

# Appendix C

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Cultural Resources Technical Report



# Ojai Water System Improvements Project

## Cultural Resources Technical Report

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# Executive Summary

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Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas MWD) to conduct a cultural resources study in support of an Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Ojai Water System Improvements Project (project). The proposed project consists of the replacement of approximately eight miles of pipeline segments throughout the Ojai Water Distribution System area to improve fire flow and/or pipeline segments approaching the end of their service life. Additionally, the proposed project includes plans to rehabilitate two tanks, demolish three existing tanks, and construct one new tank; rehabilitate booster pump station, upgrade an additional pump station, demolish and construct two new pump stations, and abandon one pump station; and rehabilitate or replace six active wells. The project also includes potential construction of a new well for future use. This project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with Casitas MWD acting as the CEQA lead agency. This report presents the findings of a cultural resources assessment which included a records search, Sacred Lands File search, historical research, field survey, and evaluation of results. In addition, management recommendations for cultural resources located within and near the project site are also provided.

Results of this study indicate three cultural resources are located within the project site. These include one newly identified historic built-environment resource (Ojai Water Distribution System) and two previously recorded archaeological sites (P-56-000061 and P-56-001109). In addition, two prehistoric archaeological sites (P-56-000137 and P-56-001779) and one historic-era archaeological site (P-56-001151) were identified within the immediate vicinity (i.e., 100 feet) of the project site.

The Ojai Water Distribution System is a system of pipelines, tanks, booster pump stations, and wells servicing the city of Ojai and surrounding areas. Archival research indicates portions of the Ojai Water Distribution System were constructed as early as 1920 and therefore, the system meets the minimum age requirement (i.e., 50 years old) to be considered a historical resource under CEQA. An evaluation of significance concluded the Ojai Water Distribution System does not meet any of the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. No further management of the resource is recommended.

A field survey of the project site failed to identify any archaeological remains within the mapped boundary of the prehistoric village site of P-56-000061. Although subsurface archaeological deposits associated with the site may be located within the project alignment, proposed construction in this area will be confined to the replacement of existing pipeline in previously disturbed sediments. Therefore, it is unlikely the project will impact any *intact* buried cultural deposits at P-56-000061. To ensure no significant archaeological deposits associated with the site are impacted during pipeline replacement, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the mapped boundary of P-56-000061 (see CUL – 1 and CUL – 2 below).

Results of the field survey additionally indicated the two recorded segments of the historic-era railroad alignment (P-56-001109) intersecting the project site have been destroyed by road construction and the installation of an equestrian, pedestrian, and bicycle path. Because this resource was originally above-grade and exhibits little potential to contain subsurface cultural deposits, the replacement of the pipeline in these areas will not result in any further impacts to P-56-001109. No further management of this historic-era resource is recommended.

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Finally, record search results indicate three archaeological resources (P-56-000137, P-56-001779, and P-56-001151) are located outside of, but immediately adjacent to, the project site. No evidence of these resources was identified within survey area. However, given the close proximity of these known cultural resources to the project site, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring for all ground-disturbing work occurring within a 100-foot radius of the mapped site boundaries of the prehistoric sites of 56-000137 and P-56-001779. Archaeological monitoring is also recommended within 100-foot radius of the mapped site boundaries of the historic period resource of P-56-001151 (see CUL – 1 and CUL – 2 below).

Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to cultural resources with mitigation incorporated*** under CEQA and presents the following three mitigation measures to reduce the potential impacts of the project to a less than significant level. The project is also required to adhere to existing regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, which are detailed below.

## CUL-1 Archaeological Monitoring

Ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist within the mapped boundary of P-56-000061, as well as within a 100-foot radius of the site. Additionally, archaeological monitoring shall be conducted within 100-feet of the mapped boundaries of P-56-000137, P-56-001779 and P-56-001151. The archaeological monitor shall work under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and the find shall be evaluated for significance under CEQA.

## CUL-2 Native American Monitoring

Ground-disturbing activities shall be observed by a Native American monitor within the mapped boundary of P-56-000061, as well as within a 100-foot radius of the site. Further, Native American monitoring shall be conducted within 100-feet of the mapped boundaries of P-56-000137 and P-56-001779. If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and the find shall be evaluated by an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) for significance under CEQA.

## CUL-3 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt, and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

## Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has



made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

# 1 Introduction

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Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas MWD) to conduct a cultural resources study in support of an Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Ojai Water System Improvements Project (project) in western Ventura County, California. The purpose of this report is to document the tasks conducted by Rincon; these tasks include a cultural resources records search, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, historical research, field survey, and evaluation of results. In addition, management recommendations for cultural resources located within and near the project site are also provided. This project is subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and Casitas MWD is the CEQA lead agency.

## 1.1 Project Location and Description

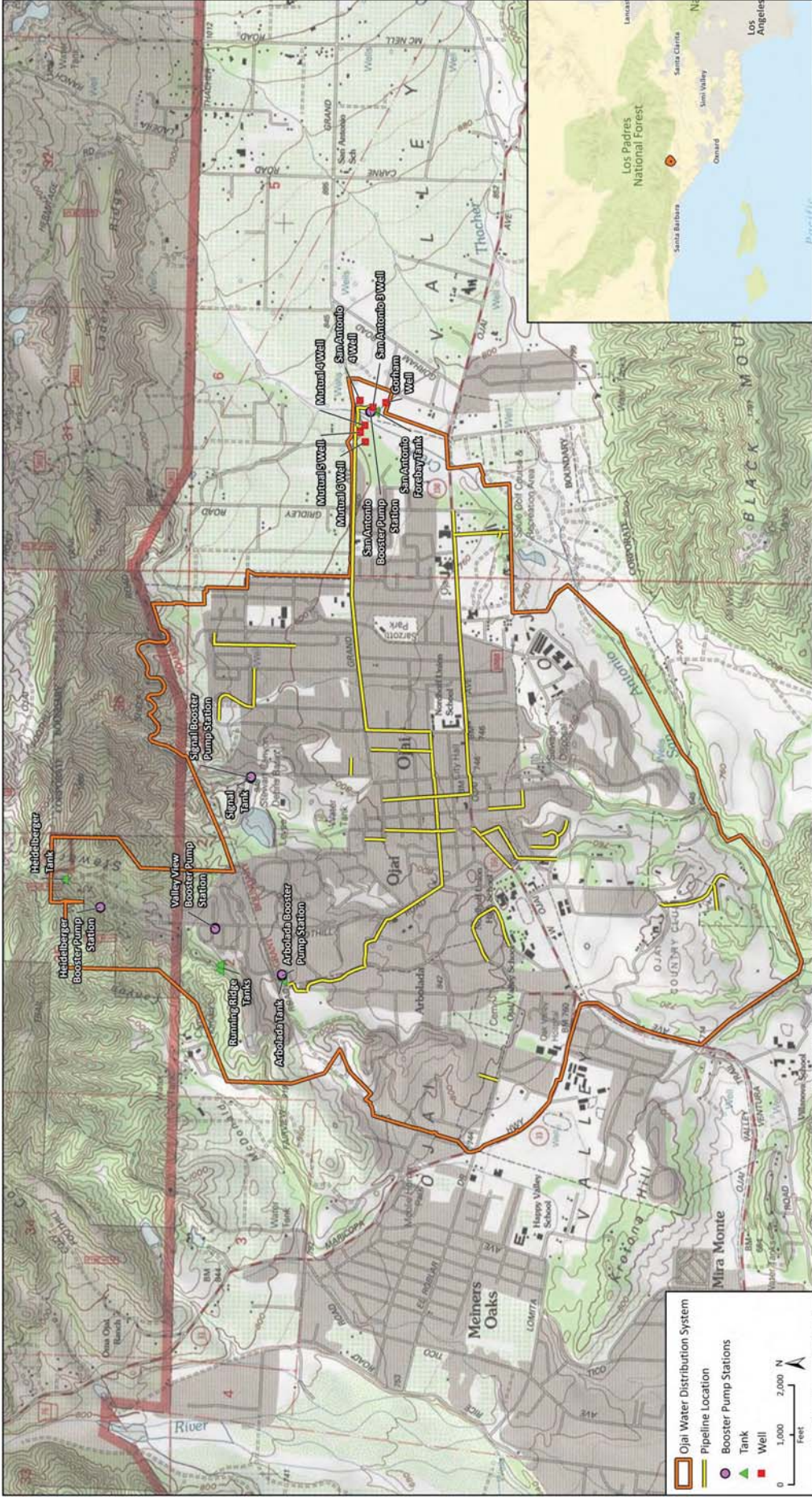
The project site is located within the city of Ojai, within unincorporated areas east of the city, and a small portion of the unincorporated Meiners Oaks community west of Ojai. It is depicted on Township 4N and 5N, Range 22W and 23W, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 35, of the *Matilija and Ojai, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 1). The project site is located mostly within the public right-of-way through urban and residential neighborhoods and within Casitas MWD property.

The project primarily involves the replacement of pipeline segments to improve fire flow and/or pipeline segments approaching the end of their service life. The general purpose of the proposed project is to improve fire flow and replace aging mains, not to increase pipeline capacity to serve additional customers. The proposed project would replace pipeline segments throughout the Ojai Water Distribution System service area. Additionally, the proposed project includes plans to rehabilitate two tanks, demolish three existing tanks, and construct one new tank; rehabilitate one booster pump station, upgrade an additional pump station, demolish and construct two new pump stations, and abandon one pump station; and rehabilitate or replace six active wells in the Ojai system. The proposed project also includes the potential construction of a new well. Tank, booster pump station, and well rehabilitation would involve replacing existing infrastructure in kind, or with similar capacity infrastructure. Booster pump station upgrades would involve replacing existing systems with larger capacity or expanded systems.

## 1.2 Personnel

Rincon Archaeologist Meagan Szromba, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) authored this report. Archaeologist and Principal Investigator Tiffany Clark, PhD, RPA, provided management oversight for the project and is a contributing author of this report. Archaeologist Tricia Dodds, MA, RPA, performed the cultural resources records search, requested the SLF search, conducted the field survey, and is a contributing author of this report. Archaeologist Hannah Haas, MA, RPA, prepared the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms and is a contributing author of this report. Geographic Information Systems Analysts Jonathon Schuhrke and Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Principal Jennifer Haddow, PhD, reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Project Location Map



Property provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2018. MapInfo & Open Data/MapInfo, TOPO, 82379, 506, 02 & TOPO, 82379, 502, 01, 12, 14 & TOPO, 82379, 535. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity. Some features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

ESRI © 2018 Topographic Imagery



## 2 Regulatory Setting

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This section includes a discussion of the applicable state laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources that should be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed project.

