A Phase 1 Archaeological Study
For the Proposed Conejo Creek Specific Plan Study Area
750 Acres of land, bounded on the north by the 101 Freeway and Pleasant Valley Road, on the East, and South by Conejo Creek, and on the West by Calleguas Creek
City of Camarillo, County of Ventura, California

Prepared for
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Summary of Findings

At the request of Rincon Consultants, Inc., Ventura, California, a Phase 1 Archaeological Study was prepared in support of an environmental document for the Proposed Conejo Creek Specific Plan Study Area, 750 acres of land bounded on the north by the 101 Freeway and Pleasant Valley Road, on the east and south by Conejo Creek, and on the west by Calleguas Creek, within the City of Camarillo, County of Ventura, California. This document is intended to assist the client in achieving compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Camarillo guidelines, policies and procedures pertaining to the completion of cultural resource investigations. The scope of work consisted of:

1. Performing a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
2. Contacting the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for pertinent sacred lands information.
3. Conducting an on-foot surface reconnaissance of the entire project area.
4. Preparing a report summarizing the results of the records search and field phases.

The property is located north of the Pacific Ocean, west of the San Fernando Valley, southeast of Ventura, and south of the Santa Clara River, within the City of Camarillo, Ventura County, California (Figure 1). The project area is depicted on the Camarillo, California USGS topographic map (1959 – photorevised 1967), within Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Township 1 North, Range 20 West, and Sections 31 and 32 of Township 2 North, Range 20 West; and the Newbury Park, California USGS topographic map (1959 – photorevised 1967), Section 32 of Township 2 North, Range 20 West, and Sections 5 and 8 of Township 1 North and Range 20 West (Figure 2). The 750 acres of land is bounded on the north by the 101 Freeway and Pleasant Valley Road, on the East, and South by Conejo Creek, and on the West by Calleguas Creek, within the City of Camarillo, County of Ventura, California (Figure 3).

The project objectives are to: Provide needed flood control protection to existing homes and businesses in SE Camarillo while creating greenbelts, lakes, up to 120 acres of permanent natural and landscaped open spaces, and a public access trail network; develop pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods close to existing and planned employment centers and neighborhood commercial uses, reducing dependence on automobiles; incorporate “smart growth” land use patterns, sustainable design standards and advanced energy-saving building practices, reducing energy and materials demands within the project; provide for local and city-wide park and “gathering space” needs with the development of parks, trails, and water-oriented mixed use development; incorporate the Adohr Dairy main building and gardens into a mixed use development; provide a mix of housing types for all income levels to meet the long-term needs of the City; and, create an proper location for larger-scale industrial and corporate campus uses near existing and proposed population centers and transportation networks. The surrounding is dominated by Highway 101, and industrial and commercial development (Mission Oaks) on the north; agricultural land, a sanitation plant, quarry and cemetery on the south, residential development and a golf course (Camarillo Springs) on the east, and residential development (Woodside Greens/Village at the park) on the west. Figure 4 provides an aerial view of the project area. For ease in discussion, the project area was divided into four major survey areas as follows:

- **Area A**: This area contains agricultural land (planted and fallow) and lies south and west of the 101 Freeway, north of Ridge View Street/Adohr Lane and east of Pleasant Valley Road.
- **Area B**: This area is dominated by agricultural land (planted and fallow) and is bordered on the east by Calleguas Creek, on the north by Ridge View Street/Adohr Lane, on the west by an industrial complex and Pancho Road, and on the south by Calleguas Creek and Howard Road.
- **Area C**: This area is dominated by agricultural land (planted and fallow) the Adohr Farms Dairy complex and the Howard Road Ranch complex. This project area is bordered on the north by Pleasant Valley Road, on the west by Conejo Creek, on the south by Howard Road and Calleguas Creek, and on the east by Pancho Road.
- **Area D**: This area is dominated by commercial and industrial buildings (Calle Alto, Calle Plano, Calle Carga, Calle Bolero, and Calle Quetzal) and is bordered on the north by Adohr Lane, on the west by Pancho Road, on the east by agricultural land and on the south by a row of commercial buildings just to the south of Calle Quetzal.

A record search performed by professional archaeologist Wayne Bonner at the South Central Coast Information Center on May 20, 2009, indicated that no previously recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolates exist within the boundaries of the property. In addition, the following results apply within a ½ -mile radius of the parcel:

- No prehistoric archaeological resources are noted.
Two historic properties are identified: CA-Ven-862H was recorded by James Brock and Nina Harris in 1987 as a historic trash deposit that dates between 1910-1930. The extremely disturbed or redeposited materials may be associated with a former farmhouse(s) that once existed to the north that were graded away to make room for a mobile home park. The site lies adjacent to Calleguas Creek; and, 56-001647, which was recorded by Nina Harris in 2002 as a sparse scatter of historic items in a disturbed context. The site appears to date to the 1920s-1930s along the east shoulder of Pleasant Valley Road within a graded agricultural access road.


No National Register of Historic Places are identified (1979-2004 and supplements to date).
No California Register of Historic Resources exist (1992, with supplemental information to date).
No California Historical Landmarks are listed (1995, with supplemental information to date).
No California Points of Historical Interest are noted (1992, with supplemental information to date).
No State Historic Resources Commission issues are presented (1980-present; minutes from quarterly meeting).
A letter request was send to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), 915 Capitol Mall, Room 364, Sacramento, California 95814 on May 20, 2009, requesting a check of their sacred lands files and any other relevant data that the NAHC you might have on file for the project area. A response dated May 28, 2009 failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the project area.

Additional research was performed into early historic maps on file at the Ventura County Museum of History and Art (VCMHA), the Ventura County Government Center, and the Geography Department at California State University Northridge. Inspection of the Hueneme (1904) 15-minute USGS topographic map, indicated that by the early 1900s, the Southern Pacific Railroad, Elrie, Springville, Leesdale, and several roads, scattered structures and waterways were in place. From the late 1800s until the 1980s, land use in the region was primarily agricultural. The 1943 Hueneme USGS topographic map showed more roads by only a couple of structures within the project area. Since the 1980s, there has been a shift from agricultural activities to industrial and residential development.

A pedestrian survey of the project area was performed by the author with the assistance of RPA certified professional archaeologist, Wayne Bonner; Charles Parra, who is on the Native American Heritage Commission’s NAHC) list of qualified archaeological monitors for the Chumash region, and is on the “Most Likely Descendant (MLD) list; and, Ms. Susie Parra, Native American representative of the Ventura Chumash. The pedestrian survey of the project area occurred from May 26 to June 3, 2009, taking 72 person-hours to complete. All exposed terrain and fortuitous exposures such as rodent burrows, trenches, stream channels, exposed crop rows, and excavated or cleared areas, were thoroughly inspected for signs of cultural resources. The results of the Phase 1 archaeological study by survey area, follows:

Area A
56-001647 lies within Area A, and was recorded by Nina Harris in 2002 as a sparse scatter of historic items dating to the 1920s-1930s under the Pleasant Valley Road in a highly disturbed context. The disturbed site may extend under the road but it does not lie within the project boundaries. No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources exist within this survey area; therefore no additional archaeological work is recommended.

Area B
The Brucker Farms Ranch complex, located at 1190-1194 Pancho Road (inclusive of a residence, guesthouse, barn, and storage buildings) lies near the southwestern portion of Section B. The structures within this complex appear to have been constructed from the 1940s but do not appear to be significant under CEQA under any applicable criteria. Additionally, no prehistoric archaeological resources exist within this survey area; therefore, no additional archaeological work is recommended.
Area C
The Adohr Farm Dairy Complex (56-001299) lies within the northern portion of survey area C. The Adohr Ranch Complex, was constructed between 1942-1952. The Adamson family (of Malibu notoriety) purchased the property around 1940. Adohr Farms was named after Rhoda Agatha Rindle Adamson, who with her husband Merritt Huntley Adamson, founded the Adohr Stock Farm and Adohr Creamery Company. Until her death in 1962, Rhoda remained at the helm of the Adohr Milk Farms and the Marblehead Land Company. The complex, which includes the main dairy building, a ranch manager’s home, storage facilities and outbuildings for dairy production, a possible reservoir, and a landscaped park-like setting fronting the main dairy building on the north adjacent to Pleasant Valley Road, still functions as offices, equipment storage facilities and associated uses for Boskovich Farms Incorporated located at 4224 Pleasant Valley Road, Camarillo, California 93102. This ranch complex is considered significant under CEQA because of its integrity of setting, design and construction and due to its historic relationship to the Adamson family who owned Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit. The primary recommendation is to consult with a qualified architectural historian to determine if this resource is significant under CEQA. Currently, Judy Triem and Mitchel R. Stone of San Buenaventura Research Associates (SBRA), 1328 Woodland Drive, Santa Paula California 93060 are conducting an architectural historic evaluation of the historic resources within the project area. Once their report has been finalized, SBRA’s recommendations should be used as final mitigation measures for this resource (Appendix A).
The Howard Road Ranch Building Complex (56-001300) is located at 1355 Pancho Road and contains numerous buildings dating from circa 1915-1940. The main residence and associated garage appear date to about 1918. Additional buildings including a bunkhouse, storage shed, barn and six, one-story wood-frame dwellings, front the residence to the north, and appear to post-date the residence. These appear to be occupied by ranch hands and may have been built or moved onto the property well after the residence (post 1940?). The structure probably served as a residence for a ranch manager at the time the property was owned by the Adolfo Camarillo family. The structures may have been built by the Camarillo family, to administer their landholdings or the land may have been leased to someone else who constructed the house and lived there while they leased the property. Two of the buildings within this complex (the bungalow and garage) appear to be significant under CEQA. The primary recommendation is to consult with a qualified architectural historian to determine if this resource is significant under CEQA. Currently, Judy Triem and Mitchel R. Stone of San Buenaventura Research Associates (SBRA), 1328 Woodland Drive, Santa Paula California 93060 are conducting an architectural historic evaluation of the historic resources within the project area. Once their report has been finalized, SBRA’s recommendations should be used as final mitigation measures for this resource (Appendix B).

Area D
No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources exist within this survey area; therefore no additional archaeological work is recommended.

If human remains are discovered during construction-related activities (any permitted action requiring physical digging or grading of a project area using mechanical equipment or hand tools, including core sampling, soil borings, work required for placing caissons or footings, planting trees, diskng, grubbing, trenching and installation of poles, underground electrical systems, sewers, water mains, or other utilities, or geological/geotechnical testing) then the procedures described in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code shall be followed. These procedures require notification of the County Coroner. If the County Coroner determines that the discovered remains are those of Native American ancestry, then the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be notified by telephone within 24 hours. Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code describe the procedures to be followed after the notification of the NAHC.
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I. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope of the Project
At the request of Rincon Consultants, Inc., Ventura, California, a Phase 1 Archaeological Study was prepared in support of an environmental document for the Proposed Conejo Creek Specific Plan Study Area, 750 Acres of land bounded on the north by the 101 Freeway and Pleasant Valley Road, on the East, and South by Conejo Creek, and on the West by Calleguas Creek, City of Camarillo, County of Ventura, California. This document is intended to assist the client in achieving compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Camarillo guidelines, policies and procedures pertaining to the completion of cultural resource investigations. The scope of work consisted of:
1. Performing a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
2. Contacting the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for pertinent sacred lands information.
3. Conducting an on-foot surface reconnaissance of the entire project area.
4. Preparing a report summarizing the results of the records search and field phases.

1.2 Location of the Project
The property is located north of the Pacific Ocean, west of the San Fernando Valley, southeast of Ventura, and south of the Santa Clara River, within the City of Camarillo, Ventura County, California (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Vicinity Map
The project area is depicted on the Camarillo, California USGS topographic map (1959 – photorevised 1967), within Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Township 1 North, Range 20 West, and Sections 31 and 32 of Township 2 North, Range 20 West; and the Newbury Park, California USGS topographic map (1959 – photorevised 1967), Section 32 of Township 2 North, Range 20 West, and Sections 5 and 8 of Township 1 North and Range 20 West (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Location of the Survey

The project objectives are to: Provide needed flood control protection to existing homes and businesses in SE Camarillo while creating greenbelts, lakes, up to 120 acres of permanent natural and landscaped open spaces, and a public access trail network; develop pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods close to existing and planned employment centers and neighborhood commercial uses, reducing dependence on automobiles; incorporate “smart growth” land use patterns, sustainable design standards and advanced energy-saving building practices, reducing energy and materials
demands within the project; provide for local and city-wide park and “gathering space” needs with the development of parks, trails, and water-oriented mixed use development; incorporate the Adohr Dairy main building and gardens into a mixed use development; provide a mix of housing types for all income levels to meet the long-term needs of the City; and, create an proper location for larger-scale industrial and corporate campus uses near existing and proposed population centers and transportation networks. The surrounding is dominated by Highway 101, and industrial and commercial development (Mission Oaks) on the north; agricultural land, a sanitation plant, quarry and cemetery on the south, residential development and a golf course (Camarillo Springs) on the east, and residential development (Woodside Greens/Village at the park) on the west.

![Figure 3: Aerial View of the Project Area Looking North](image)

The Figure 4 illustrates the proposed site plan.

![Figure 4: Proposed Site Plan](image)
Environmental Information

2.1 Geology
The Oxnard Plain is a landform that encompasses over 200 square miles. It is part of the Ventura Basin, which is composed of several thousand feet of Miocene-age and younger deposits of clay, silt, and gravels which were left during a time when relative sea level was higher than today. The region contains a number of geological formations which provided exploitable mineral resources for the Native American populations in the region, including: The Santa Susana Formation consisting of interbedded sandstone, mudstone, claystone, conglomerate, and minor shale and metamorphic rock fragments; the Conejo Volcanics consisting of layered, basalt and andesite flows, breccia, and volcanic-derived rocks; the Topanga Formation consisting of conglomerate and sandstone with some siltstone and shale; the Monterey and Modelo Formations consisting of shale, siltstone, sandstone, rounded quartzite and basic igneous rock clasts; the Saugus Formation consisting of apparent deltaic deposits of coarse-to-fine-grained sandstone and conglomerate, and siltstone; and Older Alluvium consisting of terrace deposits (State of California 1969).

2.2 Soils
Soils within the project area are represented by: Anacapa Series which contain well-drained sandy loams, and gravelly sandy loams 60 inches (151 cm) or more deep, formed on alluvial fans and plains in alluvium derived largely from sedimentary rocks, with slopes from 0-9%; Camarillo Series which consist of poorly drained sandy loams and loams 60 inches (152 cm) deep, formed on alluvial fans and plains, in stratified alluvium derived predominantly from sedimentary rocks, with slopes of 0-2%; Cropley Series which consist of somewhat poorly drained clays, 60 inches (152 cm) or more deep, formed on alluvial plains in alluvium derived from sedimentary rocks, with slopes of 0-2%; Hambright Series, which consist of well-drained heavy loams that have a clay loam subsoil and are 6 inches (15 cm) to 19 inches (48 cm) deep over basic igneous rock, developed in steep mountainous areas, with slopes of 15-75%; Igneous Rock Land which consist of steep mountainous areas of basalt, andesite, and volcanic breccia, are more than 25% rock outcrop, with the rest covered by a thin mantle of relatively stable soil material; Salinas Series consists of well-drained clay loams 60 inches (152 cm) or more deep, formed on alluvial fans and plains, in alluvium derived predominantly from sedimentary rocks, with slopes of 0-9%; and Vina Series, which consist of well-drained gravelly loams, or silty clay loams 60 inches (152.4 cm) or more deep, formed on alluvial fans and plains, in alluvium derived from basic igneous rocks with slopes of 0-9% (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1970).

2.3 Climate
The region is classified as "Mediterranean warm" lying between the dry Mojave Desert and the humid Pacific Coast. Weather consists of warm, dry summers and mild, moderately wet winters. Temperatures range from 100 degrees in July and August, to the low 30s in January. Snowfall is rare and rainfall normally occurs between November and April.

2.4 Hydrology
The Ventura Basin contains several major drainages including the Ventura River, Santa Clara River, and Calleguas Creek. During ancient times, sea level extended to the east of the present day shoreline. As sea level retreated westward, Quaternary Age floodplain deposition followed. Calleguas Creek is an intermittent drainage that originates in the Santa Susana Mountains, passes through Simi and Little Simi Valleys, crosses the Oxnard Plain, and terminates near the coast at Mugu Lagoon. Several other minor drainages flow south from the hills. Understanding the hydrology of Santa Clara River drainage is important for the interpretation prehistoric and historic settlement patterns.

