Appendix E

Cultural Resources Report

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Project No: 21-11194

Jennifer Lancaster, Principal Water Resource Specialist
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, California 91360
Via email: jlancaster@calleguas.com

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment for Lindero Pump Station, Calleguas Municipal Water District, Thousand Oaks, California

Dear Ms. Lancaster:

This memorandum presents the findings of a cultural resources study completed in support of the Lindero Pump Station Rehabilitation project located in Thousand Oaks, California (project). Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Calleguas Municipal Water District to support the project's compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This memorandum documents the results of the tasks performed by Rincon, specifically a cultural resources records search, archival and background research, and an intensive-level field survey. All work was completed in accordance with CEQA and applicable local regulations.

Cultural Resources Assistant Project Manager Pedro Gonzalez completed the cultural resources records search request, SLF request, and field survey for the project. Cultural Resources Project Manager Matthew Gonzalez and Architectural Historian Project Manager JulieAnn Murphy authored this report. Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, MHP, provided senior oversight. Principal and Senior Archaeologist Christopher A. Duran, MA, RPA, managed the archaeological analysis summarized in this report and reviewed this report for quality assurance and quality control. Mr. Treffers and Mr. Duran meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in their respective fields (36 CFR, Part 61).

Project Description

The project site is comprised of three parcels totaling 0.87 acres located within the Calleguas Municipal Water District's Lake Bard site at 2106 Erbes Road in Thousand Oaks. The parcels (APNs 569-032-003, 569-032-004, 569-032-005) are comprised of four pump trains (1969), three surge tanks (1969) a control building (1969), and an electric substation building (1969). Lindero Pump Station occupies a rectangular lot and is accessed via a drive from Erbes Road. The rectangular lot is enclosed by a concrete masonry wall, topped with barbed security wire. The lot is paved and features two subsurface pipelines. The proposed project would include replacement of case pumps with turbine pumps, updated mechanical equipment and electrical systems, the installation of a removable canopy, and updates to the control building including a new roof and entry door.

Environmental Context

The project site is located in the eastern portion of the Thousand Oaks city limits, north of the Santa Monica Mountain Range. The project site is within a developed area situated at an elevation that ranges from approximately 906 to 1000 feet above mean sea level. Soils within the project site include a Gilroy-Topdeck-Cropley-Hambright complex consisting of shallow to very deep moderately well to well-drained soils formed in material weathered from basic igneous and metamorphic rocks; colluvium and residuum from basalt; breccia and andesite and alluvium from mixed rock sources (California Soil Resource Lab 2021). The nearest water source is an unnamed creek, located along the western and northern boundary of the project site. Vegetation within the project site consists of ornamentals, manicured grass, and mature trees including coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and arroyo

Prehistory

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

Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000–6,000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8,000 BCE sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). One of them, the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island, produced human femurs dating to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has also been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago. This site also included some of the earliest examples of basketry on the Pacific Coast, dating to over 12,000 years old (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6,000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

Milling Stone Horizon (6,000–3,000 BCE)

The Milling Stone Horizon is defined as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns" (Wallace 1955: 219). The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Reinman 1964; Kowta 1969). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007: 220). Locally available tool stone dominates lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites; ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, and chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon, and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone Horizon are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found on sites dating between 4000 and 1000 BCE (Moratto 1984: 149), though possibly as far back as 5500 BCE (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object with gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Eberhart 1961: 367; Dixon 1968: 64-65) based on the materials used and their location near to burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often buried purposefully, or "cached." They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968: 63; Moratto 1984: 149).

Intermediate Horizon (3,000 BCE–500 CE)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 BCE – Common Era (CE) 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. A noticeable trend towards a greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals along the coast occurred during the Intermediate Horizon. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. This change in milling stone technology is believed to signal a transition from the processing and consumption of hard seed resources to the increased reliance on acorns (Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the west (Warren 1968:2-3).

Later Prehistoric Horizon (500 CE–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. A greater variety of artifact types was observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for

small, finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphaltum for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric Horizon sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955). This change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus coincides with the westward migration of Uto-Aztecan language speakers from the Great Basin region to Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties (Sutton 2008; Potter and White 2009).

Ethnographic Context

Ventureño Chumash

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

Early Spanish accounts describe the Santa Barbara Channel as heavily populated at the time of contact. Estimates of the total Chumash population range from 8,000-10,000 (Kroeber 1925:551) to 18,000-22,000 (Cook and Heizer 1965: 21). Coastal Chumash lived in hemispherical dwellings made of tule reed mats, or animal skins. These dwellings could usually accommodate as many as 60 people (Brown 2001). The village of šukuw (or shuku), at Rincon Point, was encountered by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. This village had 60 dwellings and seven canoes, with an estimated population of 300 (Grant 1978b).

