

VENTURA COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

PUBLIC FACILITIES & SERVICES APPENDIX



**Adopted by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors
May 24, 1988**

Last Amended – October 20, 2015

Ventura County General Plan

Ventura County General Plan PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES APPENDIX

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PUBLIC FACILITIES & SERVICES APPENDIX

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4. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES APPENDIX

4.1 Introduction

County government is concerned with providing many necessary public facilities and services at both a local and a regional level.

As growth throughout Ventura County occurs, a need is created for the expansion of public facilities and services. Funding for these has been more difficult to obtain since passage of Propositions 4 and 13. These initiatives have altered traditional public facilities and services financing mechanisms. As a result, more emphasis has been placed upon the utilization of fiscal impact studies which assist local officials in determining whether a particular project or scale of development in the community will generate sufficient revenues to defray the necessary public facility and service costs. Now, more than ever, the availability of public facilities and services is an important consideration in determining the economic feasibility of new development.

The Public Facilities and Services Appendix addresses ten types of public facilities and services directly related to physical development of the County: Transportation/Circulation (Roads and Highways, Transit, Rail Service, Airports, Harbors, and Pipelines), Water Supply, Waste Disposal Facilities, Utilities, Flood Control and Drainage, Law Enforcement and Emergency Services, Fire Protection, Education, Parks and Recreation, plus Other Public Buildings and Grounds. In some instances, facilities and services are owned and/or operated by the County of Ventura, or may be provided by an agency governed by the Board of Supervisors. In other cases, facilities and services are owned and operated by independent governmental entities or private companies.

The intent of this Appendix is to assess the current status of each of the aforementioned public facilities and services and to evaluate the abilities of service-providing agencies to accommodate projected growth. Because of their high costs and lasting impacts, provision of public facilities and services is an issue of major importance. Careful planning for public facilities and services is needed to avoid uncontrolled growth and to ensure efficient use of scarce public funds. The network of publicly-owned facilities, such as roads, streets, water and sewer facilities, public buildings, and parks, form the infrastructure of Ventura County. While capital facilities are built to accommodate present and anticipated needs, some play a major role in determining the location, intensity, and timing of future development.

The Public Facilities and Services Appendix provides the background information and analysis necessary to establish the *goals*, *policies* and *programs* which are part of the Public Facilities and Services Chapter of the Ventura County General Plan, with the overall goal of providing those necessary facilities and services to the residents of Ventura County.

The words shown in *italics* within this Appendix are defined in the Glossary of the Goals, Policies and Programs (separate document).

4.2 Transportation/Circulation

The Government Code (Sec. 65302(b)) requires that a general plan contain a circulation "element" consisting of the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other local public utilities and facilities, all correlated with the land use "element" of the General Plan. The Transportation/Circulation Section describes the Roads and Highways, Transit, Rail Service, Airport, Harbor and Pipeline (including oil and natural gas) facilities in Ventura County.

4.2.1 Roads and Highways

Roads and highways within Ventura County consist of an interconnected network of Federal and State highways and County and city roads. The principal purpose of Federal highways is facilitate interstate travel; the principal purpose of State highways is to facilitate regional travel, the principal purpose of County roads is to facilitate inter-city and local unincorporated travel, and the principal purpose of city roads is to facilitate local travel. Notwithstanding these principal purposes, Federal and State highways incidentally serve intercity and local travel, and all roads are interrelated with one another.

The Roads and Highways section addresses the *thoroughfare* requirements of the general plan by examining the existing and proposed *Regional Road Network* for the unincorporated area of the County.

Existing Regional Road Network

The 2003 Regional Road Network map (Figure 4.2.1 - separate map) depicts the *freeways/expressways*, *conventional state highways*, *primary arterials*, *secondary arterials* and *major collectors*. *Minor collectors* and *local streets/roads* are not shown because the myriad of small streets would be unreadable on the map and because such non-thoroughfares (by definition) are not required by the Government Code to be depicted. Information regarding the regional road network in the unincorporated portion of the County includes number of *lanes* (a.k.a., *road cross sections*) and *average daily traffic* (ADT). Within the ten incorporated cities in the County, major city streets and all conventional state highways are depicted on the map for locational purposes only, without reference to number of lanes or ADTs.

