APPENDIX E DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR OXNARD AIRPORT LAND/EASEMENT ACQUISITION PROJECT

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED RELOCATION OF THE DISPLACED THRESHOLD ON RUNWAY 25 THE ACQUISITION OF APPROXIMATELY 97 ACRES INCLUDING 12.5 ACRES FEE SIMPLE LAND ACQUISITION AND 84.5 ACRES OF AVIGATION EASEMENT

OXNARD AIRPORT, OXNARD, CA

September 2010

Federal Lead Agency:

Federal Aviation Administration Western-Pacific Region Airports Division

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Draft Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California

Prepared for

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

Prepared by

SWCA Environmental Consultants

December 2009

DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED OXNARD AIRPORT LAND/EASEMENT ACQUISITION PROJECT, CITY OF OXNARD, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Oxnard, California

SWCA Project No. 16140

December, 2009

Key Words: cultural resources survey; intensive, 97.45 acres, negative results, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, unsectioned, Oxnard Airport.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) on behalf of the County of Ventura to conduct a cultural resources survey, for the proposed Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project (the project). The project addressed herein consists of 97 acres, located in the City of Oxnard, California.

This technical report was prepared to comply with current federal environmental review policies. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidelines require the identification of historic properties, and they require project-related effects on those properties to be considered as part of the environmental assessment process. That adherence includes Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, as required by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and with regulations contained in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 800. Section 106 of the NHPA defines "historic properties" as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. Effects under Section 106 of the NHPA are delineated in the "Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect" (36 CFR Section 800.5(1).

Dates of Investigation: At SWCA's request, the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) conducted a cultural resources literature search on December 10, 2009. SWCA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 14, 2009, requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File for traditional cultural resources as well as a list of Native American contacts. We sent a letter to each of these contacts on December 22, 2009, providing project information and inquiring about their knowledge of cultural resources in the area. SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive survey of the area of potential effects (APE) on December 17, 2009. This report was completed on December 23, 2009.

Investigation Constraints: Ground-surface visibility ranged from low to high, between 20 and 100 percent, within the APE. Approximately 20 acres of the APE could not be adequately surveyed for cultural resources because they were obstructed by fencing, tall vegetation, or development and paving.

Summary of Findings: The SCCIC records search conducted for the project indicated that two previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the APE, but no cultural resources have been previously identified within the APE. SWCA's pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within the APE.

The NAHC Sacred Lands File search for traditional cultural resources failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the proposed APE. The NAHC response included a list of 17 Native American groups or individuals interested in Ventura County and who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the APE. SWCA sent letters describing the proposed project along with location maps via U.S. mail to these 17 contacts. No responses had been received at the time of this report.

Recommendations: No cultural resources were identified in the APE for direct effects during a survey of the proposed undertaking. No NRHP-eligible archaeological sites, historic properties, or districts are located within the APE for direct effects. SWCA recommends a finding of no historic properties in the APEs for direct effects. No further archaeological work is recommended for the proposed land/easement acquisition location.

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If

the discovery proves significant under Section 106, additional work such as testing or data recovery may be warranted.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 addresses these findings. This code section states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Ventura County Coroner (the Coroner) has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The Coroner must be notified of the find 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 notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Disposition of Data: This report will be filed with KHA; the SCCIC located at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF); and SWCA Environmental Consultants. All field notes and records related to the project will remain on file at the South Pasadena office of SWCA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management Summary	ii
Introduction	1
Project Description	2
Regulatory Setting	3
National Register of Historic Places (National Register)	3
Environmental Setting	6
Ecological Setting	6
Vegetation Communities	6
Faunal Resources	7
Cultural Setting	7
Prehistoric Overview	7
Horizon I—Early Man/San Dieguito (ca. 10,000–6,000 B.C.)	8
Horizon II – Milling Stone Period/Encinitas Tradition (6000–3000 B.C.)	8
King's Early Period (5500–1350 B.C.)	9
Horizon III—Intermediate/Campbell (3000 B.CA.D. 500)	9
King's Middle Period (1350 B.CA.D.1200)	10
Horizon IV-Late Prehistoric (ca. A.D. 500-Historic Contact)	10
King's Late Period (ca. A.D. 1200–Historic Contact)	11
Ethnographic Overview	12
Historic Overview	13
Spanish Period (1769–1822)	13
Mexican Period (1822–1848)	14
American Period (1848–Present)	14
Local History	14
Pre-field Research	16
Literature Search	16
Prior Studies in One-Mile Radius of APE	16
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One-Mile Radius of APE	18
Historic Maps	18
Native American Scoping	18
Methods	19
Field Survey	19
Results	19
Recommendations	24
Inadvertent Discoveries	24
Human Remains	24
References	25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Location Map	5
Figure 2. SWCA Survey Coverage	23

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT OXNARD AIRPORT LAND/EASEMENT ACQUISITION PROJECT

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Dr	ior Cultural	Recourses Stud	os within On	o Milo of th	ADE	17	
Table I. FI	101 Cultural	Resources Stud	es within On	e while of the	с Агс	1 /	

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1. North area APE overview, facing east	20
Photograph 2. North area APE overview, facing east	20
Photograph 3. North area APE overview, facing south	21
Photograph 4. East area APE overview, facing east	21
Photograph 5. North area APE overview, facing east	22
Photograph 6. North area APE overview, facing north	22

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Records Search Bibliography APPENDIX B: Native American Scoping Documents APPENDIX C: SHPO Consultation and Concurrence Documentation

INTRODUCTION

Contracting Data: Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an intensive cultural resources survey for the proposed Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project. SWCA's investigation included a literature search and records review, a Sacred Lands File search, Section 106 consultation, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed direct area of potential effect (APE) for any prehistoric or historic cultural resources. The project will be completed under regulatory oversight of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) with proposed land/easement acquisition; therefore, this report was prepared to identify historic properties, as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Regulatory Setting: Current environmental review policies, in compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidelines, require the identification of historic properties. That consideration of project-related effects on those properties be considered as part of the environmental assessment process. This report was prepared to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, as required by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and with regulations contained in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 800. These regulations require, as part of the environmental assessment process, that federal agencies consider the effects of proposed projects on historic properties.

Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) defines "historic properties" as:

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR Part 800 Protection of Historic Properties, §800.16 Definitions [1]).

Effects under Section 106 of the NHPA are delineated in the "Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect" (36 CFR Section 800.5(1). Adverse or negative effects that may be caused by undertakings on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- 1. Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- 2. Isolation of the property from or alteration of the character of the property's setting when that character contributes to the property's qualification for the National Register;
- 3. Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or that alter its setting;
- 4. Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction; and
- 5. Transfer, lease, or sale of the property (36 CFR Part 800.9 [b])

Under 36 CFR Part 800.9 (c) there can be "effects of an undertaking that would otherwise be found to be adverse [but] may be considered ... not adverse for the purpose of these regulations," when the following applies:

- 1. When the historic property is of value only for its potential contribution to archeological, historical, or architectural research, and when such value can be substantially preserved through the conduct of appropriate research, and such research is conducted in accordance with applicable professional standards and guidelines
- 2. When the undertaking is limited to the rehabilitation of buildings and structures and is conducted in a manner that preserves the historical and architectural value of affected historic property

through conformance with the Secretary ... [of the Interior's] Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings or

3. When the undertaking is limited to the transfer, lease, or sale of a historic property, and adequate restrictions or conditions are included to ensure preservation of the property's significant historic features.

As described above, Section 106 of NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account effects of undertakings on historic properties and to allow the Advisory Council the opportunity to comment on those undertakings, following these regulations (36 CFR Part 800).

Properties that may be historic resources within the identified project APE would have been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility, according to criteria set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.4. The age criterion for inclusion in the National Register is 50 years and older, except in cases of overriding significance (criteria consideration G).

If a proposed project and its related impacts would adversely affect the values of an archaeological or built environment site that is either listed in or determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register, such effects/impacts would be considered significant.

Report Format: This report meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines and follows contemporary professional standards for the preparation of historic resources reports, as well as *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format* recommended by the California Office of Historic Preservation (1990).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project (see Figure 1 for Project Location Map) will involve relocating the displaced landing threshold for Runway 25, including the relocation of the Medium-Intensity Approach Lighting System (MALSR) and acquiring: fee simple ownership of 12.5 acres to the east of the existing airport boundary and South Ventura Road to maintain the Runway Protection Zone and accommodate extension of the Airport Lighting System. The proposed project would also include an avigation easement over 84.5 acres north of the Airport; a portion of which (14 acres) would be incorporated into the Object Free Area (OFA). The project may involve relocating the Airport boundary fence 100 feet to the north on existing County-owned properties. The proposed project has been revised since this report was completed. The scope of the analysis contained herein comprises 97.45 acres which was the size of the initial study area.

Area of Potential Effects: A proposed project-specific APE was established in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), which defines an APE as:

the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

The proposed project APE was delineated to ensure identification of significant historical resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project and are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The proposed direct or archaeological APE is the proposed project right-of-way and areas of direct ground disturbance, which includes areas for staging and temporary building activities.

The direct APE is limited to areas where project-related construction activities would or may result in ground disturbance.

Project Personnel: The report was prepared by SWCA Cultural Resources Specialist Gini Austerman, M.A. The field survey for the project was conducted by Charles Cisneros, M.S., and Gary King, B.A. John Dietler, SWCA Cultural Resources Principal Investigator, acted as quality control officer. Ms. Austerman and Dr. Dietler are Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPA) who exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS) (36 CFR Part 61, Archaeology: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [as amended and annotated]) in archaeology. SWCA GIS Specialist Chad Flynn created the maps and figures used in the report, and Elizabeth Slocum served as technical editor. Kevin Hunt managed the cultural and paleontological resources studies for this project.

REGULATORY SETTING

The study was completed under the provisions of NHPA Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800). Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as NEPA. Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of NHPA (16 United States Code [USC] 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for listing in the National Register and to afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of affected historic properties is evaluated, and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce those effects.

Significant cultural resources are those properties that are listed in, or are eligible for listing in, the National Register in accord with criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4 (ACHP 2000).

National Register of Historic Places (National Register)

The National Register is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Currently, the National Register includes approximately 80,000 listings, including icons of American architecture, engineering, culture, and history. According to Section 106, a "historic property" is defined as:

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR Part 800 Protection of Historic Properties, Section 800.16 Definitions[1][1]).

Overseen by the National Park Service (NPS), under the Department of the Interior, the National Register was authorized under the NHPA, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks as well as historic areas administered by NPS.

National Register guidelines for evaluation of significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria were designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the National Register. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria. It must demonstrate:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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



Figure 1. Project Location Map

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE is located in the Oxnard Plain, within the Ventura Basin. This plain consists primarily of Holocene alluvial fan deposits formed at the mouth of the Santa Clara River and other drainages from the northeast and east. The Santa Clara River is located approximately 1.5 miles to the north of the project. Soils consist of fine-grained fan and floodplain overbank deposits on a very gently sloping portion of the valley floor composed predominantly of clay, with interbedded local lenses of coarser alluvium (sand and occasional gravel). Soils were deposited by heavy runoffs and flooding of local streams and rivers (Hawthorne 1981). The climate is mild, with warm summers and cool winters. Rainfall is moderate and concentrated in the winter months, although summer showers do occur when onshore air circulation patterns become established.

ECOLOGICAL SETTING

The ecological setting within and adjacent to the APE contains a mosaic of disturbed/developed areas and native vegetation communities. Although most of the uplands adjacent to the Santa Clara River have been developed or disturbed, there are remnant patches of native upland habitat that indicate the range of habitats, and resources therein, that were likely available to the prehistoric inhabitants of the APE vicinity.

Vegetation Communities

Vegetation in the vicinity of the APE historically included the following communities. Several native plant communities, particularly those located along the Santa Clara River channel, remain there today. The vegetation community descriptions below are based on data presented in Holland (1986), Holland and Keil (1995), and Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (1995).

Coastal Sage Scrub Community

Coastal sage scrub was once common in coastal Ventura County and provided a very rich resource for Native Americans prior to the nineteenth century. Seeds are the primary resource within the coastal sage scrub community, but edible stems, stalks, shoots, greens, roots, bulbs, and some berries also grow in these areas. Resources from coastal sage scrub communities are primarily available in the spring. Coastal sage scrub is characterized by a suite of low, aromatic, drought-tolerant shrubs and sub-shrub species. This vegetation community likely occurred over most of the APE in the prehistoric past.

Coast Live Oak Woodland Community

Oak woodlands occur in sheltered valleys where the soil is deep. Acorns were a primary food resource for the native inhabitants, at least during the latter part of the archaeological sequence. Acorns become available in the fall, thus providing a rich resource during the time of year when other plants are far past their peak availability. As the name implies, coast live oak woodland is dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) but is well represented by a number of other species. In drier areas, coast live oak woodland will mix with common chaparral and coastal sage scrub species. Coast live oak woodlands vary from savanna-like, with few to no woody associates, to dense woodlands. Oak woodlands likely occurred prehistorically along ephemeral drainages in the uplands surrounding the Santa Clara River, possibly within the drainage located along the eastern side of the APE.

Chaparral

The chaparral community exists on higher elevated slopes surrounding the Santa Clara River Valley and may have required a day's walk by prehistoric inhabitants from the valley floor. Numerous shrub species occur in chaparral habitat, providing an abundance of seeds, berries, bulbs, shoots, and roots.

Faunal Resources

Wildlife species common to the vegetation communities in the vicinity of the project and available for exploitation by the local prehistoric peoples would have included mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and wood rats (*Neotoma* spp.); California quail (*Callipepla californica*), dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), and other birds, including waterfowl, associated with the marshes; and various types of reptiles, amphibians, fish, and insects. Although pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) were barely noted by Euro-American settlers (Sleeper 1982), they were quite common in 1769 throughout the plains and valleys when Spanish explorer Gaspar de Portolá's expedition traveled through the region, whereas deer were less common (Brown 2001:308, 325). Predators included mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), and gray fox (*Urocyon cineroargenteus*).

