and surrounded by a concrete masonry unit retaining wall. SEE CONTINUATION SHEET.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) ; Single Family Residence - HP2

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
View to the Northeast, West Elevation, January 2009

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
1949 (Ventura County Assessor)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Private

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
URS Corp.
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

*P9. Date Recorded:
May, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian Survey

*P11. Report Citation:

Cultural Resources Technical Report, Fresno Canyon Flood Control Project, URS Corporation 2009.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map

Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 8236 Edison Drive

*Recorded by: URS Corporation

*Date May 2009

X Continuation Update

***P3a. (continued)**

The residence is set approximately 20 feet from Edison Drive and features a small driveway and single car attached garage (with pull-up door) along the north portion of the property. The residence features a modest unornamented design characterized by stucco over masonry blocks, an overhanging hipped roof clad with non-historic period asphalt shingles, and an irregular square form. The façade features an inset entry, metal framed tripartite window, and a recessed window with a wooden sill. The south elevation of the building features a projecting kitchen window and two recessed metal framed sliding windows. The north elevation and east elevation were not visible for the survey.

Overall, 8236 Edison Drive is a modest building and does not appear to embody distinctive characteristics of the ranch style or, as a vernacular design, represent a design or construction method unique to the area.



South Elevation

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 8236 Edison Drive

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
- B2. Common Name: N/A
- B3. Original Use: Single Family Residence
- B4. Present Use: Single Family Residence
- *B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular Ranch

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

The property was built in 1949 based on records at the Ventura County Assessor. Within the past 30 years, several of the window systems have been replaced.

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

*B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Casitas Springs, Ventura County, CA
 Period of Significance N/A Property Type Residential
 Applicable Criteria N/A

The historical significance of 8236 Edison Drive was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based on site investigations and historic research, 8236 Edison Drive does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

*

B12. References:

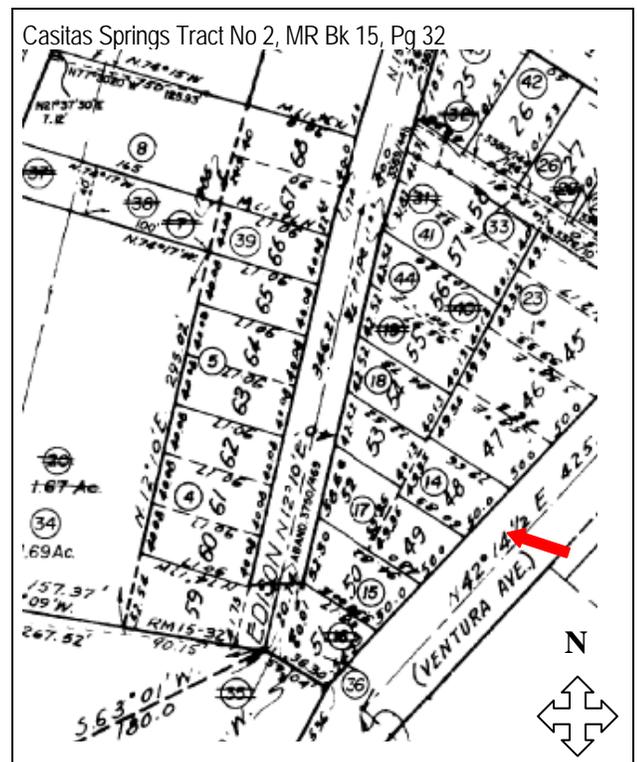
(See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: URS Corporation

*Date of Evaluation: May 2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 4 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 8236 Edison Drive
*Recorded by: URS Corp *Date May 2009 X Continuation Update

***B10. (Continued)**

The ranch style form gained popularity during the 1940s and became the dominant style throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s. The popularity of "rambling" Ranch houses, also known as *California Ranch houses*, was made possible by the country's increasing dependence on the automobile. As the automobile replaced railroads, streetcars, and buses as the principal means of personal transportation in the decades following World War II, compact houses could be replaced by sprawling designs on much larger lots. This enabled subdivisions to grow in previously remote areas, like Casitas Springs. The rambling form of the Ranch house emphasized the larger lots by maximizing façade width (which is further increased by built-in garages that are an integral part of most Ranch houses). The style is loosely based on early Spanish Colonial precedents of the American southwest, modified by influences borrowed from Craftsman and Prairie modernism of the early 20th century.