The cross section and ADT information for the County arterials and major collectors shown on the 2003 map were derived from the Ventura Countywide Traffic Model (VCTM) dated February 4, 1999 which was developed by the traffic engineering firm of Austin-Foust Associates, Inc. This model was revalidated in 2003 by the traffic engineering firm of Katz, Okitsu and Associates. VCTC provided technical liaison with the cities and the Air Pollution Control District (APCD) to complete the assignment. Cities participated in a technical committee to assist in obtaining land use data and calibrating the model. A Transportation Technical Advisory Committee (TTAC) was formed to advise the VCTC, and consisted of representatives from each city, the County, APCD and Caltrans. The cross section information for the freeways/expressways was provided by the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) to the County and the ADTs are from CALTRANS 2000-2003 Traffic Volumes Report.

The number of lanes and ADT on a given road are two variables that contribute to an understanding of that road's general traffic condition. The traffic condition is referred to as *Level of Service* (LOS). LOSs are based on the following six step hierarchy:

LOS

Traffic Conditions

“A”	Free uninterrupted low volume flow at high speeds with no restriction on maneuverability (lane changing) and with little or no delays.
“B”	Stable flow with some restrictions to operating speed occurring.
“C”	Stable flow but with speed and maneuverability restricted by higher traffic volumes. Satisfactory operating speed for urban locations with some delays at signals.
“D”	Approaching unstable flow with tolerable operating speeds subject to considerable and sudden variation, little freedom to maneuver and with major delays at signals.
“E”	Unstable flow with volume at or near capacity, lower operating speeds and major delays and stoppages.
“F”	Forced flow operation with low speeds and stoppages for long periods due to congestion. Volumes below capacity.

County thoroughfares and conventional *State highways* in the unincorporated area are classified as Class I, II, or III roadways. Class I roadways are rural two-lane or multi-lane roads of essentially level terrain, where the road section has been improved to meet current road standard criteria; Class II roadways are rural two-lane roads, of essentially level and slightly rolling terrain, where the road section does not meet current road standard criteria; and Class III roadways are rural two-lane roads, of mountainous terrain or sharply curving alignment, where the road section does not meet current road standard criteria;

The ADT and LOS thresholds for Class I, II and III roadways and Federal and State freeways are shown on [Figure 4.2.2](#).

2020 Regional Road Network

The projected County *Regional Road Network* for the year 2020 is depicted on the 2020 Regional Road Network Map ([Figure 4.2.3](#)). The information shown on the map was developed from the Ventura Countywide Traffic Model (VCTM), as updated in 2003.

The VCTM comprises a set of sub-regional countywide forecasting procedures. It is a derivative of the regional transportation model prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) as part of its 1998 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and has been designed to provide a sub-region model. As a focused sub-regional model, the regional relationships of the RTP model are preserved, and in inherent efficiency and accuracy of a finer-grained sub-regional model are achieved.

The geographic area covered by the VCTM is the same as the RTP regional model analysis area, but with the County of Ventura treated as a finer-grained, focused study area for which traffic forecasts are produced. For the purposes of traffic modeling work, the analysis area is subdivided into a system of traffic zones that forms the geographic base for qualifying the land use and socioeconomic data used by the model to produce traffic forecasts. Within the VCTM focus area (Ventura County), RTP model zones are replaced by a finer-grained sub-regional zone system, and RTP model zones or zone aggregates are utilized in the VCTM analysis outside of Ventura County (counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside).

The VCTM is based on modeling techniques used in regional and sub-regional traffic forecasting efforts that have been applied in the Southern California region. The defined analysis area circulation system is represented by a graphical link-node network. Travel patterns are determined

on a zone-to-zone basis, and when applied to the network, produce forecasts of traffic volumes on individual links of the highway system.

For the Ventura County portion of the VCTM analysis area, VCTC staff worked directly with the ten incorporated cities and the County to compile a countywide land use database for base year (1994) conditions as well as 2020 build out conditions. The 2010 land use conditions were extrapolated, using the 1994 land use database and the 2020 land use database as guidelines. The 2020 build out conditions were based on each of the Cities' and the County's current general plans and, therefore, are anticipated to be fully consistent with SOAR guidelines. The data was compiled according to the 18 land use categories that were established for the VCTM. The land use database was compared with residential dwelling unit and employment forecasts adopted for Ventura County by the Ventura Council of Governments (VCOG).