CULTURAL SETTING

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

California prehistory is divided into three broad temporal periods that reflect similar cultural characteristics throughout the state: the Paleoindian Period (ca. 9000–6000 B.C.), the Archaic Period (6000 B.C.–A.D. 500), and the Emergent Period (A.D. 500–Historic Contact) (Fredrickson 1973, 1974, 1994). The Archaic is further divided into Lower (6000–3000 B.C.), Middle (3000–1000 B.C.), and Upper (1000 B.C.–A.D. 500) Periods, generally differentiated by climatic and environmental variables, such as the drying of pluvial lakes at the transition from the Paleoindian to the Lower Archaic.

In southern California, researchers attempting to define local or sub-regional traditions have created numerous cultural chronologies using various nomenclatures (Moratto 1984). Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is widely used today. Four stages are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: Horizon I, Early Man; Horizon II, Milling Stone; Horizon III, Intermediate; and Horizon IV, Late Prehistoric. As noted by Moratto (1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis lacked chronological precision because of the lack of absolute dates at the time of its creation, but it remains generally valid today.

In addition to Wallace's classic summary, two other regional syntheses, developed by Warren (1968) and King (1981, 1990), will be referred to in the following discussion. These two increasingly specific syntheses are supported by a larger archaeological database for southern California, which includes the advent and increased use of radiocarbon dating after the 1950s.

Using the concepts of cultural ecology and cultural tradition, Warren (1968) proposed a series of six prehistoric traditions. Three of these traditions, the San Dieguito Tradition, Encinitas Tradition, and Campbell Tradition, correlated with Wallace's Horizons I, II, and, III. The Chumash Tradition, Takic Tradition (formerly "Shoshonean"), and Yuman Tradition are represented within Wallace's Horizon IV. As noted further, these ecologically based traditions are applicable to specific regions within southern California.

King (1981, 1990) later modified Wallace's (1955, 1978) sequence into three major periods of Chumash region prehistory—Early, Middle, and Late—each of which contains phases or subphases. King's synthesis is based on stylistic changes in artifacts, particularly shell beads and ornaments, from Santa Barbara Channel burial assemblages, and he interprets the continuity in development of artifacts as an indication that Chumash culture developed locally in the last 7,500 years. This chronological sequence is thus particularly relevant to archaeologists working in the Chumash sphere in the central California coast, centered on the greater Santa Barbara region.

Horizon I-Early Man/San Dieguito (ca. 10,000-6,000 B.C.)

When Wallace developed the Horizon I (Early Man) in the 1950s, there was little evidence of human presence on the southern California coast prior to 6000 B.C. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites, both on the mainland coast and the Channel Islands (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The earliest accepted dates for occupation are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Present-day Orange and San Diego counties contain several sites dating to 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998a:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Known sites dating to the Early Man period are rare in Ventura County.

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on Pleistocene lakeshores in eastern San Diego County (see Moratto 1984:90–92). Although few Clovislike or Folsom-like fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987), it is generally considered that the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during Horizon I than in later periods. Common elements in many San Dieguito Tradition sites, for example, include leaf-shaped bifacial projectile points and knives, stemmed or shouldered projectile points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents (Warren 1967:177). Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 B.C. coincident with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal, a warm and dry period that lasted for about 3,000 years. After 6000 B.C., a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals.

Horizon II – Milling Stone Period/Encinitas Tradition (6000–3000 B.C.)

The Milling Stone Horizon of Wallace (1955, 1978) and the Encinitas Tradition of Warren (1968) (6000– 3000 B.C.) are characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting, and by the dominance of the principal ground stone implements generally associated with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds; namely, milling stones (metates, slabs) and handstones (manos, mullers), which are typically shaped. Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time and are even more numerous near the end of this period. As testified by their tool kits and shell middens in coastal sites, people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Subsistence patterns varied somewhat as groups became better adapted to their regional or local environments.

Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) relied on several key coastal sites to characterize the Milling Stone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition, respectively. These include the Oak Grove Complex in the Santa Barbara region, Little Sycamore in southwestern Ventura County, Topanga Canyon in the Santa Monica Mountains, and at La Jolla in San Diego County. The Encinitas Tradition was proposed to extend southward into San Diego County, where it apparently continued alongside the following Campbell

Tradition, which occurred primarily in the Santa Barbara–Ventura County region beginning around 3000 B.C.

During the Milling Stone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition, stone chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are abundant and are generally made from locally available raw material. Projectile points, rather large and generally leaf-shaped, and bone tools, including awls, are generally rare. The large points are associated with the spear and probably with an atlatl. Items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are generally rare. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. Cogged stones and discoidals are often purposefully buried and are found mainly in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward, with a few specimens inland at Cajon Pass, and heavily in Orange County (Moratto 1984:149). Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-planes in Milling Stone sites to the preparation of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with the vertical motion of pounding foods, such as acorns, were introduced during the Milling Stone Horizon, but are not common.

In the Santa Barbara region, Milling Stone sites occur on elevated landforms inland from the modern coast, with substantial midden deposits in many of the larger sites. A recent review (Glassow et al. 1988:68) concluded that the recorded sites in the Santa Barbara Channel area represent residential base camps, although smaller sites may yet be discovered.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Milling Stone Horizon or Encinitas Tradition include extended and loosely flexed burials, some with red ochre, and few grave goods, such as shell beads and milling stones, interred beneath cobble or milling stone cairns. "Killed" milling stones, exhibiting holes, may occur in the cairns. Reburials are common in the Los Angeles County area, with flexed burials oriented to the north common southward in Orange and San Diego counties.

King's Early Period (5500-1350 B.C.)

The Early Period (5500–1350 B.C.) of the central coast (King 1981, 1990) roughly corresponds to the Milling Stone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition, although the Early Period lasts longer. The Early Period is divided into three phases, designated Ex, Ey, and Ez. The earliest of the phases, the Ex Phase, is characterized by large flake and core tools, manos and metates but has few bone or shell tools or beads. Mortars and pestles, probably used to process acorns from the plentiful oak trees in the Santa Monica Mountains region, were not widely used until the beginning of Phase Ey. Also, during the later phases of King's Early Period, evidence of trade becomes pronounced. Artifact assemblages include steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from distant inland areas. Coastal peoples fished with bone hooks and hunted land and sea mammals. There is also evidence for population growth on the mainland coast and the Channel Islands, along with an increase in non-utilitarian objects of art, ritual, and decoration (King 1981:48).

Horizon III—Intermediate/Campbell (3000 B.C.-A.D. 500)

Following the Milling Stone, Wallace's Intermediate Horizon and Warren's Campbell Tradition in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and parts of Los Angles counties date from approximately 3000 B.C. to A.D. 500 and are characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. The Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) incorporates David B. Rogers' (1929) Hunting Culture and related expressions along the Santa Barbara coast. In the San Diego region, the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the La Jolla Culture (Moriarty 1966; M. Rogers 1939, 1945) persist with little change during this time.

During the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition, there is a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. For example, the remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in sites along the California coast in the referenced region. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks become part of the tool kit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive is now common.

Mortars and pestles become more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as milling stone implements. In addition, hopper mortars and stone bowls, including steatite vessels, appear to enter the toolkit at this time. This shift appears to be a correlate of a diversification in subsistence resources. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). It has been argued that mortars and pestles may have been used initially to process roots (e.g., tubers, bulbs, and corms associated with marshland plants), with acorn processing beginning at a later point in prehistory (Glassow 1997:86) and continuing to the point of European contact.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition include fully flexed burials, placed facedown or faceup, and oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2–3). Red ochre is common, and abalone shell dishes are infrequent. Interments sometimes occurred beneath cairns or broken artifacts. Shell, bone, and stone ornaments, including charmstones, are more common than in the preceding Encinitas Tradition. Some later sites include *Olivella* shell and steatite beads, mortars with flat bases and flaring sides, and a few small points.

King's Middle Period (1350 B.C.-A.D.1200)

King's (1981, 1990) central coast Middle Period lasted from approximately 1350 B.C. to A.D.1200 and is divided into five phases. This time period overlaps Wallace's (1955, 1978) Intermediate and Late Prehistoric Horizons, as well as Warren's (1968) Campbell, Encinitas, and Chumash traditions. The Middle Period is characterized by an increase in the numbers and types of shell beads and personal ornaments. Diagnostic artifacts include stone effigies, charmstones, stone pipes, and new bead types. Stylistic changes include a shift from rectangular to circular *Haliotis* sp. and *Olivella* sp. beads. Complex maritime technology also proliferated. Notable introductions included the circular shell fishhooks at the start of the period and the later development of the wooden plank canoe (Arnold 1995; Kennett 1998:357; King 1990:87–88; Rick et al. 2002). The introduction of shell fishhooks and plank canoes, their subsequent modifications, and the increased use of other capture devices such as nets appear to have led to a substantial focus on fishing in most coastal areas. A seasonal round settlement pattern was still followed, but large, permanently occupied settlements, particularly in coastal areas, appear to have been the norm by the end of the period (Kennett 1998). The atlatl and dart were replaced by the bow and arrow about A.D. 500, during the later phases of this period.

Horizon IV-Late Prehistoric (ca. A.D. 500-Historic Contact)

In the Late Prehistoric Horizon (Wallace 1955, 1978), which lasted from the end of the Intermediate (ca. A.D. 500) until European contact, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, usually stemless with convex or

concave bases, suggests an increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl and dart for hunting. Other items include steatite containers, circular shell fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow straighteners, and a variety of bone tools and personal ornaments. There is also an increased use of asphalt adhesive.

During the Late Prehistoric, sites contain beautiful and complex objects of utility, art, and decoration. Ornaments include drilled whole Chione and drilled abalone. Steatite effigies become more common, with pecten shell rattles common in middens. Mortuary customs are elaborate, including cremation and interment, with abundant grave goods. Pottery and smoking pipes occur in some locations during this period. Most of the rock art found today in the Chumash sphere along (and inland of) the central coast is thought to date to this period.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between A.D. 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 in the Los Angeles and Orange counties region; and the Yuman Tradition 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. In addition to the small triangular and triangular side-notched points similar to those found in the desert regions in the Great Basin and Lower Colorado River, Colorado River pottery and the introduction of cremation in the archaeological record are diagnostic of the Yuman Tradition in the San Diego region. This combination certainly suggests a strong influence from the Colorado Desert region. In Los Angeles and Orange counties, similar changes (introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points) are considered the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. This Takic or Numic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" or "Shoshonean intrusion" (Warren 1968). This terminology, used originally to describe a Uto-Aztecan language group, is generally no longer used, in order to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups who spoke Numic languages (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90).

After A.D. 500, a wealth of ornamental, ceremonial, and artistic items characterize the Chumash Tradition (Warren 1968) along the central coast and offshore islands. According to Warren, it seems likely that this culture developed from that present in that area during the Intermediate, and indeed from the Campbell Tradition. 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 leaf-shaped, with convex or concave bases. Chipped stone implements also included drills and scrapers. Utilitarian objects were made from bone, including awls, fishhooks, whistles, and tubes; and from shell, including 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 include burial in crowded cemeteries. Burials are normally flexed, placed facedown, 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.

King's Late Period (ca. A.D. 1200-Historic Contact)

Chumash society underwent widespread economic, social, and political change during a Middle-to-Late Period transition around A.D. 1200 (e.g., Arnold 1992, 1993, 2001). Fishing increased in importance (Colten 1995), while competition over scarce resources led to increased levels of disease and warfare (Lambert and Walker 1991). The so-called Chumash money bead, the *Olivella* sp. callus cup, was

introduced, and trade between inland and coastal areas intensified. This increased importance of trade may have helped buffer local shortfalls of wild food resources. Island Chumash, for example, traded such items as beads, shell, and steatite in exchange for acorns, pine nuts, and obsidian from coastal groups, who in turn traded with groups further inland. Status differentiation is clearly apparent in the archaeological record during the Middle-to-Late Period transition, suggesting that these changes allowed for the construction and maintenance of the permanent elite that characterized the sociopolitical structure of Chumash society during the ethnohistoric era.

King (1981, 1990) divides the Late Period into three phases, which dated after A.D. 1200 and lasted until the Mission era. During this period, the full development of Chumash culture, one of the most economically and socially complex hunting and gathering groups in North America, occurred (Arnold 1987). Class differentiation, inherited chieftainship, and religious beliefs developed along with a dramatic increase in population. Objects of art and decoration are even more abundant during this period, with most of the rock art viewed today in Chumash territory probably dating to this period. Shell beads continue to be a primary medium of exchange and are common in high-status burials. Fishing continued to increase in importance during the Late Period and, along with sea mammals, waterfowl, and shellfish, supported villages of nearly 1,000 individuals clustered along the coast. Permanent inland settlements were supported by various natural resources, including deer and elk, smaller game animals, and plants. These inland villages were economically allied with the larger coastal villages. Characteristic mortuary practices in cemeteries are described above for the Chumash Tradition. In addition, high-status graves were opulently decorated and marked by tall, inscribed poles.

ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Chumash

The term Chumash was derived from Mi'chumash, a name originally used by some mainland groups to identify islanders. The name Chumash is now applied to the people who resided in the Santa Barbara Channel region and as far north as San Luis Obispo, and who shared broad cultural traits. The current study area, in the City of Oxnard, falls under the traditional territory of a Chumash language division known now as the Ventureño. This name derives from an association with Mission San Buenaventura, founded in 1782.

Peak population estimates for the Chumash vary. Kroeber (1925) estimated the population at 8,000 to 10,000, but later researchers have suggested that this number is far too low, with some estimates as high as 22,000. The true number likely lies between these figures.

The Chumash had well-developed social and political customs. In general, each village consisted of a patrilineal descent group. The position of chief was passed from father to brother or son, subject to the approval of the villagers. Daughters or sisters could inherit the position if no male heir was available. The power of the chief was strictly limited, primarily involving relations with other nearby groups, hospitality to visitors, and presiding at ceremonies. The chief usually had assistants to help in the performance of his duties.