8236 Edison Drive does not appear to be associated with a significant event, pattern of events, or people important to the history of the nation, California, or Ventura County. Also, the property does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of design/construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the property is representative of a vernacular ranch style residence, the property lacks distinguishing elements associated with the style, and is a modest example of the style. Additionally, there have been alterations to the original arrangement of some of the property's historic-period distinguishing features (such as the windows systems). Lastly, the property does not appear to have the potential to yield potentially important information. Overall, 8236 Edison Drive does not appear to be eligible for listing to the NRHP or CRHR.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. 8236 Edison Drive does not appear to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and therefore an integrity analysis is not warranted.

***B12. References**

Gebhard, D and Richard Winter. *A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles & South California*. Gibbs Smith. Salt Lake City, 1985.
McAlester, V. and L. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. New York, 1984

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

Primary# _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____
Reviewer _____
Date _____

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Portion of Highway 33

P1. Other Identifier: Ventura Avenue, Highway 399

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Ventura Date 1967 T 3N; R 23W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 5; MDB.M.

c. Address Highway 33 City Casitas Springs Ventura County Zip 93301

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 South, 287707 mE/ 3804839 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Casitas Springs Tract No 2, MR Bk 15, Pg 32

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The small portion of Highway 33 within Casitas Springs is primarily a two-lane built-up asphalt highway which runs north to south. Portions of the highway appear to be recently resurfaced and re-striped. The roadway exhibits considerable wear from environmental effects (sun/heat exposure and rainwater/flash flooding), and has been "built-up" or received new layers of asphalt within the past twenty years. Many portions are cracked, split, or fragmented, and numerous non-historic period superficial repairs have been done to the road surfaces. Several areas feature recently widened shoulders and the installation of metal guardrails and monopole and two-pole transmission line corridors (just outside the shoulder). West of the roadway is a mid-twentieth century subdivision (Casitas Spring Tract No. 2) and east is open space associated with Fresno Canyon.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes); Engineering Structure - HP11

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



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

*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
View to the South, January 2009

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both
Approximately 1934 (Visual Survey and Caltrans)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Ventura County

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
URS Corp.
1615 Murray Canyon Road, Suite 1000
San Diego, CA 92108-4314

*P9. Date Recorded:
May, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian Survey

*P11. Report Citation:

Cultural Resources Technical Report, Fresno Canyon Flood Project, URS Corporation 2009.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Portion of Highway 33

B1. Historic Name: Highway 399

B2. Common Name: Ventura Avenue

B3. Original Use: Highway

B4. Present Use: Highway

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

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

The property appears to be constructed approximately 1934 based on visual survey and historic research. The property has been resurfaced, re-stripped, built-up, and widened within the past 30 years. Non-historic period guardrails have been added on either side of the shoulder.

*B7. Moved? ___ No ___ Yes X Unknown Date: ___ Original Location: Unknown

*B8. Related Features:

N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area Casitas Springs, Ventura County, CA

Period of Significance N/A Property Type Engineering Structure

Applicable Criteria N/A

The historical significance of the portion of Highway 33 in Casitas Springs was determined by applying the procedure and criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based on site investigations and historic research, Highway 33 does not appear to possess the requisite significance to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR.

(See Continuation Sheet)