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

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

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

Historical Development and Context of the Project Site

Thousand Oaks is located within the area of the one of the largest land grants in California, the 113,000 Rancho San Jose de Nuestra Senora de Altagarcia y Simi was granted to the Pico family in 1795. In 1842, Don Jose de la Guerra y Noriego of Santa Barbara purchased the rancho, bringing his land holdings to

nearly a quarter million acres in two counties. Settlement of the Simi area began in the 1860s. By the 1880s rapid growth followed the Land and Water Company's subdivision of the land which was then sold to ranchers. The Janss family, Southern California developers, purchased 10,000 acres in 1919 to create a total community, including schools, churches, industrial parks, and housing eventually becoming the community of Thousand Oaks (EDAW, 2006).

Historical aerial photographs and available original plans suggest that the site of Lindero Pump Station was largely undeveloped until the pump station was constructed in 1969 (Figure 1). The subject property, formerly a portion of 3,000 acres of Rancho Conejo land was sold to John Edwards in 1893. Edwards sold the land to WJ Ralph who, in turn, sold it to EM Glass in 1915. Glass sold it to JB Stearns in 1927, who defaulted it back to EM Glass in 1931. Glass sold it to Albertson Co. in 1935. Michael and Howard Lang purchased the 3,000 acres from Albertson Co. to use the land for ranching (*Los Angeles Times* 06/25/67). During this period Thousand Oaks was unincorporated and was primarily occupied by agricultural use. The area immediately west of the Lindero Pump Station, in the area of the current adjacent park maintenance building, was a cattle feed lot at the time of the pump station's construction. In the post-World War II period, the area transitioned to accommodate residential and supportive commercial development.

By 1961, the area consisted of two shopping centers, an industrial park, schools, churches, and a four-year liberal arts college, California Lutheran University. The community voted to incorporate in 1964 and chose the name Thousand Oaks to honor the area's many oak trees. The Lang Ranch was purchased by Title Insurance and Trust Co for residential development in 1967 (*Los Angeles Times* 6/25/67). The Lindero Pump Station was constructed during this period of growth to serve Calleguas' Westlake Reservoir and customers in the North Ranch and Oak Park areas.

The city of Thousand Oaks continued to grow, and the economy prospered. Professional, scientific, and technical services, as well as manufacturing have become the largest industries in the city (DataUSA n.d.). The population now exceeds 127,000 residents and has grown to cover 56 square miles (City of Thousand Oaks n.d.).

Cultural Resources Records Search

On June 23, 2021 a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was completed by in-house staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the search was to identify previously-conducted cultural resources studies and the existence of previously-recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the subject property.

The SCCIC records search included a review of the listings of the NRHP, the CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and the California Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). This search confirmed there are no NRHP or CRHR listed properties, California Points of Historical Interest or Historical Landmarks, or BERD-listed resources located within or adjacent to the project site.

The SCCIC records search identified 14 previous studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Of the 14 studies, three of these were in the project site (Table 1). The results of the records search are included in Attachment 2.

Figure 1 Aerial View of Property in 1947, Prior to Development

Source: UCSB Frame Finder, Flight GM_EM, Frame 1-54

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-00251	King, Thomas F.	1969	*An Archaeological Survey of the Lang Ranch, Ventura County, California*	Within
VN-02515	Strauss, Monica, and Sara Dietler	2006	*Archaeological Resources Assessment and Phase II Testing Program for the Proposed Lang Ranch Community Park Project City of Thousand Oaks, California*	Within
VN-03105	King, Thomas	1969	*UCAS – 356 Salvage Survey of the Lang Ranch, Ventura County*	Within
VN-00088	Bove, Frederick J.	1977	*An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tract #2871, City of Thousand Oaks, California*	Outside
VN-00224	Simon, Joseph, Michael Drews, and Ellen L. McCann	1979	*Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Tract No. 3158 City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California*	Outside
VN-00327	Singer, Clay A.	1977	*Cultural Resource Survey and Potential Impact Report for Tentative Tract No. 2582, City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California*	Outside
VN-00390	Lopez, Robert	1977	*Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Extension and Avenida de Los Arboles Road, City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California*	Outside
VN-00905	Singer, Clay A., and John E. Atwood	1990	*Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Lindero Feeder in Simi and Conejo Valleys, Ventura County, California*	Outside
VN-00944	Boyer, Jackie	1967	*Field Project Ucas-107*	Outside
VN-01512	Singer, Clay A.	1978	*Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 2818, City of Thousand Oaks: Ventura County, California*	Outside
VN-01806	Duke, Curt	1999	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 594-02, in the County of Ventura, California*	Outside
VN-02091	Bonner, Wayne H.	2000	*Cultural Resources Survey Report for an AT&T Wireless Services Telecommunications Facility: Lang Ranch (ov68) in the City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California*	Outside
VN-02362	Maki, Mary K.	2003	*Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 2.3 Acres for the Los Cerritos Middle School Boys & Girls Club Project Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California*	Outside
VN-02843	Amaglio, Alessandro	2005	*Conejo Fire Mitigation, Conejo Recreation and Park District, FEAM-1498-DR-CA, HMGP #1498-98-36*	Outside

Source: SCCIC 2021

The SCCIC records search identified three previously recorded resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site, all of which were prehistoric sites. None of these were located within the project site. A summary of the previously recorded resources can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Relationship to Project Site
P-56-000504	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Singer, 1977	Outside
P-56-000652	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Habitation debris	Simon, Unknown	Outside
P-56-100194	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Strauss, 2015	Outside

Source: SCCIC 2021

Archival and Background Research

Archival research was conducted for this study throughout July and August 2021. Research methodology focused on the review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the subject property and its surroundings. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps, aerial photographs, contemporary newspaper articles, and written histories of the area. The following is a list of sources consulted in order to conduct research pertaining to the subject property.