2.5 Biology
The majority of the project area is dominated by agricultural activities including row crops, citrus, avocado and berry farming. Vegetation surrounding the project area not cleared due to past agricultural activities includes: Riparian (Santa Clara River and Calleguas Creek); Sage-Scrub (South Mountain and canyons); Oak-Woodland (scattered on north-facing slopes at lower elevations); and Grassland (grazed lands). Historically, the landscape was predominantly agricultural, while currently, some of the land has been converted into commercial/industrial parks and residential development. The prehistoric inhabitants utilized plants from numerous regional biotic communities including acorns, sage, buckwheat, chia, yucca, lemonadeberry and elderberry. Willow was used in house construction, and reeds utilized for basketry. Plants were also exploited as medicines and dyes (mugwort, tree tobacco, nightshade, and sage). Historically, numerous animals and birds inhabited the region, including, mule deer, coyote, bobcat, bear, bighorn sheep, wolf, puma, raccoon, fox, snakes, lizards, frogs, woodpecker, hummingbird, hawk, golden eagle and condor. Many animals were considered "sacred," and played important roles in the Chumash mythology and legends.
III. Cultural Overview

3.1 Prehistory/Protohistory

At Contact, the region was occupied by the Chumash, a diverse population living in autonomous settlements along the California coast from Malibu Creek to the southeast, Estero Bay in the north, including the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz, and as far as Tejon Pass, Lake Casitas and the Cuyama River inland. Chumash society became increasingly complex over the last 9,000 years (Wallace 1955, Warren 1968). Warren revised Wallace's scheme to include variants and traditions enhanced by radiocarbon dates. King (1982) proposed sequences based on changes in ornaments, beads and other artifacts. After A.D. 1000, changes in bead types suggested the evolution of new economic subsystems, which contributed to the highly developed economic system observed by early Spanish explorers. Following the 1542 Cabrillo voyage numerous small Chumash settlements were abandoned and large historic towns were founded. This change in population distribution is attributed to growth in importance of trade centers and the development of more integrated political confederations that encouraged trade. The Chumash economic system enabled them to make efficient use of diverse environments within their territory. Most mainland plants and animals used as food were completely absent or present in low densities on the Channel Islands.asily stored foods were traded between the islands, mainland, and interior populations who lacked marine resources traded with coastal populations for fish and other seafood. Most religious ceremonies had their roots in the Early Period when objects similar to those used historically were placed in mortuary associations or owned by religious leaders. Other sources include Carrico and Wlodarski (1983), Grant (1978), Gibson (1991), Hudson et al. (1977), Hudson & Underhay (1978), Hudson (1979), Hudson and Blackburn (1979-87), C. King (1994, 2000), Kroeber (1925), Landberg (1965), Leonard (1971), Miller (1988), and Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (1986, 1991).

3.2 Ethnographic Information

The Chumash were viewed as unique among California Indians by the Spanish due to their knowledge of the sea, canoe building expertise, ritual and ceremonial organization, their interest in acquiring and displaying possessions, willingness to work and their extensive trade networks. The protohistoric Chumash maintained the most complex bead money system documented in the world (King 1982). Information obtained by Schumacher & Bowers in 1877-1878; Rogers in the 1920s; Harrington in the 1930s; and Woodward and Van Valkenburgh in the late 1920s and 1930s, suggests that the Chumash were divided into political provinces, each containing a capital. Based on King (1975) and Applegate (1974, 1975), the following place names exist near the project area:

Alqilo'wi "white of the eye" - A village in Little Sycamore Canyon
Hipuk  "elbow" – A village in Triunfo Canyon, inland from Malibu
Ihsa  "Ashes" - A major Rancheria at the mouth of the Santa Clara River
Iswey  "the cut" - Mouth of the Santa Clara River
Kamaqakmu Unknown feature north of Oxnard
Kamo'oq "the wild gourd" - unknown feature near Montalvo from Olivas adobe
Kanaputekenan A historic village near the mouth of the Santa Clara River
Kaspat kasio'w "nest of the eagle" - mountain west of San Fernando Valley
Kasunamul "sending place" - Historic village near Union High west of Oxnard
Katshup  Topographic feature the Montalvo hills
Kats'ikinhin "pine tree" - a village on Las Virgenes Creek, inland from Malibu
Kasaqtikat "the obstacle" - Undiscovered location near Mugu
Kay'iwish "the Head" - village on what is now Calleguas Creek, SW of Simi
Kimichaq A village located northwest of Simi
Lalimanuh A village on Calleguas Creek, northeast of Pt. Mugu
Lisqishii Village at Arroyo Sequit, west or Point Dume
Lohostohni Village at Trancas Canyon, west of Point Dume
Luulapin The name for Poini Mugu
Luna  An undiscovered location of Calleguas Creek
Malhohshi Unknown feature near present day Oxnard
Maliti  Unknown location northeast ar Oxnard
Malu'liwini A location within Santa Rosa Valley
Mitsquanaqa'n "place of the jaw" - Mission village at Ventura
Mupu  A village on Santa Paula Creek above Santa Paula

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Muwu: "beach" - A village at the mouth of Mugu Lagoon
Ponom: Freshwater marsh (?) near the Santa Clara Cemetery
Sa'aqtk'oy: "place sheltered from the wind" - village at Saticoy
Saloyoh: A place between Saticoy and Santa Paula
S'ap'k'onil: A place just south of Santa Paula
S'ap t'ahuy: "house of the rain" - village on Potrero Creek, inland from Malibu
S'apwi: "house of the deer" - village on Conejo Creek, near Thousand Oaks
Satwiwa: "bluff"? - village on Rancho Guadalupe, north of Mugu
Seq'i's: "beachworm" - now Arroyo Sequit
Shalkuwewech: "it is piled up" - a place north of Point Mugu
Shishlomo: Estuary or lagoon near Surfside Drive
Shisholop: "in the mud" a coastal village just south of Ventura
Shualahshe: "sycamore" - a village in Big Sycamore Canyon
Simo'mo: "the saltbush patch" - a village inland from Point Mugu
Swini: Unknown location near present day City of Oxnard
Tipipsheshmu: Unknown feature on the Oxnard Plain
Tsayuatsuele: "the banner is waving" - a shrine mountain in west San Fernando Valley
Wenem: "sleeping place" - a historic canoe and salt-making camp at the entrance to Port Hueneme

Additional Chumash village information is provided by C. King (1994) as follows:
Lalimanuh: is located near the base of the Conejo Grade. Several of the potential site locations for this village have been destroyed by recent construction. The site was described in 1776 as being at the foot of the Cuesta Grande, near a small village, where there was a spring of water, like a well, and a good-size spring of asphalt.
Kayi'wish: (meaning the head) was believed to have existed where a gap in the road formerly went up to the Conejo grade. The first Portolà expedition visited this village on August 16, 1795 on its return from Monterey to locate a site for San Fernando Mission.
Muwu: (meaning beach) - Muwu was a major village, capitol, and ceremonial center. The closest settlements listed in the mission registers were Lalimanuh to the north, Sapwe to the northeast, and Lisiqshi to the east. Archaeological evidence indicates that during the historic and protohistoric periods several clusters of houses existed near the shores of Mugu Lagoon. Many places near Muwu were probably settlements under its jurisdiction.
Simo'mo: (meaning the saltbush patch) - Simomo was the name of a Ranchería containing houses that resembled bunchgrass. The Los Angeles County Museum, California State University Northridge and UCLA have conducted excavations at this site.
Shualahshe: (meaning sycamore) - This archeological site located at the mouth of Big Sycamore Canyon along the Pacific Coast Highway.
Satwiwa: (meaning bluff) - This Late Period village lies at the base of Round Mountain. Round Mountain is also a winter solstice sunrise shrine site. Satwiwa was a Ranchería on Guadalupe Ranch, where a tall, tower like rock gave it its name. The village was inhabited by Native American who worked at the mission. There used to be a spring on the southwest side of the mountain where a water tank now exists.
Lisiqshi: - This site is located near the mouth of Arroyo Sequit. The village is recorded in the San Buenaventura and San Fernando mission registers. A majority of the inhabitants were recruited by Mission San Buenaventura. The San Fernando registers indicate that the village was at the beach, (probably at Arroyo Sequit). There was apparently a shift in nomenclature over time from Lisiqshi to Sequit, a Spanish word for cracked earth. The site was excavated in by the Heye Foundation's Littleton expedition of 1939-41, the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, UCLA, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Highway 101 passes through the site.

Chumash culture underwent dramatic changes following European contact. Diseases quickly decimated the Native Americans and most Chumash villages were abandoned by 1810. Most Chumash who survived helped build the Spanish Missions and worked the Mexican and American ranchos that followed. Several thousand Chumash live in Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, and place a high value on objects and places associated with their past, namely archaeological sites and artifacts. They are also concerned with preserving their cultural heritage.

3.3 History
During August 1769, a military contingent of Spanish explorers under the leadership of Don Gaspar de Portolà passed through the lower Santa Clara River Valley. The diaries of Miguel Costanso, Fray Juan Crespi, and Pedro Fages
identified three villages in the valley during the journey from Castaic (Rancheria del Corral) to the Ventura River. Spanish chroniclers noted the differences in village organization from east to west along the Rio de Santa Clara; the villages situated east of Santa Paula Creek were dissimilar in pattern and structure from those documented to the west. Cultural differences would seem to be an unlikely explanation, since throughout this area thatched or domed houses were used as shelter in permanent or semi-permanent village sites. Twenty-one missions were established between 1769 and 1823. They were all about a day's ride from one another along the Camino Real, which connected San Diego with Solano. Native Americans were slowly assimilated into the missions through recruitment from their villages. During this period, introduced diseases decimated many Native American tribes. Following the decline of the missions, large land grants became ranchos. One land granted patented to Jose Ruis formed Rancho Calleguas in 1847 in the area that is now Camarillo. Figures 5-6 illustrate the Calleguas land grants.

Figure 5: Diseno of Rancho Calleguas

Figure 6: Rancho Calleguas Land Grant
Juan and Martina Camarillo were married in 1840 and moved to Ventura County in 1854, becoming the fourth European family in the town. In 1876, Juan Camarillo bought the 10,000-acre Calleguas Rancho in eastern Ventura County from Jose Pedro Ruiz for $3,000 in gold. The earlier proposed name of Calleguas was rejected as too difficult to pronounce. At about same time the town of Springville had begun to form just to the west of the emerging town of Camarillo but when the Southern Pacific railroad was built and chose Camarillo as the location for a depot.

Juan Camarillo died in 1880, and Martina Camarillo in 1898. In 1891, Martina had deeded the Rancho to her sons, Adolfo and Juan. Following her death, the Camarillo daughters (who were bequeathed $5 each in the will) challenged the deeds and the will. The Los Angeles Times reported that it promised to be "the greatest legal battle yet fought" in the courts of Ventura County, as the family members fought over property then valued at "a million dollars or more." While the initial suit was settled within a few months, the sisters filed a new legal action in 1905, alleging that the brothers had deceived their mother and that Juan had confessed his fraud to his sister and paid her $8500. It was also alleged that Adolfo had forced Juan to leave the country upon threats of exposure of his "private acts" that would cause disgrace and scandal. The Los Angeles Times followed the "spicy" case closely, noting that its charges and counter-charges "would furnish material for a sure-enough 'season's best seller.'" At the trial, a letter was introduced purporting to be signed by Martina Camarillo instructing Adolfo to destroy the will leaving everything to himself and his brother. Juan testified that his sister sought to blackmail him by threatening to send him to prison for "an infamous crime," and a grandson testified that he saw Adolfo "mysteriously place a paper in Mrs. Camarillo's tin box within a few minutes after her death." Figure 7 illustrates the project area in 1904 showing very little development between the main highway on the north, Conejo Creek on the west and Calleguas on the east.

Figure 7: Portion of the 1904 Hueneme USGS Map Illustrating the Project Area

Eventually, Adolfo Z. Camarillo (1864-1958) came to control the rancho and turned it into "the largest bean ranch in the world." Camarillo employed 700 workers on his ranch, and his production was so great that the Los Angeles Times reported in 1909 that, "through the enormous output of his ranch, [Camarillo] is, in a measure, able to set the price
which the public must pay for beans." Adolfo Camarillo became one of the wealthiest landowners in the county, and in 1911 he was elected chairman of the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. He also served as a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1892, after receiving title to the Rancho from his mother in 1891, Adolfo Camarillo hired architects Herman Anlauf and Franklin Ward to build a 6,000-square-foot (560 m2) Queen-Anne style Victorian house. The house has two turrets, a large veranda and sprawling lawns. Adolfo also planted many varieties of trees, including eucalyptus trees, around the house. The Camarillo Ranch House, as it is now known, became the center of the sprawling Rancho Calleguas for the next 70 years.

From the ranch house, Adolfo oversaw the Rancho's production of lima beans, walnuts, and citrus. The house also became known for the barbecues, rodeos and fiestas held by Adolfo. Adolfo lived in the three-story Victorian mansion until shortly before his death from pneumonia in December 1958.

It is now only a dot on the map in an area south of the freeway at the western end of he current Camarillo city limits. Camarillo's growth was slow from founding through World War II. In the late 1940s building lots on Ventura Boulevard, the main downtown street, were being offered for $450 and home lots on the adjoining streets were $250, with few buyers. Travel to and from Los Angeles was difficult, owing to the narrow, tortuous road climbing the Conejo Grade to the east of the city. Passengers between Los Angeles and San Francisco were carried by three connecting lines: Flint Bixby's Coast Line Stages to San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and the rail connection at Salinas; Sam Harper's Atlantic and Pacific Stage Line between Lyons Station just south of Newhall and San Buenaventura, and Telegraph Stages, operating between Los Angeles and the Southern Pacific railhead in the San Joaquin Valley, the Owens Valley, and the Cerro Gordo. Until the Southern Pacific lines joined farther up Soledad Canyon at Lang, the Telegraph Line delivered mail between San Buenaventura and Los Angeles by dropping it off at the Southern Pacific railhead at San Fernando. Going in the opposite direction, the Coast Line would take the mail between Soledad and San Buenaventura.

The main industry during this time was agriculture, and the area surrounding Camarillo was covered with orange, lemon and walnut groves. The Camarillo State Hospital was located near the city, to aid people suffering from mental illnesses or tuberculosis. Jazzman Charlie Parker's "Relaxin' at Camarillo," written while he was detoxing from heroin addiction, as a tribute to the facility. The song "Camarillo" by punk outfit Fear is also written about the facility and it is also speculated that the song "Hotel California" by the Eagles, is about the facility. The former hospital is the now the site of California State University Channel Islands. The Camarillo State Mental hospital was the largest employer.
From the 1920s through the 1960s, the Camarillo Ranch House was most widely known for the white Arabian parade stallions bred by Adolfo. Adolfo rode one of his white Arabians each year in the Fiesta of Santa Barbara dressed in colorful Spanish costume. Even after Adolfo died in 1958, the family continued to carry on the tradition of breeding the white Arabians and riding them in area parades. Adolfo's original sire, Sultan, was a pure white, part Arabian and Morgan stallion. Sultan reportedly produced "snow white, pink skinned foals" no matter the color of the mares with whom he was mated.

Figure 8: Portion of the 1943 Hueneme USGS Map Illustrating the Project Area

The Oxnard Airforce Base, was built during WWII to the west of town, the Navy Facility was constructed at Point Mugu and the Seabee base was built at Port Hueneme. These facilities brought numerous personnel to the area, but there was little private industry or other sources of non-agricultural employment. Figure 8 illustrates a portion of the project area in 1943 with Highway 101 on the north and only a few scattered structures and paved and dirt roads in place between the freeway, Conejo Creek and Calleguas Creek.

During the 1950s the Ventura Freeway, which bisected the Camarillo, was completed from L.A. to points north. The freeway was originally planned to follow the path of Potrero Road, south of Camarillo, which would have completely by-passed the soon to be city. However, after much debate, "city officials" persuaded Caltrans to lay the freeway parallel to Ventura Boulevard, creating the infamously steep decent from the Santa Monica Mountain Range, known as the Conejo Grade. The completion of the freeway facilitated the growth that followed.

In 1962 the population was 7500. Housing tracts were built where orchards once stood. Camarillo became a city in 1964. Many home buyers during the 1960s were from the military veterans, who had been stationed at one of the local bases during their service. Mission Oaks, a 1,312 acre parcel of land located in the north-eastern portion of the city was developed as a planned community over the span of 35 years, and completed in October of 2004. Camarillo Premium Outlets was developed in the mid 1990s. A rural region northeast of Camarillo is also known as Santa Rosa or Camrosa. In 1967, the Camarillos were still breeding the white horses on the remaining 117 acres owned by the family, and the Los Angeles Times published a feature story on the Camarillo horses. At that time, there were about a dozen Camarillo white Arabians remaining and the Times wrote: "The Camarillo horses love a parade. Any spectator who has ever watched one dance down the street; a brightly costumed member of the Camarillo family astride a heavily
ornamented silver saddle, can attest to the predilection." Since the 1920s, the Camarillo horses have appeared in numerous parades and at the opening of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in 1941. In 1950, the Camarillo horses led the Rose Parade and have been in many Rose Parades since. In 1963, the family put the vast ranch property up for sale. An initial sale of 5,500 acres (22 km²) in 1963 fell through, but the ranch was eventually sold off and its vast ranch lands developed into the housing tracts and commercial and industrial centers of modern Camarillo.