The 2020 Regional Road Network map uses the same graphic format as the 2003 Regional Road Network map. The 2020 map shows the projected ADTs and lanes necessary for existing and future roads to accommodate the projected ADTs. Projected ADTs are shown for all freeways/expressways, as well as for County arterials and major collectors. Also depicted on the 2020 map are existing and proposed major city streets and *State highways* as obtained from the respective city's long-range street plans. However, as on the 2003 map, ADTs and cross sections are not indicated for streets nor *Federal or State highways* within a city's boundary.

The 2020 map also depicts the areas that each city might annex in the future by indicating the city's Sphere of Influence (the probable ultimate boundary of each city). Within each city Sphere, the city's proposed major streets (as depicted on their respective street plans) are also shown.

The estimation of the number of lanes needed in 2020 for all County *thoroughfares and Federal and State highways, expressways and freeways* in the unincorporated area of the County is based upon projected ADT at LOS "D", except for 33 between the northerly end of the Ojai Freeway and the City of Ojai, Santa Rosa Road, Moorpark Road north of Santa Rosa Road, and State Route 34 north of the City of Camarillo, which are based on LOS "E".

Modes of Transportation

Modes of transportation utilizing the County Regional Road Network vary considerably from the predominate automobile to trucks carrying commodities and goods, bus transit, and bicycles, which are described in the following paragraphs:

Automobile - The automobile remains the most popular form of transportation in Ventura County. The California Department of Motor Vehicles reports that 566,000 fee paid automobiles and trucks were registered in Ventura County as of December 31, 1999. During that same year there were 500,000 licensed drivers. The resulting ratio of licensed drivers to fee paid automobiles is 1.13. This ratio indicates that the population, in general, relies heavily on the use of the automobiles for transportation.

Trucks - According to Public Works Agency Transportation Department estimates, approximately 10% of all vehicle trips are trucks.

Bus Transit - For a complete discussion of bus transit in Ventura County, refer to Section 4.2.2 (Transit Service).

Walking - The communities of Somis, Piru and the Ojai Valley would be more pedestrian oriented if there were sidewalks and other pedestrian enhancements in these existing communities. Such improvements should be required for future development. Planning via an Area Plan can address these improvements. Walking is not feasible for inter-city travel because distances are too long. Only the automobile and bus transit are reasonably feasible for inter-city travel.

Bicycles - The bicycle is a realistic and viable alternative to the automobile for shorter trips. Its use can improve air quality and vehicle congestion, and it can make significant reductions in vehicles' noise pollution, fuel consumption and parking needs. The bicycle can be a commute mode by itself or be used as a feeder to mass transit operations. Bicycling is not reasonably

feasible for inter-city travel because distances are too long. Only the automobile and bus transit are regarded as feasible for inter-city travel.

Bikeways are one element of an effort to improve bicycling safety and convenience, either to help accommodate motor vehicle and bicycle traffic on shared roadways, or to complement the road system to meet needs not adequately met by roads. The "General Road Design Policies" portion of the County of Ventura Public Works Agency Road Standards states that "turning lanes at intersections and bicycle lanes may require right-of-way and improvement widths greater than those shown on the B series plates."

Due to high road construction costs, only a few County roads where either parking is prohibited in each direction or the right-of-way width is increased, actually contain bicycle lanes. Class II bicycle lanes (paved area within road for preferential use by bicycles) require an additional ten feet of right-of-way and pavement (i.e., five feet in each direction).

An alternative would be to maintain and improve the width and quality of the surface of the right hand portion of existing roads so they are suitable for bicycle traffic (Class III bicycle route).