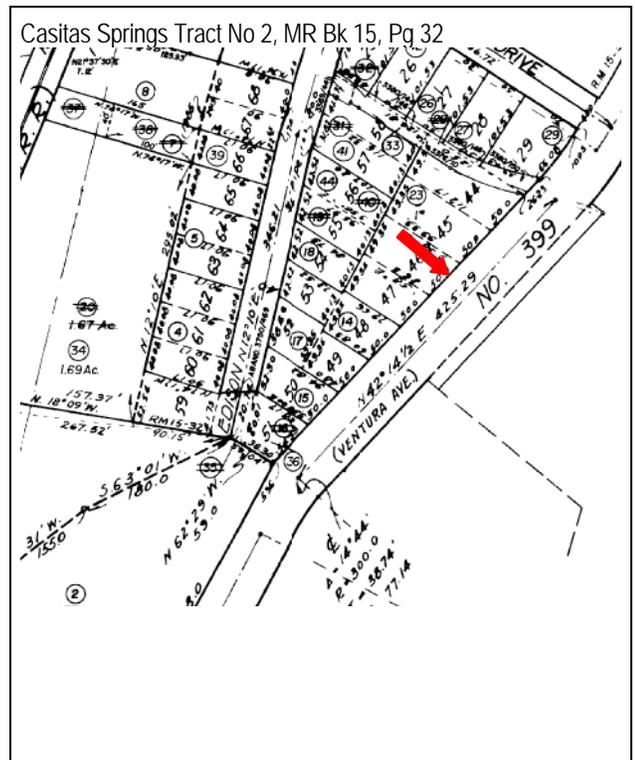
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References:

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: URS Corporation

*Date of Evaluation: May 2009



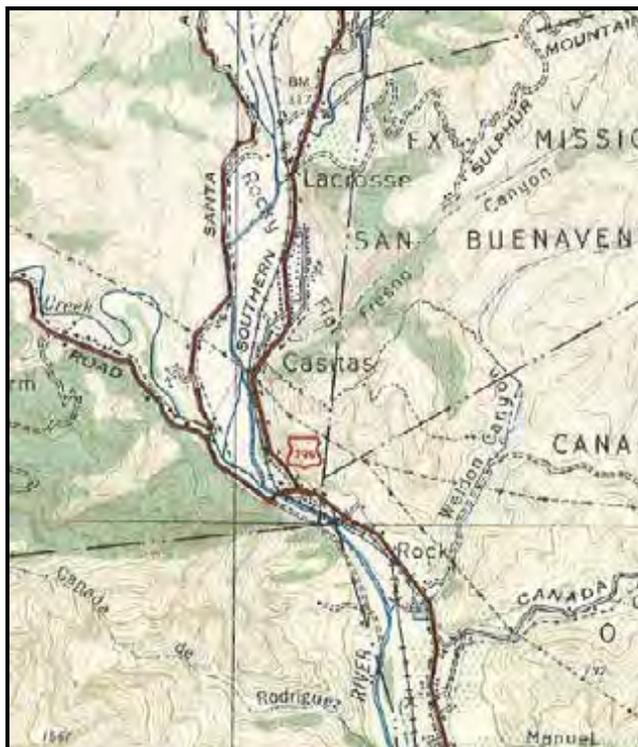
(This space reserved for official comments.)

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Portion of Highway 33
*Recorded by: URS Corp *Date May 2009 X Continuation Update

***B10. (Continued)**

Highway 399 was formally organized and numbered in 1934, and ultimately connected Ventura to Bakersfield. The portion near Casitas Springs connected with Casitas Pass Road near the current site of the Casitas Springs, and is visible on the 1941 USGS Ventura Map. Near Casitas Springs, it historically followed the alignment of the Southern Pacific Railroad Nordhoff Branch and unnamed trail. In 1964, Highway 399 was renamed Highway 33. The portion of Highway 33 in Casitas Springs does not appear to be associated with a significant event, pattern of events, or people important to the history of the nation, California, or Ventura County. The portion of Highway 33 in Casitas Springs does not embody distinctive characteristics of highway design from the early 20th century. The roadway's historic character and features have been impacted by alterations and non-historic period elements (e.g., new built-up asphalt surfaces, widened shoulders, metal guardrails, crossings). Further, it features a common and utilitarian construction (e.g., graded asphalt) which is not representative of distinctive engineering qualities to be considered significant. Lastly, the property does not appear to have the potential to yield potentially important information. Overall, the portion of Highway 33 in Casitas Springs does not appear to be eligible for listing to the NRHP or CRHR individually or as a contributor or significant feature to a larger resource (e.g., the entire Highway 33 alignment), if it is ever determined such a resource exists.

For a property to qualify for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, besides meeting one of the Criteria, it must also retain a significant amount of its historic integrity. This portion of Highway 33 does not appear to be eligible to qualify for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, and therefore an integrity analysis is not warranted.



1941 Ventura USGS Map