- Historic aerial photographs accessed digitally via Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online, Inc., and the University of California, Santa Barbara Map & Imagery Lab
- Historic topographic maps accessed digitally via United States Geologic Survey (USGS)
- Historic maps accessed digitally via the Los Angeles Public Library
- Archived editions of local newspapers *Los Angeles Times* (accessed via newspapers.com)
- Caltrans Historic Context Statement *Water Conveyance Systems in California*

Field Survey

On August 17, 2021, Rincon Archaeologist Pedro Gonzalez, conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project site to identify archaeological and built environment resources. Areas of exposed ground were inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ground stone milling tools), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, and features that might suggest the potential for former structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Under the direction of Rincon Architectural Historian JulieAnn Murphy, Mr. Gonzalez also visually inspected all buildings, structures, and landscaped features located in the project site, documenting their style, method of construction, and physical condition in detailed notes and digital photographs.

Native American Scoping

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 23, 2021 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project site.

On July 27, 2021, Rincon received a response from the NAHC stating the SLF search results were negative for site-specific information. As the lead agency, the City is responsible for conducting AB-52 outreach. Therefore, Rincon did not conduct any outreach so as not to interfere with the City's efforts. Attachment 3 provides documentation of communication with the NAHC and results of the SLF.

Results of Investigation

The field survey and archival research conducted for this study identified one property over 45 years of age within the project area, the Lindero Pump Station at 2106 Erbes Road (APNs 569-032-003, 569-032-004, 569-032-005). Described in further detail below, the potential resource was recorded and evaluated on California Department Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms, which are included in Attachment 4.

The CHRIS records search did not identify any archaeological resources in or adjacent to the project area, and the project site is highly disturbed from previous construction of buildings and adjacent paving and landscaping. Additionally, the SLF search results were negative for any known resources located within or near the project site. A review of historic maps revealed the nearest Chumash Village site to the project site is the Sap'wi ("house of the deer") Chumash village location, located approximately 1.5-miles east/northeast of the project site. The present-day, Chumash Indian Museum in Oakbrook Regional Park is built on this village site. During the survey, overall ground visibility ranged from approximately 15 to 100 percent due to vegetation including leaves and weeds. Where present, exposed native soil was a medium brown, medium grained sandy silt. The terrain in the property was relatively flat. Results of the field survey identified no evidence of archaeological remains or prehistoric cultural resources within the project site.

Physical Description

Located within the Calleguas Municipal Water District's Lake Bard site at 2106 Erbes Road, Ventura County, California, the Lindero Pump Station is located on the east side of Erbes Road at the western edge of the Sapwil Trails Community Park. The Lindero Pump Station is comprised of four pump trains, three surge tanks, a control building, and an electric substation building, all constructed in 1969. The Lindero Pump Station occupies a rectangular lot and is accessed via a drive from Erbes Road. The rectangular lot is enclosed by a concrete masonry wall, topped with barbed security wire. The lot is paved and features two subsurface pipelines. The eastern pipeline continues southward to outside the site and the western pipeline continues north, through a venturi tube and outside the side.

The pipelines are connected to surge tanks and pump trains, all visible above ground. There are three surge tanks at the east end of the site (Figure 2). Each surge tank rests on a concrete slab base and is secured with anchor bolts. The two southern tanks are larger, measuring 13'-6" in diameter, while the northernmost tank is smaller, measuring 9'-0" in diameter. All three tanks are reinforced concrete with ellipsoidal heads and stand 31' high. A metal catwalk extends for the length of the tanks and is

accessible via a ladder in a cage between the two larger tanks. Each tank features an access opening at its base and connects to a pipe below (Figure 3).

The area to the west of the surge tanks features four pump trains that span the width of the site. The three westernmost pump trains feature two pumps, while the easternmost pump train features a single pump (Figure 4). There is a control building north of the pump trains. The building is rectangular in plan and features a concrete foundation and a side gable asphalt shingle roof. Utilitarian in design, the building features no ornamentation and has a painted concrete masonry exterior. The east elevation has a single, rectangular opening with a fresh air intake grill. The west elevation has a central loading door with a metal roll-up door (Figure 5). The north elevation features two, small exhaust fan openings. The south elevation features four entries – a storefront entry at the eastmost bay, followed by a man door entry, a paired door entry, and a single door entry with a paired adjacent louvered section. The area to the east of the control building has a concrete pad with electric substation equipment (Figure 6). The area around the concrete pad has crushed rock fill and is enclosed with a concrete curb. The building and associated tanks and pumps appear to be in good condition.