The Camarillo family retained about 100 acres, including the old ranch house. In 1998, the Camarillo Planning Commission approved a zoning change to allow an industrial park to be built around the Camarillo Ranch House, but conditioned the approval on the developer's donating the ranch house, barn and 4.4 acres to the city. The city then renovated the house and opened it to the public in 2001 as a museum and site for receptions and other functions. The house is operated by the nonprofit Camarillo Ranch Foundation. The renovation cost $1.5 million and was also made possible by volunteers who donated 10,000 hours to the effort. Camarillo Ranch House is a popular location not only for weddings and receptions but also for filming. One location manager noted that the house has the appearance of a rural setting "almost anywhere in the United States; from Bakersfield to Nebraska."

IV. Background Research Synthesis
A record search performed by professional archaeologist Wayne Bonner at the South Central Coast Information Center on May 20, 2009, indicated that no previously recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolates exist within the boundaries of the property. In addition, the following results apply within a ½ -mile radius of the parcel:

- No prehistoric archaeological resources are noted.
- Two historic properties are identified: CA-Ven-826H was recorded by James Brock and Nina Harris in 1987 as a historic trash deposit that dates between 1910-1930. The extremely disturbed or redeposited materials may be associated with a former farmhouse(s) that once existed to the north that were graded away to make room for a mobile home park. The site lies adjacent to Calleguas Creek; and, 56-001647, which was recorded by Nina Harris in 2002 as a sparse scatter of historic items in a disturbed context. The site appears to date to the 1920s-1930s along the east shoulder of Pleasant Valley Road within a graded agricultural access road.
- No National Register of Historic Places are identified (1979-2004 and supplements to date).
- No California Register of Historic Resources exist (1992, with supplemental information to date).
- No California Historical Landmarks are listed (1995, with supplemental information to date).
- No California Points of Historical Interest are noted (1992, with supplemental information to date).
- No State Historic Resources Commission issues are presented (1980-present; minutes from quarterly meeting).
- A letter request was send to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), 915 Capitol Mall, Room 364, Sacramento, California 95814 on May 20, 2009, requesting a check of their sacred lands files and any other relevant data that the NAHC you might have file for the project area. A response dated May 28, 2009 failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the project area.
- Additional research was performed into early historic maps on file at the Ventura County Museum of History and Art (VCMHA), the Ventura County Government Center, and the Geography Department at California State University Northridge. Inspection of the Hueneme (1904) 15-minute USGS topographic map, indicated that by the early 1900s, the Southern Pacific Railroad, Elrie, Springville, Leesdale, and several roads, scattered structures and waterways were in place. From the late 1800s until the 1980s, land use in the region was primarily agricultural. The 1943 Hueneme USGS topographic map showed more roads by only a couple of structures within the project area. Since the 1980s, there has been a shift from agricultural activities to industrial and residential development.
V. Field Reconnaissance Program

5.1 Methodology
A field reconnaissance entailing the inspection of all topography that can reasonably be expected to contain cultural resources without major modification of the land surface was performed from May 26 to June 3, 2009, taking 72 person-hours to complete.

5.2 Crew
The field reconnaissance phase was performed by Robert Wlodarski, serving as the Principal Investigator of H.E.A.R.T. Mr. Wlodarski has: B.A.’s in History and Anthropology; an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University Northridge (CSUN); 37 years of professional experience in California archaeology; over 1500 completed archaeological projects; certification in field archaeology and theoretical/ archival research by the Register of Professional Archaeologists [RPA]; registered as a California historian by the California Committee for the Promotion of History [CCPH] and Meets National Park Service standards & guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation; Wayne Bonner, with over 36 years of experience in southern California archaeology with an MA in Anthropology from California State University Long Beach, and is certified in field archaeology by the Register of Professional Archaeologists [RPA]; Diane F. Bonner, who has an M.S. in Geology from California State University Northridge and over 20 years of experience in archaeology, geology, paleontology and geoarchaeology. Ms. Bonner serves as a Project Manager for H.E.A.R.T. and is RPA qualified in field archaeology; Charles Parra, who is on the Native American Heritage Commission’s NAHC) list of qualified archaeological monitors for the Chumash region, and is on the “Most Likely Descendant (MLD) list. Mr. Parra has ties to the Santa Ynez reservation (the NAHC has Mr. Parra’s genealogical information and State Role Number on file); and, Susie Ruiz, Native American representative of the Ventureño Chumash, Oxnard, California.

5.3 Results
For ease in discussion, Figure 9 illustrated the four major survey areas:

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Figure 9: The Major Survey Areas
5.3.1 Area A
This area contains agricultural land (planted and fallow) and lies south and west of the 101 Freeway, north of Ridge View Street/Adohr Lane and east of Pleasant Valley Road.

The easternmost portion of the project area, looking west with Ridge View Street on the left and the 101 on the right

Looking north and east at the easternmost portion of the project area toward Highway 1010 with Ridge View Street on the right

Looking north to east toward Highway 101 and the eastern portion of the project area

Looking east toward the Conejo Grade with Highway 101 on the left

The western portion of Area A looking north to east from near Pleasant Valley Road

Western edge of Area A looking south/southeast with Pleasant Valley Road on the right
5.3.1.1 Recorded Historic Resources in Area A
56-001647 was recorded by Nina Harris in 2002 as a sparse scatter of historic items in a disturbed context. The site appears to date to the 1920s-1930s along the east shoulder of Pleasant Valley Road within a graded agricultural access road.

The area of the recorded site looking north and west. Wayne Bonner stands on the road berm where a few artifacts were observed

5.3.2 Area B
This area is dominated by agricultural land (planted and fallow) and is bordered on the east by Calleguas Creek, on the north by Ridge View Street/Adohr Lane, on the west by an industrial complex and Pancho Road, and on the south by Calleguas Creek and Howard Road.
Eastern portion of area B looking east to west from Ridge View Street/Adohr Lane

Portion of Area B looking east and south

The southern portion of area B looking east and south from knoll top

Selected shots of tented area for berries in the southern portion of Area B

The southwestern portion of Area B planted in citrus and avocados looking west with ranch complex in the foreground
5.3.2.1 Potential Historic Properties in Area B
The Brucker Farms Ranch Complex located at 1190-1194 Pancho Road, includes a residence, guesthouse, barn, and storage buildings and lies near the southwestern portion of Section B. The structures within this complex appear to have been constructed from the 1940s.

5.3.3 Area C
This area is dominated by agricultural land (planted and fallow) the Adohr Farms Dairy complex (56-001299) and the Howard Road Ranch complex (56-001300). This project area is bordered on the north by Pleasant Valley Road, on the west by Conejo Creek, on the south by Howard Road and Calleguas Creek, and on the east by Pancho Road.

Looking north from Howard Road on the east side of the ranch complex toward the former Adohr Farms Dairy Ranch complex

Selected structures within the area of the Howard Road Ranch Complex
5.3.3.1 Historic Properties in Area C: The Adohr Farm Dairy Complex (56-001299)
The Adohr Farm Dairy complex was constructed between 1942-1952. The Adamson family (of Malibu notoriety) purchased the property around 1940. Adohr Farms was named after Rhoda Agatha Rindge Adamson, who with her husband Merritt Huntley Adamson, founded the Adohr Stock Farm and Adohr Creamery Company. Until her death in 1962, Rhoda remained at the helm of the Adohr Milk Farms and the Marblehead Land Company. The complex, which includes the main dairy building, a ranch manager’s home, storage facilities and outbuildings for dairy production, a possible reservoir, and a landscaped park-like setting fronting the main dairy building on the north adjacent to Pleasant Valley Road, still functions as offices, equipment storage facilities and associated uses for Boskovich Farms Incorporated located at 4224 Pleasant Valley Road, Camarillo, California 93102.

5.3.3.2 Historic Properties in Area C: The Howard Road Ranch Buildings Complex (56-001300)
This complex is located at 1355 Pancho Road and contains numerous buildings dating from circa 1915-1940. The main residence, garage/barn, main barn and what appears to be an abandoned bunkhouse may be the oldest buildings in this complex. Additionally, thirteen, one-story wood-frame dwellings, front the residence to the north, and appear to post-date the residence. These appear to be occupied by ranch hands and may have been built or moved onto the property well after the residence (post 1940?). The structure probably served as a residence for a ranch manager at the time the property was owned by the Adolfo Camarillo family. The structures may have been built by the Camarillo family, to administer their landholdings or the land may have been leased to someone else who constructed the house and lived there while they leased the property.
5.3.4 Area D

This survey area is dominated by commercial and industrial buildings (Calle Alto, Calle Plano, Calle Carga, Calle Bolero, and Calle Quetzal) and is bordered on the north by Adohr Lane, on the west by Pancho Road, on the east by agricultural land and on the south by a row of commercial buildings just to the south of Calle Quetzal.
5.4 Recommendations
The following recommendations are applicable per survey area:

5.4.1 Area A
No prehistoric archaeological resources were encountered within this portion of the project area. Historic archaeological site, 56-001647 recorded by Nina Harris in 2002 as a sparse scatter of historic items dating to the 1920s-1930s as occurring under the Pleasant Valley Road in a highly disturbed context, roughly 36” above the agricultural field within the road fill. The disturbed site may extend under the road but it does not lie within the project boundaries. No further archaeological work is recommended within this portion of the project area.

5.4.2 Area B
No prehistoric archaeological resources were encountered within this portion of the project area. The Brucker Farms Ranch complex, located at 1190-1194 Pancho Road (inclusive of a residence, guesthouse, barn, and storage buildings) lies near the southwestern portion of Section B. The structures within this complex appear to have been constructed from the 1940s but do not appear to be significant under CEQA under any applicable criteria. Additionally, no prehistoric archaeological resources exist within this survey area; therefore, no additional archaeological work is recommended.

5.4.3 Area C
No prehistoric archaeological resources were encountered within this portion of the project area. Two historic archaeological sites lie within Area C: The Adohr Farm Dairy Complex (56-001299) and the Howard Road Ranch Buildings (56-001300). Both resources have been recorded and submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton (and SHPO) in order to obtain permanent State of California trinomial site designations (Appendix A and Appendix B).

5.4.3.1 The Adohr Farm Dairy Complex (56-001299)
The Adohr Farm Dairy complex was constructed between 1942-1952. The Adamson family (of Malibu notoriety) purchased the property around 1940. Adohr Farms was named after Rhoda Agatha Rindge Adamson, who with her husband Merritt Huntley Adamson, founded the Adohr Stock Farm and Adohr Creamery Company. Until her death in 1962, Rhoda remained at the helm of the Adohr Milk Farms and the Marblehead Land Company. The complex, which includes the main dairy building, a ranch manager’s home, storage facilities and outbuildings for dairy production, a possible reservoir, and a landscaped park-like setting fronting the main dairy building on the north adjacent to Pleasant Valley Road, still functions as offices, equipment storage facilities and associated uses for Boskovich Farms Incorporated located at 4224 Pleasant Valley Road, Camarillo, California 93010. This ranch complex is considered significant under CEQA because of its integrity of setting, design and construction and due to its historic relationship to the Adamson family who owned Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit. The primary recommendation is to consult with a qualified architectural historian to determine if this resource is significant under CEQA. Currently, Judy Triem and Mitchel R. Stone of San Buenaventura Research Associates (SBRA), 1328 Woodland Drive, Santa Paula California 93060 are conducting an architectural historic evaluation of the historic resources within the project area. Once their report has been finalized, SBRA’s recommendations should be used as final mitigation measures for this resource.
5.4.3.2 Howard Road Ranch Buildings (56-001300)
This historic area is located at 1355 Pancho Road and contains numerous buildings dating from circa 1915-1940. The main residence and associated garage appear to date to about 1918. Additional buildings including a bunkhouse, storage shed, barn and six, one-story wood-frame dwellings, front the residence to the north, and appear to post-date the residence. These appear to be occupied by ranch hands and may have been built or moved onto the property well after the residence (post 1940?). The structure probably served as a residence for a ranch manager at the time the property was owned by the Adolfo Camarillo family.. The structures may have been built by the Camarillo family, to administer their landholdings or the land may have been leased to someone else who constructed the house and lived there while they leased the property. Several of the buildings within this complex appear to be significant under CEQA. The primary recommendation is to consult with a qualified architectural historian to determine if this resource is significant under CEQA. Currently, Judy Triem and Mitchel R. Stone of San Buenaventura Research Associates (SBRA), 1328 Woodland Drive, Santa Paula California 93060 are conducting an architectural historic evaluation of the historic resources within the project area. Once their report has been finalized, SBRA’s recommendations should be used as final mitigation measures for this resource.

5.4.4 Area D
No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources exist within this survey area; therefore no additional archaeological work is recommended.

No additional mitigation measures are deemed appropriate based on the results of this investigation. If human remains are discovered during construction-related activities (any permitted action requiring physical digging or grading of a project area using mechanical equipment or hand tools, including core sampling, soil borings, work required for placing caissons or footings, planting trees, diskling, grubbing, trenching and installation of poles, underground electrical systems, sewers, water mains, or other utilities, or geological/geotechnical testing) then the procedures described in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code shall be followed. These procedures require notification of the County Coroner. If the County Coroner determines that the discovered remains are those of Native American ancestry, then the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be notified by telephone within 24 hours. Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code describe the procedures to be followed after the notification of the NAHC.

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1995 Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey for the Camarillo Reservoir No. 6, City of Camarillo, Ventura County, California. Report (VN1346) on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

1996 A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey of 7.4 Linear Miles for the Conejo Creek Diversion Project, Ventura County, California. Report (VN1378) on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

Miller, Bruce W.

Padon, Beth
1981 Archaeological Survey Report for Replacement Site for maintenance Station Within the City Limits of Camarillo. Report (VN-00436) on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

1981 Historic Property Survey Report for Replacement Site for maintenance Station Within the City Limits of Camarillo. Report (VN0639) on file, South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

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1991 Class 3 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Carpinteria and Southern Reroutes, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties, California. Report (VN1153) on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

Romani, John F.
1994a A Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Renovation of the Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Plant Round Mountain, Ventura County. Report (VN1375) on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

1994b Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of a Full Interchange at Lewis Road (SR-30) and the 101 Freeway. Report (VN1557) on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
Romani, John F.
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Rosen, Martin D.
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Singer, Clay A., and John Atwood
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Soule, William E.
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Sturm, Bradley L.
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Sylvia, Barbara
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1990b Preliminary Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for the Hill Canyon Wastewater Reclamation Project, Ventura County, California. Report (VN0928), on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
1992 Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for Pleasant Valley and Lewis Roads Intersection Widening Project, Camarillo, Ventura County, California. Report (VN01179), on file, South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
1994a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hill Canyon 9.2 Mile Pipeline Corridor, Ventura County, California. Report (VN01403) on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
1994b Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hill Canyon 9.2 Mile Pipeline Corridor, Ventura County, California. Report (VN02103) on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
1995 Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the Avalon Theater Project Study Area, Camarillo Ventura County, California. Report (VN01355), on file, South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

Wlodarski, Robert J.
1980 A Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for 171 Acres in Camarillo Springs, Ventura County, California. Report on file, South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
1989 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Tentative Tract Located in Long Grade Canyon along Potrero Road, Ventura County, California. Report (VN735) on file, South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
1996 A Phase 1 Archaeological Study/Management Plan for the Proposed Widening of a Portion of Santa Rosa Road, City of Camarillo, County of Ventura, California. Report on file, South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
1998 A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Lewis Road Widening Project, Ventura County, California. Report (VN1722) on file South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
2000 A Negative Historic Property Survey Report for the Lewis Road Widening Project, Ventura County, California. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.
2007 A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Development of Tentative Tract 5725, a Subdivision of a 57.15-acre parcel located in the Ventura County, California. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University Fullerton.

-24-
Appendix A

Site Information for the Adohr Dairy Complex
(56-001299)

South Central Coastal Information Center
California Historical Resources Information Center
California State University Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, California 92834-6846
Telephone: 714-278-5395 – Fax: 714-278-5542

[All sensitive archaeological site information contained within this document, is strictly confidential and to be used solely for planning purposes. Under no circumstances should this information be made available for public access]
1. County: Ventura

2. USGS Quadrangle: Camarillo, 7.5-minute USGS Topographic map (1950 - photo-revised 1967)

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11: 3704240m [Northing]/ 357800m [Easting]

4. Township: 2 North; Range: 20 West; Section: North ½ of Section 6 Base Meridian: San Bernardino.

5. Map Coordinates: 54mm West; 209mm South (NE Map corner).

6. Elevation: 126’ above mean sea level

7. Location: The main former Adohr Dairy building is roughly 265 feet south of Pleasant Valley Road and 800 feet west of Pancho Road within the City of Oxnard and County of Ventura, California.