### 2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1) or tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074[a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

In addition, if it can be demonstrated a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b]).

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

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

#### 2.1.1 Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category called Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs). AB 52 establishes that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that

may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074(a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC, Section 5020.1(k)
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC, Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding TCRs. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified or adopted. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those who have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

## 3 Cultural Setting

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The project site is located within the city of Ojai and in surrounding unincorporated areas in western Ventura County. Ojai is located approximately 15 miles inland from the city of Ventura and is bounded generally by San Antonio Creek to the east and south, State Route 33 to the west, and the Topa Topa Mountains to the north.

### 3.1 Prehistoric Setting

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Wallace's chronology was based on early studies and lacked the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159). Since then, Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

#### 3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (10,000 – 6000 BC)

Numerous pre-8000 BC sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). One of them, the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island, produced human femurs dating to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago. This site also included some of the earliest examples of basketry on the Pacific Coast, dating to over 12,000 years old (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BC. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

#### 3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000 – 3000 BC)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well[-]made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns." The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and

large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). The Topanga Canyon site in the Santa Monica Mountains is considered one of the definitive Milling Stone Horizon sites in southern California.

### 3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 BC – AD 500)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BC-AD 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

### 3.1.4 Later Prehistoric Horizon (AD 500 – Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

According to Warren (1968), the period between AD 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns. The Chumash Tradition is present mainly in the region of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties; the Takic or Numic Tradition is present mainly in the Los Angeles and Orange Counties region; and the Yuman Tradition is present mainly in the San Diego region. The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period are considered the result of a migration to the coast of peoples from inland desert regions to the east. This Takic or Numic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" or "Shoshonean intrusion" (Warren 1968); however, the Chumash were not assimilated or replaced and retained cultural identity.

After AD 500, a wealth of ornaments, ceremonial, and artistic items characterize the Chumash Tradition (Warren 1968) along the central coast and offshore islands. Ground stone items include bowls, mortars and pestles, balls, grooved stones, doughnut stones, stone beads, pendants, pipes, tubes, and mammal effigies. Projectile points, both large and small, were typically non-stemmed and leaf-shaped, with convex or concave bases. Chipped stone implements also included drills and scrapers. Utilitarian objects were made from bone (e.g., awls, fishhooks, whistles, and tubes) and

shell (e.g., fishhooks and abalone shell dishes). Shell beads and ornaments were abundant, and bowls, pestles, pipes, and stone tubes were inlaid with shell beads and engraved. Bowls, pipes, and ornaments were commonly manufactured from steatite.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Chumash Tradition included burial in crowded cemeteries. Burials are normally flexed, placed face down, and oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:5). The interments are typically marked by vertical pieces of whalebone, and have abundant grave goods, such as ornaments, effigies, and utensils.

## 3.2 Ethnographic Overview

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

Early Spanish accounts describe the Santa Barbara Channel as heavily populated at the time of contact. Estimates of the total Chumash population range from 8,000-10,000 (Kroeber 1976) to 18,000-22,000 (Cook and Heizer 1965: 21). Coastal Chumash lived in hemispherical dwellings made of tule reed mats, or animal skins in rainy weather. These houses could usually lodge as many as 60 people (Brown 2001). The village of šukuw, (or shuku), at Rincon Point, was encountered by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. This village had 60 houses and seven canoes, with an estimated population of 300 (Grant 1978b).

The tomol, or wooden plank canoe, was an especially important tool for the procurement of marine resources and for maintaining trade networks between Coastal and Island Chumash. Sea mammals were hunted with harpoons, while deep-sea fish were caught using nets and hooks and lines. Shellfish were gathered from beach sands using digging sticks, and mussels and abalone were pried from rocks using wood or bone wedges.

The acorn was an especially important resource. Acorn procurement and processing involved the manufacture of baskets for gathering, winnowing, and cooking and the production of mortars and milling stones for grinding. Bow and arrow, spears, traps and other various methods were used for hunting (Hudson and Blackburn 1983). The Chumash also manufactured various other utilitarian and non-utilitarian items. Eating utensils, ornaments, fishhooks, harpoons, and other items were made using bone and shell. Olivella shell beads were especially important for trade.

The Chumash were heavily affected by the arrival of Europeans. The Spanish missions and later Mexican and American settlers dramatically altered traditional Chumash lifeways. Chumash population was drastically reduced by the introduction of European diseases. However, many Chumash descendants still inhabit the region.

## 3.3 History

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



### 3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769 – 1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. Mission San Buenaventura was founded in 1782, approximately fifteen miles south of Ojai. Initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began during this time.

### 3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822 – 1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). About 20 land grants (ranchos) were located in Ventura County.

The Mexican Period for Ventura County and adjacent areas ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought combined United States Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). American victory in both of these battles confirmed the capture of Los Angeles by American forces (Rolle 2003). On January 10, leaders of the Pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General José María Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to United States Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

### 3.3.3 American Period (1848 – Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of southern California continued to increase during the early American Period. Many ranchos in the county were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush (Guinn 1976; Workman 1935:26). The presence of commercial grade oil in what became Ventura County was discovered in 1852 at Rancho Ojai (Franks and Lambert 1985). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Ventura County was officially divided from Santa Barbara County on January 1, 1873. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 and the real estate boom of the 1880s (Dumke 1944). The Saugus to Santa Barbara Branch (or Santa Paula Branch) of the Southern Pacific Railroad was constructed in the mid-1880s, encouraging travel through and settlement of the Santa Clara River Valley, as well as a large distribution network for its citrus and other products (Sperry 2006).

The City of Ojai is a small community situated within the Topa Topa Mountains of Ventura County. Ojai's first inhabitants were the Chumash Indians, who called the area "Awhai," meaning moon. In 1837, the area was granted to Fernando Tico who established the land as Rancho Ojai. Tico sold Rancho Ojai in 1853, and by 1868, after several years of ownership changes, the land was eventually sold off to settlers (Ojai Valley Museum 2016).

In 1873, R.G. Surdam of Ventura established Nordhoff, a town in the lower Ojai Valley, which quickly became a haven for people seeking the healing benefits of a warm climate. The Ojai Valley additionally became a popular tourist location for visitors interested in the backcountry experience of southern California. In 1908, Edward Libbey and his wife Florence moved to the area and began efforts to renovate the town, which became known as Ojai again in 1917 (Ojai Valley Museum 2016).

### **Ojai Water Distribution System**

The Ojai Water Distribution System was owned and operated by the Golden State Water Company, a subsidiary of American States Water Company, from the company's inception 1929 through April of 2017, when it was taken over by Casitas MWD (Business Wire 2017). The American States Water Company was founded in 1928 by public utility engineer John C. Rath, and included several smaller companies throughout southern California (Golden State Water Company 2018). After the purchase of the Los Angeles Water Service Company in 1933, American States Water Company was able to rapidly expand and by 1950 served more than 97,000 customers across southern California. Golden State Water Company operated in Ojai for 87 years before Ojai citizens voted to end the company's service. Casitas MWD, which had operated in the area surrounding Golden State Water Company's system since 1952, took over the Ojai Water Distribution System in April of 2017 (Water Systems Consulting 2018).

## 4 Background Research

Background studies for this cultural resources study included a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and a SLF search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition, Rincon also conducted research on the history and development of Casitas MWD and reviewed historical maps and aerial photographs of the area. A summary of the methods and results associated with these efforts is provided below.

### 4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On October 17, 2018, Rincon requested a records search of the CHRIS at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. On November 20, 2018, Rincon received the records search results from the SCCIC (Appendix A). The search was conducted to identify all previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the CRHR, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list.

The cultural resources records search identified 98 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Of these, 14 studies intersect the project site. One of these studies (VN-01041) involved the investigation of an archaeological resource (P-56-000061) which extends into the project site. A list of previously conducted studies included in the records search results is provided in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5-mile of the Project Site**

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-00020	D'Altroy, Terence N.	1975	<i>Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Construction of Route 33 Between its Present End South of Casitas Springs and its Projected End South of Ojai</i>	Outside
VN-00141	Horne, Stephen	1973	<i>Archaeological Survey of Ojai West Fuelbreak East of Ventura River (ARR 05-07-18)</i>	Outside
VN-00152	Horne, Stephen and John Johnson	1978	<i>Archaeologist and Historical Overview Matilija Fuel Management Block Ojai Ranger District Los Padres National Forest</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-00274	Lopez, Robert	1980	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Eight Acres Involved in Parcel Map No. 3516 Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00364	Lopez, Robert	1981	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 12.81 Acres for the Maricopa Commercial Center, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside

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Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-00408	Lopez, Robert	1981	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 13.61 Acres Involved in Parcel Map 3364, Ojai Valley, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00530	Breece, William H.	1986	<i>Cultural Resources Survey, Ojai Valley, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00664	Lopez, Robert	1988	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Ojai Valley Sanitary District's Sewer System to Serve St. Joseph's Convalescent Hospital, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00672	Lopez, Robert	1988	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Two Acres Involved in Tract Map 4478, Meiners Oaks, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00675	Schmidt, James J.	1988	<i>Gorham Road Pipeline Alignment, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00681	Lopez, Robert	1985	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 5.9 Acres Involved in Tract 3154, Meiners Oaks, Ojai Valley, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00749	Lopez, Robert	1979	<i>An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Parcel Division in the Unincorporated Territory of Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00807	Lopez, Robert	1976	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Vicinity of the Proposed Bridge 315 Construction at the Junction of the Creek Road and San Antonio Creek, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00836	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	1990	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 4509 in Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00840	Lopez, Robert	1977	<i>An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Subdivision in the Ojai Valley of Ventura County, California (Foothill Park)</i>	Outside
VN-00841	Wilcoxon, Larry R. and James J. Schmidt	1990	<i>A Phase 1 Archaeological Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Eight Lot Residential Subdivision at 1091 Cuyama Road, Ojai, California</i>	Outside
VN-00886	Callison, Sheila	1980	<i>Survey Data Sheet: PD-929 - Meiners Oaks</i>	Outside
VN-00888	Callison, Sheila	1979	<i>Survey Data Sheet: PM-3056 - Request for Data from John Crowley</i>	Outside
VN-00892	Lopez, Robert	1990	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Twenty Acres Involved in Tract No. 100.235e, Ojai Valley, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00970	Maxwell, Thomas J.	1990	<i>A Phase One Archaeological Survey of 5.15 Acres on Fairview Road, Matilija Quadrangle, California (APN 010-0-110-080)</i>	Outside
VN-01041	Susia, Margaret	1962	<i>The Soule Park Site (VEN-61)</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-01102	Singer, Clay A.	1977	<i>Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey and Potential Impact Assessment for Thirteen Areas in Southern Ventura County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-01280	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	1994	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Assessor's Parcel Number 024-010-040 in the City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01293	Macko, Michael E.	1994	<i>Final Letter Report of Archaeological Monitoring of the Ojai Valley Sanitation District 1927 Sewer Rehabilitation Project, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01452	Garcia, Juanita D.	1996	<i>Cozy Dell Road (5n34) Erfo Project, Ojai Ranger District, Los Padres National Forest, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01454	Garcia, Juanita D.	1996	<i>Stewart Canyon Road (5n41) Erfo Project, Ojai Ranger District, Los Padres National Forest, Ventura County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-01549	Lopez, Robert	1997	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Area Involved in Conditional Use Permit No. 4997 Located at 1175 Grand Avenue, Ojai Valley, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01560	Lopez, James M. and Steve Galbraith	1998	<i>Heritage Resource Report for Negative Findings: Foothill Prescribed Burn Project</i>	Outside
VN-01562	Horne, Stephen	1997	<i>Heritage Resource Report for Negative Findings: Sisar Canyon Land Exchange</i>	Outside
VN-01564	Lopez, James M.	1998	<i>Heritage Resource Report for Negative Findings: Fox Canyon Trail Reroute</i>	Outside
VN-01628	Garcia, Juanita D.	1997	<i>Shelf Road Prescribed Burn Project, Ojai Ranger Station District, Los Padres National Forest, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01756	Horne, Stephen	1990	<i>Archaeological Survey Report Pratt Trailhead</i>	Outside
VN-01757	Jackson, Terry	1982	<i>Los Padres National Forest Archaeological Survey Report - Foothill Trail Spur</i>	Outside
VN-01758	Lauter, Gloria	1985	<i>Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Ojai Flood Control Project</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-01764	Horne, Stephen	1977	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Proposed Schroff Road Project in Cozy Dell Canyon (ARR 05-05-86)</i>	Outside
VN-01870	Schmidt, James J.	1999	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey: Parcels Nos. 203 to 307 Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01871	Schmidt, James J.	2001	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Phase I Investigation at 701 North Montgomery Street, Ojai</i>	Outside
VN-01917	Schmidt, James J.	2000	<i>Phase I Investigation: SCE Patricia Distribution System</i>	Outside
VN-01932	Lopez, Robert	1979	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Areas Included in the 201 Facilities Plan for Relocation, Protection and Realignment of Flood Damage Prone Sewers Serving the Ojai Valley, Ventura County</i>	Outside
VN-02057	Whitley, David S.	2000	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey for the North Montgomery Street Study Area, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>

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Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-02058	Unknown	1999	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey for the South Fulton Street Affordable Housing Project Area, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02060	Romani, John F.	2001	<i>Archaeological Assessment for the Residential Condo Project on Montgomery Street, Ojai</i>	Outside
VN-02061	Unknown	2001	<i>Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation at 203-307 S. Montgomery Street, Ojai</i>	Outside
VN-02062	Amaglio, Sandra	2001	<i>Soule Park Embankment Stabilization Project, Ventura County, FEMA-1203-DR-CA, DSR #52055 and #73861</i>	Outside
VN-02063	Unknown	1998	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Arc Parking Lot Project, 210 Canada Street, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02191	Garcia, Juanita D.	1996	<i>Heritage Resource Report Gridley Canyon Road (5n11/5n34) Erfo Project, Ojai Ranger District, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02192	Horne, Stephen	1977	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Proposed Schroff Road Project in Cozy Dell Canyon</i>	Outside
VN-02193	Romani, John F.	2002	<i>Archaeological Survey Report 324 Bryant Street, Ojai</i>	Outside
VN-02275	Maki, Mary K.	2005	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Approximately 3500 Linear Feet for the OVSD Sewer Extension for El Paseo, Sierra &amp; Cuyama Roads, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-02276	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate VN-0020-01 (Caltrans Ojai), 1116 Maricopa Highway, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02285	Romani, John F. and George A. Toren	2003	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Fulton Street Extension, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02286	Paniagua, Jamie and John F. Romani	2005	<i>Archaeological Survey Report Phase I Archaeological Investigation for APN 028-0-072-280 and -270, Ojai, California</i>	Outside
VN-02287	Paniagua, Jamie and John F. Romani	2005	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: 409 Bryant Circle (APN 024-0-120-205), City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02288	Paniagua, Jamie and John F. Romani	2005	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: 1105 N. Signal St., Ojai, Ventura County, California (APN 021-011-01)</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-02289	Girod, Catherine	2006	<i>Extended Phase I Report: APN 028-0-072-280 and APN 028-0-072-270, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02290	Girod, Catherine	2006	<i>Archaeological Monitoring Report: Willow Street Extension, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02293	Romani, John F.	2005	<i>Archaeological Survey Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey of 914 Bryant Place, APN 023-0-160-355, Ojai, California</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-02294	Romani, Gwendolyn R.	2005	<i>Archaeological Report on the Cultural Resources From CA-VEN-1667, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02295	McFarland, Janine R.	2003	<i>Old Ojai Administrative Site Land Exchange</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-02296	Roycraft, Elizabeth	2006	<i>ESDR 05: Pratt Trailhead Rd #4n17</i>	Outside
VN-02297	Unknown		<i>Letter Report: Results of Archaeological Monitoring Along Montgomery Street, Ojai Avenue, and S. Montgomery Street for the Placement of Underground Utilities by Southern California Edison, in the City of Ojai, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-02386	Jordon, Stacey C. and Joshua D. Patterson	2006	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of 71 Deteriorated Poles on the Patricia 16kv, Thacher 16kV, Matilda 16kV, Tico 16kV, Seaquit 4kV, Maguire 16kV, Galahad 16kV, Brennan B4 16kV Strathern 16kV, Gabbert B2</i>	Outside
VN-02410	McLean, Roderic	2006	<i>Cultural Resources Study for the Replacement of Thirteen Deteriorated Southern California Edison Utility Poles: Santa Clara-Ojai-Santa Barbara 66kV and Santa Clara-Ojai 66kV Circuits (gwo/jo: 4605-0081/2400), Santa Clara-Casitas-Tayshell 66kV Circuits</i>	Outside
VN-02484	Wlodarski, Robert J. and Matthew Conrad	2007	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Mallory Way Bungalows Project Located at 412 Mallory Way (APN#020-0-071-370), City of Ojai, County of Ventura, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-02506	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2007	<i>A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Ojai Meadows Preserve Habitat Restoration and Flood Control Plan Project Ojai Meadows Preserve, Maricopa Highway, City of Ojai, County of Ventura, California</i>	Outside
VN-02519	Girod, Catherine	2007	<i>Archaeological Survey Report: Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation for 201 S. Montgomery Street, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California, APN 023-0-100-100</i>	Outside
VN-02574	Girod, Catherine	2007	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigation for 404 E. Willow Street, Ojai, Ventura County, California, APN 023-0-110-280</i>	Outside
VN-02615	Girod, Catherine	2007	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigation for APN 023-0-075-210, (temporary Address 207 South Signal Street), City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02618	Paniagua, Jaime	2007	<i>Final Letter Report on the Results of the Findings for the Archaeological Monitoring Program Conducted at 1005 N. Signal Street, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02623	Schmidt, June A.	2005	<i>Ojai C3 and Riva C1 16 kV Distribution Line in the Oak View and Ojai Areas, Ventura County</i>	Outside
VN-02631	Romani, John F.	2005	<i>Archaeological Extended Phase I Presence/Absence Test Excavations at 1005 and 1055 N. Signal Street, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-02675	Girod, Catherine	2008	<i>Archaeological Monitoring Report: 1055 N. Signal Street City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside



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Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-02702	Maki, Mary K.	2008	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources investigation of 0.17 Acre at 309 South Montgomery St. (APN 023-0-100-140), Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02717	Gonzalez, Matthew and Kyle Garcia	2009	<i>Results of the Cultural Resource Assessment for the Southern California Edison Replacement of Deteriorated Pole Nos. 786527E, 728195H, and 728937E; Ventura County, California; WO 6039-4800, 9-4807</i>	Outside
VN-02733	Parr, Robert E.	2009	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for the Replacement of Eleven Deteriorated Power Poles in the Ojai Valley, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02738	Parr, Robert E.	2009	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for the Replacement of two Deteriorated Power Poles on the Southern California Edison Company Patricia and Thacher 16kV Circuits, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02747	Toren, A. George and John F. Romani	2009	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: 206 Bald Street, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02748	Toren, A. George and John F. Romani	2009	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigation: 7.46 Acres of Libbey Park, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-02792	Williams, Audry	2010	<i>Archaeological Letter Report: WO 6039-4800 9-4842; TD 352285: SCE Red Mountain, Seacliff, Matilija, and Patricia 16kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Projects, Ventura County</i>	Outside
VN-02820	Romani, Gwen R.	2010	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Visitors Center, Humane Society of Ventura County, 402 Bryant Street, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02860	Paniagua, Jaime	2005	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Phase I Archaeological Investigation at 312 W. Aliso Street, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02871	Lopez, Robert	2004	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of the Property known as the "Cottages Among the Flowers", Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02872	Fortier, Jana	2009	<i>TEA-21 Rural Roadside Inventory: Native American Consultation and Ethnographic Study for Caltrans District 7, Ventura County</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-02891	Schmidt, James	2010	<i>Archaeological Letter Report: Thacher 16kV deteriorated pole replacement project (WO 6039-4800; 0-4883), City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02914	Orfila, Rebecca	2010	<i>Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Fourteen Deteriorated Power Poles on the Tico 16kV, Thacher 16kV, Castro 16kV, and Timber Canyon 16kV Circuits near Ojai and Fillmore in Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02919	Schmidt, June A. and Gwen R. Romani	2011	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation: 305 South Ventura Street, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside



Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-02920	Schmidt, June A. and Gwen R. Romani	2011	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation: 207 South Blanche Street, 209 South Blanche Street, 211 South Blanche Street, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02928	Toren, A. George	2011	<i>Phase I Archaeological Investigation: Weil Tennis Academy Campus Expansion and Improvement Project, City of Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02971	Chandler, Evelyn and Sara Hale	2010	<i>Cultural Resources Inventory of Eight Pole Replacements in Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02973	Ewing-Toledo, Kelly	2009	<i>Historic Resources Compliance Report for the Ojai Maintenance Station, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-03120	Toren, George	2012	<i>Letter Report- Archaeological Investigation of Property at 601 Pope Lane, Ojai (APN 023-0-132-090)</i>	Outside
VN-03193	Unknown	2014	<i>Limited Archaeological Survey of Construction Area, 1105 North Signal Avenue, Ojai, California</i>	Outside
VN-03194	Bonner, Diane	2013	<i>Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit Results for the proposed AT&amp;T Mobility LLC Site CLV2722 (Ojai Lutheran Church) located at 1290 Grand Avenue, Ojai, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-03233	Salisbury, Melinda, Foster, Robert and William Rich	2013	<i>A Cultural Resources Investigation of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife CREW Lower West Barranca Restoration Project – City of Ojai (R5-008), Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-03276	Foster, John M.	2015	<i>Archaeological Inventory, 303 Bald Street, City of Ojai</i>	Outside
VN-03278	Foster, John M.	2016	<i>Archaeological Monitoring, Twice Sold Tales, Historic Book Store, 121 East Ojai Avenue, City of Ojai</i>	Outside
VN-03281	Foster, John M.	2015	<i>Archaeological Inventory, Sarzotti Picnic Shelters Project, City of Ojai</i>	Outside
VN-03282	Foster, John M.	2016	<i>Weil Tennis Academy Project, Ojai, California</i>	Outside

\*Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, November 2018

The cultural resources records search additionally identified 25 previously documented cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). Of these, two archaeological resources (P-56-000061 and P-56-001109) are located within the project site with an additional three archaeological resources (P-56-000137, P-56-001779, and P-56-1151) situated within the immediate vicinity (e.g., 100 feet) of the project site. Descriptions of these six archaeological resources are provided below; locations of each resource are shown on Figure B.1 in Appendix B.

The SCCIC records search identified seven built-environment resources located adjacent to the project site. These include P-56-153100, P-56-151212, P-56-150988, P-56-150989, P-56-151090, P-56-152272, and P-56-152303. Rincon assumes that none of these resources will be impacted by the proposed project, as development requires the replacement of existing subsurface pipelines within the public right-of-way near their locations.

**Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-mile of the Project Site**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status <sup>1</sup>	Relationship to Project Site <sup>2</sup>
P-56-000061	CA-VEN-61	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter, architectural feature, burial, habitation debris	1949 (ORR) 1960 (UCLA) 1960 (J. Dron, Ojai Press) 1961 (J. Dron, Ojai Press) 2018 (S. Bryne, ICF)	Not evaluated	<b>Within</b>
P-56-000136	CA-VEN-136	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter	1961 (T. Blackburn)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-56-000137	CA-VEN-137	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter, bedrock milling feature, habitation debris	1961 (T. Blackburn) 2005 (J. Paniagua, Compass Rose Archaeological) 2007 (A. G. Toren, Compass Rose Archaeological)	Not evaluated	Adjacent
P-56-000138	CA-VEN-138	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter, habitation debris	1961 (T. Blackburn)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-56-000189	CA-VEN-189	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter	1968 (T. Blackburn)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-56-000554	CA-VEN-554	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter, bedrock milling feature	1978 (D. Whitley)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-56-001109	CA-VEN-1109H	Historic-era site	Roads/trails/railroad grades	1993 (M. Macko, Macko Archaeological Consulting) 1994 (James and June Schmidt, Greenwood and Associates); 2012 (H. Switalski and A. Bardsley, AMEC)	Not evaluated	<b>Within</b>
P-56-001151	CA-VEN-1151H	Historic-era site	Privies/dumps/trash scatters	1993 (R. Pence, Pence Archaeological Consulting)	Not evaluated	Adjacent
P-56-001158	CA-VEN-1158	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter	1994 (Unknown, Macko Archaeological Consulting)	Not evaluated	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status <sup>1</sup>	Relationship to Project Site <sup>2</sup>
P-56-001515	CA-VEN-1515H	Historic-era site	Foundations/ structure pads/ privies/dumps/ trash scatters/ roads/trails/ railroad grades/ railroad depot	2016 (J. Foster)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-56-001516	CA-VEN-1516H	Historic-era site	Foundations/ structure pads/ privies/dumps/ trash scatters/ religious building	2016 (J.M. Foster)	NRHP listed	Outside
P-56-001517	CA-VEN-01517	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter, habitation debris	2016 (J.M. Foster)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-56-001667	CA-VEN-1667/H	Prehistoric site, historic site	Lithic scatter	2004, 2005 (G. Romani, Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-56-001779	CA-VEN-1779	Prehistoric site	Lithic scatter	2005 (J. Paniagua, Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.) 2018 (S. Bryne, ICF)	Not evaluated	Adjacent
P-56-100440	N/A	Historic-era site	Privies/dumps/ trash scatters	2018 (S. Bryne, ICF)	Not evaluated	Outside
P-56-150988	N/A	Historic-era building and structures	Ranch	Unknown	Eligible for local register listing	Adjacent
P-56-150989	N/A	Historic-era building	Ranch	Unknown	Not evaluated	Adjacent
P-56-151090	N/A	Historic-era building	Single family property	Unknown	Not evaluated	Adjacent
P-56-151212	N/A	Historic-era building	Commercial property	1988 (Unknown)	Eligible for NRHP or CRHR	Adjacent
P-56-152272	N/A	Historic-era building	Single family property	1990 (Unknown)	Ineligible for NRHP	Adjacent
P-56-152303	N/A	Historic-era building	Single family property	Unknown	Ineligible for NRHP	Adjacent
P-56-152386	N/A	Historic-era district	Religious building	1995 (A. Cole, Preservation Planning)	NRHP listed	Outside
P-56-153054	N/A	Historic-era building	Single family property	2000 (Unknown)	NRHP listed	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status <sup>1</sup>	Relationship to Project Site <sup>2</sup>
P-56-153060	N/A	Historic-era structure	Engineering structure	2012 (W.L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	Ineligible	Outside
P-56-153100	N/A	Historic-era building	Religious building	2013 (B.D. Johnson, Heritage Preservation Consultants)	Not eligible	Adjacent

#### 4.1.1 P-56-000061

P-56-000061 (CA-VEN-61), also known as the Soule Park Site, is a prehistoric archaeological site that may represent the location of the prehistoric/ethnohistoric Chumash village of “awah’y”, from which Ojai got its name. The site contains numerous burials, thermal features, rock concentrations, and midden deposits, the latter of which exceed one meter in depth. Archaeological investigations at P-56-000061 have recovered a diverse assemblage including a variety of flaked and ground stone tools, shell ornaments, and bone awls and tubes (Susia 1967). Although the site has not been formally evaluated for listing on the CRHR, it likely meets Criterion 4 (data potential) as a historical resource under CEQA. The project site runs through the eastern boundary of P-56-000061.

#### 4.1.2 P-56-001109

P-56-001109 (CA-VEN-1109H) represents the remains of the Ventura River and Ojai Valley Railroad. Built in 1898, the approximately 16-mile-long railroad spur ran between Nordhoff (Ojai) and Ventura. The railroad was abandoned in the 1950s with the tracks and rails removed in 1969. Today, the portion of the route through Ojai has been modified for use as an equestrian, bicycle, and pedestrian trail. This resource is entirely above-grade (e.g., a raised berm) with no subsurface component. P-56-001109 has not been evaluated for listing on the CRHR. The recorded alignment intersects the southern portion of the project site at San Antonio and South Blanche streets

#### 4.1.3 P-56-000137

P-56-000137 (CA-VEN-137) is a prehistoric habitation site located on a small knoll [REDACTED]. The site was first recorded in 1961 as a flaked and ground stone surface scatter. Archaeological testing at the site identified two bedrock milling slicks, as well as shallow subsurface cultural deposits extending 20 centimeters in depth (Romani 2005). Much of the site appears to have been destroyed by the construction of a single-family residence in the 1960s. P-56-000137 has not been formally evaluated for listing on the CRHR. Based on information obtained from previous investigations, it likely meets Criterion 4 (data potential) as a historical resource under CEQA. The project site is located immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of P-56-000137.

#### 4.1.4 P-56-001151

P-56-001151 (CA-VEN-1151H) is a historic-period refuse scatter located under the roadway of [REDACTED]. Discovered during the monitoring for the installation of underground utilities, the site included historic-era ceramics, bricks, and oxidized iron fragments

(Pence 1993). The refuse scatter appeared to have been disturbed by previous utility trenches and road construction. P-56-001151 was not evaluated for listing on the CRHR. The site is situated on Cañada Street approximately 50 feet north of the project site.

#### 4.1.5 P-56-001779

P-56-001779 (CA-VEN-1779) is a prehistoric archaeological site located at the northwest corner of [REDACTED]. The site was originally recorded as a surface scatter of flaked and ground stone artifacts. Recently, three shovel test pits were excavated along the portion of the site bordering Ojai Avenue as part of an Extended Phase I program (Bryne and Sparks 2018). In total, two pieces of flaked stone debitage and a biface fragment were recovered during the test excavations. P-56-001779 has not been formally evaluated for listing on the CRHR. The presence of subsurface remains suggests the site may be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4 (data potential). The project site is located immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of P-56-001779.