Arguably more powerful than the chiefs was the society of astronomers and astrologers known as the 'Antap. The 'Antap were the religious leaders of the community and were responsible for a wide range of activities, including determining the times for the various festivals and ritual observances, conducting initiation rites, forecasting the future, rainmaking, and similar functions. The two most important festivals presided over by the 'Antap were probably the winter solstice rituals and the harvest festival in the autumn (Miller 1988).

The material culture of the Chumash was quite advanced in relation to nearby groups. Houses were circular, constructed of poles arched together and covered with thick layers of woven grass. Some houses were as large as 15 meters in diameter. Other structures commonly found in a village included a sweathouse, granaries, a religious enclosure, and a gaming field. A cemetery was usually located nearby but separate from the village. Villages were always sited near a reliable source of water.

Exploitation of marine resources and trade with the Channel Islands was accomplished using plank canoes. The canoes, called tomol, were about seven meters in length, were technically quite advanced, and could be easily and safely used for crossing the channel. Owners of canoes were socially prominent people. Complex and advanced equipment for the exploitation of marine resources, including single-piece circular shell fishhooks, harpoons, and various nets, complemented the plank canoes.

The Chumash were excellent artisans. Many utilitarian tools were highly decorated, as were the accoutrements prepared for ceremonial and ritual observances. Stone, shell, wood, fibers, bone and stone, along with a variety of dyes and binding agents, were used in manufacture. Chumash rock art is considered among the most elaborate and aesthetically pleasing rock produced by native peoples in the United States. The rock art has been associated with ritual observances and is usually found at remote inland locations. Pictographs usually employ a variety of colors, and many are of abstract designs (Grant 1978), perhaps suggesting that the Chumash were on the verge of a written language. Pit and groove petroglyphs are not as common as pictographs but are also found in Chumash territory.

Trade relationships among inland, coastal, and island groups were well developed. Island Chumash traded, among other goods, beads, shell, fish bones, otter- and sealskins, steatite, chert bifaces, and baskets. In return, they would receive acorns, pine nuts, chia, sage, deer- and rabbit skins, bows and arrows, serpentine bowls, and obsidian from coastal groups. These coastal groups would in turn trade with inland groups who were in contact with foreign tribes to the east (Davis 1974 in Miller 1988:112). This trading network increased the diversity of goods available in all Chumash territory and led to a certain amount of craft specialization.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Post-Contact history for the state of California is divided into three periods: the Spanish Period, the Mexican Period, and the American Period. Each of these periods is briefly described below.

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

The first Europeans to observe what became southern California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo and other early explorers sailed along the coast and made limited expeditions into Alta (upper) California between 1529 and 1769. Spanish, Russian, and British explorers briefly visited Alta California during this nearly 250-year span. Eventual Spanish settlement of California in the spring of 1769 marked the devastating disruption of the indigenous cultures.

Portolá established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at San Diego in 1769 and, with Father Junipero Serra, founded the first of 21 missions (Mission San Diego de Alcala) built by the Spanish and Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823. Portolá continued north, reaching San Francisco Bay on October 31, 1769. Pedro Fages, who sought a site for a mission, and Lt. Colonel Juan Bautista De Anza, a Spanish military officer from Tubac, Arizona, who surveyed an overland trail from the Mexican interior to San Francisco Bay, made later expeditions to Alta California in 1772 and 1774, respectively (Grunsky 1989:2–3). De Anza's diary provides the first recording of Euro-American entry into the region. De Anza later led a group of colonists and their livestock through the San Jacinto Valley and across the Santa Ana

Narrows on their way to settle San Francisco Bay between 1775 and 1776. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail—approved by Congress in 1990 and mapped by the National Park Service in 1996—and the National Millennial Trail (designated in 1999) both commemorate the trail as a heritage tourism automobile route (California Highways 2004).

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After the Mexican Revolution (1810–1821) against the Spanish crown, all Spanish holdings in North America (including both Alta and Baja California) became part of the newly established Mexican republic. With the onset of the Mexican Period, an era of extensive land grants was begun, in contrast to the Spanish colonization through missions and presidios. Most of the land grants to Mexican citizens in California (*Californios*) were in the interior, granted to increase the population away from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had concentrated their settlements. The Mexican Period is also marked by exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

American Period (1848–Present)

The Mexican-American War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, making California a territory of the United States. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill near Sacramento and the resulting Gold Rush era greatly influenced the history of the state and the nation. The tens of thousands of people who rushed to the goldfields had a devastating impact on the lives of indigenous Californians, with the introduction and concentration of diseases, the loss of land and territory (including traditional hunting and gathering locales), violence, malnutrition, and starvation. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

One year after discovering gold, nearly 90,000 people journeyed to the California goldfields. A portion of Captain John Sutter's Mexican land grant, known as *New Helvetia*, became the bustling Gold Rush boomtown of Sacramento. California became the 31st state in 1850, largely as a result of the Gold Rush. By 1853, the population of the state exceeded 300,000; Sacramento became the state capital in 1854.

Local History

County of Ventura

Contact between the native people and Europeans in Ventura County first occurred on October 10, 1542, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo landed at present-day Ventura, a location the local Chumash called *Šišolop*. Further contact did not occur until 1769, when Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego in search of Monterey Bay. Permanent contact began in 1782 when Father Serra established Mission San Buenaventura at *Šišolop*. Franciscans at Mission San Buenaventura began taking converts from the native population in its immediate vicinity and then systematically began to make inroads into the interior, so that by 1815 it had effectively contacted most of the major aboriginal population centers in the County (Lopez 1988). By 1816 Mission San Buenaventura had 1,328 Indians living in the mission compound in cone-shaped homes made of tule grass.

In 1821 Don Raimundo Olivas moved from Los Angeles to occupy land on the Santa Clara River. Olivas eventually acquired 4,693 acres he named the Rancho San Miguel and was formally granted the rancho by Mexican Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado in 1841. Approximately 20 ranchos were granted in Ventura County during the Mexican Period. Prompted by the secularization of the missions during this

time and into the early American Period, vast cattle ranches were replaced by grain fields, row crops, and orchards. Subdivisions were created to attract town dwellers to San Buenaventura (Schmidt and Schmidt 1994). Agriculture and ranching remained, however, the primary industries in the future Ventura County well into the American Period.

In 1873, the California State Legislature created Ventura County from a part of Santa Barbara County. Construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad began in the 1860's to connect Los Angeles to Santa Barbara by way of Ventura. The first scheduled train arrived in the City of San Buenaventura on May 18, 1887. Real estate sales and development increased dramatically at this time. In addition to the growth of the City of Ventura, the Ojai, Santa Clara, and Simi valleys all experienced the "boom" (Dumke 1944). Business was also increasing at Port Hueneme, providing an alternate means of commerce and reducing the County's tremendous reliance on the railway. Around this same time, oil exploration and exploitation was beginning in the County, primarily near Santa Clara. An oil pipeline was completed from Santa Clara to Hueneme in July 1887 (Dumke 1944). The first attempt at commercial exploitation of the Ventura Avenue oilfield occurred in 1903 (Franks and Lambert 1985) when the Ventura County Power Company, later part of Southern California Edison, sank seven shallow gas wells. It wasn't until 1920, when the Associated Oil Company began operations in the area, that the proper equipment was used that could withstand the tremendous pressures. The introduction of rotary rigs in 1930 reduced the amount of gas wasted during drilling operation, and business began to boom (Franks and Lambert 1985). By 1929 the field was producing 90,000 barrels of oil per day (Stauch 1979), and the future course of oilfield expansion charted (Schmidt and Schmidt 1994).

Despite the county's relative isolation by mountains, the population has grown steadily from the 1920s to the present. The completion of the Maricopa Highway in the 1920s and Highway 101 over the Conejo Grade in 1959 contributed to the accessibility of the county and its namesake city. Today, much of Ventura County remains agricultural, but residential subdivisions and adjacent commercial centers increasingly occupy the valley and hill portions.

City of Oxnard

The City of Oxnard, incorporated in 1903, was located within the reaches of the San Buenavista Mission and later included in the original Rancho el Rio de Santa Clara o la Colonia land grant. The land was first used for cattle grazing, but that activity was gradually replaced by agricultural crop production, owing to its ideal climate. Sugar beets became a prominent crop, introduced to the area by Jacob and Albert Maulhardt. Henry Oxnard constructed a beet processing factory amid the beet fields and began to educate the workers in successful crop management. A town promptly sprang up to accommodate the factory; in 1898 the Oxnard Land Improvement Company was created to design and develop the town. The American Beet Sugar Company operated from 1898 until the late 1950s (Gudde 1998).

Commercial shipping increased in the deep-water Port Hueneme Harbor, as well as canneries, steam shipping, and commercial and pleasure boating. The Oxnard Harbor District was built to accommodate the increased water traffic and activities. Oxnard development expanded during World War II with the establishment of the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center in 1946, followed by the Oxnard Air Force Base in 1952 (Gudde 1998, City of Oxnard 2006).

Oxnard Airport

The Oxnard Airport in 1934 began as a humble dirt runway owned by the County of Ventura. The first business on the airfield was run by Joe Plosser, owner of two aircraft and operator of a fixed base operation catering to general aviation. Howard Hughes tested his H-1 racer on the field during the 1930's.

The Works Progress Administration built a large hanger on the field in 1938. The runway was finally paved, and the Oxnard Flying School was opened in 1939 with two small training aircraft, a Piper Cub, and a Kinner two-seater (Oxnard Airport Association 2006).

The U.S. Army Air Corps established a primary training base on the airport in 1940 and operated the field until 1944, when it was reassigned to the Navy and moved to the newly completed NAS Point Mugu in 1945. The first scheduled commercial airline flights began in 1946 using DC-3s and Fokker F-27s. The County of Ventura eventually regained control of the airport in 1948, and later a staffed air traffic control tower was installed. Oxnard Airport's single runway, 7-25, was extended to its present length of 5,950 feet; the installation of the instrument landing system (ILS) and approach lighting was completed in 1976. Today several commercial airlines operate scheduled flights; complete ground and air transportation services are available (Oxnard Airport Association 2006).

PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

LITERATURE SEARCH

At SWCA's request, the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at the California State University, Fullerton (Appendix A), conducted a cultural resources records search. The SCCIC maintains data on resources for the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura counties. The purpose of this records search was to determine whether the APE had been the subject of earlier cultural resources studies and whether cultural resources had been previously recorded in or near the APE. Information regarding archaeological sites, historical resources, and studies within a one-mile radius of the study area was complied. In addition to official maps and records, the following sources of information at the SCCIC were consulted as part of the records search:

- National Register of Historic Places-listed Properties (2008)
- California Register of Historical Resources
- California Inventory of Historical Resources (2009)
- California State Historical Landmarks (1996 and updates)
- California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates)
- Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory and Determinations of Eligibility (2008)

Prior Studies in One-Mile Radius of APE

The SCCIC records search identified twenty-four previously conducted cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius of the proposed APE (Table 1). Two of these studies were within the proposed APE. There are twelve additional studies located on the Oxnard 7.5' USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a one-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped because sufficient locational information is not available.

Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies w	vithin
One Mile of the APE	

Report Number	Title	Date and Author(s)	
VN-00459	A Cultural Resources Assessment of Portions of Camarillo and Oxnard Airports, Ventura County, California	1985 Bissell, Ronald M.	
VN-00470	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Channel Islands Community Hospital EIR	1985 Singer, Clay A.	
VN-00513	Archival Search for a 31.8-Acre Parcel on the Northwest Corner of Ventura Road and Doris Avenue, Oxnard, California	1986 Mouriquand-Blodgett, Leslie	
VN-00815	Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Tentative Tract 4648, Oxnard, California	1990 Salls, Roy A.	
VN-00904**	Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Parcel 1, Tentative Parcel Map 90-5, Oxnard, California	1990 Bleitz, Dana E.	
VN-00976	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Realignment of the Doris Drain in the City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California	1990 Singer, Clay, and John E. Atwood	
VN-00990	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a 20-Acre Parcel in the City of Oxnard, California	1991 Brown, Joan C.	
VN-00991	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of an 80-Acre Parcel in the City of Oxnard, California	1990 Bissell, Ronald M.	
VN-01005	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a 20-Acre Parcel in the City of Oxnard, California	1991 Brown, Joan C.	
VN-01133	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a 51.03-Acre Parcel Located in the City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California	1992 Brown, Joan C.	
VN-01136*	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 9.42 Acres Located at the SE Corner of Teal Club Road and Victoria Avenue (APN 183-0-090-575) Annexation #87-8 and Zone Change 767 Ventura County, California	1992 MacFarlane, Heather	
VN-01192	A Phase I Archaeological Study for a 58-Acre Parcel (Tract No. 4799) Mandalay Bay Project, Ventura County, California	1992 Wlodarski, Robert J.	
VN-01660	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment for the North Shore of Mandalay Bay Study Area, Ventura County, California	1997 Simon, Joseph M.	
VN-01819	Cultural Resources Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services La504-11, County of Ventura, California	1999 Duke, Curt	
VN-02017	Nextel Mobile Radio Facilities	2001 Billat, Loma	
VN-02021	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Gold Coast Plaza	2001 Higgins, Glen	
VN-02404	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Royal Street Communications Wireless Telecommunications Site La0931 (Oxnard P.a.l.), Located at 350 South K Street, Oxnard, Ventura County, California 93030	2006 Wlodarski, Robert J.	
VN-02434	Archaeological Survey Report of Approximately 44,000 Linear Feet for the Recycled Water Backbone System Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California	2006 Maki, Mary K.	

Report Number	Title	Date and Author(s)
VN-02438	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Rancho Victoria Study Area, Ventura County, California	2006 Whitley, David S.
VN-02443	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate Vn-0118-03 (old House), 1156 Patterson	2006 Bonner, Wayne H.
VN-02468	Archaeological Investigation for Tentative Tract	2003 Foster, John H.
VN-02473	Phase I Archaeological Investigation: 2425 West 5th Street, Oxnard, California	2004 Wlodarski, Robert J.
VN-02478	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 47-Acre Parcel at West Fifth Street and Patterson Road, Oxnard, Ventura County, California	2003 Simon, Joseph M.
VN-02679 A Phase I Archaeological Study for Store 07449, Located at 481 South Ventura Road, City of Oxnard, County of Ventura, California		2008 Wlodarski, Robert J.

Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies withinOne Mile of the APE

* Portion of study runs through current proposed APE

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One-Mile Radius of APE

The SCCIC record search indicated that there are no previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the direct APE. There are 130 properties listed in the NRHP; these properties are determined to have a National Register of Historic Places Status of 1 or 2, a California Historical Landmark numbering 770 or higher, or a Point of Historical Interest listed after 1/1/1998. In addition, there are 345 properties evaluated for the California Historical Resources Inventory within the one-mile radius of the APE. None of these properties are within the project boundaries.

HISTORIC MAPS

The SCCIC provided us with the USGS 1904 Hueneme 15-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map. Our review of it indicates that the area was undeveloped at that time. No buildings are depicted in the vicinity of the APE on this map.

NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

SWCA archaeologist Gini Austerman contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by letter on December 10, 2009, to request a review of the Sacred Lands File for Native American cultural resources (Appendix B). The reply from the NAHC, dated December 21, 2009, stated that the results of the Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the proposed APE. The NAHC reply included a list of 17 Native American groups or individuals with an interest in Ventura County who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the APE. SWCA sent letters describing the proposed project and its related APE, along with location maps, via U.S. mail to these 17 groups on December 22, 2009. These letters asked the contacts whether they had any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the APE and wished to share this knowledge or express concerns. To date, SWCA has not received any responses to these letters.

METHODS

FIELD SURVEY

On December 17, 2009, SWCA archaeologists Charles Cisneros and Gary King conducted a cultural resources survey of the 97.45-acre project APE (Figure 1). They used intensive survey techniques, consisting of parallel pedestrian transects spaced 15 meters apart, in accessible, unpaved areas totaling 66.25 acres. Inaccessible portions of the APE totaling 31.2 acres (described below) were surveyed using reconnaissance-level survey. This consisted of visual inspection from the exterior of the fenced area.

The archaeologists inspected the project for the presence of surface archaeological sites and artifacts, as well as evidence of features associated with historic activity in the area, where ground visibility and access permitted. They navigated with global positioning system (GPS) receivers, topographic maps, and aerial photographs. Project documentation included field notes and numerous digital photographs, including general overviews of each area, photographs of any buildings located within the areas, and overviews of the surrounding properties during the surveys. All field notes, digital photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at the SWCA South Pasadena, California, office.

RESULTS

The project are surveyed consists of two separate and discontinuous areas. An 84.95-acre north area, adjacent to the north boundary of the existing Runway 25 was partially developed at the time of the survey. Approximately 37 percent of this area (31.2 acres) is currently used for business offices with associated parking areas; the remainder is undeveloped and used for agricultural crops (Photograph 1). In addition, a small portion of this area is currently fenced and inaccessible (Photograph 2).

The 12.5-acre area (east area), located east of the runway boundary within the airport approach/departure pattern, is currently used for agricultural purposes (Photographs 3 and 4); the ground visibility ranged from 40 to 100 percent depending on the vegetation present. The visible portions of this area were completely surveyed.

Both of the areas that make up the APE have been highly disturbed by long-term agricultural use and industrial development (Photograph 5). Several areas were littered with modern trash (Photograph 6). No cultural resources were identified during the survey and the buildings within the APE all appear to be modern. The terrain is flat throughout both areas. The soils in the APE were generally sandy and silty, with coarse sands derived from the decomposing quartz diorite bedrock underlying the area.

Two sections of the north area APE, one covering 17.7 acres and the other 13.5 acres, were inaccessible owing to fencing and industrial development. These areas were inspected on a reconnaissance level because of those physical constraints. No cultural resources were identified within these areas and the buildings within these areas appeared to be less than 50 years old and industrial in nature. The survey coverage is depicted in Figure 2.



Photograph 1. North area APE overview, facing east



Photograph 2. North area APE overview, facing east



Photograph 3. North area APE overview, facing south



Photograph 4. East area APE overview, facing east



Photograph 5. North area APE overview, facing east



Photograph 6. North area APE overview, facing north



Figure 2. SWCA Survey Coverage

RECOMMENDATIONS

The pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources in the Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project APE for direct effects. No NRHP-eligible archaeological sites, historic properties, or districts are located within the APE for direct effects.

Consequently, SWCA recommends a finding of no historic properties in the APE for direct effects. No further archaeological work is recommended for the proposed undertaking. However, should any cultural remains be observed during ground-disturbing activities, all such activities within the APE should cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the remains, as discussed below.

The proposed undertaking will preserve open space adjacent to and within Oxnard Airport. No vertical construction is proposed nor will the land use of the area change. As a result, SWCA recommends a finding of no indirect effects to historic properties within one mile of the APE.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If the discovery proves significant under Section 106, additional work such as testing or data recovery may be warranted.

HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 covers these findings. This code section states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Ventura County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX A: Records Search Bibliography

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton Department of Anthropology MH-426 800 North State College Boulevard Fullerton, CA 92834-6846 657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542 anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html - <u>sccic@fullerton.edu</u> *California Historical Resources Information System Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

December 10, 2009

SCCIC # 10073.6923

Ms. Linda Akyuz SWCA 625 Fair Oaks Avenue Suite 190 South Pasadena, CA 91030 (626) 240-0587

RE: Record Search Results for the Oxnard Airport Expansion Project (Project # 16140) Located in the City of Oxnard, California

Dear Ms. Akyuz,

As per your request received on December 4, 2009, an expedited records search was conducted for the above referenced project. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project. The following is a discussion of the findings.

Oxnard, CA. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

No archaeological sites have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project site. No archaeological sites are located within the project site. No isolates have been identified within a 1-mile radius of the project site. No isolates are located within the project site.

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

Copies of our historic map - Hueneme (1904) 15' USGS - are enclosed for your review.

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

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

The California Register of Historic Places lists one hundred, thirty properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site (see HRI properties marked with a star). These are properties determined

to have a National Register of Historic Places Status of 1 or 2, a California Historical Landmark numbering 770 and higher, or a Point of Historical Interest listed after 1/1/1998.

The National Register of Historic Places lists one hundred, thirty properties within a 1-mile radius of the project site (see HRI properties marked with a star).

The California Historic Resources Inventory lists three hundred, forty-five properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a 1-mile radius of the project site (see enclosed list).

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

Twenty-four studies (VN459, VN470, VN513, VN815, VN904*, VN976, VN990, VN991, VN1005, VN1133, VN1136*, VN1192, VN1660, VN1819, VN2017, VN2021, VN2404, VN2434, VN2438, VN2443, VN2468, VN2473, VN2478, and VN2679) have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project site. Of these, two are located within the project site. There are twelve additional investigations located on the Oxnard 7.5' USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a 1-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information. (* = Located within the project site)

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you **do not include** resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at 657.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 9:00 am to 3:30 pm.

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

Sincerely, SCCIC

Thomas David Shackford Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

- (X) Maps Oxnard 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Hueneme 15' USGS Quadrangle 5 pages
- (X) Bibliography 5 pages
- (X) HRI 15 pages
- (X) National Register Status Codes 1 page
- (X) Confidentiality Form
- (X) Invoice # 10073.6923

VN-00459	
Author(s):	Bissell, Ronald M.
Year:	1985
Title:	A Cultural Resources Assessment of Portions of Camarillo and Oxnard Airports, Ventura County, California
Affliliation:	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
Resources:	
Quads:	CAMARILLO, OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-00470	
Author(s):	Singer, Clay A.
Year:	1985
Title:	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Channel Islands Community Hospital Eir
Affliliation:	
Resources:	
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Notos:	
VN-00513	
Author(s):	Mouriquand-Blodgett, Leslie
Year:	1986
Title:	Archival Search for a 31.8 Acre Parcel on the Northwest Corner of Ventura Road and Doris Avenue, Oxnard,
	California.
Affliliation:	LESLIE MOURIQUAND-BLODGETT,
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-00815	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Author(s):	Salls, Roy A.
Year:	1990
Títle:	Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Of: Tentative Tract 4648 Oxnard, California
Affliliation:	NCPA
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-00904	
Author(s)	Bleitz, Dana E.
Year	1990
, title.	Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Parcel 1, Tentative Parcel Map 90-5 Oxnard, California
Affiliation	Northridge Center for Public Archaeology, CSUN
Recourses	rterange conter for t done / sendednegg, coort
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VN-00976	
Author(s):	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood
Year:	1990
Title:	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Realignment of the Doris Drain in the City of Oxnard, Ventura County, Californiar
Affiiliation:	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-00990	
Author(s):	Brown, Joan C.
Year	1991
Title:	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a 20 Acre Parcel in the City of Oxnard, California.
Affliliation:	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
Resources:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-00991	
Authorial	Riscell Ronald M
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Titlor	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of an 80 Acre Parcel in the City of Oxnard, California.
Δffliliation:	RMW Paleo Associates Inc.
Recources:	
Ouads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-01005	
Authorial	Brown Joan C
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Titlo:	Cultural Resources Recompaissance of a 20 Acre Parcel in the City of Oxnard, California
Δffliliation:	RMW Paleo Associates Inc
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-01133	
Author(s):	Brown, Joan C.
Year:	1992 Only and Resources Resources of a E4-02 Apro Record Logated in Overand Markura County, Colligation
Litio:	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a 51.05 Acre Parcel Located in Oxnard, Ventora County, California
Attiliation:	KMYY Faleo Associates, Inc.
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Resources:	
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Resources: Quads: Pages:	OXNARD .

VN-01136 -	
Author(s):	MacFarlane, Heather
Year:	1992
Title:	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey 9.42 Acres Located at the Se Corner of Teal Club Road and Victoria Avenue (a.p.n. 183-0-090-575) Annexation #87-8 and Zone Change 767 Ventura County, California
Affliliation:	MacFarlane Archaeologic al Consultants
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-01192	
Author(s):	Włodarski, Robert J.
Year:	1992
Title:	A Phase I Archaeological Study for a 58 Acre Parcel (tract No. 4799) Mandalay Bay Project, Ventura County California
Affiiliation:	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-01660	
Author(s):	Simon, Joseph M.
Year:	1997
Títle:	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assesment for the North Shore at Mandalay Bay Study Area, Ventura County, California
Affliliation:	W & S Consultants
Resources:	56-000667
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-01819	
Author(s):	Duke, Curt
Year:	1999
Title:	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 504-11, County of Ventura, California
Affiliation:	LSA Associates, Inc.
Animation	
Resources:	
Resources: Quads:	OXNARD
Resources: Quads: Pages:	OXNARD

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VN-02017	
Author(s):	Billat Lorna
Year:	2001
Title:	Nextel Mobile Radio Facilities
Affliliation:	Earth Touch
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-02021	·
Author(s):	Higgins, Glen
Year:	2001
Title:	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Gold Coast Plaza
Affliliation:	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
NOLES.	
VN-02404	
Author(s):	Wlodarski, Robert J.
Year:	2006
Titlø:	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Royal Street Communications Wireless Telecommunications Site La0931 (oxnard P.a.I.), Located at 350 South K Street, Oxnard, Ventura County, California 93030
Affliliation:	Cellular, Archaeological Resource, Evaluations
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-02434	
Author(s):	Maki, Mary K.
Year:	2006
Title:	Archaeological Survey Report of Approximately 44,000 Linear Feet for the Recycled Water Backbone System Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California
Affliliation:	Conejo Archaeological Consultants
Resources:	56-000662, 56-000664, 56-150015, 56-150016, 56-150017, 56-152763, 56-152786, 56-152788, 56-152790, 56-152791, 56-152792, 56-152801, 56-152803, 56-152804, 56-152805, 56-152807, 56-152808, 56-152809, 56-152812, 56-152814
Quads:	OXNARD
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VN-02438

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Author(s):	Whitley, David S.
Year:	2006
Title:	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Rancho Victoria Study Area, Oxnard, Ventura County, California
Affliliation:	W & S Consultants
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	

VN-02443

Author(s):	Bonner, Wayne H.
Year:	2006
Title:	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate Vn-0118-03 (old House), 1156 Patterson Road, Oxnard, Ventura County, California
Affliliation:	Michael Brandman Associates
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-02468	
Author(s):	Foster, John M.
Year:	2003
Title:	Archaeological Investigation for Tentative Tract
Affliliation:	Greenwood and Associates
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
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Pages: Notes:

VN-02473 ----

 Author(s):
 Wlodarski, Robert J.

 Year:
 2004

 Title:
 Phase I Archaeological Investigation: 2425 West 5th Street, Oxnard, Ca

 Affililation:
 Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.

 Resources:
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Notes: VN-02478

Author(s): Simon, Joseph M. Year: 2003 Title: Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 47 Acres Parcel at West Fifth Street and Patterson Road, Oxnard, Vetura County California Affliliation: W & S Consultants Resources: Quads: Quads: OXNARD Pages: Notes:

VN-02679

Author(s): Wlodarski, Robert J.

Year: 2008

Title: A Phase I Archaeological Study for Store 07449, Located at 481 South Ventura Road City of Oxnard, County of Ventura, California

Affiliation: Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team

Resources:.