The area to the north of the enclosed pump trains, surge tanks, and control building features a smaller enclosed area. The south portion of the enclosed area features a small, one story rectangular building with a concrete foundation and a CMU exterior. The enclosed area to the north of the building is comprised of a concrete pad with two cylindrical tanks at its east corner. The building houses Southern California Edison equipment and provides electrical service to the site. It appears to have been installed shortly following the construction of the pump station in 1969.

The area to the west of the pump station is a paved area with a prefabricated metal storage building. The paved area is surrounded by a chain link fence with automobile access available from the road, west of the pump station. The paved area and building were installed sometime between 1994 and 2002 and are unrelated park maintenance facilities, outside the subject property boundary (NETROnline, 1994;2002).

Figure 2 View of Pump Tanks and Surge Tanks, View Northeast

Figure 3 View of Surge Tanks, View Southeast

Figure 4 View of Control Building South Elevation with Pump Trains, View North

Figure 5 View of Control Building West Elevation, View East

Figure 6 View of Electric Substation Equipment, View South

Property History

The Lindero Pump Station was constructed in 1969, inclusive of the pump trains, surge tanks, control building, and the associated Southern California Edison electric substation building (1969) (Perliter & Ingalsbe, 1967).

The Lindero Pump Station was constructed to serve Calleguas' Westlake Reservoir and customers in the North Ranch and Oak Park areas. It was designed by Simon Perliter and William Ingalsbe of the Los Angeles civil engineering firm, Perliter & Ingalsbe. Founded in 1946 by Simon Perliter and Arthur Soring, the firm specialized in water engineering projects, particularly focused in the Los Angeles area. The firm became Perliter & Ingalsbe when William Ingalsbe joined the firm in the early 1960s and is still extant today. William Ingalsbe signed off on the plans for Lindero Pump Station (Perliter & Ingalsbe, 1967). One of the pump trains was removed and converted to a reserve flow bypass at an unknown date. The site has been operating continuously since it opened in 1969.

Historical Resources Evaluation

The Lindero Pump Station is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Thousand Oaks Landmark or Point of Historic Interest under any applicable criteria. Generally, water conveyance-related properties are eligible under NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 if they are associated specific important events (e.g., first long-distance transmission of hydroelectric power) or important patterns of events (e.g., development of irrigated farming) (JRP Historical Consulting Services and Caltrans 2000:93). Archival research indicates the Lindero Pump Station was part of a series of water infrastructure projects to support the development of Thousand Oaks and the expanding Calleguas Municipal Water District, which was founded in 1953 and joined the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, a cooperative of cities and municipal water districts that supplies treated water throughout Southern California in 1960 (Calleguas, 2017). The development of the Lindero Pump facility was part of the gradual expansion of the of the District's system and was due to what could be considered an expected response to the growth of the surrounding community and the increasing need for a reliable water system. The Lindero Pump Station therefore does not appear to be significant within the context of water conveyance systems, or any other event or pattern of events in the history of the county, region, state, or nation (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1/City of Thousand Oaks Criterion 2).

Archival research failed to identify any individuals associated with the Lindero Pump Station which can be considered important within the history of the county, region, state, or nation. The Lindero Pump Station therefore does not appear significant for its associated with a notable person (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2/City of Thousand Oaks Criterion 3).

Initially developed in 1969, the Lindero Pump Station is a site inclusive of the pump trains, surge tanks, control building, and the associated Southern California Edison electric substation building. Water conveyance-features are generally found eligible under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 as the earliest, sole surviving, largest, or best preserved example of a particular type of water conveyance system or a property which introduced a design innovation or evolutionary trend in engineering (JRP Historical Consulting Services and Caltrans 2000:94). Water pumping stations are common design, and there is no evidence suggesting the Lindero Pump Station represented any particular engineering achievement at the time it was constructed. There is also no evidence indicating the associated engineers Simon Perliter and William Ingalsbe can be considered masters, and regardless, as a system of pumps and a simple control building structure, Lindero Pump Station would not be considered an example of a master's work. The facility's remaining built environment features, including the control

building, pump station, and surge tanks, likewise exhibit no architectural or engineering distinction. The building is utilitarian, and no evidence suggests it is notable for its design. Therefore, Lindero Pump Station is recommended ineligible for its engineering, design, or architecture (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3/City of Thousand Oaks Criteria 1,5).

The results of the cultural resources records search or research conducted as part of this evaluation did not reveal anything suggesting the Lindero Pump has the potential to yield important information. It is therefore recommended ineligible for information potential (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4/City of Thousand Oaks Criterion 4).