Bicycle and pedestrian improvement projects in Ventura County are regularly funded by VCTC's Executive Committee with TDA Article 3 allocations of SB 821 money. Countywide bicycle plans are developed to the extent possible by cooperative effort between County and city staffs in order to coordinate planning and funding. For example, the County worked with the cities of Ojai and Ventura to construct the Ojai Valley Trail, described below. The County also worked with the cities of Oxnard and Ventura to construct a bicycle bridge over the Santa Clara River, which connects with the Harbor Boulevard Bike Lane between Oxnard and Ventura. In addition, the County partnered with a private non-profit organization, Santa Rosa Valley Trail, Inc. and prepared the Santa Rosa Valley Trail Master Plan, approved by the Board of Supervisors on December 9, 2014 and herein incorporated, which establishes a trail system to serve equestrians, pedestrians and bicyclists in the Santa Rosa Valley.

Description of County Bicycle Facilities:

- **Victoria Bikeway** - This was constructed in the mid-1970's. A Class I path parallels Victoria Avenue from Olivas Park Drive to Gonzales Road and a Class II bike lane is available for bicyclists from Gonzales Road to Channel Islands Boulevard.
- **Harbor Boulevard Bike Lane** - This Class II coastal facility has been striped along Harbor Boulevard based on the availability of local funding. As a link between projects in Oxnard and Ventura, the County constructed a bicycle bridge over the Santa Clara River to provide safe travel between the two cities.
- **Ojai Valley Trail** - This is a 9.5-mile by 50-foot multi-purpose Class I trail utilizing the abandoned Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way from the City of Ojai to Foster Park. A split-rail fence separates the horses from the pedestrians and bicyclists. One side of the trail is paved with asphalt for bicyclists, and the other with wood chips and gravel, a more suitable roadbed for horses.
- **Santa Paula Branch Line Bike Trail** – This is a planned 32-mile bike trail from Ventura to Santa Clarita. The alignment is generally along the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way. There is an existing portion in Fillmore. The Santa Paula portion of the trail is currently being designed, and construction is anticipated to begin in late 2005. The trail is a combination of Class I and Class II trail, about 8-12 feet wide.

4.2.2 Transit Service

In Ventura County, there are several public and private bus transit operators. These are described below.

- South Coast Area Transit (SCAT) serves Ojai, Ventura, Oxnard, Port Hueneme and the unincorporated area in between. Most bus routes run seven days a week (excluding major

holidays). SCAT also provides Americans with Disabilities (ADA) complementary para-transit service in and between the cities and county unincorporated areas in the western portion of the county. The four cities and the county fund the service.

- Ventura Intercity Service Transit Authority (VISTA) provides a fixed route bus system countywide which connects the cities and communities' transit systems. VISTA is contracted to private operators, and also operates general public dial-a-ride systems in Fillmore/Piru and the Santa Paula area. The County and Cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Oxnard, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and Ventura fund VISTA.
- Camarillo Area Transit (CAT) serves the intracity bus needs of the City of Camarillo by providing a fixed route and a general public dial-a-ride system.
- Moorpark Transit provides a fixed route within their city limits as well as a complementary ADA dial-a-ride system.
- The City of Ojai provides trolley service within their city and the nearby unincorporated areas of Meiners Oaks and Mira Monte.
- Simi Valley Transit operates in Simi Valley and Chatsworth by providing a fixed route and a complementary ADA dial-a-ride system.
- The Thousand Oaks Transit (TOT) serves Thousand Oaks, Newbury Park and Westlake Village with a fixed route and smart shuttle system. Thousand Oaks also provides an ADA dial-a-ride system.
- Greyhound Bus Lines provides regular long distance travel service and stops at three cities in the County: Oxnard, Thousand Oaks and Ventura.
- Great American Stagelines, makes trips to Los Angeles International Airport. Intercity bus service is also provided to Ventura, Oxnard, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Westlake and Woodland Hills.
- All ten incorporated cities and all major Ventura County communities have a program to transport senior citizens to meal sites and to deliver meals to seniors. The Public Social Services Agency administers this program.
- The Senior Survivalmobile serves senior citizens countywide during medical emergencies, with the help of volunteers. The Public Social Services Agency administers this program.
- Commuter Transportation Services, a regional ride-sharing and marketing agency, arranges inter-county and local carpools, van pools and bus pools. Riders can park their cars free all day at park and ride lots located in Camarillo, Moorpark, Ojai, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks and Ventura.

The Board of Supervisors has designated the County Public Works Agency Transportation Department as the County department responsible for transit planning, coordination and project implementation.