Quads: OXNARD Pages: 13 Notes:

SCCIC Bibliography: Unmapped Reports - Oxnard Quad

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SCCIC Bibliography: Unmapped Reports - Oxnard Quad

VN-02217	
Author(s):	Knight, Albert
Year:	2001
Title:	A Phase I Archaeological Report on the Mciness Rance Business Park at Lot 49 (tract 4506-2) City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California
Affliliation:	Albert Knight
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	Unmappable, 56-000506,56-000565,56-000666,56-000918 are within 1 mile of project area
VN-02229	
Author(s):	Bonner, Wayne H.
Year:	2002
Title:	Culural Resource Assessment Vy 160-01, Oxnard College 4000 Rose Avenue Oxnard, Ca 90002
Affliliation:	W. H. Bonner Associates
Resources:	
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	Unmappable
VN-02421	
Author(s):	MacFarlane, Heather
Year	2001
Title:	Phase I Archaeological Survey: San Wal Properties Parcel, 1700 Block of Wenkel Way, Oxnard, California
Affliliation:	MacFarlane Archaeologic al Consultants
Resources:	56-000506, 56-000666, 56-000789, 56-000918
Quads:	OXNARD
Pages:	
Notes:	
VN-02627	
Author(s):	King, Chester
Year:	1993
Title:	Native American Placenames in the Vicinity of the Pacific Pipeline: Part 2: Gaviota to the San Fernando Valley: Draft
Affliliation:	Topanga Anthropological Consultants
Resources:	
Quads:	BURBANK, FILLMORE, HOLLYWOOD, MINT CANYON, NEWHALL, OXNARD, PIRU, PITAS POINT, SAN FERNANDO, SANTA PAULA, SATICOY, SUNLAND, VAL VERDE, VAN NUYS, VENTURA, WHITE LEDGE PEAK
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4 02-03-09 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	0000-8100-5205	3023-0021-0000	3023-0011-0000	3023-0012-0000	3023-0013-0000	3023-0014-0000	3023-0015-0000	3023-0016-0000	3023-0017-0000	3023-0010-0000	3023-0009-0000	3023-0008-0000	3023-0006-0000	3023-0007-0000	3023-0005-0000	3023-0004-0000	3023-0001-0000	3023-0002-0000	3023-0003-0000	NPS-99000109-0015	56-0022	3030-0004-0010	3030-0003-0041	2030-0007-9999	56-0029	DOE-56-00-0013-0000	FHWA950516A	3030-0006-0036	3030-0006-9999	3030-0006-0009	2020-0008-001 0000	HUD020304A	HUD051227T	NPS910401B	3030-0021-0000	3030-0024-0000	3030-0032-0000	0000-2500-0505	FHWAD60202K	FHWA060202K	3030-0002-0000	HUD061204A	3030-0005-9999	3030-0000-020 2020 0000	3030-0000105-2000	56-0022	3030-0004-9999	3030-0003-9999	56-0022
Page 2 OHP-PROG	HIST SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.RES.	NAT.REG.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST SURV.	NAT.REG.	HIST.RES.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SUKV.	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	UTCT CIDV	HIST SURV	PROJ. REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.SURV.	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.SURV.	HIST SURV.	HIST PES	NAT.REG.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	NAT DEC
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<pre>f Properties in the Historic Property NAMES</pre>	BRIDGE #52-97	BRIDGE #52-101	CANON CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE #52-007	TULE CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE #52-0077	SESPE CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE #52-007	DERRY DALE CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE #5	POTRERO CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE #52-0	MUNSON CANYON BRIDGE, BRIDGE #52-0	ADOBE CANOYN BRIDGE, BRIDGE #52-84	BRIDGE #52-0075	BEAR CREEK BRIDGE, BRIDGE #52-0074	BRIDGE #52-0073	BRIDGE #52-0071	NORTH MATILIJA TUNNEL, BRIDGE #52-	MIDDLE MATILIJA TUNNEL, BRIDGE #52	BRIDGE #52-0069	BRIDGE #52-66	BRIDGE #52-0067	SOUTH MATILIJA TUNNEL, BRIDGE #52-					C STREET	I ROWDY				D STREET					COLONIA BOXING CENTER			NOTTETOUS & NONE I VOLTES	INTON ICE COMPANY. TERMINAL FREEZE	SOUTHERN PACIFIC MOTOR TRANSPORT W	OXNARD SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD D	OXNARD HOMPAHONGWANJI BUDDIST TEMP		E STREET	Vermaner, Poprist Ferrico	UNNARU UAPANESE CEMEIEKI HENRY T OXNARD HISTORIC DISTRICT			WALTER H. LATHROP SUBDIVISION, G S	
ATION * * * Directory of STREET.ADDRESS	SR 150	SR 150	SR 33	SR 33	SR 33	SR 33	SR 33	SR 33	SR 33	SR 33	SR 33	SR 33	SR 33	709 2ND ST			B04 3KD ST		CHANNEL ISLANDS MARIN	2400 COLONIA AVE		D ST	D ST	118 U ST 206 D ST	240 DECIDAR AVE		630 DOUGLAS AVE	520 E 1ST ST	301 E 3RD ST	SIS E 3RU ST	520 E 320 SI	908 E 3RD ST	255 E 5TH ST	273 E 5TH ST	234 E 6TH ST	655 E NECTARINE ST	E ST	142 E SI	F ST	4 2 4		G ST							
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Page 2 OHP-PROG	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	PROJ.REVW.	REG. UNIT	PROJ.REVW.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	TTOM OTHER
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VATION * * * Director STREET.ADDRESS	1284 HILL ST	160 JAMES AVE	266 MYRTLE AVE	301 MYRTLE AVE		121 N C ST	122 N C ST	123 N C ST	IIO N D ST	121 N D ST	TO N D CT
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7 02-03-09 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	3030-0007-0010	3030-0007-0017	3030-0007-0011	3030-0007-0018	3030-0007-0012	3030-0007-0002	3030-0007-0019		5100-7000-0505	5030-0002-0002	3030-0007-0015	3030-0007-0003	3030-0007-0004	3030-0007-0005	3030-0007-0006	3030-0007-0007	NPS-71000210-0000	3030-0006-0003	3030-0006-0008			2020-0006-0005	3030-0006-0012	3030-0006-0006	3030-0006-0013	3030-0006-0007	3030-0006-0014	3030-0006-0015	3030-0014-0000	3030-0006-0017	3030-0006-0018	3030-0006-0019	3030-0006-0020	3030-0006-0021	3030-0006-0028	3030-0006-0030	3030-0006-0022	3030-0006-0031	3030-0006-0034	3030-0006-0024	3030-0006-0032	3030-0006-0023	3030-0006-0035	HITDAL OUGS- UCSS	3030-0005-0030	3030-0005-0031	3030-0005-0032	3030-0005-0033	3030-0005-0001	3030-0005-0034	3030-0005-0035	3030-0005-0036
Page 2 OHP-PROG	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SUKV.	UTCT CITU	UTST SURV	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.RES.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	UTCT CITOL	HIST SURV	HIST SURV	HIST. SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	NAUG. LEIN	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST SURV.	WAR TORD	HIST CIRV	HIST. SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST.SURV.	HIST. SURV.	HIST. SURV.						
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9 02-03-09 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	56-0022	3030-0004-0017	NPS-99000109-0035	56-0022	3030-0004-0025	NPS-99000109-0028	56-0022	3030-0004-0018	NPS-99000109-0036	56-0022	3030-0004-0026	7500-0010000-SON			3030-0004-002/	NPS-99000109-0029	56-0022	3030-0004-0019	NPS-99000109-0030	56-0022	3030-0004-0020	8500-00100066-SdN	56-0022	3030-0004-0028	MDC-0000106-0046		3030-0004-0036		NPS-99000109-0039	56-0022	3030-0004-0029	NPS-99000109-0040	56-0022	3030-0004-0030	NPS-99000109-0047	56-0022	2030-0004-0037		T \$00-6070000000	56-0022	3030-0004-0031	NPS-99000109-0042	56-0022	3030-0004-0032	NPS-99000109-0048	56-0022	3030-0004-0038		2200-001000-000		MDS-0000100-0040				1100 0000 U	3030-0004-0034	NDS-99000108-0045	54-0000 54-0000	3030-0004-0035
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★ 016622	56-151228	135 S G ST		OXNARD	н д	-924 NA	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	9	AC
						H	ST.RES.	E600-60100066-SAN	02/05/99	ន្ន	AC
A 016618	56-151224	136 S G ST		LIAENCO	۔ م	TH JCO	T PEC	56-0003-0014	00/00/00		
						TH	ST PES	NPS-9900109-0088	00/20/20	a E	
				,		IH	ST. SURV.	3030-0003-0010	11.00.40	502	ç
× 016619	56-151225	142 S G ST		OXNARD	P L	924 NA	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	9	AC
						IH	ST.RES.	000-00100069-SAN	02/05/99	ID	AC
de nicon	200121 23				i	H	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0011		5D2	100000
070010 ×	977757-00	1.5 5 5 7CT		OXNARD	с 4	.924 NA	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	91	AC
2020						TH	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0012	02/05/99		AC
× 017013	56-151619	155 S G ST	HENRY LEVY HOUSE	OXNARD	L L	914 NA	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	19	AC
						ΗI	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0092	02/05/99	1D	AC
10200	FCC131 23					IH	ST.SURV.	3030-0012-0000	3	35	
170010	177101-00	10 0 0 00T		OXNAKD	ה ה	TH 926.	CT DEC.	56-0022 NDC-0000100_0001	02/05/99	99	AC AC
						H	ST.SURV.	1600-0003-0013 3030-0003-0013	66/00/20	502	AC
1016631	56-151237	200 S G ST		OXNARD	4	AN 929.	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	Ę	AC
						IH	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0102	02/05/99	8	AC
× 016639	56-151245	201 S G ST		L'A EIVIO	ρ	TH VC0	T DEC	3030-0003-0023 56.0000	03/06/00	202	(
					•	TH	ST RES	NPS - 99000109-20110	00/00/20	a e	
						IH	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0031		502	
016632	56-151238	210 S G ST		OXNARD	H A	924 NA	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	8	AC
						IH	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0103	02/05/99	9	AC
						IH	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0024		5D2	
016633	56-151239	218 S G ST		OXNARD	н д	AN 216.	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	B	AC
						IH	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0104	02/05/99	9	AC
016640	266736-23	333 6 6 64			,	IH	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0025		502	
010010	DEFTCT - 00	10 0 0 077		UXINAKU	<u>л</u>	AN 822.	ST RFS	56-0022 NDS-99000109-0111	02/05/99 02/05/99	6X 6X	
						HI	ST. SURV.	3030-0003-0032	1111111111	203	
× 016634	56-151240	226 S G ST		OXNARD	с 4	924 NA	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	101	DA.
						IH	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0105	02/05/99	1 8	AC
7						ΤH	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0026		5D2	
X 016641	56-151247	227 S G ST		OXNARD	Г G	AN 216.	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	1D	AC
						IH	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0112	02/05/99	ΠD	AC
016635	56-151241	234 S G ST			ρ	TH LCO	T DEC	3030-0003-0033 56-0002	00/00/00	502	0
					4		CT DEC	NDS-0022	66/00/70	16	
98						H	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0027	10/100/20	502	2
× 016642	56-151248	239 S G ST		OXNARD	Ч 1	AN 916	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	ŋ	AC
						IH	ST.RES.	EII0-60100066-SdN	02/05/99	1D	AC
						IH	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0034		502	
016636	56-151242	244 S G ST		OXNARD	ц П	929 NA	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	B	AC
						TH IN	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0107	02/05/99		AC
× 016637	56-151243	252 S G ST		OXNARD	5	AN 4.09	T REC.		00/00/00		C K
						H	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0108	66/50/20	15	
						IH	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0029		5D2	
X 016643	56-151249	255 S G ST		OXNARD	P L	924 NA	T.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	9	AC
						IH	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0114	02/05/99	ID	AC
1016638	56-151244	260 S.G.ST		U G KINAO	ç	IH 300	ST.SURV.	3030-0003-0035	20120100	502	ç
6	>>			manyo	• L	IH	ST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0109	22/05/99	3 9	AC AC

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1016644	56-151250	261 S G ST	GARDXO	٩	1 924	HIST. SURV. NAT PEC	3030-0003-0030 56-0022	00/00/00	502	
				i		HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0115	02/05/99	99	AC
× 016650	56-151256	300 S G ST	OXNARD	ሲ	1918	NAT.REG.	3030-0003-0036 56-0022	02/05/99	22 1	AC
						HIST.RES. HIST SURV	NPS-99000109-0120 3030-0003-0042	02/05/99	196	AC
¥ 016651	56-151257	312 S G ST	OXNARD	д	1924	NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	a a	AC
						HIST.RES. HIST.SURV.	NPS-99000109-0121 3030-0003-0043	02/05/99	11 202	AC
× 016645	56-151251	319 S C ST	OXNARD	ሏ	1914	NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	9	AC
						HIST.RES. HIST SIRV	NPS-99000109-0116	02/05/99	A R	AC
A 016652	56-151258	324 S G ST	OXNARD	ሲ	1916	NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	1	AC
						HIST.RES. HIST.SURV.	NPS-99000109-0122 3030-0003-0044	02/05/99	502 202	AC
× 016653	56-151259	328 S G ST	OXNARD	ֆ	1918	NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	19	AC
						HIST.RES. UTCT CIDV	NPS-99000109-0123	02/05/99	98	AC
X 016646	56-151252	329 S G ST	OXNARD	ሲ	1918	NAT. REG.	56-0022	02/05/99		AC
						HIST.RES.	7110-60100066-SAN	02/05/99	ID	AC
1016654	56-151260	336 S C ST		¢		HIST.SURV.	3030-0003-0038		502	
				4	47CT	HIST.RES.	NPS-9900109-0124	99/30/20	a p	U U
+		and the set of the				HIST.SURV.	3030-0003-0046		502	
016647	56-151253	341 S C ST	OXNARD		1924	NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	ID	AC
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0118	02/05/99	9	AC
★ 016655	56-151261	344 S G ST	OXONARD	p,	1928	NAT. REG.	3030-0003-0039 56-0022	02/05/99		
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0125	02/05/99	1 8	AC
4						HIST.SURV.	3030-0003-0047		SD2	
× 016656	56-151262	350 S G ST	OXNARD	ቤ	1924	NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	ID	AC
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0126	02/05/99	91	AC
× 016657	56-151263	360 S G ST	OXNARD	۵.	1921	NAT.REG.	3030-0003-0048 56-0022	00/00/00	202	L
				C		HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0127	02/05/99	ង	AC
01000						HIST. SURV.	3030-0003-0049		5 D2	
PCOOTO	597TCT-00	401 2 C 21	OXNARD	4	1975	NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	6X	
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0128	02/05/99	6X	
× 016666	56-151272	402 S G ST	OXXNARD	Ω,	1914	NAT. REG.	56-0022	02/05/99		LA
						HIST.RES.	9E10-60100066-SdN	02/05/99	1 3	AC
Laura .						HIST.SURV.	3030-0003-0058		5D2	
X 016667	56-151273	410 S G ST	OXNARD	Ωı	1918	NAT. REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	9	AC
						HIST.KES.	NPS-99000109-0137	02/05/99	8	AC
× 016659	56-151265	411 S G ST	OXNARD	д	1928	NAT. REG.	3030-0003-0059 56-0022	02/05/99	5D2 1.D	AC
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0129	02/05/99	19	AC
4 016660	. 16134					HIST. SURV.	3030-0003-0051		5D2	
	5/ 2TCT -00	10 0 0 014	OXNARD	ሲ	1924	NAT. REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	ЦD	AC
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0138	02/05/99	ក្ត	AC
× 016660	56-151266	421 S G ST	OXNARD	ሲ	1934	NAT. REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	705 01	AC
					NSNewspaper	HIST.RES.	0510-60100069-0130	02/05/99	18	AC
× 016669	56-151275	428 S G ST		ſ		HIST.SURV.	3030-0003-0052		502	
				L.	17CT	NAL . KEG.	26-0022	02/05/99	9	AC