Finally, the Lindero Pump Station is not eligible for listing as a City of Thousand Oaks Point of Historic Interest. It does not have significance to the City of Thousand Oaks. As outlined above, it is not significant for its developmental history or the site of a historic event, it is not associated with a person important to history, nor does it embody a distinctive architectural style.

Conclusion

As a result of this study, no archaeological resources were identified. In addition, the Lindero Pump Station is recommended ineligible for federal, state, or local designation, and therefore is not considered a historical resource as defined by CEQA. Based on these findings, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources.*** Rincon presents the following measures in case of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

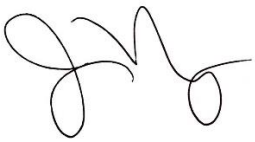
If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and cannot be avoided by the project, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to historical resources.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

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

Should you have any questions concerning this study, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (925) 326-1159 or jmurphy@rinconconsultants.com, or (805) 705-5513 or mgonzalez@rinconsulsutants.com.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.



JulieAnn Murphy, MA
Architectural Historian/Project Manager

Matthew Gonzalez
Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager

Attachments

Attachment 1 Additional Figures
Attachment 2 CHRIS Records Search Results Summary
Attachment 3 SLF Search Results Summary
Attachment 4 California DPR 523 Series Forms

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Attachment 1

Additional Figures

Regional Location

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Project Location

N

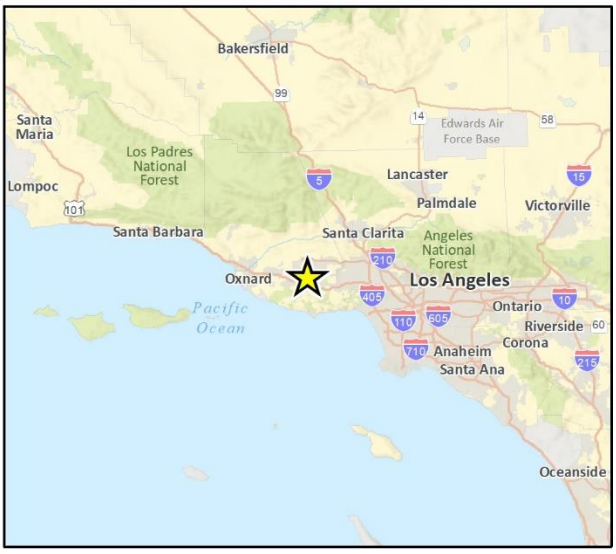


Fig 1 Project Location

Attachment 2

CHRIS Records Search Results Summary

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

7/28/2021 Records Search File No.: 22573.8721

Pedro Gonzalez
Rincon Consultants, Inc
180 N Ashwood Avenue
Ventura CA 93003

Re: Records Search Results for the 21-11194, Lindero Pump Station Rehabilitation Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Thousand Oaks, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-miles radius:

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

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 3	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within project area: 3	VN-00251, VN-02515, VN-03105
Reports within ½-mile radius: 12	SEE ATTACHED LIST

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Report Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Historical Maps: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Digitally signed by Michelle Galaz
Date: 2021.07.28 11:47:50 -07'00'

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 18 shapes

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 3 pages

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 3 lines

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 2 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 17 pages

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 15 lines

(X) Report Copies – (within project area) – 766 pages

(X) Historical Maps – 4 pages

(X) Invoice # 22573.8721

Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK or SINGLE PROJECT Records Searches IF YOU HAVE A GIS PERSON ON STAFF ONLY!!

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.
WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY IS NOT DIGITAL AND THESE INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT APPLY.

Some of you have a fully digital operation and have GIS staff on board who can process a fully digital deliverable from the Information Center. IF you can accept shape file data and do not require a custom map made for you by the SCCIC, and you are willing to sort the data we provide to you then these instructions are for you. Read further to be sure. You may have only one project at this time or some of you have a lot of different search locations that can be processed all at once. This may save you a lot of time getting results back and if we process your jobs in bulk, and you may enjoy significant cost savings as well. If you need individual invoice or summaries for each search location, then bulk processing is not for you and you need to submit a data request form for each search location.

Bulk processing will work for you if you have a GIS person on staff who can sort bulk data for you and make you any necessary project maps. This type of job can have as many job locations as you want but the point is that we will do them in bulk – at the same time - not one at a time. We send all the bulk data back to you and you sort it. This will work if you need searches in LA, Orange, or Ventura AND if they all have the same search radius and if all the other search criteria is the same– no exceptions. This will not work for San Bernardino County because we are not fully digital for San Bernardino County. You must submit all your shape files for each location at the same time and this will count as one search. If you have some that need a different radius, or different search criteria, then you should submit that job separately with its own set of instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BULK PROCESSING:

Please send in your requests via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required.