To accomplish this goal, the County staff regularly works with other County departments, the Ventura County Transportation Commission, the other area transit operators, and local, State and Federal agencies.

The County funds a number of the transit operations listed above including SCAT, VISTA, Ojai Trolley and Thousand Oaks Area Dial-A-Ride, as well as Agoura Hills Dial-A-Ride in Los Angeles County which serves Oak Park in Ventura County.

4.2.3 Railway Service

County railroad service includes Amtrak, Metrolink, Fillmore and Western Railway, Union Pacific Railroad and Ventura County Railroad Company.

Passenger Service

Amtrak passenger rail service operates the Coast Starlight between Los Angeles and Seattle, Washington, and several trains between San Diego and Los Angeles and either Santa Barbara or San Luis Obispo. In addition, Metrolink, a five county public transportation agency, operates eight round trip commuter trains daily to various Ventura County locations. Metrolink, under the auspices of the Ventura County Transportation Commission, also operates an excursion train each year which serves the Ventura County Fair.

The Fillmore and Western Railway operates passenger excursion service between Fillmore and Santa Paula on a track that runs from Montalvo to Piru. With the station improvements in Montalvo and Piru, Fillmore & Western hopes to provide excursion service along the entire existing rail line. The County of Ventura is also working to extend the rail line to historic Rancho Camulos so that Fillmore & Western can serve that facility.

VCTC has completed studies, in association with the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Commission, regarding potential future operation of commuter rail service on the branch line. Initiation of commuter rail service would require a significant upgrade of the existing rail line, as well as reconstruction of the segment of the branch line between Piru and Santa Clarita. Such a service would be operated by Metrolink and would require California PUC and Federal Railroad Administration review and approval. VCTC is currently studying the branch line to update its previous studies regarding additional rail service on the branch line.

Freight Service

The Union Pacific Transportation Company provides intra-state and trans-continental rail freight service from its main coast line which runs from the Santa Barbara County line along the coast south through Ventura to Oxnard and then east through Camarillo, Moorpark, Simi Valley to the Los Angeles County line for a distance of 48.9 miles. A 28.6 mile branch line owned by VCTC travels along the Santa Clara River Valley from Montalvo in a northeasterly direction through Santa Paula and Fillmore to Piru. There is currently a limited amount of freight traffic on the Santa Paula Branch line; Union Pacific operates three to five trains a week from Montalvo to Santa Paula. A significant increase in the amount of freight traffic would require substantial upgrades to the rail line itself. However, given the limited customer potential on the current line, a significant increase in freight traffic would be largely dependent on the line being extended to Santa Clarita.

Ventura County Railroad Company, a short line railroad, operates between the Union Pacific Railroad at Oxnard, the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center (Navy Base Ventura County) and Port Hueneme Harbor. The Railroad is approximately 11.8 route miles and maintains about 18 track miles. Started in 1905 as the Bakersfield and Ventura Railway, it was renamed in 1911 as the Ventura County Railway Company when the proposed extension to Bakersfield was dropped. In 1998, after purchase by RailAmerica, Inc., the name was changed to Ventura County Railroad Company, Inc., and the headquarters moved to the Oxnard Harbor District building in Port Hueneme. The railroad employs five people.

Ventura County Railroad transports a variety of freight including industrial, agricultural, chemical, government-related freight, automobiles and paper rolls. Large customers are Mazda Motors, BMW and Willamette Industries. The Railroad's main track crosses Fifth Street in downtown Oxnard to intersect the Union Pacific main track at the west end of its Oxnard yard. South of Fifth Street, the track divides, with one track leading to the Railroad's engine house and Maintenance and Operations headquarters on Warehouse Avenue and another extending south through a five track yard to a wye near Wooley Road.

At the wye, the Port Hueneme Subdivision extends south, crossing Highway 1, the Pacific Coast Highway, for 5.8 miles to the South Oxnard Industrial Area and the docks at Port Hueneme. Near Hueneme Road, the Diamond and Edison Industrial Spur curve left off the main track to serve additional parts of the Industrial Area. At Hueneme Road the main track curves westward, enters the City of Port Hueneme, and terminates at the Oxnard Harbor District's Port of Hueneme South

Terminal. Customers in the industrial areas include Willamette Industries, MI Drilling, Halaco, Pacific Vehicle Processors, BMW and Cook Composites.