8. Prehistoric X Historic Protohistoric ___ Ethnographic ___

9. Site Description: The Adohr Farm Dairy complex (main dairy, park and manager’s house) was constructed between 1940-1952. The Adamson family (of Malibu notoriety) purchased the property around 1940. Adohr Farms was named after Rhoda Agatha Rindge Adamson, who with her husband Merritt Huntley Adamson, founded the Adohr Stock Farm and Adohr Creamery Company. Until her death in 1962, Rhoda remained at the helm of the Adohr Milk Farms and the Marblehead Land Company. The complex, which includes the main dairy building, a ranch manager’s home, storage facilities and outbuildings for dairy production, a possible reservoir, and a landscaped park-like setting fronting the main dairy building on the north adjacent to Pleasant Valley Road, still functions as offices, equipment storage facilities and associated uses for Boskovich Farms Inc. located at 4224 Pleasant Valley Road, Camarillo, California 93010.


12. Features: Main dairy building, adjoining facilities building, park and ranch manager’s house.


17. Affiliation: Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team, 8701 Lava Place, West Hills, California 91304-2126. Phone/Fax: (818) 340-6676.

18. Human Remains: None observed

19. Integrity of Site/Site Disturbances: The entire ranch complex is still functioning. Originally constructed as a dairy operation, the current incarnation is that of leased office buildings and a functioning agricultural ranch under the ownership of Boskovich Farms Incorporated. The original buildings have been reused to suit the current needs of the agricultural business, including equipment and food storage. The site has retained its integrity of setting with the introduction of agricultural equipment and storage yards hardly impacting the early buildings. Instead of cows in the former milking buildings, they are used for equipment and box storage.
20. Nearest Water: Type: Streams - 330m (1036-feet) to Conejo Creek on the west and 1200m (3770-feet) to Calleguas Creek on the east.

21. Largest Body Of Water Within 1 Km: Conejo Creek is 0.30Km to the east.

22. Vegetation Community (Site Vicinity): Sage/Chaparral and Riparian communities to the east near Calleguas Creek and adjoining hills.

23. Vegetation Community (On-Site): Agricultural land with row crops, berries, citrus and avocado usage.

24. Site Soil: A mixture of clay and sandy alluvium.

25. Surrounding Soil: Recent Alluvium and shallow, heavy clay, and rocky loam.


27. Landform: Oxnard Plain

28. Slope: Less than five percent.

29. Exposure: Total.

30. Landowner/Tenant (Address): Boskovich Farms and Brucker Farms.

31. Remarks: This site should be preserved through the stabilization and rehabilitation the existing buildings to their form. They should be included in the future master plan by reusing them as office buildings or similar adaptive use, keeping as much as possible to their original construction theme. The park could be made available to local residents for picnics or gatherings, and historic plaques could be placed in the area to provide a historical context for the existing and rehabilitated buildings for public appreciation. Currently, Judy Triem and Mitchel R. Stone of San Buenaventura Research Associates (SBRA), 1328 Woodland Drive, Santa Paula California 93060 are conducting an architectural historic evaluation of the historic resources within the project area. Once their report has been finalized, SBRA’s recommendations should be used as final mitigation measures for this resource.

32. References: Internet

33. Name of Project: A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Conejo Creek Specific Plan Study Area, 750 Acres of land, bounded on the north by the 101 Freeway and Pleasant Valley Road, on the East, and South by Conejo Creek, and on the West by Calleguas Creek, City of Camarillo, County of Ventura, California

34. Type Of Investigation: Phase 1 Archaeological Study

35. Site Accession Number: _____________ Curated at: N/A

36. Photographs taken: 4 Taken By: Robert Wlodarski and Wayne Bonner

37. Photo Accession Number: Adohr 1-4.

On File At: Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team, 8701 Lava Place, West Hills, California 91304-2126. Phone/Fax: 818-340-6676 – E-mail: robanne@ix.netcom.com
Location of the Site (USGS Map)
Site Map

Photographs of the Site
Appendix B
Site Information for the Howard Road Ranch Buildings
(56-001300)
South Central Coastal Information Center
California Historical Resources Information Center
California State University Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, California 92834-6846
Telephone: 714-278-5395 – Fax: 714-278-5542

[All sensitive archaeological site information contained within this document, is strictly confidential and to be used solely for planning purposes. Under no circumstances should this information be made available for public access]
1. County: Ventura

2. USGS Quadrangle: Camarillo, 7.5-minute USGS Topographic map (1950 - photorevised 1967)

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11: 3785087m [Northing]/314397m [Easting]

4. Township: 2 North; Range: 20 West; Section: South ½ of Section 6   Base Meridian: San Bernardino.

5. Map Coordinates: 55m West and 258mm South (NE Map corner).

6. Elevation: 105-feet above mean sea level

7. Location: The site is situated roughly 127m (416-feet) north of Howard Road, and 308m (1009-feet) west of Pancho Road, within the city of Camarillo, Ventura County, California. The property is surrounded by a knoll on the north and on all sides by agricultural lands.

8. Prehistoric X  Historic  Protohistoric ___  Ethnographic ___

9. Site Description: The Howard Road Ranch Buildings consist of two structures located at 1355 Pancho Road. There are additional buildings inclusive of a bunkhouse, storage shed, barn and six, one-story wood-frame dwellings, that front the residence and garage to the north, but appear to be of post-1940s construction and may have been moved onto the property. The main building consists of a circa 1918 and Eclectic Craftsman wood-frame structure (painted clapboard) with a second story attic/room with a gable dormer. There is an exterior, south-facing, roofed porch with three pillars anchoring the roof. The structure appears to rest on a slab foundation, and all of the windows seem to have been replaced within the last 10 years. There is a single exterior chimney facing west. An additional structure to the north of the house consists of a three-door, wood-frame garage with exterior ornamental painted design elements on the each door, reflecting in general, the same architectural elements as the residence.

10. Area: 46m (151-feet) n-s, by 22m (71-feet) east-west.   Method of Determination: Map, Pacing, Visual.


12. Features: Main residence and adjoining, detached three-door garage.


14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: Associated landscaping features including a grass lawn, planters and introduced plans, shrubs and trees.


17. Affiliation: Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team, 8701 Lava Place, West Hills, California 91304-2126. Phone/Fax: (818) 340-6676.

18. Human Remains: None observed

19. Integrity of Site/Site Disturbances: The two buildings appear to have retained their integrity of setting, design and workmanship (except for the window modifications). The surrounding buildings appear to have been constructed post 1940 or brought onto the parcel after 1940. The structures may have been built by the Camarillo family to administer their landholdings or the land may have been leased to someone else who constructed the house and lived there while they leased the property. Two of the buildings within this complex (the bungalow and garage) appear to be significant under CEQA.
20. Nearest Water: Type: Streams – Calleguas Creek lies 470m (1542-feet) to the south and the Conejo Creek lies 612m (2000-feet) to the west.

21. Largest Body of Water within 1 Km: Calleguas Creek lies 470m (1542-feet) to the south.

22. Vegetation Community (Site Vicinity): Sage/Chaparral and Riparian communities to the east near Calleguas Creek and adjoining hills.

23. Vegetation Community (On-Site): Agricultural land with row crops.

24. Site Soil: A mixture of clay and sandy alluvium.

25. Surrounding Soil: Recent Alluvium and shallow, heavy clay, and rocky loam.


27. Landform: Oxnard Plain

28. Slope: Less than five percent.

29. Exposure: Total.


31. Remarks: This site should be preserved and incorporated into the future master plan by reusing it as office building or or similar adaptive use, keeping as much as possible to their original construction theme. The front lawn could be used as a park for local residents for picnics or gatherings. Currently, Judy Triem and Mitchel R. Stone of San Buenaventura Research Associates (SBRA), 1328 Woodland Drive, Santa Paula California 93060 are conducting an architectural historic evaluation of the historic resources withing the project area. Once their report has been finalized, SBRA’s recommendations should be used as final mitigation measures for this resource.

32. References: Internet

33. Name of Project: A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Conejo Creek Specific Plan Study Area, 750 Acres of land, bounded on the north by the 101 Freeway and Pleasant Valley Road, on the East, and South by Conejo Creek, and on the West by Calleguas Creek, City of Camarillo, County of Ventura, California

34. Type Of Investigation: Phase 1 Archaeological Study

35. Site Accession Number: ________________ Curated at: N/A

36. Photographs taken: 4 Taken By: Robert Wlodarski and Wayne Bonner

37. Photo Accession Number: Howard 1-24

On File At: Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team, 8701 Lava Place, West Hills, California 91304-2126. Phone/Fax: 818-340-6676 – E-mail: robanne@ix.netcom.com
Location of the Site (USGS Map)
Native American Contact
Ventura County
December 7, 2009

Charles Cooke
32835 Santiago Road
Acton, CA 93510
(661) 733-1812 - cell
suscol@intox.net

Chumash
Fernandeno
Tataviam
Kitanemuk

Julie Lynn Tumamait
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA 93023
jtumamait@sbcglobal.net
(805) 646-6214

Beverly Salazar Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
805 492-7255
(805) 558-1154 - cell
folkes9@msn.com

Chumash
Tataviam
Ferrandeño

Patrick Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA 93023
(805) 640-0481
(805) 216-1253 Cell

Owl Clan
Dr. Kote & Lin A-Lul'Koy Lotah
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, CA 93426
(805) 472-9536

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Chief Mark Steven Vigil
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA 93433
cheifmvigil@fix.net
(805) 481-2461
(805) 474-4729 - Fax

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

Owl Clan
Qun-tan Shup
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, CA 93426
(805) 472-9536
(805) 835-2382 - CELL

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 Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR: Ventura County.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Native American(s)</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stephen William Miller</td>
<td>189 Cartagena, CA 93010</td>
<td>Chumash</td>
<td>(805) 484-2439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles S. Parra</td>
<td>P.O. Box 6612, Oxnard, CA 93031</td>
<td>Chumash</td>
<td>(805) 340-3134 (Cell) (805) 488-0481 (Home)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelina Alva-Padilla</td>
<td>P.O. Box 365, Santa Ynez, CA 93460</td>
<td>Chumash</td>
<td>(805) 688-8446 (805) 693-1768 FAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Angulo</td>
<td>P.O. Box 182, Salome, AZ 85348</td>
<td>Chumash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randy Guzman - Folkes</td>
<td>655 Los Angeles Avenue, Unit E Moorpark, CA 93021</td>
<td>Chumash Fernandeño Tataviam Shoshone Paiute Yaqui</td>
<td>(805) 905-1675 - cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Cohen, Tribal Administrator</td>
<td>P.O. Box 517, Santa Ynez, CA 93460</td>
<td>Chumash</td>
<td>(805) 688-7997 (805) 686-9578 Fax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation</td>
<td>P.O. Box 4464, Santa Barbara, CA 93140</td>
<td>Chumash</td>
<td>805-964-3447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol A. Pulido</td>
<td>165 Mountainview Street, Oak View, CA 93022</td>
<td>Chumash</td>
<td>805-649-2743 (Home)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR: Ventura County.
Native American Contact
Ventura County
December 7, 2009

Melissa M. Para-Hernandez
119 North Balsam Street
Oxnard, CA 93030
805-983-7964

Frank Arredondo
PO Box 161
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
805-617-6884
ksen_sku_mu@yahoo.com

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public 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 Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR: Ventura County.
December 7, 2009

John Stark  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
790 East Santa Clara Street  
Ventura, CA 93001  

RE: Proposed Camarillo Conejo Creek Specific Plan EIR Request; Ventura County.

Dear Mr. Stark:

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 consult with all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. 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 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,

Katy Sanchez  
Program Analyst  

Enclosure
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR

County: Ventura County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Newbury Park Quadrangle, California-Ventura County, 7.5 Minute Series

Township: T01N Range: R20W Section(s): 5 and 6

Township: T02N Range: R20W Section(s): 31 and 32

Company/Firm/Agency:
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Contact Person: John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner

Street Address: 790 E. Santa Clara Street

City: Ventura Zip: 93001

Phone: (805) 641-1000 ext. 33 Fax: (805) 641-1072

Email: jstark@rinconconsultants.com

Project Description:

The proposed project involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional, and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.
August 18, 2006

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Armenta, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1517
Santa Ynez, California 93460

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Buellton Phase 2 General Plan Update

Dear Mr. Armenta:

On behalf of the City of Buellton, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians of the proposed City of Buellton Phase 2 General Plan Update, and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. The participation of the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Phase 2 General Plan Update.

The City of Buellton Phase 2 General Plan Update includes updates to the General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element, Economic Development Element, Noise Element, Parks and Recreation Element, Public Facilities and Services Element, and Safety Element. The General Plan Elements contain goals, policies and program that guide the future growth of the City, and apply to all lands within City boundaries. The proposed Conservation and Open Space Element contains the following policy related to cultural resources:

“C/OS-22 If development of a site uncovers cultural resources, the guidance of Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (Sections 15000 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations) shall be followed for identification, documentation and preservation of the resource.”

The proposed Conservation and Open Space Element also contains the following program related to cultural resources:

“7. The City shall document and record data or information relevant to prehistoric and historic cultural resources which may be impacted by proposed development. Require the preparation of archaeological studies, historical resources studies, and/or preliminary evaluation reports by qualified professionals for new developments on sites that could potentially contain an important cultural resource.”
The General Plan Update also includes amendments to the General Plan land use and zoning designations of 12 contiguous urban infill parcels from General Commercial to Multi-Family Residential, 16 units per acre. No development, grading, or other ground-disturbing activities is proposed on these sites at this time. These specific land use changes apply only to 7 contiguous parcels on the block bounded by a public alley and Central Avenue, from Second Street to First Street (including 410/420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, and 480 Central Avenue, and 45 First Street), along with 5 properties south of First Street (30 First Street and 340, 360, 361, and 380 Central Avenue) (refer to the attached figure). Based on analysis to date, including a review of pre-historic and historic records conducted by the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), no known cultural resources are located on the properties proposed for land use redesignation and rezoning.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians has 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation. To request or decline consultation, please contact:

Richard Daulton, Planning Manager
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
1530 Monterey Street, Suite D
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 547-0900
rdaulton@rinconconsultants.com

Or

Marc Bierdzinski, Planning Director
City of Buellton Planning Department
107 West Highway 246
Buellton, CA 93427
(805) 688-7474

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Richard Daulton
Planning Manager
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR

County: Ventura County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Newbury Park Quadrangle, California-Ventura County, 7.5 Minute Series

Township: T01N Range: R20W Section(s): 5 and 6

Township: T02N Range: R20W Section(s): 31 and 32

Company/Firm/Agency: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Contact Person: John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner

Street Address: 790 E. Santa Clara Street

City: Ventura Zip: 93001

Phone: (805) 641-1000 ext. 33 Fax: (805) 641-1072

Email: jstark@rinconconsultants.com

Project Description:

The proposed project involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional, and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.
December 7, 2009

John Stark  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
790 East Santa Clara Street  
Ventura, CA 93001

RE: Proposed Camarillo Conejo Creek Specific Plan EIR Request; Ventura County.

Dear Mr. Stark:

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 consult with all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. 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 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,

Katy Sanchez  
Program Analyst

Enclosure
Native American Contact
Ventura County
December 7, 2009

Charles Cooke
32835 Santiago Road
Acton, CA 93510
(661) 733-1812 - cell
suscol@intox.net

Chumash
Fernandeno
Tataviam
Kitanemuk

Julie Lynn Tumamait
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA 93023
jtumamait@sbcglobal.net
(805) 646-6214

Beverly Salazar Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
805 492-7255
(805) 558-1154 - cell
folkes9@msn.com

Chumash
Tataviam
Fernandeño

Patrick Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA 93023
(805) 640-0481
(805) 216-1253 Cell

Owl Clan
Dr. Kote & Lin A-Lul’Koy Lotah
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, CA 93426
(805) 472-9536

Chumash

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Chief Mark Steven Vigil
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA 93433
chiefmvigil@fix.net
(805) 481-2461
(805) 474-4729 - Fax

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Armenta, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
varmente@santaynezchumash.com
(805) 688-7997
(805) 686-9578 Fax

Owl Clan
Qun-tan Shup
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, CA 93426
(805) 472-9536
(805) 835-2382 - CELL

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 7059.5 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 Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR: Ventura County.
Native American Contact
Ventura County
December 7, 2009

Stephen William Miller
189 Cartagena
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 484-2439
Chumash

Charles S. Parra
P.O. Box 6612
Oxnard, CA 93031
(805) 340-3134 (Cell)
(805) 488-0481 (Home)
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

Richard Angulo
P.O. Box 182
Salome, AZ 85348
Chumash

Randy Guzman - Folkes
655 Los Angeles Avenue, Unit E
Moorpark, CA 93021
ndnRandy@gmail.com
(805) 905-1675 - cell
Chumash
Fernandeño
Tataviam
Shoshone Paiute
Yaqui

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Sam Cohen, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
(805) 689-7997
(805) 686-9578 Fax
Chumash

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Janet Garcia, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4464
Santa Barbara, CA 93140
805-964-3447
Chumash

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

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR: Ventura County.
Native American Contact
Ventura County
December 7, 2009

Melissa M. Para-Hernandez
119 North Balsam Street  Chumash
Oxnard, CA 93030
805-983-7964

Frank Arredondo
PO Box 161  Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
805-617-6884
ksen_sku_mu@yahoo.com

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7060.5 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 Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR: Ventura County.
August 18, 2006

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Armenta, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1517
Santa Ynez, California 93460

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Buellton Phase 2 General Plan Update

Dear Mr. Armenta:

On behalf of the City of Buellton, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians of the proposed City of Buellton Phase 2 General Plan Update, and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. The participation of the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Phase 2 General Plan Update.