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

DELIVERABLES:

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

   You will only get shapefiles back, which means that you will have to make your own maps for

each project location. WARNING! If you don't request the shape files, you won't be able to tell which reports are in the project area or the search radius. Please note that you are charged for each map feature even if you opt out of receiving shape files. You cannot get secondary products such as bibliographies or pdfs of records in the project area or search radius if you don't pay for the primary products (shape files) as this is the scaffolding upon which the secondary products are derived. If you do not understand the digital fee structure, ask before we process your request and send you data. You can find the digital fee structure on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab. In order to keep costs down, you must be willing to make adjustments to the search radius or what you are expecting to receive as part of the search. Remember that some areas are loaded with data and others are sparse – our fees will reflect that.

2. You will get a bulk processed bibliographies for resources and reports as selected; you will not get individual bibliographies for each project location.

3. You will get pdfs of resources and reports if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.

4. You will get one invoice for the bulk data processing. We can't bill this as individual jobs on separate invoices for you. If there are multiple project names, we are willing to reference all the job names on the invoice if needed. If there a lot of job id's we may ask you to send them in an email so that we can copy and paste it into the invoice details. If you need to bill your clients for the data, you can refer to our fee schedule on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab and apply the fees accordingly.

5. We will be billing you at the staff rate of $150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the CHRIS Fee Structure. ($12 per GIS shape file; 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line; quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads). Discounts offered early on in our Covid-19 response will no longer be offered on any records searched submitted after October 5th, 2020.

6. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.

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

Thank you,

Stacy St. James
South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

Attachment 3

SLF Search Results Summary

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

July 15, 2021

Jennifer Lancaster
Calleguas Municipal Water District

Via Email to: jlancaster@calleguas.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Lindero Pump Station Rehabilitation Project, Ventura County

Dear Ms. Lancaster:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Ventura County
7/15/2021

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 646 - 6214
jtumamait@hotmail.com
Chumash

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

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

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

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 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 consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Lindero Pump Station Rehabilitation Project, Ventura County.

Attachment 4

California DPR 523 Series Forms

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

 ***Resource Name or #:** Lindero Pump Station

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Ventura

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Thousand Oaks **Date:** 1950 (1982 update)

c. Address: 2016 Erbes Road City: Thousand Oaks, CA Zip: 91362

e. Other Locational Data: APN: 569-032-003, 569-032-004, 569-032-005

***P3a. Description:**

Located within the Calleguas Municipal Water District's Lake Bard site at 2106 Erbes Road, Ventura County, California, Lindero Pump Station is located on the east side of Erbes Road at the western edge of the Sapwil Trails Community Park. Lindero Pump Station is comprised of four pump trains (1969), three surge tanks (1969) a control building (1969), and an electric substation building (1969). Lindero Pump Station occupies a rectangular lot and is accessed via a drive from Erbes Road. The rectangular lot is enclosed by a concrete masonry wall, topped with barbed security wire. The lot is paved and features two subsurface pipelines. The eastern pipeline continues southward to outside the site and the western pipeline continues north, through a venturi tube and outside the side.

The pipelines are connected to surge tanks and pump trains, all visible above ground. There are three surge tanks at the east end of the site. Each surge tank rests on a concrete slab base and is secured with anchor bolts. The two southern tanks are larger, measuring 13'-6" in diameter, while the northernmost tank is smaller, measuring 9'-0" in diameter. All three tanks are reinforced concrete with ellipsoidal heads and stand 31' high. A metal catwalk extends for the length of the tanks and is accessible via a ladder in a cage between the two larger tanks. Each tank features an access opening at its base and connects to a pipe below.

See continuation sheet, p. 4

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP39. Other (Distribution reservoir)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:
Lindero Pump Station, view northeast

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Rd.
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

***P8. Recorded by:**
Pedro Gonzalez
Rincon Consultants
180 N Ashwood Ave
Ventura, CA 93003
August 2021

***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:**

Murphy, JulieAnn, Pedro Gonzalez, and Matt Gonzalez, 2021. *Cultural Resources Assessment for Lindero Pump Station, Calleguas Municipal Water District.* Rincon Consultants, Inc., Project No. 21-11194.