OFFICE OF HIS PROPERTY-NUMBER	TORIC PRESER	VATION * * * Directory STREET.ADDRESS	of Properties in the Historic Property NAMES	Data File for VENTUR CITY.NAME (RA Count DWN YR-	.у. Раде с онр-ркоб.	34 02-03-09 . PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
						HIST.RES.	6EI0-60100066-SAN	02/05/99	9	AC
1016661	56-151267	431 S G ST				HIST.SURV	. 3030-0003-0061		502	
c					1 1 1	HIST.RES.	0122-0022 NPS-9500109-0131	02/05/99	2 9	AC AC
*						HIST. SURV	. 3030-0003-0053		502	!
016662	56-151268	435 S G ST		OXNARD	P 192	6 NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	9	AC
						HIST.RES.	25 to -60100066 - SAN	02/05/99	10	AC
1 01 01 01 01	Vactor Va					HIST. SURV	. 3030-0003-0054		5D2	
N/99TO X	912121-95	436 S G ST		OXNARD	P 192	8 NAT.REC.	56-0022	02/05/99	g	AC
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0140	02/05/99	ai	AC
★ 016663	56-151269	443 S G ST		OXNARD	5 192	6 NAT.REG.	- 3030-0003-0062 56-0022	02/05/99	202	
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0133	02/05/99	13	AC
+						HIST. SURV	. 3030-0003-0055		5D2	
X 016671	56-151277	444 S G ST		OXNARD	P 192	4 NAT.REG. UIST DES	56-0022 MPC 0000100 0111	02/05/99	99	AC
						HIST.SURV	. 3030-0003-0063	66 /CN /7N	502	AC
016672	56-151278	450 S G ST		OXNARD	P 192	4 NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	6X	
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0142	02/05/99	6Х	
A 016664	56-151270					HIST. SURV	3030-0003-0064		502	
		1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		UNNAKU	ראד ה	V NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	9 :	AC A
						HIST. SURV	. 3030-0003-0056	££/50/70		AC
★ 016673	56-151279	460 S G ST		OXNARD	191 9	6 NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	6	UA
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0143	02/05/99		AC
4						HIST. SURV	. 3030-0003-0065		5D2	
× 016665	56-151271	461 S G ST		OXNARD	5 I93	9 NAT.REG.	56-0022	02/05/99	9	AC
						HIST.RES.	NPS-99000109-0135	02/05/99	9	AC
						HIST. SURV	. 3030-0003-0057		5D2	
470/T0	56-151630 56-151644	244 S GARFIELD AVE		OXNARD	161 0	5 HIST.SURV	3030-0023-0000		7R	
CC0210	540TCT-0C	200 S HARDING AVE		OXNARD	196	3 HIST.SURV	3030-0037-0000		7.R	
100/10	07-10101-0C	ZET S HAKUING AVE		OXNARD	5 196	3 HIST.SURV	3030-0036-0000		7R	
740/10	849TCT-95	246 S JUANTIA ST		OXNARD	5 I95	O HIST.SURV.	3030-0041-0000		7R	
	/ #9101-96	TS ALIANTIA ST		OXNARD	94	9 HIST.SURV	3030-0040-0000		7R	
017044	56-151650	244 S LUPITA ST		OXNARD	161 0	O HIST.SURV.	3030-0043-0000		7R	
540/40		IS VITADA S 192		OXNARD	561 0	5 HIST.SURV	3030-0042-0000		7R	
010110		245 S MARQUITA ST		OXMARD	194	7 HIST.SURV.	3030-0044-0000		7R	
050/10	959161-95	241 S MCKINLEY AVE		I GIARNOXO	191	5 HIST.SURV.	3030-0029-0000		7R	
011022	26-151638	244 S MCKINLEY AVE		OXMARD	. 193	0 HIST.SURV.	3030-0031-0000		7R	
150/10	/ 20101-00	245 S MCKINLEY AVE		OXNARD	191	5 HIST.SURV.	3030-0030-0000		7R	
070/10	979TCT-95	COLO C DOCOMUNICIÓN DE LA D	ASAHI MARKET	OXMARD	o 195	6 HIST.SURV.	3030-0019-0000		7.R	
920210		240 0 DOODEVELL AVE		OXNARD	161	O HIST.SURV.	3030-0027-0000		7.R	
000010		24/ S ROOSEVELT AVE		OXNARD	191	5 HIST.SURV.	3030-0025-0000		JR	
670/10		248 S ROOSEVELT AVE		OXNARD	0 192	0 HIST.SURV.	3030-0028-0000		7R	
170/10	20121-02	249 S ROOSEVELT AVE	BETHEL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL	OXNARD	194	8 HIST.SURV.	3030-0026-0000		7R	
650/TO	C401C1-0C	260 S WILSON AVE		OXNARD	196	2 HIST.SURV.	3030-0038-0000		7.R	
	949767-96	ZOT S WILSON AVE		OXMARD	196	2 HIST.SURV.	3030-0039-0000		7.R	
110001		TS ONTANA MAS CETZ		OXNARD	195	0 PROJ.REVW.	HUDO61010E	10/10/06	6Ү	
777077		3023 SANTA CLARA AVE		OXNARD	194	8 HIST.RES.	DOE-56-01-0006-0000	05/03/01	6Ү	
010801		THE CARTS GTINES OF 15				PROJ. REVW.	FHWA010404C	05/03/01	ξ	
				UXNAKU F	та Та	B HIST.RES.	DOE-56-01-0005-0000	05/03/01	79	
128206		3222 SANTA CLARA AVE		DXNARD	193	A HICT RES	FHWAUL0404C	05/03/01	5	
				-	}	PROJ. REVW.	FHWAD1 0404C	10/20/20	101	
128205		3242 SANTA CLARA AVE		OXNARD	193	8 HIST.RES.	DOE-56-01-0003-0000	10/20/50	1 2	
						PROJ. REVW.	FHWA010404C	05/03/01	19	

128204		3302 SANTA CLARA AVE		OXNARD	ч Ч	920 HIST.	RES.	DOE-56-01-0002-0000	05/03/01	62	
128203		3320 SANTA CLARA AVE		OXNARD	ч 4	PROJ. 920 HIST.	REVW. RES.	FHWA010404C DOE-56-01-0001-0000	05/03/01 05/03/01	6Y 6Y	
171765		478 TEAKWOOD ST		OXNARD	-	PROJ.	REVW.	FHWA010404C	05/03/01	67	
128212		2371 VENTURA BLVD		OXNARD	н	932 HIST.	RES.	DOE-56-01-0007-0000	05/03/01	6Y	
128215		2631 VENTURA BLVD		OXNARD	ч Ч	PROJ. 938 HIST.	REVW.	FHWA010404C DOE-56-01-0010-0000	05/03/01 05/03/01	6Y 6	
128216		2651 VENTURA BLVD		UXNAPD	- م	PROJ.	REVW.	FHWA010404C	05/03/01	67	
CICOCI					•	PROJ.	REVW.	PC-28-01-040	10/c0/c0	6Y 6	
C+ 40 44		TATE WYATNER TOOS		OXNARD	г 4	945 HIST. PROJ.	RES.	DOE - 56 - 01 - 0008 - 0000 FHWAD1 04 04 C	05/03/01	64	
016992	56-151598	W IST ST	WEST FIRST STREET	OXNARD	ц Ч	905 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-9999	TO/00/00	5S2	
016964 016965	56-151570 56-151571	209 W IST ST 213 W IST ST		OXNARD	сц г г	921 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0006		502	
176910	56-151577	216 W 1ST ST		OXNARD	ч - ъ р	TSTH 126	SURV.	3030-0010-0007		502	
016966	56-151572	219 W IST ST		OXNARD	н н . Д.	921 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0008		502	
016967	56-151573	223 W IST ST		OXNARD	Ъ Ч	921 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0009		502	
016969	56-151575	227 W IST ST 235 W IST ST		OXNARD	н , д с	935 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0010		5D2	
016970	56-151576	245 W 1ST ST		OXNARD	4 F	TSTH 226	SURV.	2030-0010-0010 2030-0010-0010		502	
016972	56-151578	252 W 1ST ST		OXNARD	1 F1	960 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0014		78	
016973	56-151579	IS ISI M EGE		OXNARD	ч Ч	923 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0015		502	
016976	56-151580	307 W IST ST		OXNARD	Ъ	923 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0016		5D2	
676910	180101-00	311 W 1ST ST 321 W 1CT CT		CINENCIO	н , А (923 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0017		5D2	
016910	56-151583	327 W 15T ST		OXNARD	н ; д (965 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0018		7R	
016979	56-151585	328 W 1ST ST		CIARNED	4 F	929 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0019		502	
016980	56-151586	336 W IST ST		OXNARD	, н , р	926 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0022	., .		
016978	56-151584	339 W IST ST		OXNARD		912 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0020	, u		
016959	56-151565	345 W IST ST		OXNARD	P I	908 HIST.	SURV.	1000-0010-0001	,	502	
016981	56-151587	401 W IST ST		OXNARD	P L	925 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0023	,	5D2	
016960	56-151566	TS IS MINIST		OXNARD	P	907 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0002		5D2	
C86910	165151-95	418 W IST ST		OXNARD	P F	911 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0027		5D2	
202010	00CTC1-0C	AZE W 15T ST		OXNARD	н 4	965 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0024	1.5	7R	
016984	26-151590	TO TOT M CZF		OXNARD	н А 1	922 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0025	u	5D2	
016961	56-151567			UNARNXO CC LINE	н ; а (909 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0026		5D2	
016986	56-151592	SO9 W 1ST ST		UNANA	ч г ч г	1314 41ST	SUKV.	3030-0010-0003		202	
016987	56-151593	521 W IST ST		OXNARD	4 A	TOTH CED	- ANDO		., .		
016988	56-151594	529 W 1ST ST	8	OXNARD		938 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0010-0030			
016989	56-151595	537 W IST ST		OXNARD	Р 1.	938 HIST.	SURV. 3	3030-0010-0031		502	
016962	56-151568	603 W IST ST		OXNARD	ч Ч	912 HIST.	SURV. 3	3030-0010-0004	4)	502	
016990	695151-95	LS LSI M ITO		OXMARD	Ч	922 HIST.S	SURV. 3	3030-0010-0005	uı	5D2	
166910	56-151597	TS ISI M 181 ST		OXNARD		919 HIST.S	SURV. 3	3030-0010-0032		502	
016819	56-151425	529 W 4TH ST		OXNARD	4 Fi	928 HIST.	SURV.	3030-0006-0025			
017012	56-151618	TS HT2 W	WEST FIFTH STREET	OXNARD	P 19	904 HIST.S	SURV. 3	8030-0011-9999	1 11	S2	
016993	56-151599	426 W 5TH ST		OXMARD	P 15	928 HIST.S	SURV. 3	1000-110001	. נה	D2	
900/10	219161-96	FOO W STH ST		OXNARD	Р 1.	965 HIST.S	SURV. 3	1030-0011-0014	~	R	
100/10	5101C1-0C	TS HIG M 029		OXNARD	ст 4	970 HIST.S	SURV. 3	1030-0011-0015	2	ĸ	
866910	56-151604	TO UTC M TZC		OXNARD		920 HIST.S	SURV. 3	030-0011-0012	'n	D2	
016994	56-151600	534 W 5TH ST		OXNARD	4 6	TSTH FOE	SURV. 3	1030-0011-0006	U N U	202	
016999	56-151605	535 W STH ST		OXNARD	- H	111 HIST.S	SURV. 3	1030-0011-0007	n u	20	
	128203 128203 171765 128215 128215 128215 128215 128215 128215 016971 016971 016976 016976 016977 016976 016977 016978 016977 016978 016978 016978 016978 016978 016978 016978 016978 016978 016978 016978 016979 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016988 016999 016999 016999 016999 016999 016999 016999 016999 016999 016999	128204 171765 171765 171765 171765 128215 128215 128215 128215 128213 128215 128213 128215 128213 128215 128213 128215 128213 128215 128213 128215 12	123203 3320 SANTA CLARA AVE 123203 3320 SANTA CLARA AVE 123213 3320 SANTA CLARA AVE 123213 3320 SANTA CLARA AVE 123213 2631 VENTURA BLVD 128215 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128215 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128216 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128213 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128214 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128215 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128215 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128214 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128215 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128214 2651 VENTURA BLVD 128215 4151 VENTURA 128215 <	1.2204 332 SAVIT, CJAJA, AUS 12803 3320 SAVIT, CLAJA, AUS 12816 2371 VENTURA, ELUD 128215 2371 VENTURA, ELUD 128216 2651 VENTURA, ELUD 128216 2651 VENTURA, ELUD 128216 2651 VENTURA, ELUD 128216 2651 VENTURA, ELUD 2661 VENTURA, ELUD 2651 128216 2651 VENTURA, ELUD 2661 VENTURA, ELUD 2661 128217 2661 VENTURA, ELUD 2661 VENTURA, ELUD 2661 128217 2661 VENTURA, ELUD 2661 VENTURA, ELUD 2661 2661 VENTURA, ELUD 2661 2661 VENTURA, ELUD 2661 2661 2614 2614 2661 2614 2614 2661 2614 2614 2661 2614 2614 2661 2614 2614 2661 2614 2614 2661 <t< td=""><td>13204 332 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1320 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1310 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1311 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1312 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1311 VENURA BUVO 000400 1311 VENURA BUVO 000400 1311 VENURA BUVO 000400 1311 VENURA BUVO 000400 1321 VENURA BUVO 000400 1322 N ESTER 000400 1324 N ESTER 000400 1325 N ESTER 000400 1326 N ESTER 000400 1328 N ESTER 000400<</td><td>131204 3313 SAVIN, CLAMA, AKE 000430 0 131215 3131 SAVIN, CLAMA, AKE 000430 0 131215 3131 SAVIN, CLAMA, AKE 000430 0 131215 3131 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 132115 2311 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 132115 2313 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 132115 2313 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 1 132115 2314 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 1 13211 SETSTOR 000430 0 000430 0 1 13211 SETSTOR MEST VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 1 13211 SETSTOR CONAD 000430 0 000430 0 1 000491 SETSTOR CONAD 000430 0 1 1 000491 SETSTOR CONAD 000430 0 1 1</td><td>1321 3322 3473 0.00430 p 192 192 0.00430 p 192</td><td>1123 312 Such CAMA AND 00001 9 200 10001 0001 00001 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 000100</td><td>313 313 Above, Londa, Actor 00000 9 300 000000 000000</td><td>131 More Lay A 0000 P 130 More Lay A 0000 0</td><td>131 312 313 314</td></t<>	13204 332 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1320 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1310 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1311 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1312 SATA CAAA ANC 000400 1311 VENURA BUVO 000400 1311 VENURA BUVO 000400 1311 VENURA BUVO 000400 1311 VENURA BUVO 000400 1321 VENURA BUVO 000400 1322 N ESTER 000400 1324 N ESTER 000400 1325 N ESTER 000400 1326 N ESTER 000400 1328 N ESTER 000400<	131204 3313 SAVIN, CLAMA, AKE 000430 0 131215 3131 SAVIN, CLAMA, AKE 000430 0 131215 3131 SAVIN, CLAMA, AKE 000430 0 131215 3131 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 132115 2311 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 132115 2313 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 132115 2313 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 1 132115 2314 VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 1 13211 SETSTOR 000430 0 000430 0 1 13211 SETSTOR MEST VENTURA, BUN 000430 0 1 13211 SETSTOR CONAD 000430 0 000430 0 1 000491 SETSTOR CONAD 000430 0 1 1 000491 SETSTOR CONAD 000430 0 1 1	1321 3322 3473 0.00430 p 192 192 0.00430 p 192	1123 312 Such CAMA AND 00001 9 200 10001 0001 00001 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 00010 000100	313 313 Above, Londa, Actor 00000 9 300 000000 000000	131 More Lay A 0000 P 130 More Lay A 0000 0	131 312 313 314