The City of Buellton Phase 2 General Plan Update includes updates to the General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element, Economic Development Element, Noise Element, Parks and Recreation Element, Public Facilities and Services Element, and Safety Element. The General Plan Elements contain goals, policies and program that guide the future growth of the City, and apply to all lands within City boundaries. The proposed Conservation and Open Space Element contains the following policy related to cultural resources:

“C/OS-22 If development of a site uncovers cultural resources, the guidance of Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (Sections 15000 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations) shall be followed for identification, documentation and preservation of the resource.”

The proposed Conservation and Open Space Element also contains the following program related to cultural resources:

“7. The City shall document and record data or information relevant to prehistoric and historic cultural resources which may be impacted by proposed development. Require the preparation of archaeological studies, historical resources studies, and/or preliminary evaluation reports by qualified professionals for new developments on sites that could potentially contain an important cultural resource.”
The General Plan Update also includes amendments to the General Plan land use and zoning designations of 12 contiguous urban infill parcels from General Commercial to Multi-Family Residential, 16 units per acre. No development, grading, or other ground-disturbing activities is proposed on these sites at this time. These specific land use changes apply only to 7 contiguous parcels on the block bounded by a public alley and Central Avenue, from Second Street to First Street (including 410/420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, and 480 Central Avenue, and 45 First Street), along with 5 properties south of First Street (30 First Street and 340, 360, 361, and 380 Central Avenue) (refer to the attached figure). Based on analysis to date, including a review of pre-historic and historic records conducted by the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), no known cultural resources are located on the properties proposed for land use redesignation and rezoning.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians has 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation. To request or decline consultation, please contact:

Richard Daulton, Planning Manager
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
1530 Monterey Street, Suite D
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 547-0900
rdaulton@rinconconsultants.com

Or

Marc Bierdzinski, Planning Director
City of Buellton Planning Department
107 West Highway 246
Buellton, CA 93427
(805) 688-7474

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Richard Daulton
Planning Manager
December 9, 2009

Charles Cooke
32835 Santiago Road
Acton, CA 93510

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Mr. Cooke:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

To request or decline consultation, please contact:
John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
790 East Santa Clara Street  
Ventura, CA 93001  
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33  
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,  
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

John Stark  
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director  
City of Camarillo  
601 Carmen Drive  
Camarillo, CA 93010  
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

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

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Mr. Parra:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

To request or decline consultation, please contact:
John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Janet Garcia, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4464
Santa Barbara, CA 93140

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek
Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for
consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code
Section 65352.3. Participation of the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation is
considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and
various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an
approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant
Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site
would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D),
institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of
recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission
search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central
Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on
the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from
the receipt of this notice to request consultation.
To request or decline consultation, please contact:

John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

[Signature]

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Beverly Salazar Folkes
1931 Shadybrook Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR

Dear Ms. Salazar Folkes:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

To request or decline consultation, please contact:
John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Carol A. Pulido
165 Mountainview Street
Oak View, CA 93022

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Ms. Pulido:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

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In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

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John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Randy Guzman-Folkes
655 Los Angeles Avenue, Unit E
Moorpark, CA 93021

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Mr. Guzman-Folkes:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

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Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

To request or decline consultation, please contact:
John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
790 East Santa Clara Street  
Ventura, CA 93001  
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33  
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,  
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

[Signature]

John Stark  
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director  
City of Camarillo  
601 Carmen Drive  
Camarillo, CA 93010  
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Julie Lynn Tumamait
365 North Poli Avenue
Ojai, CA 93023

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Ms. Tumamait:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

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In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

To request or decline consultation, please contact:
John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

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

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Owl Clan:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the Owl Clan of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. The participation of the Owl Clan is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

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Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Owl Clan
Dr. Kote & Lin A-Lul’Koy Lotah
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley, CA 93426

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Owl Clan:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the Owl Clan of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. The participation of the Owl Clan is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

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To request or decline consultation, please contact:

John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

[Signature]

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Frank Arredondo
P.O. Box 161
Santa Barbara, CA 93102

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Mr. Arredondo:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

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Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
790 East Santa Clara Street  
Ventura, CA 93001  
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33  
jstark@rinconconsultants.com  

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,  
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

[Signature]

John Stark  
Associate Environmental Planner  

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director  
City of Camarillo  
601 Carmen Drive  
Camarillo, CA 93010  
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Richard Angulo
P.O. Box 182
Salome, AZ 85348

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR

Dear Mr. Angulo:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

To request or decline consultation, please contact:
John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Sam Cohen, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo Proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek
Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for
consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code
Section 65352.3. Participation of the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians is considered
an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and
various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an
approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant
Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site
would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D),
institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of
recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission
search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central
Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on
the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from
the receipt of this notice to request consultation.
To request or decline consultation, please contact:

John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

[Signature]

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council  
Chief Mark Steven Vigil  
1030 Ritchie Road  
Grover Beach, CA 93433

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation  
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties  
Specific Plan EIR

Dear San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. The participation of the San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

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In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.
To request or decline consultation, please contact:

John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

[Signature]

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

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

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. The participation of the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

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In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.
To request or decline consultation, please contact:

John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

[Signature]

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

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

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation  
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties  
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Participation of the Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.
To request or decline consultation, please contact:

John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
790 East Santa Clara Street  
Ventura, CA 93001  
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33  
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,  
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

[Signature]

John Stark  
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director  
City of Camarillo  
601 Carmen Drive  
Camarillo, CA 93010  
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Stephen William Miller
189 Cartagena
Camarillo, CA 93010

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Mr. Miller:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 482.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

To request or decline consultation, please contact:
John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

[Signature]

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Melissa M. Para-Hernandez
119 North Balsam Street
Oxnard, CA 93030

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Ms. Para-Hernandez:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 482.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

To request or decline consultation, please contact:
John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 388-5360
December 9, 2009

Patrick Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA 93023

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Camarillo proposed Conejo Creek Properties
Specific Plan EIR

Dear Mr. Tumamait:

On behalf of the City of Camarillo, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify you of the proposed City of Camarillo Conejo Creek Properties Specific Plan EIR (Specific Plan EIR), and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. Your participation is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Specific Plan EIR.

The City of Camarillo Specific Plan EIR involves the adoption of a Specific Plan and various other discretionary approvals that would allow for development of an approximately 740-acre site on the south side of U.S. 101, south and east of Pleasant Valley Road between Calleguas Creek and Conejo Creek. Development on the site would include residential, commercial, office, research and development (R&D), institutional and open space uses. Proposed land uses include 220 acres of recreation/open space, 57.6 acres of public uses, and 462.43 acres of developed uses.

Based on the analysis to date, including a Native American Heritage Commission search of the Sacred Lands File and records search performed at the South Central Coast Information Center, no known Native American cultural resources are located on the properties included in the proposed Specific Plan.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), you have 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation.

To request or decline consultation, please contact:
John Stark, Associate Environmental Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
790 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001
(805) 641-1000 ext. 33
jstark@rinconconsultants.com

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

John Stark
Associate Environmental Planner

CC: Bob Burrow, Community Development Director
City of Camarillo
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010
(805) 386-5360
August 18, 2006

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Armenta, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1517
Santa Ynez, California 93460

SUBJECT: Notice of Opportunity for Consultation
Regarding the City of Buellton Phase 2 General Plan Update

Dear Mr. Armenta:

On behalf of the City of Buellton, Rincon Consultants, Inc. would like to notify the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians of the proposed City of Buellton Phase 2 General Plan Update, and provide an opportunity for consultation regarding the project, at your request, pursuant to Government Code Section 65352.3. The participation of the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians is considered an important part of the local planning process for the Phase 2 General Plan Update.

The City of Buellton Phase 2 General Plan Update includes updates to the General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element, Economic Development Element, Noise Element, Parks and Recreation Element, Public Facilities and Services Element, and Safety Element. The General Plan Elements contain goals, policies and program that guide the future growth of the City, and apply to all lands within City boundaries. The proposed Conservation and Open Space Element contains the following policy related to cultural resources:

"C/OS-22 If development of a site uncovers cultural resources, the guidance of Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (Sections 15000 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations) shall be followed for identification, documentation and preservation of the resource."

The proposed Conservation and Open Space Element also contains the following program related to cultural resources:

"7. The City shall document and record data or information relevant to prehistoric and historic cultural resources which may be impacted by proposed development. Require the preparation of archaeological studies, historical resources studies, and/or preliminary evaluation reports by qualified professionals for new developments on sites that could potentially contain an important cultural resource."
The General Plan Update also includes amendments to the General Plan land use and zoning designations of 12 contiguous urban infill parcels from General Commercial to Multi-Family Residential, 16 units per acre. No development, grading, or other ground-disturbing activities is proposed on these sites at this time. These specific land use changes apply only to 7 contiguous parcels on the block bounded by a public alley and Central Avenue, from Second Street to First Street (including 410/420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, and 480 Central Avenue, and 45 First Street), along with 5 properties south of First Street (30 First Street and 340, 360, 361, and 380 Central Avenue) (refer to the attached figure). Based on analysis to date, including a review of pre-historic and historic records conducted by the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), no known cultural resources are located on the properties proposed for land use redesignation and rezoning.

In accordance with Government Code Section 65352.3(a)(2), the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians has 90 days from the receipt of this notice to request consultation. To request or decline consultation, please contact:

Richard Dautlon, Planning Manager
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
1530 Monterey Street, Suite D
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 547-0900
rdautlon@rinconconsultants.com

Or

Marc Bierdzinski, Planning Director
City of Buellton Planning Department
107 West Highway 246
Buellton, CA 93427
(805) 688-7474

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this project with you further, at your request.

Sincerely,
RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Richard Dautlon
Planning Manager
Executive Summary

This report was prepared for the purpose of assisting the City of Camarillo in their compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as it relates to historic resources, in connection with the adoption of the Conejo Creek Specific Plan, which will guide the development of 740 acres of the City of Camarillo located on the south side of U.S. 101, east of Pleasant Valley Road, between the Calleguas and Conejo creeks, over the next decade. The implementation of this plan may result in the removal of buildings constructed between 1918 and 1986 and related agriculture, for a mix of new residential, commercial, office, institutional, and open space land uses. [Figure 1]

This report assesses the historical and architectural significance of potentially significant historic properties in accordance with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criteria for Evaluation, and City of Camarillo criteria. A determination will be made as to whether adverse environmental impacts on historic resources, as defined by CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, may occur as a consequence of the proposed project, and recommend the adoption of mitigation measures, as appropriate.

This report was prepared by San Buenaventura Research Associates of Santa Paula, California, Judy Triem, Historian; Mitch Stone, Preservation Planner; and Jill Dolan, Research Associate; for Rincon Consultants, Inc., and is based on a field investigation and research conducted in June and July 2009. The conclusions contained herein represent the professional opinions of San Buenaventura Research Associates, and are based on the factual data available at the time of its preparation, the application of the appropriate local, state and federal regulations, and best professional practices.

Summary of Findings

The properties evaluated in this report were found to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR but some were found to be eligible for designation as a City of Camarillo landmarks. Consequently, the eligible properties were found to be historic resources for purposes of CEQA. The eligibility of the resources on the project site are summarized in Table 1 of this report. The proposed project was found to have the potential to adversely impact historic resources. Mitigation measures designed to reduce these impacts were developed. Significant adverse impacts will remain after mitigation.
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1. Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires evaluation of project impacts on historic resources, including properties “listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources [or] included in a local register of historical resources.” A resource is eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources if it meets any of the criteria for listing, which are:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

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

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

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

According to the NRHP standards, in order for a property which is found to significant under one or more of the criteria to be considered eligible for listing, the “essential physical features” which define the property’s significance must be present. The standard for determining if a property’s essential physical features exist is known as integrity, which is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.” The integrity evaluation is broken down into seven “aspects.”

The seven aspects of integrity are: Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred); Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property); Setting (the physical environment of a historic property); Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property); Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory); Feeling (a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time), and; Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property).

The relevant aspects of integrity depend upon the NRHP criteria applied to a property. For example, a property nominated under Criterion A (events), would be likely to convey its significance primarily through integrity of
location, setting and association. A property nominated solely under Criterion C (design) would usually rely primarily upon integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The California Register regulations include similar language with regard to integrity, but also state that “it is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.” Further, according to the NRHP guidelines, the integrity of a property must be evaluated at the time the evaluation of eligibility is conducted. Integrity assessments cannot be based on speculation with respect to historic fabric and architectural elements which may exist but are not visible to the evaluator, or on restorations which are theoretically possible but which have not occurred. (CCR §4852 (c))

The minimum age criterion for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is 50 years. Properties less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they can be regarded as “exceptional,” as defined by the NRHP procedures, or in terms of the CRHR, “if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance” (Chapter 11, Title 14, §4842(d)(2))

Historic resources as defined by CEQA also includes properties listed in “local registers” of historic properties. A “local register of historic resources” is broadly defined in §5020.1 (k) of the Public Resources Code, as “a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” Local registers of historic properties come essentially in two forms: (1) surveys of historic resources conducted by a local agency in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation procedures and standards, adopted by the local agency and maintained as current, and (2) landmarks designated under local ordinances or resolutions. These properties are “presumed to be historically or culturally significant... unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant.” (PRC §§ 5024.1, 21804.1, 15064.5)

City of Camarillo §16.42.060 Designation of Landmarks

According to the Camarillo City Code, a “historic resource may be designated as a landmark if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history; or
2. It reflects or exemplifies a particular period of national, state, or local history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period of architecture, or method of construction.” (Ord. 670 § 1 (part), 1989.)

2. Impact Thresholds and Mitigation

According to the Public Resources Code, “a project that may cause a substantial change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” The Public Resources Code broadly defines a threshold for determining if the impacts of a project on a historic property will be significant and adverse. By definition, a substantial adverse change means, “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alterations,” such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. For purposes of NRHP eligibility, reductions in a property’s integrity (the ability of the property to convey its significance) should be regarded as potentially adverse impacts. (PRC §21084.1, §5020.1(6))

Further, according to the CEQA Guidelines, “an historical resource is materially impaired when a project... [d]emolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the Cali-
fornia Register of Historical Resources [or] that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant.”

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

3. Historical Setting

General Historical Context

The project location was historically part of the vast Rancho Calleguas, a 10,000 acre ranch most associated with the Camarillo family, for which the City of Camarillo is named. The ranch was originally “granted to José Pedro Ruiz, a soldier and native of Spain, by Mexican Governor Alvarado in 1837.” After Ruiz’s death in 1849, Juan Camarillo, Sr. began acquiring the ranch piecemeal from Ruiz’s heirs. By 1875 he had acquired the entire ranch. (Hanson, 2002)

Born in Mexico City in 1812, Juan Camarillo immigrated to Santa Barbara in 1834. He worked as a trader up and down the coast until he finally settled as a store owner in Santa Barbara. Widowed shortly after his arrival, he subsequently married Martina Hernandez in 1841. The couple had fourteen children, six of them (including sons Adolfo, Juan, Jr., and José) born after the family’s relocation to Ventura in 1857. After his arrival in Ventura, Juan became active in local civic affairs and was a member of the first board of trustees when the city, incorporated in 1866. He sold his real estate holdings in Santa Barbara and Ventura to purchase Rancho Calleguas. The family continued to live in Ventura, leasing much of the ranch to others for grazing and farming.

Juan Camarillo, Sr. died in 1880 leaving the bulk of his estate to his widow, and a one-eighth share of the ranch to each of his three sons. With the death of José and their mother, Adolfo and Juan, Jr. inherited the entire Rancho Calleguas. The brothers apparently held undivided shares in the family property until it was subdivided in 1926. By that time, the portion of the ranch that became the Adohr Milk Farms was owned by Juan Camarillo, Jr.