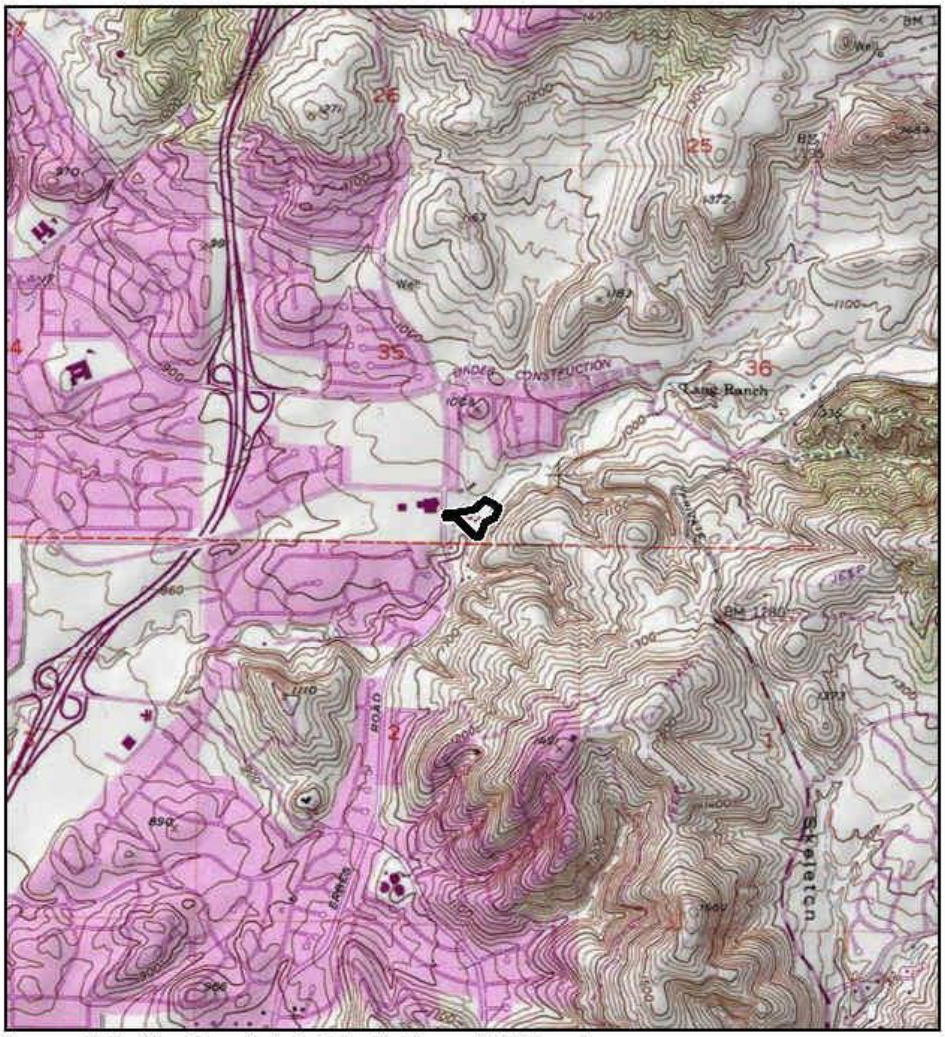
***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California X Natural Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #** Lindero Pump Station
***Map Name:** Thousand Oaks ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1950 (1982 update)



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri, and their licensors © 2021. Thousand Oaks Quadrangle. T01N R19W S02 & T02N R19W S35. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

Project Boundary

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

1:24,000

Location Map

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** Lindero Pump Station ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Lindero Pump Station
B2. Common Name: Lindero Pump Station
B3. Original Use: Municipal water distribution B4. Present Use: Municipal water distribution
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:**
Lindero Pump Station was constructed in 1969, inclusive of the pump trains, surge tanks, control building, and the associated Southern California Edison electric substation building (1969) (Perliter & Ingalsbe, 1967).

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** □ **Yes** □ **Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Perliter & Ingalsbe b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

Historical aerial photographs and available original plans suggest that the site of Lindero Pump Station was largely undeveloped until the pump station was constructed in 1969. The land was previously used as ranch land, most recently the Lang Ranch founded in 1941. The area immediately west of the Lindero Pump Station, in the area of the current adjacent park maintenance building, was a cattle feed lot at the time of the pump station's construction. The Lindero Pump Station was constructed to serve Calleguas' Westlake Reservoir and customers in the North Ranch and Oak Park areas. It was designed by Simon Perliter and William Ingalsbe of the Los Angeles civil engineering firm, Perliter & Ingalsbe. Founded in 1946 by Simon Perliter and Arthur Soring, the firm specialized in water engineering projects, particularly focused in the Los Angeles area. The firm became Perliter & Ingalsbe when William Ingalsbe joined the firm in the early 1960s and is still extant today. William Ingalsbe signed off on the plans for Lindero Pump Station (Perliter & Ingalsbe, 1967).

Research for this study found no information suggesting the facility's original designers of the firm Perliter & Ingalsbe were significant in the field of engineering. Newspaper articles dating from around the pumping station's construction suggest that much of the firm's work was related to municipal water engineering projects, and was most notable for work completed in the 1970s to create the Yucaipa Dam and Recreation Area. No information of consequence regarding Simon Perliter or William Ingalsbe was uncovered as a result of research for this study.
See continuation sheet, p. 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A
***B12. References:**
See continuation sheet, p. 4.