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STAT-D												08/29/	08/29/	08/29/	167/80	10/30/	10/10/	07/27/	07/27/ 07/27/	07/27/	07/27/	/12/10	172/70	117/10	05/19/																						
6 02-03-09 PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	3030-011-0003	2020-1100-0202	3030-0011-0004	3030-0011-0016	3030-0011-0008	3030-0011-0017	3030-0011-0018	3030-0011-0005		6T00-TT00-0202	3030-0011-0011	HUD9506221	HUD941116A	HUD941116A	3030-0017-0000	HUD061030D	HUDO61010F	DOE-56-98-0012-0003	HUD980702B DOE-56-98-0012-0002	HUD980702B	DOE-56-98-0012-0001	HUD980/02B	UUE-56-98-0012-9999 HTTD980702B	56-0023	HUD080516C	3030-0009-9999	3030-0009-0012	3030-0009-0013	3030-0009-0014	3030-0009-0017	S100-6000-0202	3030-0009-0016	3030-0009-0019	3030-0009-0020	3030-0009-0021	3030-0009-0026	3030-0009-0022	3030-0009-0027	1000-6000-0E0E	3030-0009-0028	3030-0009-023	3030-0009-0024		3030-0009-0006	3030-0009-0003	3030-0009-0007	
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016935	56-151541	428 W MAGNOLIA ST		LIGENAU	¢		TT CH CTTO		
016913	56-151519	429 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ι <u>Δ</u>	7761	HIST SURV	0500-0000-0505	502
016936	56-151542	434 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	, <u>р</u> ,	1923	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0031	5D2
016939	56-151545	437 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ሲ	1922	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0034	5D2
016930	54-151543	444 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ር በ	1919	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0032	5D2
016941	56-151547	453 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ሲ በ	1919	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0035	502
016910	56-151516	500 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	4 A	1923	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0005	202
016942	56-151548	501 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ሲ	1922	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0037	502
016943	56-151549	505 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ሲ	1921	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0038	5D2
016948	56-151554	510 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ቤ	1950	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0043	502
016944	56-151550	517 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ሲ	1922	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0039	5D2
4569T0	CCCICI-9C	TS M MAGNOLLA ST		OXNARD	ር በ	1925	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0044	502
016950	56-151556	528 W MAGNOLIA ST		UXNARU	ኋ ¢	1934	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0040	5D2
016946	56-151552	533 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	4 ቢ	1922	HIST. SURV.	3030-0008-0041	202
016951	56-151557	534 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ሴ	1935	HIST. SURV.	3030-0009-0046	502
016947	56-151553	541 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ቤ	1960	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0042	5D2
016952	56-151558	544 W MAGNOLIA ST		CINARD	ቤ	1927	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0047	5D2
010919	56-151520	549 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	գ	1918	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0009	5D2
016955	456161-06	FOU W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ር በ	1920	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0048	5D2
016915	56-151521	601 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	ቤ በ	1920	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0050	5D2
016954	56-151560	TS WITCHIGHT M MOLD		THE MENT	գ	1261	HIST.SURV.	0100-6000-0200	5D2
016956	56-151562	611 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXMARD	μp	7761	HIST.SUKV.	3030-0009-0049	5D2
016916	56-151522	618 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	4 P	8161	UNDS TETH		502
016957	56-151563	631 W MAGNOLIA ST		OXNARD	, _{Р4}	1930	HIST.SURV.	3030-0009-0052	5D2 5D2
016905	56-151511	200 W PALM DR	W. PALM DRIVE	OXNARD	р	1920	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-9999	582
016863	56-151469	202 W PALM DR		OXMARD	ሲ	1930	HIST.SURV.	0100-0008-0010	5D2
016864	56-151470	214 W PALM DR		OXNARD	ሲ	1940	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0011	5D2
016854	56-151460	222 W PALM DR		OXNARD	ሲ	1937	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0001	5D2
016865	56-151471	236 W PALM DR		OXNARD	ሲ	1935	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0012	5D2
016866	56-151472	250 W PALM DR		OXNARD	ሲ	1935	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0013	5D2
100010	C/ 5TCT-0C	200 MINT N 200		OXNARD	д	1935	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0014	5D2
C200TD	T0%TCT-0C	AU MUNTER M 202		OXNARD	ቤ	1942	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0002	5D2
016856	56-151462	AL PLAT W 220		OXNARD	ם, נ	1935	HIST. SURV.	3030-0008-0009	5D2
016861	56-151467	344 W PAIM DR			ъ, с	1000	TST.SUKV.		5D2
016875	56-151481	404 W PALM DR		OXNARD	4 ቢ	1928	HIST SURV	2020-2000-0000-0205	202
016868	56-151474	405 W PALM DR		OXNARD	, Д	1930	HIST. SURV.	3030-0008-0015	2002
016876	56-151482	414 W PALM DR		OXNARD	ஷ	1926	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0023	502
016869	56-151475	415 W PALM DR		OXNARD	۵,	1935 1	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0016	502
016877	56-151483	422 W PALM DR		OXNARD	д	1923 1	HIST. SURV.	3030-0008-0024	5.02
016870	56-151477	425 W PALM DR		OXNARD	д,	1925 1	HIST. SURV.	3030-0008-0018	5D2
016870	56-15151484	AU MIRA W CCA		OXNARD	ቤ በ	1955	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0017	5D2
016879	56-151485	440 W DATM DR		OXNARD	<u>с</u> , с	1925	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0025	5D2
016872	56-151478	443 W PALM DR		UNANIXO	م بد	1 0201	TIST.SUKV.	3030-0008-0026	5D2
016857	56-151463	448 W PALM DR		LIGANNO	4 0		.VAUG. LELL		202
016873	56-151479	449 W PALM DR		OXNARD	4 A	1 0401	TIST SURV	3030-0008-0004	502
016880	56-151486	456 W PALM DR		OXNARD	. Ω.	1926	HIST. SURV.	3030-0008-0027	202
016874	56-151480	457 W PALM DR		OXNARD	ሲ	1930 1	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0021	502
016858	56-151464	502 W PALM DR		OXNARD	ஷ	1926 1	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0005	5D2
016881	56-151487	503 W PALM DR		OXNARD	۵,	1926 1	HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0028	5D2
CODDIU	TA%TCT-95	DA WALM PR		OXNARD	<u>م</u>	1927 I	HIST. SURV.	3030-0008-0032	5D2
TEGGTA	PONTCT-95	513 W PALM UK		OXNARD	۵4	1930 H	HST.SURV.	3030-0008-0029	5D2