Born in Ventura in 1867, Juan Camarillo, Jr. was the younger of the two surviving brothers. When Adolfo (born 1864) became the active ranch manager in 1885, Juan continued to live with their mother in Ventura, working in a mercantile store. After her death in 1898, Juan moved to the ranch. While he was nominally a rancher and maintained a house and a sentimental presence in Ventura County, he left the operation of Rancho Calleguas to Adolfo and spent much of his time between 1903 and 1936 elsewhere, living in Argentina and traveling extensively. He also owned a home in Los Angeles. Letters from his travels were noted in the Oxnard Courier and his prodigal returns to Camarillo through the years were met with picnics and other festivities. He had recently returned from Argentina when he died unexpectedly in August 1936. His legacy to the City of Camarillo is visible today in the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, which he built in 1914, and St. John’s Seminary constructed in 1939 on land left to the Catholic Church in his will. During his lifetime Juan Camarillo was cred-
ited by the Courier as a founder of the “thriving town of Camarillo” and for building the first permanent store building there. (Oxnard Courier, July 22, 1924)

The bulk of Juan Camarillo, Jr.’s holdings in Rancho Calleguas were left to Adolfo, but his will disposed of lots 18 and 21 to his nieces, Natalia del Campo Oglesby and Martina del Campo Lomax, respectively. They were the daughters of his sister, Edagunda (sometimes written Aldegunda) Camarillo del Campo. Natalia del Campo married William Oglesby in 1899. They are found in Imperial County in 1910, Orange County in 1920, and in Oregon by 1930, where she died in 1945. Martina del Campo married William Lomax around 1902. They lived in Ventura during the 1900s through the late 1920s, where he was a blacksmith and farrier, then later in Los Angeles and Glendale. Neither appears to have had a presence on Rancho Calleguas. Lots 19, 20 and 22 of the 1926 Rancho Calleguas subdivision are not mentioned in the will of Juan Camarillo so were likely sold prior to his death. The final decree of the will is dated February 17, 1941. (United States Census, Register of Voters)

Adohr Milk Farms

Adohr Milk Farms was founded by Merritt Huntley Adamson and his wife Rhoda Rindge Adamson (Adohr is her given name spelled backwards) on 600 acres in the San Fernando Valley in 1916. Her father, Frederick Hastings Rindge, purchased 13,000 acres in the Malibu area in 1892. Merritt Adamson was employed by the Rindge family as the superintendent of their Malibu ranch, where he met his future wife. They were married in 1915. In 1930 the couple built a lavish home on the beach at Malibu, which is now owned by the State of California. By 1939 Adohr Farms was leasing some ten thousand acres of range land, operated multiple distribution and creamery operations, and owned four thousand additional acres for farming operations, some of it as far away as Buttonwillow and Tulare.

The company’s move to Camarillo was prompted by the rapid expansion of Lockheed Air Terminal in Burbank that began in 1940 to accommodate war production and the manufacturing of the company’s new Vega bombers for Britain. Eighteen new buildings were on the drawing board in August of that year including several large hangars, office and engineering buildings, and others; plans also called for the enlargement of existing buildings. In November the Civil Aeronautics Board approved the company’s purchase of the Union Air Terminal (Burbank Airport). The first Vega Ventura bomber rolled off the assembly line on July 31, 1941, and in less than three weeks the Los Angeles Times reported that “Burbank has become a ‘round the clock’ city, with an estimated third of its population working nights and trying to sleep daytime. At the Lockheed Aircraft plants alone some 12,000 out of the 33,000 employees are on night and ‘graveyard’ shifts.” On October 31, the company’s newsletter reported its nine-month output doubled all of 1940. (Los Angeles Times, August 4, 1940; August 20, 1941; Camarillo News, January 30, 1942; The Lockheed-Vega Star, October 31, 1941, Camarillo News, November 7, 1941)

Barely eight months earlier, the Los Angeles Times had boasted that dairying was Los Angeles County’s largest single agricultural industry. However, in the months leading up to the United States’ entry into World War II, and for roughly a year longer, agriculture and all other industries would be eclipsed by the war effort. By November 1941 seven major new highway projects to benefit the “airplane plants and defense industries” were approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, among them roads to service the Grand Central Air Terminal in Glendale and the Lockheed aircraft factories in Burbank, further squeezing the dairy industry out of the valley. (Los Angeles Times, November 11, 1941)

This edging-out did not go unnoticed by farmers. In one of his regularly featured articles, Ralph H. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Agricultural Council of California, reported that the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives would be working with Washington officials to devise a system of priorities to ensure farmers had
access to necessary equipment and materials. They were successful; while farm machinery priorities fluctuated throughout the war, by 1944 “food production rank[ed in importance] with railroads, lumber production, mining, communication, oil production, equipment, labor and transportation.” Construction projects on farms costing less than $1,000 could be undertaken without approval of the War Production Board, while projects in excess of $1,000 required an application to the WPB, but carried a priority rating and were likely to be approved. (Camarillo News, June 2, 1944)

It was in this climate that Merritt Adamson negotiated Adohr Milk Farms’ initial purchase of 312 acres in Camarillo in January 1942. The move to Camarillo was not Adohr’s first foray into Ventura County; for some period of time it had leased buildings from the Dominick McGrath estate near the Owl Motor Courts on Ventura Boulevard. The new dairy would be built on Lots 18 and 21 of Rancho Calleguas, disposed of earlier in Juan Camarillo’s will. The company planned to invest a reported $60,000 to $100,000 to build a dairy to house an estimated herd of 1,500 to 2,000 cows. (Barnett, 1989) [Figure 2]

Work began on the new dairy in May 1942 with the drilling of a well, followed by construction of “buildings and corrals.” The work required the importation of “a large supply of building material,” some of it possibly from the Burbank dairy. That was certainly the case later in the year when the Camarillo News reported that “several buildings at the Burbank plant are to be dismantled and reassembled” in Camarillo to complete the “considerable construction” taking place at the new dairy location. The paper declared the Adohr Farms pro-
Figure 2. Rancho Calleguas Subdivision, Sheet 6, 1926.
Project was the biggest development in the community since the construction of the Camarillo State Hospital in 1936 and St. John’s Seminary in 1939. To accommodate the new dairy, Ventura County constructed a bridge over Callequas Creek on Callequas Road. (Camarillo News, May 15, 1942; May 22, 1942; September 11, 1942; November 6, 1942) [Historic Photo 1]

Housing for Adohr workers was a challenge from the project’s inception because of a lack of rental housing in Camarillo. Forty homes were needed to accommodate married workers and their families relocating from Burbank; single men would live in barracks on the dairy property. The search for available rentals was conducted from Camarillo Heights to Somis and Moorpark. Ultimately, the company entered into a two-year lease for sixteen units in the Lewis Courts, with an option to continue if the housing situation didn’t improve. Families then living in the Courts, among them itinerant citrus workers, were displaced to accommodate the new families. The sixteen units housed only about a third of the dairy’s employees. (Camarillo News, May 15, 1942; September 11, 1942)

Work continued rapidly on the dairy throughout the summer and fall. The well and reservoir were completed by mid-August 1942, and the following month work was nearly complete on the plant’s forty-eight large corrals; approximately one hundred cows were brought in. While Adohr prided itself on hand-milking, in fact, “a large number of mechanical milking machines” were installed at the plant and the division of hand-to-machine milking was reported as fifty-fifty. Milk was taken to the company’s main plant in Van Nuys for processing. Adohr opened its Camarillo operation in the first week of November 1942, while at the same time pro-
ceeding with the dismantling of the Burbank plant. The new dairy was opened to the public when those buildings and equipment were reinstalled in Camarillo. (Camarillo News, November 6, 1942) [Historic Photo 2]

The farm’s first expansion came in 1944 with the purchase of 31.5 noncontiguous acres of the Mahan Ranch, located about a mile west of the dairy on Fifth Street (Lewis Road). Historically this land was part of the Rancho Ex-Mission of San Buenaventura and is not part of this current study. (Camarillo News, November 17, 1944)

Adohr’s next expansion came on March 30, 1946 with the purchase of 252 acres consisting of Lots 19 and 20 of Rancho Calleguas, from Jacob V. (Jake) and Mary Howard Smith for an estimated $188,000. Lot 22, the Smith home ranch, was not included in the transaction, nor were any of the Smith Ranch buildings. The Camarillo News speculated that the property, which was “planted to alfalfa,” would likely serve as feed for the large Adohr herd.

This speculation proved correct. Prior to World War II Adohr farmed some 3,500 acres of alfalfa near Buttonwillow. As the war progressed the country’s agricultural and dairy industries entered a critical phase. Farm labor shortages due to better-paying war industry jobs, coupled with the escalating price of cattle feed and the shortage of beef for the dinner table, contributed to diminishing dairy herd sizes and prompted cries for government assistance to farmers either by lifting price controls or subsidizing the pay of skilled dairymen to keep them on the farms. By owning its own feed supply, Adohr may have had an advantage over its competitors. (Camarillo News, April 5, 1946; Ventura County Records of Deeds, Book 745, p. 365)

The three lots 19, 20 and 22 were originally part of Juan Camarillo’s portion of Rancho Calleguas and appear on the 1926 subdivision map, but were not disposed of in his will. It is possible that as early as 1912 Lots 19 and 20 were leased, and perhaps subsequently purchased by speculators in a flurry of oil exploration that flamed up in the second two decades of the century. In a small mention in the Oxnard Courier of March 9, 1917, it was reported that “a lease from A. Camarillo to the Camarillo Oil Company for a part of Rancho Calleguas, which was made in 1912, was recorded this week. This step is taken to indicate that there will be renewed activity in those oil fields.” Oil exploration in what was known as the Conejo Field languished for several years until late in 1920 during which time “the Camarillo Oil Company [was] practically the only drilling company.” The industry took off the following year with a flurry of activity. According to the Oxnard Daily Courier, “the permanently proven portion of the field lies about three miles south-easterly from the little crossroads town of Camarillo.” It is possible this general description includes Lots 19 and 20. Prior to Jacob V. Smith’s purchase of these two lots (in October 1944), oil rights had been granted to the Camarillo Oil Company, Ltd. (Oxnard Daily Courier, July 16, 1921; Ventura County Records of Deeds, Book 745, p. 365)

The expansion of the housing market in the Los Angeles region after World War II prompted the closure or displacement of agricultural businesses throughout the San Fernando Valley, and Adohr Certified Farm played a role in that development. In 1948 the company sold its original 500 acres in Tarzana to make way for a subdivision. The company’s entire dairy operation was now headquartered in Camarillo. The decision prompted what the Camarillo paper called “the largest one-day auction of dairy cattle ever held in the west,” during which nearly eight hundred head, mostly Holstein cows, were sold to make way for the company’s famous Guernsey herd. It may have been after the closure of the Tarzana location that the Camarillo dairy became the focal point of Adohr’s tourism activities. No mention of the Camarillo plant being opened to the public was found prior to 1950. (Los Angeles Times, January 20, 1948)
In 1965 the Adohr processing and distribution operations were purchased by Southland Corporation of Dallas, Texas, with the Adamson family retaining the Camarillo dairy and a herd of two thousand cows and bulls. In 1976 the herd was sold and the dairy was closed. (Adohr Farms, nd)

*Jacob and Mary Smith*

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

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

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

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

4. **Potential Historic Resources**

The potential historic resources within the project site are divided into five study areas for purposes of organization and discussion. These study areas are indexed on Figure 1, and detailed in Figures 3, 4 and 5.

*Study Area A (4224 E. Pleasant Valley Road, APNs 234-0-040-080, -090)*

This study area consists of the main headquarters of the former Adohr Farms Dairy, and includes a number of working buildings, a manager’s residence and a park at the northern end of a 312 acre parcel located south of of Pleasant Valley Road and west of Pancho Road, all constructed by Adohr Farms. [Figure 3]
Figure 3. Study Area A and Photo Locations
Office/Milk House (creamery). This is the main headquarters of the former Adohr Farms. The one story building is divided into three parts with a taller, 24 foot high center section flanked by lower wings. The center section features a medium-pitched hipped roof capped with a cupola and boxed eaves. A band of multi-paned metal casement windows run across the front of this portion of the building. The eastern wing is separated from the center section by a breezeway and features a medium hipped roof with boxed eaves. A shed roof with exposed brackets extends across the front of the east wing and is supported by wood posts on a raised porch. The front (northern) elevation contains two entry doors and a pair of multi-paned casement windows in between. [Photo A-1]

The west wing is similar to the east wing with a hip roof and boxed eaves. A shed roof extends across the front and is supported by wood posts on a raised concrete dock. Adjacent to the building is an open concrete loading dock. The windows throughout are multi-paned steel casements. The building is clad in stucco and rests on a concrete foundation. A canopy at the rear of the building connects the building to the milk barn at the rear.

This building was constructed by Adohr Farms in 1942. The eastern half was the office and the western half was the milk house. The taller portion of the building served to store milk. Adjacent to the milk storage to the west was the milk equipment and cooler and adjacent to this section was the boiler and machinery room.

The building exhibits a minor loss of design integrity with the enclosure of the large doors at the west end of the building and a window enclosure. The building’s condition is good. [Photo A-2]

Park. Located at the north end of the property adjacent to the manager’s residence and the main office building is a small park. It includes a restroom, wood arbors on three sides, metal pipe railings, and a picnic area. The restroom is a small rectangular building with a low hip roof and board-and-batten wood siding. Screened windows run along the upper portion of the building. The foundation is concrete perimeter. The building is in good condition and has retained its design integrity. A hipped roof wood canopy supported by wood posts is located in the corner. The gable roofed arbor features a wood sunburst design. A rail fence with concrete posts separates the park from the driveway. A number of mature trees are found throughout the park area include eucalyptus along Pleasant Valley Road, jacaranda, olive, redwood, palms and vines on two of the arbors. The park was created in 1950 and improvements made at that time. [Photos A-3, A-4]

Milk Barn. This building is connected to the main headquarters building by a covered canopy. This 68 foot by 90 foot rectangular barn features a medium-pitched gable roof, covered with corrugated iron with a monitor roof across the ridge line. Rafters and beams are exposed under the overhanging eaves. The building has a concrete pipe and frame construction. The lower half of the side walls are concrete with the upper half covered with corrugated metal. The end walls are corrugated metal. The building has a concrete foundation. Many alterations have been made, including filling in the upper half of the side walls (originally open) with metal siding. Most of the openings have been enlarged for the new use and a portion of the side walls have been removed on the southern elevation. A large loading dock has been added on the east side. The interior of the barn features a wood truss ceiling and portions of the concrete floors are raised to assist in the milking operation. The barn is in fair condition. It was built in 1942 as a milk barn for the dairy. The date(s) of the alterations are not known. [Photo A-5]

warehouse/Feed Barn. This 30 foot by 120 foot warehouse building is rectangular in plan with a medium gable roof of corrugated metal. The southern elevation features two entrances with shed roofs supported by wood posts and simple wood railing. A row of small aluminum sliding windows is located between the two
entrances. A sliding track door is located on the eastern elevation with a concrete ramp below. The building is covered with corrugated metal and rests on a concrete foundation. The building is in fair condition. Alterations to the building include the addition of windows, porches and openings on the southern elevation. The building was constructed in 1942 as a feed barn for the dairy. The date(s) of the alterations are not known. [Photo A-6]

**Gas Pump Building.** Located west of the milk barn is this small 10 foot by 12 foot gas pump building. It features a low gable roof covered with corrugated metal and exposed rafters under the eaves. A metal entry door and metal window are located on the northern elevation. The building is clad in corrugated iron and features a concrete foundation. The building has retained its design integrity and is in fair condition. The building was constructed in 1942 to house the gas pump for Adohr Farms. [Photo A-7]

**Manager’s Residence.** (4132 Pleasant Valley Road) This one-story stucco clad single family residence features an irregular plan with intersecting low pitched hip roof with exposed rafters under the eaves. An exterior brick chimney is located at the rear (southern) elevation. The recessed front porch is enclosed with screens. A second screened-in rear porch is recessed above a concrete stoop. A concrete patio is located at the rear of the house. Windows are wood frame multi-paned sash and casement units with fluted wood mouldings. A two-car garage is built into the house. The house is covered with stucco over concrete block and rests on a concrete perimeter foundation. The house is surrounded by a large lawn area and many mature trees and shrubs. A carport is found behind the house. The house is Minimal Traditional in style. It is in good condition and has retained its design integrity. The house was built in 1942 for the ranch manager of Adohr Milk Farms. A large L-shaped wing was added to the west side of the house in 1951. [Photos A-8, A-9]

**Reservoir.** This structure consists of a large, rectangular below-ground concrete basin 120 by 85 feet in dimension. It is covered with a low, gabled wood truss roof clad in corrugated metal panels. A gable roofed monitor is attached east-west on the middle of the roof. Much of the roof structure, particularly on the western end, is partially collapsed into the basin. This structure was constructed in 1942 as a 500,000 gallon reservoir for the Adohr Farms operation. Its design integrity is somewhat compromised due to the collapsed portions, and its condition is generally poor. [Photo A-10]