## 4.2 Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the NAHC on October 18, 2018 to request a SLF search of the project site and vicinity (Appendix C). The NAHC responded on November 9, 2018 stating that the results of the search were positive and suggested contacting the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians for more information. Casitas MWD as the CEQA lead agency will be conducting Native American consultation for the project in compliance with AB 52 requirements. Rincon assumes Casitas MWD will discuss the positive SLF results with the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians and will address any other Native American concerns with interested tribes as part of the AB 52 process.

## 4.3 Historical Research

Rincon consulted a number of archival sources as part of historical background research for the project. Information on the history and development of the Ojai Water Distribution System was obtained from online sources and the Casitas MWD Condition Based Assessment and Water Master Plan (Water Systems Consulting 2018). Rincon additionally examined historical aerial images of the project site (NETRonline 2018). The earliest available aerial photograph dates to 1947 and depicts the project area as largely undeveloped and characterized by agricultural fields. Many of the residential neighborhoods within the vicinity of the project alignments were constructed between 1947 and 1967, with further development occurring in the 1970s. All of the above-referenced sources were reviewed to identify historic-age elements of the water system (at least 50 years old).

## 5 Field Survey

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### 5.1 Methods

On November 26, 2018, Rincon conducted a field survey of the project site. The pipeline alignments, approximately eight miles in length, were surveyed via windshield survey within the paved street and along the existing right-of-way. Portions of the alignment north of Palomar Road near Arbolada Tank could not be inspected because the pipeline right-of-way ran through private property. A pedestrian survey was completed of each tank, booster pump station, and well location using 10-meter transect intervals with a 60-meter (200-foot) perimeter surrounding the facilities. As part of the pedestrian survey, the mapped locations of the five previously recorded archaeological resources situated within and adjacent to the project site were also revisited.

During the pedestrian survey, Rincon examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discolorations that might indicate the presence of cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures of buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and road cuts were also visually inspected. Field notes of survey conditions and observations, including above-ground elements of the Ojai Water Distribution System, were recorded using Rincon field forms and a digital camera. Copies of the original field notes and photographs are on file at Rincon's Ventura office.

### 5.2 Results

Results of the windshield survey revealed that the majority of the project site is completely developed by roadways and surrounding residential and urban development. The pedestrian survey also identified the project site as being disturbed by grading and infrastructure construction, including the areas surrounding the tanks, booster pump stations, and wells. Visibility of the ground surface during the pedestrian survey ranged from approximately 30 to 75 percent due to surface obstructions including grasses, pavement, and gravel. In exposed areas, the soil was generally semi-compact, moist, and medium-brown silty clay with pebbles and some small river cobbles. Large amounts of modern trash including broken glass bottles, plastic, and paper were also identified during the pedestrian survey.

No surficial evidence of P-56-000061 or P-56-001109 was identified during the pedestrian survey. The areas of the project site that intersect these site boundaries are heavily disturbed by roadways and surrounding infrastructure and landscaping. P-56-000061 has largely been developed by the Soule Park Golf Course and Fairway Lane. P-56-001109 is currently in use as an equestrian, pedestrian, and bicycle path; the portions of P-56-001109 within the project alignment have been destroyed by the construction of San Antonio and South Blanche streets. Finally, no evidence of any of the archaeological resources (P-56-000137, P-56-001151, and P-56-001779) located adjacent to the project site was identified during the field survey.

Although the field survey documented no archaeological resources within the project site, results of the historical research indicate that numerous elements of the Ojai Water Distribution System are

historic in age (at least 50 years old). Therefore, the system meets the minimum age requirement to qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. Given this finding, the Ojai Water Distribution System was formally recorded on DPR Series 523 forms and evaluated for listing on the CRHR (see Chapter 5 and Appendix D).

## **6 Resource Documentation and Evaluation**

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The Ojai Water Distribution System is a system of tanks, booster pump stations, wells, and pipelines servicing the city of Ojai and surrounding areas (Figure 2). The distribution system contains approximately 45 miles of distribution and transmission mains, six storage reservoirs (tanks), five booster pump stations, six wells, and three interconnections. The system is divided into six distribution zones that contain seven pressure zones. Pipelines within the Ojai Water Distribution System service area are constructed of asbestos cement, cast iron, ductile iron, polyvinyl chloride, and steel and were installed between 1920 and 2017. Tanks were installed pre-1950 to 2011. Booster pump stations were constructed within a similar timeframe. Supply wells were constructed between 1947 and 2012. The system was owned by the Golden State Water Company since 1929 before ownership was transferred to Casitas MWD in April of 2017.

The following descriptive information and tables of the various elements that comprise the Ojai Water Distribution System are adapted from the Condition Based Assessment and Water Master Plan (Water System Consulting 2018).

### **6.1 Pipelines**

The Ojai Water Distribution System contains a total of 45.4 miles of pipeline. Table 3 presents the material type, length, and installation year for pipeline alignments included in the system (Water Systems Consulting 2018). The pipelines are located almost entirely underground in existing public right-of-way. Segments of each pipeline are over 50 years in age.

Included within the Ojai Water Distribution System are two small segment of pipeline located above ground where they cross San Antonio Creek at Grand Avenue. At this location, the pipelines are connected to either side of the San Antonio Creek Bridge (Photograph 1). According to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) listing of bridges owned and maintained by local agencies, San Antonio Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 52C0192) was constructed in 1945. Based on an evaluation conducted by Caltrans in 1986, the bridge is not eligible for listing on the NRHP and as such, it is not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR (Caltrans 2018). Further, no impacts to the bridge will result from the replacement of the pipeline as part of the current project.

### **6.2 Tanks**

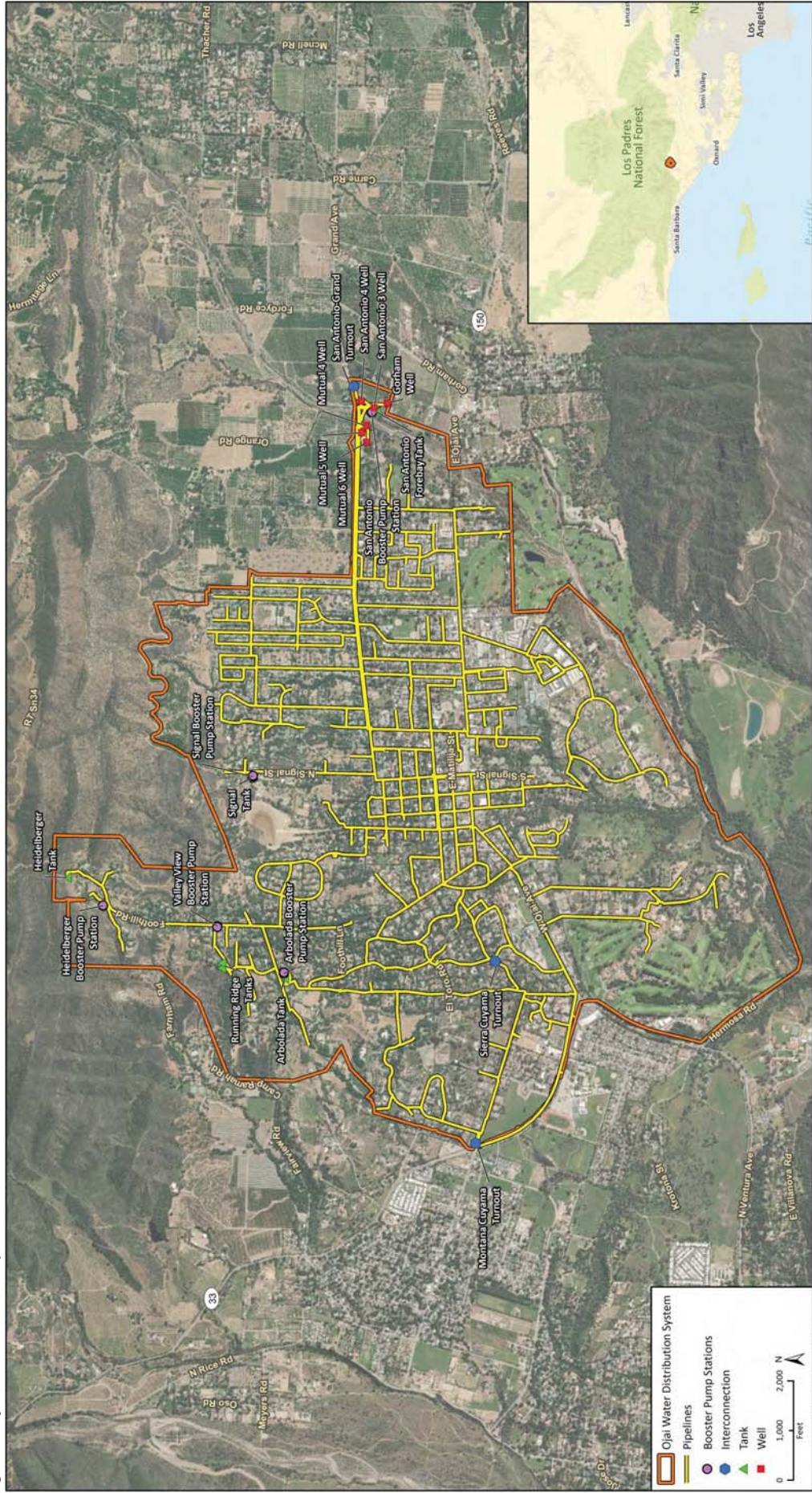
The Ojai Water Distribution System has six tanks or storage reservoirs to supply water to the system. Table 4 provides the construction year, type, and measurements of each tank (Water Systems Consulting 2018). Of the storage tanks in the system, four are over 50 years of age at the time of this report: Arbolada, Signal (Photograph 2), Running Ridge 1, and Running Ridge 2.

### **6.3 Booster Pump Stations**

The system includes a total of five booster pump stations that operate based on gravity storage tank levels and pressure settings to maintain adequate supply to the system. Table 5 provides the approximate construction year and model of each booster pump station (Water Systems Consulting 2018).