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016886	56-151492	518 W PALM DR		OXNARD	Р 19	25 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0033	5D2
016883	1 56-151489	521 W PALM DR		OXNARD	- 19.	9 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0030	502
016859	9 56-151465	527 W PALM DR		OXNARD	P 19.	8 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0006	502
016887	56-151493	528 W PALM DR		OXNARD	P 19.	IS HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0034	502
016888	56-151494	536 W PALM DR		OXNARD	P 19.	IS HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0035	5D2
016884	064161-95	542 W PALM DR		OXNARD	91.01	17 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0036	5D2
016890	56-151496	552 W PALM DR		CLARNAC	7 0 7 0	2 HIST.SURV.	1030-0008-0031 1030-0008-0031	502
016897	56-151503	600 W PALM DR		OXNARD		B HIST. SURV.	2030-0008-0022	202
016860	56-151466	601 W PALM DR		OXNARD	61	8 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0007	502
016898	56-151504	608 W PALM DR		OXNARD	9.19	6 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0045	502
016891	56-151497	611 W PALM DR		OXNARD	P 19.	8 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0038	502
016899	56-151505	614 W PALM DR		OXNARD	.el 19:	6 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0046	5D2
016892	56-151498	617 W PALM DR		OXNARD	.61 G	5 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0039	5D2
016900	56-151506 56-151200	624 W PALM DR		OXNARD	19.	6 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0047	5D2
CC0010	CCRTCT-0C	AL MANY N CZO		OXNARD	0. 1	8 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0040	5D2
106910	000101-95	AU MIAT W 150		OXNARD	19.	8 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0041	5D2
016902	56-151508	AT MALA W 63		OXNAKD	- T-	6 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0048	502
016895	56-151501	AU MIAU W 164		UXNAKU DIDINA DI		HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0049	5D2
016903	56-151509	648 W PALM DR				2 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0042	5D2
016896	56-151502	651 W PALM DR				8 HIST.SURV.	3030-0008-0050	5D2
016904	56-151510	654 W PALM DR		L UNANYO		ANDS-TSLAC		502
172960		300 W YUCCA ST				- ANUC TOTA -	1200-0008-005	502
152897		2751 WAGON WHEEL RD	WAGON WHEEL MOTEL & RESTAURANT	L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L		7 UTCT DEC		
					1	PPOLT REVW	1000-30-00-00-00-14-0000	19 00/ST/CO
152898	0.58*	2765 WAGON WHEEL RD	EL RANCHITO RESTAURANT	OXMARD	195	2 HIST.RES.	DOE-56-00-0015-0000	03/15/00 6Y
						PROJ. REVW.	FHWA950516A	03/15/00 6Y
152899		2801 WAGON WHEEL RD	WAGON WHEEL BOWL	OXNARD	195	3 HIST.RES.	DOE-56-00-0016-0000	03/15/00 6Y
000031						PROJ.REVW.	FHWA950516A	03/15/00 6Y
006701	- 17	TOT MACON WHEEL KU	WAGON WHEEL MARKET	OXNARD	195	3 HIST.RES.	DOE-56-00-0017-0000	03/15/00 6Y
066331	56-152249	AC SMAT.LITW 1950			,	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA950516A	03/15/00 6Y
					_	- WARY - NEVM -	HUD871125E	12/01/87 6Y
017164	56-151769	3880 CAMULOS ST	WARRING WATER SERVICE PUMP HOUSE	PIRU	E6T 0	O HIST.SURV.	3040-0004-0000	7.R
017189	56-151794	CENTER ST	SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE,	PIRU	190	0 HIST.SURV.	3040-0029-0000	2N
017188	56-151793	CENTER ST	BOWDLE RESIDENCE	PIRU	192	5 HIST.SURV.	3040-0028-0000	7R
017185	56-151790	CENTER ST	ALS SERVICE	PIRU I	192	0 HIST.SURV.	3040-0025-0000	NL
017182	56-151787	CENTER ST	PIRU POST OFFICE, PIRU BEAUTY SALO	PIRU	192	9 HIST.SURV.	3040-0022-0000	NL
017168	56-151773	3623 CENTER ST	LOUIS REAL RESIDENCE	PIRU	192	0 HIST.SURV.	3040-0008-0000	5S2
697/TO	8//TCT-9C	2000 CENTER ST	ED WARRING RESIDENCE, WARRING RESI	PIRU	192	7 HIST.SURV.	3040-0009-0000	5S2
~~~~~	0//TCT-00	19 JULIEN CENTER ST		PIRU	192 o	2 HIST.SURV.	3040-0013-0000	552
F/F/F/		SALV CENTER ST		PIRU	192	2 HIST.SURV.	3040-0014-0000	5S2
791410	00/TCT-00	1010 CENTER ST	HERMANS MARKET	PIRU	192	7 HIST.SURV.	3040-0021-0000	7N
981210	10/101-00	ACCH CENTER ST	FIRU COURTHOUSE / RESTAURANT	PIRU	192	7 HIST.SURV.	3040-0024-0000	NL
017187	56-151792	4072 CENTER ST	BOWNER & BOWNER SERVICE STATION AN	1 0XTA	192 r	2 HIST.SURV.	3040-0026-0000	7.R
017165	56-151770	625 CHURCH ST	MODELLO OIL COMPANY HOUSE WILLIAM		767	O HIST.SURV.	3040-0027-0000	NL
017166	56-151771	656 CHURCH ST	RAMONA COTTET		201	ANDS TOTA O	2040-2000-2000	5S2
017167	56-151772	697 CHURCH ST			001	VAUS.ISIE	3040-0006-0000	NL
017179	56-151784	E CENTER ST		PTRU 1	C01	ANUS. LEIN 0	3040-0018-0000	35
171710	56-151776	3811 E CENTER ST	PIRU ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AUDITORIUM	PIRU	661	ANDS TETH C	3040-0013-0000	N/
01110	56-151775	3811 E CENTER ST	PIRU ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PIRU	192	2 HIST.SURV.	3040-0010-0000	55
017175	56-151780	3923 E CENTER ST		PIRU P	188	7 HIST.SURV.	3040-0015-0000	35
017176	56-151781	3940 E CENTER ST	FILLMORE STATE BANK, CITIZENS STAT	PIRU F	161 ·	B HIST.SURV.	3040-0016-0000	3S
017177	56-151782	3941 E CENTER ST	PIRU GENERAL STORE	PIRU	192	9 HIST.SURV.	3040-0017-0000	21 NL

**APPENDIX B:** Native American Scoping Documents



Pasadena Office 625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190 South Pasadena, CA 91030 Tel (626) 240-0587 Fax (626) 240-0607

# Facsimile:

To:	Dave Singl California N	eton ative American Heritage Co	From: ge Commission		Gini Austerman 12/15/2009	
Fax:	(916) 657-5390		Date	e:		
Re:	Sacred lands file search request for a project in Ventura County			es:	2 (including cover sheet)	_
🗆 Ur	gent	☑ For Review	☑ Please C	omm	ent D Please Rep	У

#### Comments:

Dear Mr. Singleton,

I am requesting a records search of the Sacred Lands File, and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for a project located within Ventura County, California. SWCA's efforts are herein referred to as the "Cultural Resource Assessment for the Oxnard Airport Expansion Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California."

The study area falls within the USGS 7.5-minute *Oxnard, CA* quadrangle. Specifically, the project is located in an **unsectioned portion of Township 1 North, Range 22 West** in the historic Rio de Santa Clara (see enclosed map).

I am requesting the following information:

- Groups or individuals listed by the NAHC as contacts for Los Angeles County.
- Identification by the NAHC of any sacred lands in the area that are listed within the Sacred Lands File.

Please fax the results to me at (626) 240-0607, referencing your letter to Project# 16140: "Cultural Resource Assessment for the Oxnard Airport Expansion Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California."

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Gini Austerman, RPA

Enclosure: Project Location Map

#### NAHC

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Amold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION 915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364 SACTAMENTO, CA 95814 (916) 651-4032 Kat (916) 657-5339



December 21, 2009

Gini Austerman SWCA Environmental Consultants 625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190 South Pasadena, CA 91030

Sent by Fax: 626-240-0607 Number of Pages: 4

Re: Proposed Project #16140: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Oxnard Airport Expansion Project, City of Oxnard; Ventura County.

Dear Ms. Austerman

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez Program Analyst

Native American Contact Ventura County

December 21, 2009

Charles Cooke 32835 Santiago Road Acton , CA 93510

(661) 733-1812 - cell suscol@intox.net Chumash Fernandeno Tataviam Kitanemuk Julie Lynn Tumamait 365 North Poli Ave Chumash Ojai , CA 93023 jtumamalt@sbcglobal.net (805) 646-6214

› CA 93023

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

Chumash Tataviam Fermandeño

(805) 216-1253 Cell San Luis Obispo Cour

Oiai

**Patrick Tumamait** 

(805) 640-0481

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

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

(805) 688-7997 (805) 686-9578 Fax San Luis Obispo County Churnash Council Chief Mark Steven Vigil 1030 Ritchie Road Churnash Grover Beach CA 93433 cheifmvigil@fix.net (805) 481-2461 (805) 474-4729 - Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cultural Resource Assessment for the Oxnard Airport Expansion Project; Ventura County. **Native American Contact** Ventura County December 21, 2009

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

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

Chumash

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council Adelina Alva-Padilla, Chair Woman P.O. Box 365 Chumash Santa Ynez 5 CA 93460 elders@santaynezohumash.org (805) 688-8446 (805) 693-1768 FAX

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

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

Chumash Fernandeño Tataviam Shoshone Paiute Yaqui

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

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

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

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cultural Resource Assessment for the Oxnerd Airport Expansion Project; Ventura County.

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Native American Contact Ventura County December 21, 2009

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cultural Resource Assessment for the Oxnard Airport Expansion Project; Ventura County,



Pasadena Office 625 Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 190 South Pasadena, CA 91030 Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.240.0607 www.swca.com

December 22, 2009

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

Sent Via U.S. Mail

Re: Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Arredondo:

SWCA Environmental Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition project within the City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources and cultural resources concerns for this project, SWCA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by SWCA to conduct a Sacred Lands File search and to provide a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. The NAHC search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the project area but recommended that we notify you to see if you would like to share concerns or knowledge about cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

The proposed Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition project area is located in the City of Oxnard, Ventura County. The proposed project (Figure 1) will include the acquisition totaling 84.85 acres adjacent to the northern and eastern airport boundaries consisting of 22.45 acres land acquisition and 62.5 acres of easement. The land and easements are being acquired to facilitate the protection of the Object Free Area to the north of the runway and protection of the approach to runway 25 from the east. The project area is located an unsectioned portion of the Rancho El Rio de Santa Clara o la Colonia land grant, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Oxnard, CA quadrangle.

If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area and wish to share this knowledge or express concerns about the project area, please contact me at (626) 240-0587, <u>gausterman@swca.com</u>, or at the above address at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your assistance.

This notification is project-specific and is not a SB 18 consultation, should that be required for this project.

Sincerely,

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Gini Austerman, M.A., RPA Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Enclosures: Figure 1 - Project Location Map

**APPENDIX C: SHPO Consultation and Concurrence Documentation** 



U.S Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

March 21, 2010

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson State Historic Preservation Officer California Department of Parks and Recreation Office of Historic Preservation 1416 9th Street, Room 1442 Sacramento, California 95814

> Oxnard Airport Oxnard, California Section 106 Consultation

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is in the process of preparing environmental documentation for proposed improvements on a federally obligated airport at Oxnard Airport (OXR). The airport is owned and operated by the County of Ventura as a public use airport. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is the lead federal agency for the EA and is thereby charged with conducting Section 106 consultation with your agency.

#### Consultation Initiation

In an effort to ensure compliance with 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties as amended, the potential effects of the proposed project on cultural, historical or archaeological resources. The enclosed Draft Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California, dated December 2009 and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California, dated December 2009 provide information and comparative analyses to determine if the proposed action would result in potentially significant adverse effects to cultural, historical or archaeological resources. The FAA is initiating Section 106 consultation with your office, effective by the date of this letter. The purpose of this consultation effort is to seek concurrence that there are no historic architectural, archeological or cultural resources impacts of the proposed project that occur or are likely to occur in the vicinity of the project site.

#### Project Information

The proposed undertaking will allow for proposed land acquisition, acquisition of land easements and relocation of a runway threshold on Runway 25. The proposed undertaking is located adjacent to and within the main portion of OXR. The improvements are intended to maintain the safety of airport operations and expand the overall utility and efficiency of the Airport to accommodate scheduled air carrier aircraft currently serving the Airport and small- to mid-size business/corporate jet aircraft.

Western-Pacific Region Los Angeles Airports District Office PO Box 92007 Los Angeles, CA 90009 To address 14 CFR Part 77 - Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace criteria inconsistencies, the Sponsor will purchase in fee simple ownership, 12.5 acres to the east of the existing airport boundary and South Ventura Road to maintain the Runway Protection Zone and accommodate installation of the Medium Intensity Approach Light with Sequenced Flashers (MALSF). The County of Ventura will also purchase 22.45 acres north of the Airport for incorporation into the 1,000 feet wide Primary Surface boundary defined in the Airport Layout Plan (ALP). Upon acquisition of this property, the airport boundary fence will be relocated 100 feet to the north. No development would occur in this area.

The County of Ventura would purchase an avigation easement over 62.5 acres north of the Airport generally between the proposed boundary fence and Teal Club Road Height restrictions would be imposed on future development proposed within this area to avoid additional intrusions into the OFA. New development proposed within the area under an avigation easement would be subject to a project specific permit application and review process.

The existing Runway 25 Displaced Threshold will be repositioned approximately 947 feet east of the present location. This will increase the overall available landing length of Runway 25 to 5,523 feet. The location of this new Displaced Threshold is determined by the desire to maintain the current location of the Airport's Glide Slope antenna array, the FAAstipulated maximum 60-foot Threshold Crossing Height and 3.0 degree Glide Slope angle. The existing Medium Intensity Approach Light System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights (MALSR) is outdated and difficult to support and maintain, the Sponsor is proposing to replace the MALSR with a new Medium Intensity Approach Light with Sequenced Flashers (MALSF) system. The standard MALSF system is 1,400 feet in length and requires mounting posts and electrical service as the MALSR. With the acquisition of the property east of South Ventura Road, a standard MALSF system could be supported and provide the same function as the existing MALSR.

#### Project Consultation

The FAA has determined that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is identified as the area outlined in blue in the attached figure identified as Are of Potential Effect. The APE includes the properties proposed for fee simple or easement acquisition, as well as, Runway 25 where the relocation of the threshold will occur shown in Figure 1-6, Fee Simple and Avigation Easement Acquisition. The APE is highly disturbed by long-term agricultural use and industrial development and the proposed project would not affect any documented historic or prehistoric resources onsite or in the project area.

The record search conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the general study area identified two previous cultural resources studies that have been conducted within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The SCCIC record search indicated that there are no previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the study area. No cultural resources were identified within the APE during the previous two studies. The pedestrian survey of the APE conducted as part of the cultural resource review process for the proposed Action did not identify cultural resources within the APE.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search for traditional cultural resources did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the APE. The NAHC response included a list of 17 Native American groups or individuals interested in Ventura County and who may have knowledge of cultural

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resources in the APE. As part of the review process, SWCA sent letters describing the proposed project along with location maps via U.S. mail to these 17 contacts. No responses had been received at the time the technical report was prepared.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800, the FAA has determined that the proposed undertaking for the proposed improvements at Oxnard Airport, will not affect any prehistoric, historic, archaeological, or cultural resources. We request your written concurrence with the APE and our determination of no effect. Please provide your written response within thirty days, or we will presume you have no comments regarding the proposed undertaking.

## FAA Contact Information

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me at (310)725-3637 or victor.globa@faa.gov.

elv.

Victor Globa Environmental Protection Specialist

Enclosures: Figure 1-6, Fee Simple and Avigation Easement Acquisition

Draft Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California, dated December 2009

Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California, dated December 2009 STATE OF CALIFORNIA - THE RESOURCES AGENCY

Reply In Reference To: FAA100322A

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION P.O. BOX 942896 SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001 (916) 653-6624 Fax: (916) 653-9824 calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

> Environmental Protection Specialist Federal Aviation Administration

April 19, 2010

Victor Globa

P.O. Box 92007

Los Angeles, CA 90009

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RE: Section 106 Consultation for Oxnard Airport Improvements, Oxnard, 0

Dear Mr. Globa:

Thank you for initiating consultation with me. You do so at the request of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR Part 800. You are asking that I concur with the determination that the above-referenced undertaking will not affect historic resources.

The FAA is in the process of preparing environmental documentation for proposed improvements at the Oxnard Airport (OXR). Project components include:

- Relocation of the displaced landing threshold for Runway 25, including the relocation of the Medium-Intensity Approach Lighting System
- Acquisition of 12.5 acres to the east of the existing airport boundary and South Ventura Road to maintain the Runway Protection Zone and accommodate extension of the Airport Lighting System
- Acquisition of 22.45 acres north of the Airport for incorporation into the Object Free area (OFA)
- Relocation of the airport boundary fence 100 feet to the north of its present location
- Acquisition of a navigation easement over 62.5 acres north of OXR between proposed boundary fence and Teal Street to impose height restrictions on future development within the area

In addition to your letter, you have provided the following document in support of this undertaking:

• Draft Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Oxnard Airport Land/Easement Acquisition Project, City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California (SWCA Environmental Consultants: December 2009)

This report summarizes identification efforts undertaken within the project's direct and indirect Area of Potential Effect (APE). The acreage to be acquired currently serves as agricultural land. Qualified archeologists completed Native American consultation, conducted Page 2 of 2 April 19, 2010

a pedestrian survey of the project area, and provided the results of a records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center. The archaeologists walked parallel transects spaced 15 meters apart across 66.25 acres of accessible, unpaved acreage. Inaccessible portions of the APE received a reconnaissance-level survey. No cultural resources were identified in these surveys. The records search indicates that there are no previously recorded archaeological resources within one mile of the direct APE. Structures on the airport property appear to have been built within the last 50 years. The results of this research indicate that the undertaking as described is unlikely to affect historic resources.

Having reviewed your submittal, I have the following comments:

1) I concur that the Area of Potential Effects (APE) has been properly determined and documented pursuant to 36 CFR Parts 800.4 (a)(1) and 800.16 (d).

2) I further concur that the finding of No Historic Properties Affected is appropriate pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1) and that the documentation supporting this finding has been provided pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.11(d).

3) Be advised that under certain circumstances, such as an unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, you may have additional future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for considering historic resources during project planning. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Tristan Tozer of my staff at (916) 653-8920, or email at <u>ttozer@parks.ca.gov</u>.

Sincerely,

Susan H Stratton for

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA State Historic Preservation Officer