**Pump House and Shed.** Located adjacent and west of the reservoir is a small pump house and shed. The pump house measures 12 feet by 12 feet and the attached shed measures 6 feet by 10 feet. A low corrugated metal gable roof covers the building. The lower half of the pump house is concrete with the upper half corrugated metal, and covers a well pit. The shed attachment is covered with corrugated metal with a wooden paneled door on the southern elevation. The pump house features an entrance and screened window on the southern elevation. The door has been removed. The building is in fair condition and alterations include changes to openings. The pump house and shed were constructed in 1942 as part of the reservoir to serve Adohr Farms. [Photo A-11]

**Commissary/Cook House.** This one story stucco clad building is essentially rectangular in plan with a medium pitched hip roof and overhanging eaves. Windows are wood frame multi-paned sash. Some have wood shutters. The front of the building faces onto Pleasant Valley Road and has a porch across the north (front) elevation. The building is Minimal Traditional in style. It has retained its design integrity, but is in poor condition. This building was built to serve as the cook house and commissary for Adohr Farms employees. It features a large walk-in cooler. [Photo A-12]
**Shed.** This very long, narrow shed is over 100 feet in length and approximately 12 feet in width. It is open on the two, longer sides. It features a corrugated metal gable roof supported by a wood truss roof and wood posts over a dirt floor. It has retained its design integrity although it is in poor condition. It was constructed in 1942, probably as a feed shed for Adhor Farms. [Photo A-13]

**Study Area B (1355-1405 Howard Road, APN 234-0-040-080)**

This study area, located at the southern end of the parcel, off Howard Road, includes a number of employee residences, barns, and equipment sheds. The property was owned by Juan and Adolfo Camarillo until 1926, when it was subdivided and came under the ownership of Juan Camarillo. The Camarillos appear to have leased the property to tenant famers, until it was purchased by Adhor Farms in 1942. A number of buildings dating from the lease period remain. Others appear to have been either constructed on-site during the 1940s or were relocated from Adhor’s previous dairy location in the San Fernando Valley. [Figure 4]

**Machine and Implement Shed.** Rectangular in plan, this medium-pitched gabled roof building covering nearly 8,000 square feet in plan, features a medium gable roof with a monitor roof across the ridge line. The roof is supported by a steel truss system. The building is covered entirely with corrugated metal. The floor is one-half dirt and one-half concrete. Large metal sliding track doors are located on the front (southern) elevation. The building has retained its design integrity, but is in fair condition. This building is believed to have been moved to this location from the Adhor Farms property in the San Fernando Valley. The Assessor Records indicate a construction date of 1948, which may reflect the year it was relocated to this site, rather than its date of construction. [Photo B-1]

**1401 Howard Road.** This one story single family employee residence features an essentially rectangular plan and a medium-pitched side-facing gable roof with exposed rafters under the side gables. The building is clad in medium lap siding. The front entry, centered above a low stoop, is covered with a gambrel roof supported by decorative brackets and curved decorative end board. Windows are wood frame sash with plain wood mouldings and are symmetrically located with two on each side of the entrance. The building rests on a pier foundation and is in good condition. This residence was constructed in 1938 and rebuilt in 1948. This building may have been moved to the site from the Adhor Farms property in the San Fernando Valley. This modestly California Bungalow style residence appears to be unaltered, and is in good condition. [Photo B-2]

**1385 Howard Road.** This one story single family employee residence is nearly identical to the building at 1401 Howard Road. It is an essentially rectangular plan with a low-pitched hip roof. The building is clad in medium lap siding. The front entry, centered above a low stoop, is covered with a gambrel roof supported by decorative brackets and curved decorative end board. A second entrance is located on the southern elevation. Windows are wood frame sash with plain wood mouldings and are symmetrically located with two on each side of the entrance. The building rests on a concrete block foundation and is in good condition. This residence was built in 1938 and rebuilt in 1948, possibly when it was moved from Adhor Farms San Fernando Valley location. This modestly California Bungalow style residence appears to be unaltered. [Photo B-3]

**1373 Howard Road.** This one story single family employee residence is nearly identical to the building at 1401 Howard Road. It is an essentially rectangular plan with a medium-pitched gable roof and a slightly taller gabled wing addition attached on the northern elevation. A recessed entry is located at the junction where the northern wing is attached. The building is clad in medium lap siding. The original wood windows have been changed to aluminum sliders with larger openings. The house rests on a concrete perimeter foundation and is in good condition. The integrity is compromised with the window changes and addition. The residence was built in 1948 and the addition in 1962. A picket fence runs across the front of the property. [Photo B-4]
Figure 4. Study Area B and Photo Locations
1355 Howard Road. This one-and-a-half story California Bungalow residence features a medium-pitched side gable roof with broad overhanging eaves. A front gable extends over the porch supported by square capped posts and a closed railing. A gable dormer window is located on the front elevation. The west elevation features a square bay and an intersecting gable wing at the northwest corner. Windows are one-over-one double hung wood sash with plain wood mouldings. The house features a tall chimney that has been stuccoed on the west elevation. The house is covered with medium lap siding and rests on a concrete perimeter foundation. It is in good condition and its design integrity is good. The house was built in 1918, when the owner of the property was Juan Camarillo. He leased this property to an unknown tenant farmer, who likely constructed and lived in this house. After the land was purchased by the Adamson family in 1942, the house was used as an Adohr Farms employee residence. [Photos B-5, B-6]

Shed and Barn. Located to the north and nearby to the house at 1355 Howard Road, this wood frame building features a low pitched gable roof. Each of the three doors are hinged paneled double doors. The building is clad in board-and-batten wood siding and rests on a wood foundation. The garage was built in 1918, at the same time as the adjacent house, and may have been used as an equipment storage building. This building’s design integrity is good and it is in fair condition.

The wood barn, located immediately to the west of the shed, features a high pitched gable roof. Siding is vertical wood planks. It appears to have retained its design integrity, although it is in poor condition, and appears to be in danger of collapsing. It was built in 1918, along with the house and shed. [Photo B-7]

Bunkhouse. Designed in a U-plan, this one story bunkhouse features a low hip roof with exposed rafters on the interior courtyard. The roof extends over the courtyard to create a covered porch supported by wood posts on concrete piers. Approximately eight small rooms face onto the courtyard with each door having five panels. Windows are wood sash double hung with wood mouldings. The building is covered with narrow lap siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The building is in poor condition and its windows covered with plywood. It’s integrity is somewhat compromised by alterations to the southwest corner of the building with the enclosure of the porch. The Assessors Records state a construction date of 1948, but the architectural appearance of the building suggests it is more likely a circa 1920 building moved to the site from the Adohr Farms facility in the San Fernando Valley in 1948. [Photo B-8]

Shed. Built in a rectangular plan, this one-story storage building features a medium gable roof. The building is covered with tongue and groove wood siding and rests on a concrete foundation. A sliding wood track door is located on the northern elevation. The integrity is good although the building is in poor condition. It was built in 1948 for Adohr Milk Farms. [Photo B-9]

1402 Howard Road. This one story employee residence features an essentially rectangular plan with a low pitched side gable roof with medium lap siding under the gable ends. A low gabled roof covers the front entrance and is supported by wood walls covered with wood lattice. Windows are wood frame sash units in pairs. The house is covered with masonite siding and rests on concrete perimeter foundation. The residence was constructed in 1944 for Adohr Milk Farms. Apparent alterations to the house include a porch addition. The house is in fair condition. [Photo B-10]

1403 Howard Road. This one story employee residence is nearly identical to 1402 Howard Road. It is essentially rectangular in plan with a low pitched side gable roof with medium lap siding under the gable ends. An attached shed roof porch runs across the front of the house and is enclosed with vertical board siding on the lower half and fixed windows or screens on the upper half. Windows are wood frame sash units in pairs. Two
of the front windows are larger with multi-panes. The house is covered with masonite siding and rests on a concrete perimeter foundation. The residence was constructed in 1944 for Adohr Milk Farms. Apparent alterations to the house include a porch addition. The house is in good condition. [Photo B-11]

1405 Howard Road. This one story employee residence is nearly identical to 1402 and 1403 Howard Road. It is essentially rectangular in plan with a low pitched side gable roof with medium lap siding under the gable ends. The front entry is covered with a gable roof supported by curved brackets above a concrete stoop. Windows are wood frame sash units in pairs. Two of the front windows are larger with multi-panes. The house is covered with masonite siding and rests on concrete perimeter foundation. The residence was constructed in 1944 for Adohr Milk Farms. The house is in good condition with apparently no alterations. [Photo B-12]

Study Area C (1194 Pancho Road, APN 234-0-040-800)

The former Jake and Mary Smith Ranch at 1190 Pancho Road contains approximately 44.77 acres of farmland. The ranch complex is located at the end of a private road adjacent to a low hill. The ranch headquarters is represented by eight buildings, including a main residence, garage, dormitory, a barn and various sheds, all dating from 1944 when they were constructed by Jake and Mary Smith. [Figure 5]

Smith Residence. This one story hipped roof residence is essentially rectangular in plan with exposed rafters under the eaves. The main entrance on the northern elevation features two wood recessed paneled doors under a shed roof overhang. Both the eastern and western elevations feature attached porches with the western elevation featuring a hipped gable roof supported by square posts and the eastern elevation featuring a gable roof supported by square posts and a closed railing. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The house is constructed of concrete block with a stucco surface and rests on a concrete foundation. A medium high stucco clad wall runs along in front of the house and connects to the garage. The house was constructed in 1944 for the Smith family. The architectural style is modestly Spanish Revival. It is in good condition, and appears to be unaltered. [Photos C-1, C-2]

Garage/Residence. This combination four-car garage and residence building is rectangular in plan with a hipped roof and exposed rafters under the overhanging eaves. Constructed of concrete block, the building is clad with stucco. The awning-type garage doors are wood. Attached to the rear of the garage is a one story hipped roof residence, called a “sleep room” in the assessor’s records. It is 658 square feet with a porch at one corner of the building. The small residence or “sleep room” matches the garage in design and materials. The rear of the building has a combination of sliding aluminum windows and casement windows. The rear of the building exhibits alterations to the windows. This building was built in 1944 by the Smith family. Its condition is good. [Photo C-3]

Shed/Oil Storage. This one story shed’s rectangular plan measures 24 feet by 40 feet. The gable roof features a small monitor roof on the ridge line. Sliding track doors are located on the west elevation. The building is covered with corrugated iron and has a concrete foundation. It is in fair condition with apparently no alterations. It was constructed as an oil storage building by the Smith family in 1944. [Photo C-4]

Implement Shed. This one story building features a rectangular plan measuring 36 feet by 130 feet, and a medium gable roof with a wood truss ceiling. The building is open on the western elevation and supported by wood posts on concrete piers. Siding and roof are corrugated iron. The floor is dirt. The shed is in good condition and appears to be unaltered. It was built in 1944 by the Smith family. [Photo C-5]
Figure 5. Study Area C and Photo Locations
**Barn.** This one story barn features a tall asymmetrical gable roof and measures 34 feet by 62 feet in plan. The northern elevation is open and supported by wood posts. The western elevation features a sliding track door. The building is clad in wide vertical plank siding and the roof is corrugated iron. The foundation is wood. The building is in good condition and appears to be unaltered. It was built as a barn for the Smith family in 1944. [Photo C-6]

**Machine Shop.** The one story machine shop building features a gable roof with an intersecting gable wing on the eastern elevation. This wing features a monitor roof on the ridge line. The building measures 48 feet by 86 feet in plan and is clad in board and batten siding. The tall sliding track doors on the southern elevation are constructed of wide vertical planks. The gable roof descends low to the ground on the western elevation. Two other doors are located on the southern elevation. The building is in good condition and appears to be unaltered. It was built as a machine shop by the Smith family in 1944. [Photo C-7]

**Implement Shed.** This building measuring 20 feet by 45 feet in plan features a gable roof of corrugated iron. The eastern elevation is open and supported by wood posts on concrete piers. Siding is corrugated iron. The floor is dirt. The building is in good condition and appears unaltered. It was built in 1944 as an implement shed for the Smith family. [Photo C-8]

**Office/Dormitory.** Designed in a square plan with a central courtyard, this one story dormitory and office building features a low hipped roof with exposed rafters under the eaves. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. An open entrance on the eastern elevation leads into the courtyard where the rooms are accessed. The building is constructed of concrete block with a stucco finish and rests on a concrete foundation. It is in good condition and appears unaltered except for some of the windows that have been changed to sliding aluminum within the original openings. This building was constructed in 1944 for the Smith Family. The architectural style is modestly Spanish Revival. [Photo C-9]

**Study Area D (4300 E. Pleasant Valley Road, APN 234-0-020-355)**

This property, located at the northeast corner of Pancho Road and Adohr Lane, contains two agricultural buildings on the 37.88 acre parcel. The site was originally part of a 102 acre parcel, Lot 15 of Rancho Calleguas, and owned by Juan E. Camarillo. It was donated to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles, probably after Juan Camarillo's death in 1936. The property was used for agriculture, at one time a walnut orchard. A walnut dehydrator building and a garage are the only remaining buildings on the property. Originally a 20 foot by 64 foot gable roofed one story farm labor residence, dating from 1952, was also located on the property. This building is no longer extant. [Figure 6]

**Dehydrator Building.** This tall, rectangular plan building features a medium gable roof covered with corrugated iron. A shorter shed roof wing is located on the eastern elevation. A sliding metal track door is located on the southern elevation along with two corrugated metal swinging doors. The building is covered with corrugated metal siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The building is in fair condition. Alterations to the building include new metal doors and the removal of a loading platform. This building is now used for equipment storage. It was built in 1945. [Photo D-1]

**Garage.** Located west of the dehydrator building is this one story two-car garage. The 20 foot by 30 foot garage features a medium gable roof with exposed rafters under the eaves and a sliding wood track door across the southern elevation. The building is clad with sheet aluminum and rests on a concrete foundation. It is in poor condition and appears to be unaltered. It was constructed in 1945. [Photo D-2]
Figure 6. Study Area D and Photo Locations
Study Area E (5016 Calle Cuesta, APN 234-0-020-185)

5016 Calle Cuesta. This 50 acre parcel contains the Growing Grounds Nursery and Tree Outlet. The cluster of buildings and shade structures housing the nursery were built in 1986. [No Map; Photo E-1]

Potentially Historic Properties in the Vicinity

No properties in the immediate vicinity are currently designated, listed or have been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR or as city landmarks.

5. Eligibility of Historic Resources

The eligibility of properties are organized by the study areas, and are summarized in a Table 1, located at the end of this section.

Study Area A

NRHP and CRHR. The remaining eleven buildings in this study area relating to the Adohr Milk Farms complex appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR for their historical associations (Criterion A and 1). Adohr was almost certainly the largest dairy operation in Ventura County from its inception in 1942, and by 1950 accounted for roughly 20% of the entire dairy industry by herd size in the county. Although the factual-ity of the claim cannot be readily verified, in contemporary accounts, Adohr is also sometimes referred to as the largest dairy operation in the world. It was certainly one of the area’s most important employers of farm labor, much of it specialized. During the postwar era, the company actively promoted tourism, making the operation one of the county’s more conspicuous examples of industrial agriculture, on a scale large enough to be of interest to the general public. The period of significance for this property is 1942 to 1959 (fifty years ago, at the time of this analysis).

The buildings in this study area do not appear to have been associated with any historically notable individuals (Criterion B and 2). Merritt Adamson and Rhoda Rindge Adamson are both directly associated with the property through their ownership and operation of Adohr Farms. However, their historical significance as individuals appears to be limited to Adohr Farms. The Adamson home in Malibu was listed on the NRHP and as a California Historical Landmark on the basis of its architectural significance.

The buildings in this study area are not representative examples of an architectural style or period or method of construction; rather they are typical examples of agricultural building types. No architect or designer responsible for these buildings is presently known (Criterion C and 3). Criterion D and 4 pertains to archeological resources and consequently has not been evaluated in this report.

Integrity of Study Area A. The integrity of location for this study area is intact; the buildings have not been moved during the period of significance. Integrity of design for the property is substantially diminished due to the removal of the feed lots, cow pens, laboratory building, sheds and dormitories related to the use of the property by Adohr Farms during the period of significance. Of the approximately 40 buildings and structures which once represented the dairy operation, ten are extant today. The integrity of the rural agricultural setting for the property is only partially intact due to the introduction of residential and industrial development into the setting during the past 25 years. To the extent that the integrity of design for the individual buildings exists, integrity of materials and workmanship remains intact. The property’s integrity of feeling and association are both substantially diminished due to the loss of historical function of the property as a dairy. Although it does remain in use as row-crop agriculture, the character of this use is substantially different. On a
whole, it appears that this property lacks the level of integrity required for it to convey its historical associations. Consequently this property not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR.