B13. Remarks:
***B14. Evaluator:** JulieAnn Murphy, Rincon Consultants
***Date of Evaluation:** August 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P3a. Description (continued):

The area to the west of the surge tanks features four pump trains that span the width of the site. The three westernmost pump trains feature two pumps, while the easternmost pump train features a single pump. There is a control building north of the pump trains. The building is rectangular in plan and features a concrete foundation and a side gable asphalt shingle roof. Utilitarian in design, the building features no ornamentation and has a painted concrete masonry exterior. The east elevation has a single, rectangular opening with a fresh air intake grill. The west elevation has a central loading door with a metal roll-up door. The north elevation features two, small exhaust fan openings. The south elevation features four entries – a storefront entry at the eastmost bay, followed by a man door entry, a paired door entry, and a single door entry with a paired adjacent louvered section. The area to the east of the control building has a concrete pad with electric substation equipment. The area around the concrete pad has crushed rock fill and is enclosed with a concrete curb. The building and associated tanks and pumps appear to be in good condition.

The area to the north of the enclosed pump trains, surge tanks, and control building features a smaller enclosed area. The south portion of the enclosed area features a small, one story rectangular building with a concrete foundation and a CMU exterior. The enclosed area to the north of the building is comprised of a concrete pad with two cylindrical tanks at its east corner. The building houses Southern California Edison equipment and provides electrical service to the site. It appears to have been installed shortly following the construction of the pump station in 1969.

The area to the west of the pump station is a paved area with a prefabricated metal storage building. The paved area is surrounded by a chain link fence with automobile access available from the road, west of the pump station. The paved area and building were installed sometime between 1994 and 2002 and are unrelated park maintenance facilities (NETROnline, 1994;2002).

B10. Significance (continued):

Lindero Pump Station is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under any applicable criteria. Generally, water conveyance-related properties are generally eligible under NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 if they are associated specific important events (e.g., first long-distance transmission of hydroelectric power) or important patterns of events (e.g., development of irrigated farming) (JRP Historical Consulting Services and Caltrans 2000:93). Archival research indicates the Lindero Pump Station was part of a series of water infrastructure projects to support the development of Thousand Oaks and the expanding Calleguas Municipal Water District, which was founded in 1953 and joined the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, a cooperative of cities and municipal water districts that supplies treated water throughout Southern California in 1960 (Calleguas, 2017). The development of the Lindero Pump facility was part of the gradual expansion of the of the District's system and was due to what could be considered an expected response to the growth of the surrounding community and the increasing need for a reliable water system. The Lindero Pump Station therefore does not appear to be significant within the context of water conveyance systems, or any other event or pattern of events in the history of the county, region, state, or nation (NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1/City of Thousand Oaks Criterion 2).

Archival research failed to identify any individuals associated with the Lindero Pump Station which can be considered important within the history of the county, region, state, or nation. The Lindero Pump Station therefore does not appear significant for its associated with a notable person (NRHP Criterion B/CRHR Criterion 2/City of Thousand Oaks Criterion 3).

Initially developed in 1969, the Lindero Pump Station is a site inclusive of the pump trains, surge tanks, control building, and the associated Southern California Edison electric substation building. Water conveyance-features are generally found eligible under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 as the earliest, sole surviving, largest, or best preserved example of a particular type of water conveyance system or a property which introduced a design innovation or evolutionary trend in engineering (JRP Historical Consulting Services and Caltrans 2000:94). Water pumping stations are common design, and there is no evidence suggesting the Lindero Pump Station represented any particular engineering achievement at the time it was constructed. There is also no evidence indicating the associated engineers Simon Perliter and William Ingalsbe can be considered masters, and regardless, as a system of pumps and a simple control building structure, Lindero Pump Station would not be considered an example of a master's work. The facility's remaining built environment features, including the control building, pump station, and surge tanks, likewise exhibit no architectural or engineering distinction. The building is utilitarian, and no evidence suggests it is notable for its design. Therefore, Lindero Pump Station is recommended ineligible for its engineering, design, or architecture (NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3/City of Thousand Oaks Criteria 1,5).

The results of the cultural resources records search or research conducted as part of this evaluation did not reveal anything suggesting the Lindero Pump has the potential to yield important information. It is therefore recommended ineligible for information potential (NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4/City of Thousand Oaks Criterion 4).

Finally, the Lindero Pump Station is not eligible for listing as a City of Thousand Oaks Point of Historic Interest. It does not have significance to the City of Thousand Oaks. As outlined above, it is not significant for its developmental history or the site of a historic event, it is not associated with a person important to history, nor does it embody a distinctive architectural style.

See continuation sheet, p. 5

B12. References (continued):

Calleguas Municipal Water District.
2021 "About Us." Calleguas Municipal Water District website. https://www.calleguas.com/. Accessed July 27
2017 To Ms. Pamela Riss, 2016-2017 Ventura County Ground Jury, Ventura, California, June 17

JRP Historical Consulting Services and Caltrans
2000 Water Conveyance Systems in California, Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures. December

Kennedy Jenks
2021 Lindero Pump Station Rehabilitation Preliminary Design Report (Project No. 592). April

National Environmental Title Research (NETRonline)
Var. "Historic Aerials." [digital photograph database]. Aerial images and topographical maps of the project area viewed online. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed August 2021.

Perliter & Ingalsbe Consulting Engineers
1967 Lindero Pump Station As-Built Plans. June