Figure 2 Ojai Water Distribution System



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**Table 3 Pipelines in the Ojai Water Distribution System**

Material	Unknown Year	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2017	Total (feet)	Total (miles)
Asbestos Cement	4,295	0	0	0	3,342	26,024	27,850	27,465	1,538	0	0	90,515	17.1
Cast Iron	398	581	21,899	4956	25,763	16,661	652	1,423	0	650	0	72,984	13.8
Ductile Iron	1,819	218	0	65	0	0	0	1,603	1,376	10,994	15,874	31,949	6.05
PVC	1,651	0	0	0	322	0	0	13,217	8,683	607	392	24,872	4.71
Steel	3,775	3,539	132	1,299	6,552	1,926	817	1,064	0	0	0	19,104	3.62
Unknown	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	0.06
<b>Total (feet)</b>	<b>12,253</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>22,031</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>35,980</b>	<b>44,611</b>	<b>29,319</b>	<b>44,773</b>	<b>11,596</b>	<b>12,251</b>	<b>16,266</b>	<b>239,737</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total (miles)</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45.4</b>

Source: Water Systems Consulting 2018



**Photograph 1 Pipeline Attached to the San Antonio Creek Bridge**



**Table 4 Tanks in the Ojai Water Distribution System**

Tank	Year Constructed	Type	Diameter (feet)	Height (feet)	Capacity (gallon)
Arbolada	Unknown, before 1966; rehabilitated in 2004	Circular Partially Buried Concrete	100	17	1,000,000
Signal	1948	Circular Ground Supported Welded Steel	36	41	300,000
San Antonio Forebay	2011	Circular Ground Supported Welded Steel	64	27	500,000
Running Ridge 1	Unknown, before 1950	Circular Ground Supported Bolted Steel	22	16	44,000
Running Ridge 2	Unknown, before 1950	Rectangular Partially Buried Concrete	N/A	9	50,000
Heidelberger	2010	Circular Ground Supported Bolted Steel	27.9	24.5	100,000

\*Source: Water Systems Consulting 2018; NETRonline 2018

**Photograph 2 Signal Tank**



**Table 5 Booster Pump Stations in the Ojai Water Distribution System**

Booster Pump Station	Year Constructed	Model
San Antonio	Unknown, before 1967	2 x Goulds Turbine, Model 14RJLC, 4 Stages
Signal	Unknown, before 1967	Paco Model 4ma-LRu; Goulds Turbine Model G+L Series SSH, 1x2-8
Arbolada	Unknown	2 x Flowserve Model O8ELL, 2 Stages
Valley View	Unknown	2 x Paco Model 1595-7
Heidelberger	Unknown, before 2005	Grundfos CR2-40 and CRB-20U

Source: Water Systems Consulting 2018; NETRonline 2018

Three of the booster pump stations, San Antonio, Signal, and Heidelberger (Photograph 3), are apparent in 1967 aerial imagery and are thus known to be of historic age (NETRonline 2018). The remaining two, Arbolada and Valley View, are not visible on any aerial imagery and are thus assumed to be over 50 years old for the purposes of this evaluation.



**Photograph 3 Heidelberg Booster Pump Station**



## 6.4 Wells

The Ojai Water Distribution System contains a total of six wells of various ages to supply the system. Table 6 provides the construction year, construction method, and description of each well (Water Systems Consulting 2018). Of the wells included in this system, three are over 50 years of age: San Antonio 3, Mutual 4, and Mutual 5 (Photograph 4). Each of the historic-age wells were constructed using the cable tool method and feature carbon steel casing.

**Table 6 Wells in the Ojai Water Distribution System**

Well	Year Constructed	Construction Method and Description
San Antonio 3	1956	Cable tool method; 16-inch diameter carbon steel casing
San Antonio 4	2005	Reverse rotary method; stainless steel blank casing with perforated intervals of stainless steel wire-wrapped screen
Gorham	1996	Direct rotary method; copper-bearing carbon steel blank and copper-bearing carbon steel wire-wrapped screen
Mutual 4	1947	Cable tool method; 20-inch diameter carbon steel casing
Mutual 5	1951	Cable tool method; 16-inch diameter carbon steel casing
Mutual 6	2012	Reverse rotary method; constructed of stainless steel blank casing with perforated intervals of stainless steel wire-wrapped screen

Source: Water Systems Consulting 2018; NETRonline 2018

**Photograph 4 Mutual 5 Well**



## 6.5 Ojai Water Distribution System Evaluation

According to available documentation, the components of the Ojai Water Distribution System were constructed variously between 1920 and 2017. The water system was owned and operated by the Golden State Water Company, a subsidiary of American States Water Company, from the company's inception in 1929 through April of 2017, when it was taken over by Casitas MWD (Business Wire 2017).

The Ojai Water Distribution System was constructed to provide adequate water supply to the growing town of Ojai and surrounding area. This system did not contribute to the establishment of the community, nor does it appear to have encouraged growth of the community. Constructed between the 1920s and 2017, the system is not unique or important to the history of the Ojai Valley, the Golden State Water Company, or the American States Water Company. Rather, it is one of many such examples of water distribution systems operated by the American States Water Company throughout Southern California. A review of historical newspapers and other primary and secondary source materials also failed to indicate that the system is directly associated with any other significant events or persons (NRHP Criteria A and B; CRHR Criteria 1 and 2).

The system is a ubiquitous property type that is also not significant for its design or construction (NRHP Criterion C; CRHR Criterion 3). The storage tanks and reservoirs are unexceptional in their design and construction, and the pipelines are standard water distribution pipelines. Each booster

pump station features a common pump model. The wells were built using conventional methods for the era in which they were constructed and are made of ubiquitous materials.

The construction of the pipelines, storage tanks, booster stations, and wells are not unique and do not represent an early or important example of water distribution infrastructure. As confirmed by the cultural resources survey, there is no evidence to suggest that the system has potential to yield important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D; CRHR Criterion 4). Therefore, the Ojai Water Distribution System is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under any applicable designation criterion.

## 7 Conclusion and Recommendations

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Results of this cultural resources study indicate three cultural resources are located within the project site. These include one newly identified historic-era built-environment resource (Ojai Water Distribution System) and two previously recorded archaeological sites (P-56-000061 and P-56-001109). In addition, two prehistoric archaeological sites (P-56-000137 and P-56-001779) and one historic-era archaeological site (P-56-001151) were identified within the immediate vicinity of the project site.

The Ojai Water Distribution System is a system of pipelines, tanks, booster pump stations, and wells servicing the city of Ojai and surrounding areas. The historical significance of the Ojai Water Distribution System was assessed within the context of the development of Ojai. The Ojai Water Distribution System does not appear to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. No further management of this resource is recommended.

A field survey of the project site failed to identify any archaeological remains within the mapped boundary of the prehistoric village site of P-56-000061. Although subsurface archaeological deposits associated with the site may be located within the project alignment, proposed construction in this area will be confined to the replacement of existing pipeline in previously disturbed sediments. Therefore, it is unlikely the project will impact any *intact* buried cultural deposits at P-56-000061. To ensure no significant archaeological deposits associated with the site are impacted during pipeline replacement, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the mapped boundary of P-56-000061 (see CUL – 1 and CUL – 2 below).

Results of the field survey additionally indicated the two recorded segments of the historic –era railroad alignment (P-56-001109) intersecting the project site have been destroyed by road construction and the installation of an equestrian, pedestrian, and bicycle path. Because this resource was originally above-grade and no subsurface cultural deposits, the replacement of the pipeline in these areas will not result in any further impacts to P-56-001109. No further management of this historic-era resource is recommended.

Finally, record search results indicate three archaeological resources (P-56-000137, P-56-001779, and P-56-001151) are located outside of, but immediately adjacent to, the project site. No evidence of these resources was identified within survey area. However, given the close proximity of these known cultural resources to the project site, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring for all ground-disturbing work occurring within a 100-foot radius of the mapped site boundaries of the prehistoric sites of 56-000137 and P-56-001779. Archaeological monitoring is also recommended within 100-foot radius of the mapped site boundaries of the historic period resource of P-56-001151 (see CUL – 1 and CUL – 2 below).

Rincon recommends a finding of a ***less than significant impact to cultural resources with mitigation incorporated*** for the purposes of CEQA. The following three mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the potential impacts of the project to a less than significant level. The project is also required to adhere to existing regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, which are detailed below.



## CUL-1 Archaeological Monitoring

Ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist within the mapped boundary of P-56-000061, as well as within a 100-foot radius of the resource site. Additionally, archaeological monitoring shall be conducted within 100-feet of the mapped boundaries of P-56-000137, P-56-001779 and P-56-001151. The archaeological monitor shall work under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and the find shall be evaluated for significance under CEQA.

## CUL-2 Native American Monitoring

Ground-disturbing activities shall be observed by a Native American monitor within the mapped boundary of P-56-000061, as well as within a 100-foot radius of the site. Further, Native American monitoring shall be conducted within 100-feet of the mapped boundaries of P-56-000137 and P-56-001779. If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and the find shall be evaluated by an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) for significance under CEQA.

## CUL-3 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt, and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

## Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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# Appendix A

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Records Search Results (Confidential)



# Appendix B

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Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within and Adjacent to the Project Site  
(Confidential)

# Appendix C

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Sacred Lands File Search Results (Confidential)

# Appendix D

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Resource Record

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11

\*Resource Name or #: Ojai Water Distribution System

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County:  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Matilija and Ojai Date: 1995 T 4N ; R 22W, 23W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec Various ; M.D. B.M.  
c. Address: Multiple City: Ojai, CA Zip: 93023, 93024  
d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)  
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Ojai Water Distribution System is a system of tanks, booster pump stations, wells, and pipelines servicing the City of Ojai and immediately surrounding area. The distribution system contains approximately 45 miles of distribution and transmission mains, six wells, three interconnections, five booster pump stations, and six storage reservoirs. The system is divided into six distribution zones that contain seven pressure zones. Pipelines within the Ojai Valley service area are constructed of asbestos cement, cast iron, ductile iron, polyvinyl chloride, and steel and were installed between 1920 and 2017 (see table on continuation sheet). Storage reservoirs and tanks were installed pre-1950 to 2011 (see table). Booster pump stations were constructed within a similar timeframe. Supply wells were constructed between 1947 and 2012. (Continued on Continuation Sheet).