**Local Significance and Eligibility.** The buildings and structures within Study Area A appear to be eligible for listing as City of Camarillo landmarks under criteria 1 and 2 of the landmark ordinance, for their association with, and their reflection and exemplification of, events significant in local history (the agricultural development of the Camarillo area). Unlike the NRHP and CRHR, the city’s landmarks ordinance does not include criteria for judging the level of integrity required for listing. Little guidance can be attained from prior practice with the city ordinance, as to date, only one property in the city has been designated as a historic landmark, the Adolfo Camarillo House. This property lost much of its agricultural setting and several associated outbuildings prior to its designation. The limited level of integrity demonstrated by the buildings in Study Area A does not appear to preclude their eligibility for landmark designation.

**Study Area B**

**NRHP and CRHR.** As with Study Area A, the buildings in Study Area B appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR for their historical associations with Adohr Milk Farms. Additionally, it is associated with the more general theme of agriculture in the Camarillo area prior to its purchase and use by Adohr (Criterion A and 1). The period of significance for this property is 1918 to 1959 (fifty years ago, at the time of this analysis).

As with Study Area A, the buildings in Study Area B do not appear to have been associated with any historically notable individuals in relation to its ownership and use as the Adohr Milk Farms (Criterion B and 2). Five of the remaining twelve buildings in this study area relate to the agricultural development of the Camarillo area predating the property’s use as a dairy farm. The property was owned jointly by Juan and Adolfo Camarillo until 1926, when the Camarillo land holdings were subdivided and this parcel came under the ownership of Juan Camarillo. Neither of the Camarillos lived on the property, which was leased for farming to unknown individuals. On the death of Juan Camarillo in 1936, the property was willed to his nieces, neither of whom lived on the property.

The buildings in this study area are not representative examples of an architectural style or period or method of construction; rather they are typical examples of residential and agricultural building types. No architect or designer responsible for these buildings is presently known (Criterion C and 3). Criterion D and 4 pertains to archeological resources and consequently has not been evaluated in this report.

**Integrity of Study Area B.** The integrity of location for this study area is intact; the buildings have not been moved during the period of significance. Integrity of design for the property is substantially diminished due to the removal of seven residence and a barn related to the use of the property both as leased agricultural land owned by the Camarillo brothers, and subsequently by Adohr Farms. Of the 21 buildings and structures which once represented its agricultural use, twelve are extant today. The integrity of the rural agricultural setting for the property is largely intact. To the extent that the integrity of design for the individual buildings exists, integrity of materials and workmanship remains intact. The property’s integrity of feeling and association are moderately intact; because this grouping of buildings is relatively isolated from the dairy operation, and was used primarily as agricultural worker housing (its current use), the loss of the dairy operation on its integrity is less keenly felt. However, on a whole, it appears that this property lacks the level of integrity required for it to convey its historical associations. Consequently this property not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR.
Local Significance and Eligibility. The buildings and structures within Study Area B appear to be eligible for listing as City of Camarillo landmarks under criteria 1 and 2 of the landmark ordinance, for their association with, and their reflection and exemplification of, events significant in local history (the agricultural development of the Camarillo area). Unlike the NRHP and CRHR, the city’s landmarks ordinance does not include criteria for judging the level of integrity required for listing. Little guidance can be attained from prior practice with the city ordinance, as to date, only one property in the city has been designated as a historic landmark, the Adolfo Camarillo House. This property lost much of its agricultural setting and several associated outbuildings prior to its designation. The limited level of integrity demonstrated by the buildings in Study Area B does not appear to preclude their eligibility for landmark designation.

Study Area C

NRHP and CRHR. The seven buildings in this study area, the Jake and Mary Smith Ranch, may be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR for their historical associations with the agricultural development of the Camarillo area (Criterion A and 1). However, the property appears to be only generally associated with this theme and made no known contribution to this theme. The buildings in this study area do not appear to have been associated with any historically notable individuals (Criterion B and 2). Jake and Mary Smith lived on and farmed this land from 1944 until her death in 1992. With the exception of donating land to the Camarillo Sanitary District and the Conejo Mountain Memorial Park, the Smiths do not appear to have made significant contributions to the development of Camarillo beyond their farming activities. The period of significance for this property is 1944 to 1959 (fifty years ago, at the time of this analysis).

The buildings in this study area are not representative examples of an architectural style or period or method of construction; rather they are typical examples of residential and agricultural building types. No architect or designer responsible for these buildings is presently known (Criterion C and 3). Criterion D and 4 pertains to archeological resources and consequently has not been evaluated in this report.

Local Significance and Eligibility. The buildings and structures within Study Area C appear to be eligible for listing as City of Camarillo landmarks under criteria 1 and 2 of the landmark ordinance, for their association with, and their reflection and exemplification of, events significant in local history (the agricultural development of the Camarillo area). Although the buildings were built relatively late in the development of agriculture in Camarillo, the Smith Ranch complex represents all of the functional aspects of family farming which once characterized the area, in an almost entirely unaltered form. Further, representative examples of agricultural development of the Camarillo area, once plentiful, have become relatively scarce, increasing the importance of surviving examples.

Study Area D

NRHP and CRHR. The two agricultural buildings in this study area may be eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR for their historical associations with the agricultural development of the Camarillo area (Criterion A and 1). However, the property appears to be only generally associated with this theme and made no known contribution to this theme. The buildings in this study area do not appear to have been associated with any historically notable individuals (Criterion B and 2). The property was owned jointly by Juan and Adolfo Camarillo until 1926, when the Camarillo land holdings were subdivided and this parcel came under the ownership of Juan Camarillo. Neither of the Camarillo brothers lived on the property, which was leased for farming to unknown individuals. On the death of Juan Camarillo in 1936, the property was donated to the Catholic Archdiocese. The period of significance for this property is 1945 to 1959 (fifty years ago, at the time of this analysis).
The buildings in this study area are not representative examples of an architectural style or period or method of construction; rather they are typical examples of agricultural building types. No architect or designer responsible for these buildings is presently known (Criterion C and 3). Criterion D and 4 pertains to archeological resources and consequently has not been evaluated in this report.

**Local Significance and Eligibility.** The buildings and structures within Study Area D do not appear to be eligible for listing as City of Camarillo landmarks. Although they are associated with events significant in local history (the agricultural development of the Camarillo area), this association is very generalized.

**Study Area E**

**NRHP, CRHR and Local Significance and Eligibility.** The improvements in this Study Area consist of a retail nursery constructed in 1986. Properties less than 50 years of age may be eligible for listing on the NRHP if they can be found to be “exceptional.” In terms of the CRHR, properties less than 50 years of age may be eligible if “sufficient time [has] passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.” No evidence was found to suggest that this property should be regarded to be of exceptional significance. It does not appear to be eligible for designation as a City of Camarillo Landmark.

**Table 1: Summary of Eligibility**

The properties listed in the table below as eligible should be regarded as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Area</th>
<th>APN</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Photo Nos.</th>
<th>Building Name/Use</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>234-0-040-080</td>
<td>4224 E. Pleasant Valley Road</td>
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<td>E-1</td>
<td>Nursery</td>
<td>1986</td>
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</table>
6. Project Impacts

The primary stated objectives of the proposed Specific Plan are:

1. Provide needed flood control protection to existing homes and businesses in southeast Camarillo while creating greenbelts, lakes, up to 120 acres of permanent natural and landscaped open spaces, and a public access trail network.

2. Develop a collection of pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods in close proximity to existing and planned employment centers and neighborhood commercial uses, reducing dependence on automobiles.

3. Incorporate “smart growth” land use patterns, sustainable design standards and advanced energy-saving building practices, reducing energy and materials demands within the project.

4. Provide for local and city-wide park and “gathering space” needs with the development of parks, trails, and water-oriented Mixed Use development.

5. Incorporate the Adohr Dairy main building and gardens into a Mixed Use development.

6. Provide a mix of housing types for all income levels to meet the long-term needs of the City.

7. Create an appropriate location for larger-scale industrial and corporate campus uses within the City near existing and proposed population centers and transportation networks.

No plans or further descriptive materials have been developed in connection with the Specific Plan on which to base a detailed analysis of project impacts on historic resources. Consequently, for purposes of this analysis it will be assumed that all buildings and structures in the area covered by the Specific Plan will be demolished, with the exception of the Office/Milk House and Park located in Study Area A, which are planned for retention in future development. The treatments and specific future uses of these retained features have not been described in the Specific Plan. Therefore, project-related impacts and mitigation measures intended to reduce these impacts will be addressed at a programmatic level.

**Impact 1.** The adoption of the Specific Plan will result in the demolition of historic resources which have been determined to be eligible for listing a City of Camarillo Historic Landmarks, and are therefore should be regarded as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA. The demolition or destruction of an historic resource is a significant impact which cannot be mitigated to a less than significant and adverse level. (Class 1)

**Impact 2.** The adoption of the Specific Plan will result in a loss of setting and a potential reduction of integrity for the remaining Office/Milk House and Park, which have been determined to be eligible for listing a City of Camarillo Historic Landmarks, and are therefore should be regarded as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA. This impact should be regarded as significant and adverse, but mitigable to a less than significant level. (Class 2)

**Impact 3.** The use and treatment of the Office/Milk House and Park, which have been determined to be eligible for listing a City of Camarillo Historic Landmarks, and are therefore should be regarded as historic resources for the purposes of CEQA, are not specified in the Specific Plan. This activity will result in a potential loss of integrity of design for these features. This impact should be regarded as significant and adverse, but mitigable to a less than significant level. (Class 2)
7. Mitigation Measures and Residual Impacts

A principle of environmental impact mitigation is that some measure or combination of measures may, if incorporated into a project, serve to avoid or reduce significant and adverse impacts to a historic resource. In reference to mitigating impacts on historic resources, the CEQA Guidelines state:

Where maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of the historical resource will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, the project’s impact on the historical resource shall generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant. (PRC §15126.4 (b)(1))

These standards, developed by the National Park Service, represent design guidelines for carrying out historic preservation, restoration and rehabilitation projects. The Secretary’s Standards and the supporting literature describe historic preservation principles and techniques, and offers recommended means for carrying them out. Adhering to the Standards is the only method described within CEQA for reducing project impacts on historic resources to less than significant and adverse levels.

The demolition of an historic property cannot be seen as conforming with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards. Therefore, the absolute loss of an historic property should generally be regarded as an adverse environmental impact which cannot be mitigated to a less than significant and adverse level. Further, the usefulness of documentation of an historic resource, through photographs and measured drawings, as mitigation for its demolition, is limited by the CEQA Guidelines, which state:

In some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource, by way of historic narrative, photographs or architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of the resource will not mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur. (CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 (b)(2))

Implied by this language is the existence of circumstances whereby documentation may mitigate the impact of demolition to a less than significant level. However, the conditions under which this might be said to have occurred are not described in the Guidelines. It is also noteworthy that the existing CEQA case law does not appear to support the concept that the loss of an historic resource can be mitigated to less than adverse impact levels by means of documentation or commemoration. (League for Protection of Oakland’s Architectural and Historic Resources v. City of Oakland [1997] 52 Cal. App. 4th 896; Architectural Heritage Association v. County of Monterey [2004] 19 Cal. Rptr. 3d 469)

Taken in their totality, the CEQA Guidelines require a project which will have potentially adverse impacts on historic resources to conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards, in order for the impacts to be mitigated to below significant and adverse levels. However, CEQA also mandates the adoption of feasible mitigation measures which will reduce adverse impacts, even if the residual impacts after mitigation remain significant. Means other than the application of the Standards would necessarily be required to achieve this level of mitigation. In determining what type of additional mitigation measures would reduce impacts to the greatest extent feasible, best professional practice dictates considering the level of eligibility of the property, as well as by what means it derives its significance.
Mitigation programs for impacts on historic resources tend to fall into three broad categories: documentation, design and interpretation. Documentation techniques involve the recordation of the site according to accepted professional standards, such that the data will be available to future researchers, or for future restoration efforts. Design measures could potentially include direct or indirect architectural references to a lost historic property, e.g., the incorporation of historic artifacts, into the new development, or the relocation of the historic property to another suitable site. Interpretative measures could include commemorating a significant historic event or the property's connection to historically significant themes.

Project Mitigation

A. An historic preservation professional qualified in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards shall be selected to complete a documentation report on the eligible buildings in the Specific Plan area. All eligible buildings listed in Table 1 shall be documented with archival quality photographs of a type and format approved by the City of Camarillo. This documentation, along with historical background of the properties prepared for this property, shall be submitted to an appropriate repository approved by the city. The documentation reports shall be completed and approved by the City of Camarillo prior to the issuance of demolition permits.

B. Prior to the issuance of building permits for the Office/Milk House and Park, the City of Camarillo shall find that the final architectural plans conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.

C. An historic preservation professional qualified in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards shall be selected by the City of Camarillo to prepare an on-site interpretive plan, focusing on the significant historic themes associated with the properties to be demolished and the historical development of agriculture in Camarillo, with a focus on the history of the Adohr Milk Farms. The plan may consist of a public display or other suitable interpretive approaches, as approved by the City of Camarillo, and be installed in an appropriate public location within the project area. If no appropriate public location within the project area is available, an appropriate off-site public location for the display shall be found. The interpretive plan shall be completed and approved prior to the issuance of land use entitlements permitted by the adoption of the Specific Plan, and shall be installed within one year thereafter. The interpretive display shall remain in public view for a minimum of five years, and if removed, appropriately archived.

Residual Impacts

Significant and adverse.
8. Selected Sources

Adohr Farms, nd. Unidentified author, from the Adohr Farms ephemera file at the Museum of Ventura County.

Barnett, Theda. Unknown publication, dated July/August 1989, in the Adohr Farms ephemera file at the Museum of Ventura County.


Camarillo News, September 11, 1942.

Camarillo News, November 6, 1942.

Camarillo News, June 2, 1944.


Camarillo News, April 5, 1946.

Hansen, Janet and Jennifer Mermilliod, US Department of the Interior National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2002. All biographical information on Juan Camarillo, Sr. is drawn from this document.

Oxnard Courier. July 22, 1924.

Lockheed-Vega Star, October 31, 1941, “9 Months Output Doubles All 1940: Tops $103,000,000,” p. 4.


Los Angeles Times, November 11, 1941, “Defense Road Plan Backed: Supervisors Approve Projects to Aid Aircraft and Other Industries.”


Topographical Map of Lots 18 and 21, Rancho Calleguas, Survey for Adhor Milk Farms. George G. Fitzgerald, Consulting Engineer, Camarillo, CA, April-May, 1943. Adohr Milk Farms Collection, located at former Adohr Farms Office at 4224 E. Pleasant Valley Road.

Ventura County Assessor’s Records, Residential Building Records and Miscellaneous Records for Adohr Milk Farms, Jake Smith Ranch,


Ventura County Maps of Record. Rancho Calleguas Subdivision, 1926.

Historic Photographs, Adohr Milk Farms Collection, located at former Adohr Farms Office at 4224 E. Pleasant Valley Road.
Photo A-1. Office/Milk Barn, southern and western elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo A-2. Office/Milk Barn, eastern elevation. [29 May 2009]

Photo A-3. Park, viewed from west. [29 May 2009]
Photo A-4. Park arbor, viewed from west. [29 May 2009]

Photo A-5. Milk Barn, western and northern elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo A-6. Warehouse/Feed Barn, southern elevation. [29 May 2009]

Photo A-8. Manager’s Residence, eastern elevation. [29 May 2009]

Photo A-10. Reservoir, viewed from northeast. [29 May 2009]

Photo A-11. Pump House and Shed, southern and western elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo A-12. Cook House/Commissary, southern and eastern elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo B-1. Machine and Implement Shed, southern and eastern elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo B-2. 1401 Howard Road, eastern and southern elevations. [29 May 2009]
Photo B-3. 1385 Howard Road, eastern elevation. [29 May 2009]

Photo B-4. 1373 Howard Road, eastern and southern elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo B-5. 1355 Howard Road, southern and western elevations. [29 May 2009]
Photo B-6. 1355 Howard Road, northern and western elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo B-7. Shed and Barn, southern elevation. [29 May 2009]

Photo B-8. Bunkhouse, northern elevation. [29 May 2009]
Photo B-9. Shed, southern and eastern elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo B-10. 1402 Howard Road, northern and western elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo B-11. 1403 Howard Road, eastern and southern elevations. [29 May 2009]
Photo B-12. 1405 Howard Road, eastern and southern elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo C-1. Smith residence, northern elevation. [29 May 2009]

Photo C-2. Smith Residence, eastern elevation. [29 May 2009]
Photo C-3. Garage/Residence, northern and eastern elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo C-4. Shed/Oil Storage, western and southern elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo C-5. Implement Shed, northwestern elevation. [29 May 2009]
Photo C-6. Barn, northeastern and northwestern elevations. [29 May 2009]

Photo C-7. Machine Shop, southern elevation. [29 May 2009]

Photo C-8. Implement Shed, eastern elevation. [29 May 2009]
Photo C-9. Office/Dormitory, eastern elevation. [29 May 2009]

Photo D-1. Dehydrator Building, southern elevation. [29 May 2009]

Photo D-2. Garage, northern and eastern elevation. [29 May 2009]