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11. Engineering structure; HP39. Other; AH6. Water conveyance system

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
Running Ridge Steel Tank, camera facing east

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
Multiple construction dates, see table

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Casitas Municipal Water District  
1055 Ventura Avenue  
Oak View, CA 93022

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
180 N. Ashwood  
Ventura, CA 93003

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
December 3, 2018

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Pedestrian Survey

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

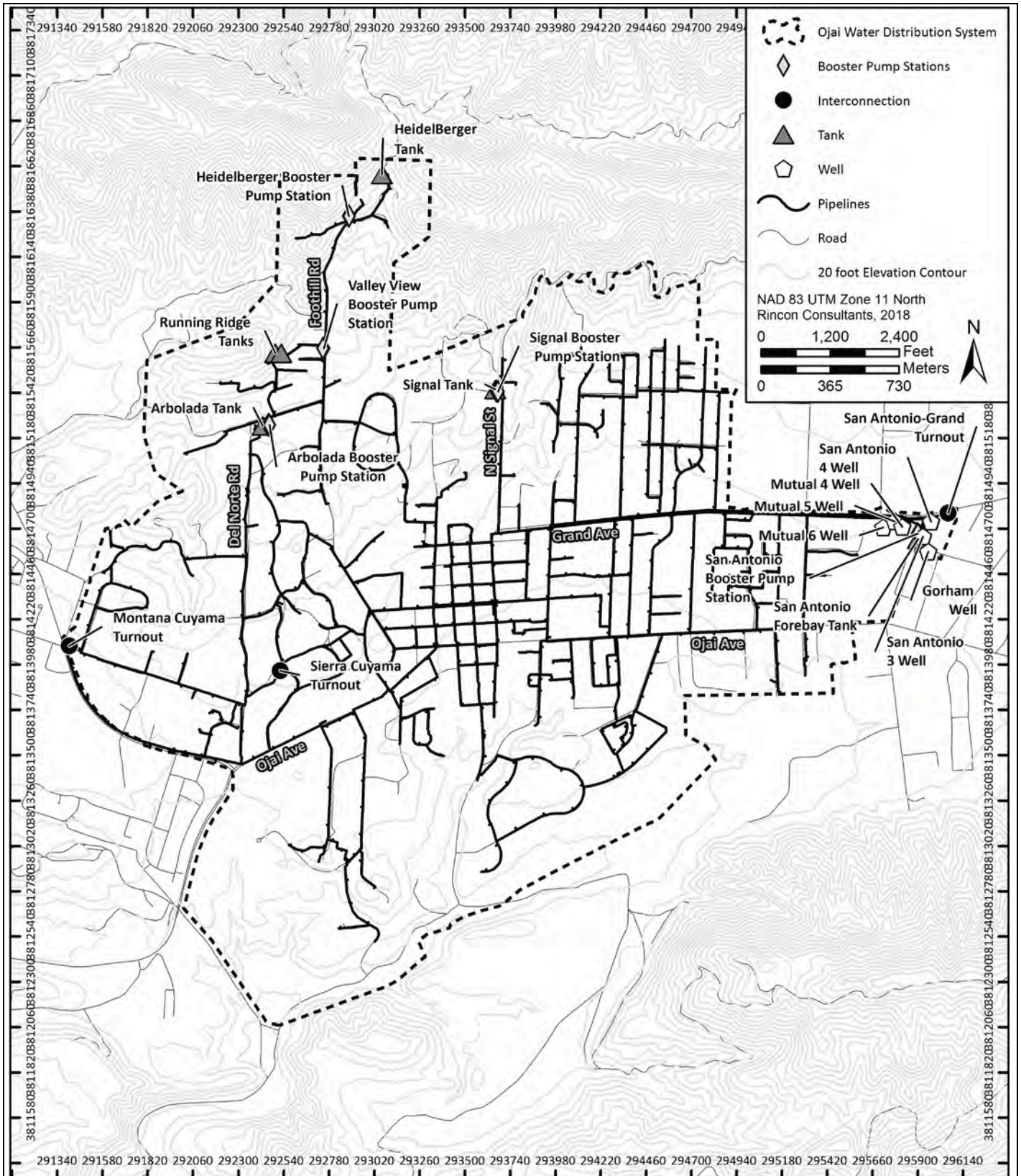
Szromba, Meagan, Tiffany Clark, Tricia Dodds, and Hannah Haas. 2018. Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Ojai Water System Improvements Project. Rincon Consultants Project No. 18-06232. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

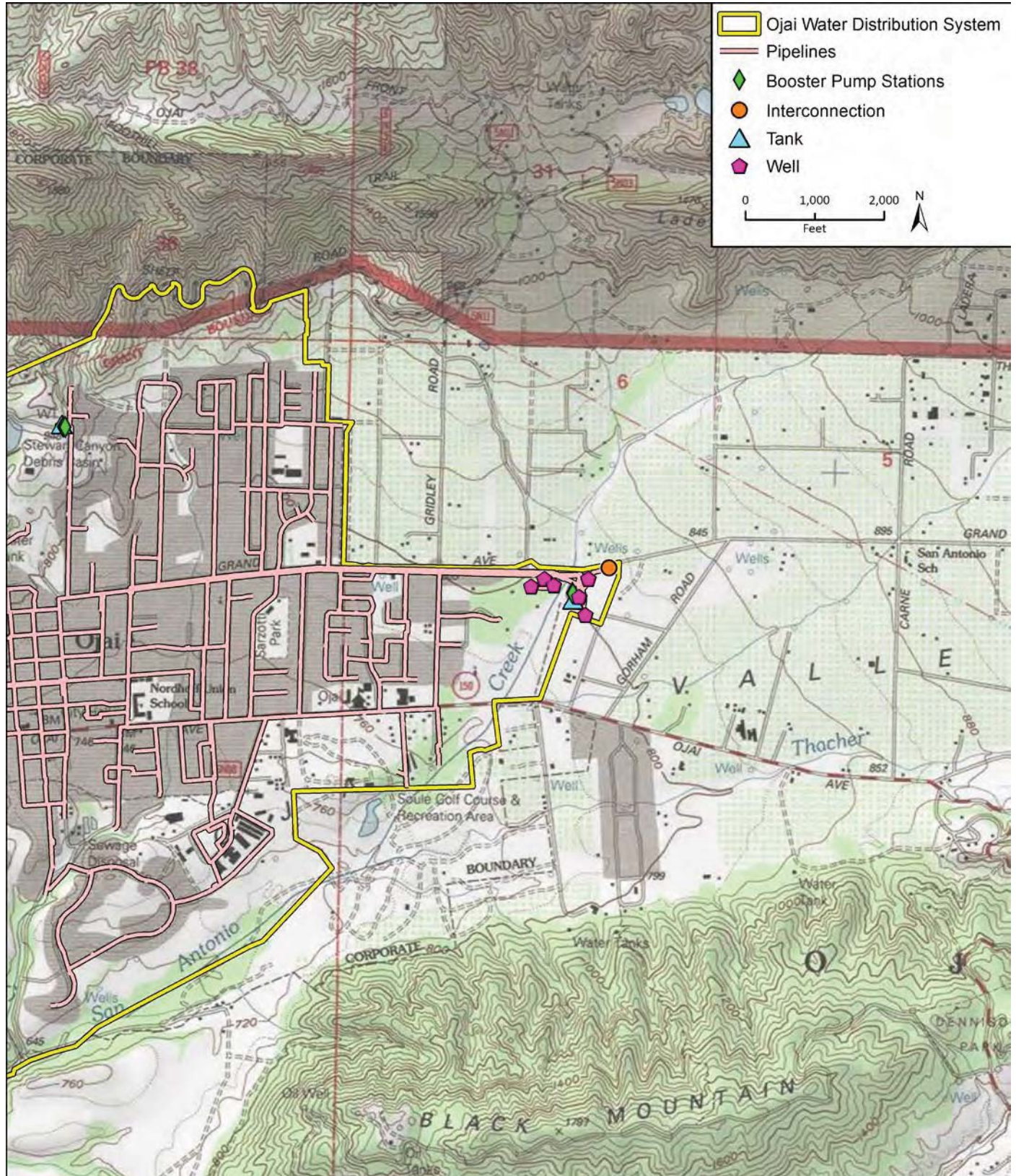
\*Required information



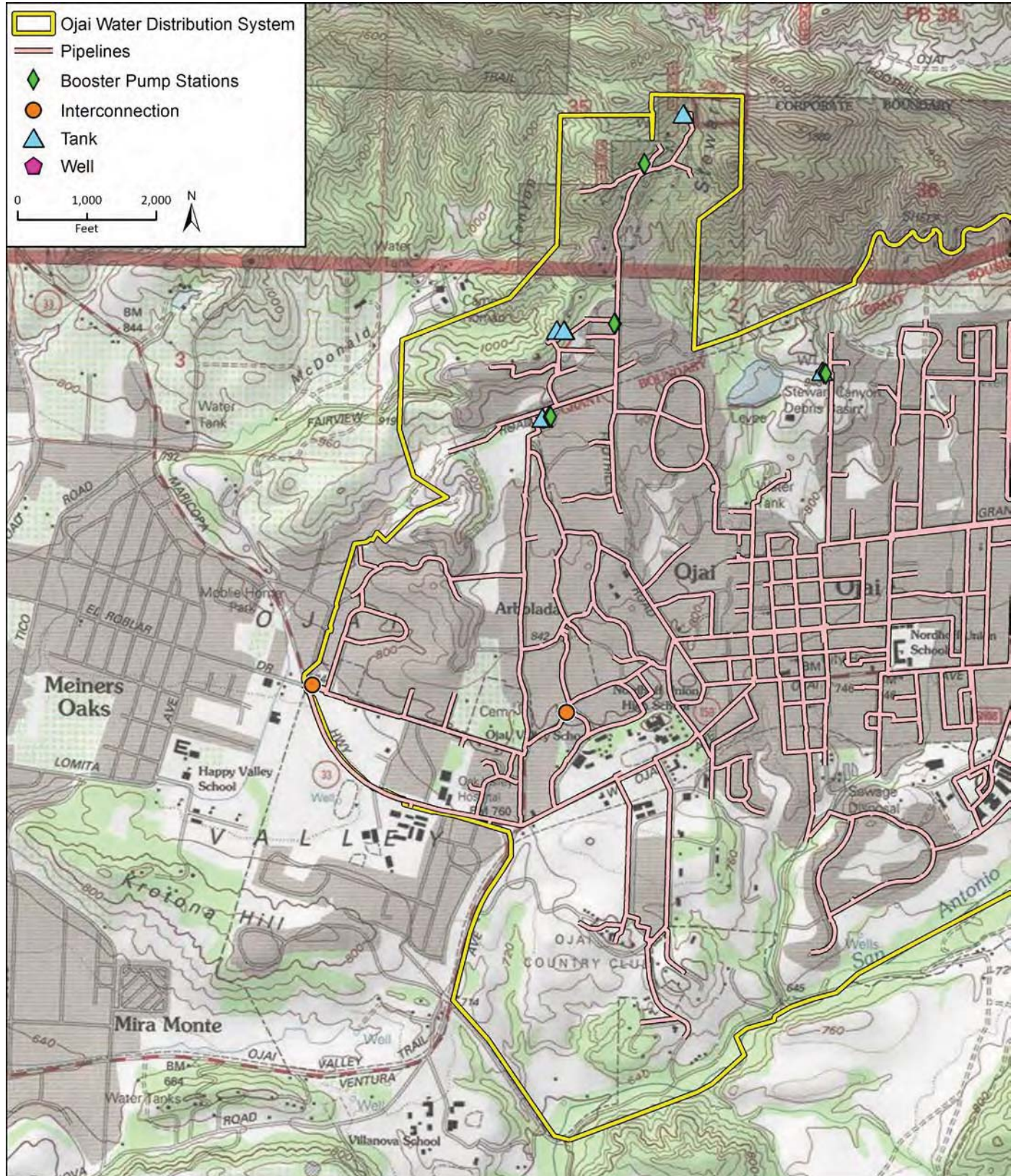


NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.











**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

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\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Ojai Water Distribution System

- B1. Historic Name: Ojai Water Distribution System
- B2. Common Name: Ojai Water Distribution System
- B3. Original Use: Water distribution system
- B4. Present Use: Water distribution system

\*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
See table- system components constructed between 1920 and 2017.

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

\*B8. Related Features:  
Pipelines, wells, booster pump stations, and storage tanks/reservoirs

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Various

\*B10. Significance: Ineligible Theme: N/A Area: N/A  
Period of Significance: N/A Property Type: N/A Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)  
According to available documentation, the components of the Ojai Water Distribution System were constructed variously between 1920 and 2017. The water system was owned and operated by the Golden State Water Company, a subsidiary of American States Water Company, from the company's inception 1929 through April of 2017, when it was taken over by the Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD) (Business Wire 2017). The American State Water Company was founded in 1928 by public utility engineer John C. Rath, and included several smaller companies throughout southern California (Golden State Water Company 2018). After the purchase of the Los Angeles Water Service Company in 1933, American States was able to rapidly expand and by 1950 served more than 97,000 customers across southern California. Golden State Water Company operated in Ojai for 87 years before Ojai citizens voted end the company's service, citing failing infrastructure. The CMWD, which had operated in the area surrounding Golden State Water Company's system since 1952, took over the Ojai Distribution System in April of 2017 (WSC 2018).

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

\*B12. References:

Business Wire. 2017. American States Water Company Announces Agreement to Resolve Litigation and Eminent Domain Action of Its Ojai Water System. <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20170413006178/en/American-States-Water-Company-Announces-Agreement-Resolve>. Accessed December 3, 2018.

Caltrans 2018. Historical Significance – Local Agency Bridges. [http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs\\_local.pdf](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_local.pdf). Accessed December 3, 2018.

Golden State Water Company. 2018. Golden State Water Company History. <https://www.gswater.com/golden-state-water-company-history/>. Accessed December 3, 2018.

Water Systems Consulting, Inc. 2018. 2018 Condition Based Assessment & Water Master Plan. On file with the Casitas Municipal Water District.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Hannah Haas

\*Date of Evaluation: December 3, 2018

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

Recorded By: Hannah Haas, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date: December 3, 2018

Continuation  Update

**P3a. Description**

The following description information and tables are adapted from the Ojai Distribution System Condition Based Assessment Water Master Plan (Water System Consulting, Inc. 2018).

Wells

The Ojai Distribution System contains a total of six wells of various ages to supply the system. The following table provides the construction year, construction method, and description of each well (Water Systems Consulting, Inc. 2018). Of the wells included in this system, three are over 50 years of age: San Antonio #3, Mutual #4, and Mutual #5. Each of the historic-age wells was constructed using the cable tool method and feature carbon steel casing.

Well	Year Constructed	Construction Method and Description
San Antonio #3	1956	Cable tool method; 16-inch diameter carbon steel casing
San Antonio #4	2005	Reverse rotary method; stainless steel blank casing with perforated intervals of stainless steel wire-wrapped screen
Gorham	1996	Direct rotary method; Copper-bearing carbon steel blank and copper-bearing carbon steel wire-wrapped screen
Mutual #4	1947	Cable tool method; 20-inch diameter carbon steel casing
Mutual #5	1951	Cable tool method; 16-inch diameter carbon steel casing
Mutual #6	2012	Reverse rotary method; constructed of stainless steel blank casing with perforated intervals of stainless steel wire-wrapped screen

Booster Pump Stations

The system includes a total of five booster pump stations that operate based on gravity storage tank levels and pressure settings to maintain adequate supply to the system. The following table provides the approximate construction year and model of each booster pump station (Water Systems Consulting, Inc. 2018). Three of the booster pump stations are apparent in 1967 aerial imagery and are thus known to be of historic age (HistoricAerials.com). The remaining two are not visible on any aerial imagery and are assumed to be over 50 years old.

Booster Pump Station	Year Constructed	Model
San Antonio	Unknown, before 1967	2 x Goulds Turbine, Model 14RJLC, 4 Stages
Signal	Unknown, before 1967	Paco Model 4ma-LRu; Goulds Turbine Model G+L Series SSH, 1x2-8
Arbolada	Unknown	2 x Flowserve Model O8ELL, 2 Stages
Valley View	Unknown	2 x Paco Model 1595-7
Heidelberger	Unknown, before 1967	Grundfos CR2-40 and CRB-20U

Recorded By: Hannah Haas, Rincon Consultants, Inc. \*Date: December 3, 2018  Continuation  Update

Storage Tanks/Reservoirs

The system has six storage reservoirs or tanks to supply water to the distribution system. The following table provides the construction year, type, and measurements of each tank (Water Systems Consulting, Inc. 2018). Of the storage tanks in the system, four are over 50 years of age at the time of the recordation.

Reservoir/Tank	Year Constructed	Type	Diameter (ft)	Height (ft)	Capacity (gal)
Arbolada	Unknown, before 1966; rehabilitated in 2004	Circular Partially Buried Concrete	100	17	1,000,000
Signal Tank	1948	Circular Ground Supported Welded Steel	36	41	300,000
San Antonio Forebay	2011	Circular Ground Supported Welded Steel	64	27	500,000
Running Ridge 1	Unknown, before 1950	Circular Ground Supported Bolted Steel	22	16	44,000
Running Ridge 2	Unknown, before 1950	Rectangular Partially Buried Concrete	N/A	9	50,000
Heidelberger Tank	2010	Circular Ground Supported Bolted Steel	27.9	24.5	100,000

Pipelines

The system contains a total of 45.4 miles of pipeline. The following table presents material type and installation year for pipeline alignments included in the system. The pipelines are located almost entirely underground in existing public right of way. Two small segments of pipeline are located above ground where they cross San Antonio Creek. At this location, the two segments of pipeline are connected to either side of the San Antonio Creek Bridge. The California Department of Transportation's Local Agency Bridge Inventory lists the bridge as ineligible for the NRHP (Caltrans 2018) (see photo on continuation page).

Material/Year	Unknown Year	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2017	Total (ft)	Total (mi)
Asbestos Cement	4,295	0	0	0	3,342	26,024	27,850	27,465	1,538	0	0	90,515	17.1
Cast Iron	398	581	21,899	4956	25,763	16,661	652	1,423	0	650	0	72,984	13.8
Ductile Iron	1,819	218	0	65	0	0	0	1,603	1,376	10,994	15,874	31,949	6.05
PVC	1,651	0	0	0	322	0	0	13,217	8,683	607	392	24,872	4.71
Steel	3,775	3,539	132	1,299	6,552	1,926	817	1,064	0	0	0	19,104	3.62
Unknown	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	0.06
Total (ft)	12,253	4,338	22,031	6,320	35,980	44,611	29,319	44,773	11,596	12,251	16,266	23,9737	-
Total (mi)	2.3	0.8	4.2	1.2	6.8	8.4	5.6	8.5	2.2	2.3	3.1	-	45.4

**B10. Significance**

The system is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under any applicable designation criteria. The Ojai Distribution System was constructed to provide adequate water supply to the growing town of Ojai and surrounding area. Constructed between the 1920s and 2017, the system is not unique or important in the history of the Ojai Valley or the Golden State Water Company, a subsidiary of the American States Water Company. Rather, it is just one of many such examples of water distribution systems operated by the American States Water Company throughout Southern California. A review of historical newspapers and other primary and secondary source materials also failed to indicate that is directly associated with any other significant events or persons (NRHP Criteria A and B; CRHR Criteria 1 and 2). The system is a ubiquitous property type that is also not significant for its design or construction (NRHP Criterion C; CRHR Criterion 3). The construction of the pipelines, booster pump stations, and storage tanks are not unique and do not represent an early or important example of water distribution infrastructure. As confirmed by the cultural resources survey, there is no evidence to suggest that the property has potential to yield important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D; CRHR Criterion 4).



Recorded By: Hannah Haas, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date: December 3, 2018

Continuation  Update



Photo 1. Mutual Well #4, view south



Photo 2. Heidelberg Booster Pump Station, facing west



Recorded By: Hannah Haas, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date: December 3, 2018

Continuation  Update



Photo 3. Signal Storage Tank, facing northeast



Photo 4. Pipeline crossing San Antonio Creek, facing southwest



Recorded By: Hannah Haas, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date: December 3, 2018

Continuation  Update



Photo 5. Pipeline alignment along Oak View Drive, facing west.



Photo 6. Pipeline alignment on San Antonio Road, facing south



Recorded By: Hannah Haas, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date: December 3, 2018

Continuation  Update



Photo 7. W Arbolada Tank, facing southwest



Photo 8. Heidelberger Tank, facing northwest