The Patterson Subdivision continues west 3.5 miles off the other track of the wye to the Naval Construction Battalion Center (Navy Base Ventura County) at Port Hueneme. This track runs alongside Wooley Road for 1.4 miles until curving south to run alongside Patterson Road to a yard on the US Naval Construction Battalion Center. Mazda Motors and other industries located on the base are served by Ventura County Railroad. The Navy, with its General Electric center cab 80-ton locomotive, serves Navy-related parts of the base. Civilian and military business coexist on the base, as it is the only deep-water seaport between San Francisco Bay and Long Beach/Los Angeles ports.

4.2.4 Airport Facilities

There are four airports in Ventura County, which include County owned and operated airports at Camarillo and Oxnard, a private airport at Santa Paula and the Federally operated Point Mugu Naval Air Station and runway at San Nicholas Island. The California Air National Guard has an operation on a 208 acre site adjacent to Pt. Mugu NAS. A description of each airport and the County Airport Administration follows (Refer to [Figure 4.2.4](#) for the location of each airport):

County Airports

The Board of Supervisors created the County Department of Airports in December 1984 independent from the former Property Administration Agency. The Department of Airports oversees the development, operations, repair and maintenance to airports in Camarillo and Oxnard.

The Aviation Advisory Commission was established by the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of advising the Board on airport policy related matters. Airport authorities were established under the provisions of a Joint Powers Agreement between the County of Ventura and the City of Camarillo for the Camarillo Airport and a separate Airport Authority at Oxnard between the County and City of Oxnard.

Oxnard Airport - The Oxnard Airport is a 212 acre facility located in Oxnard and, although within the corporate boundaries of Oxnard, is operated by the County of Ventura.

The Oxnard Airport airside facilities include a single east/west runway (Runway 7/25), 5,950' long and 100' wide with an effective gradient of 0.19 percent. The runway is asphalt in composition and is rated with a gross loading weight strength of 30,000 lbs for aircraft with single wheel landing gear configurations, and 70,000 lbs for aircraft with dual wheel configurations. Due to a 137-foot church spire located east of the Airport, the Runway 25 landing threshold has been displaced 1,382 feet to the west. This reduces the Runway 25 landing length to 4,568 feet. It is also important to note that the primary approach path for the instrumented runway at Oxnard Airport is located directly above the Oxnard Civic Center. A parallel taxiway is available the full length of the runway and is connected to the runway by five connecting taxiways. Runway 25 is also equipped with a high speed taxiway exit.

A total of three major hangars, one medium hangar, and 124 small hangars (69 County owned and 55 private) are located at the airport. Aircraft storage space at the Airport consists of 56,100 square feet of hangar space, which will accommodate approximately 20 aircraft. In addition, 50 outdoor tie-down positions are available. The four story, 80' high air control tower, built in 1960, is operated by FAA Air Traffic Controllers from 7a.m. to 9p.m.; of the 24-hour period the airport is open.

Excellent air navigation aids are available to guide pilots approaching the Oxnard Airport during poor weather conditions. Four published instrument procedures are available for the airport. The most precise of these is the Instrument Landing System (ILS) approach procedure to Runway 25 which allows a qualified pilot to descend solely by reference to instruments to 250 feet above the ground in visibilities as low as one mile. In addition, there is one non-precision Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) approach to Runway 25, and a published Standard Instrument

Departure (SID) profile. Additionally, there is a Global Positioning System (SPS) approach for both Runway 7 and Runway 25.

Facilities at the Oxnard Airport consist of the passenger terminal building and paved automobile parking for 350 passenger vehicles and ten employee vehicles. West Fifth Street, a two-lane paved road, provides access to the terminal building. In addition, Patterson Road provides limited access. The terminal building itself is a modern structure consisting of approximately 10,000 square feet of usable space. Other facilities include maintenance shop, generator building, restrooms, warehouse, residence and sheds.

There are an estimated 100,000 annual aircraft operations at the Oxnard Airport, 90% for general aviation activities, 5% combined air taxi and commuter, and the remaining 5% used by helicopters. Oxnard Airport is served by two regional air carriers, which offer 16 daily flights to and from such market areas as Los Angeles and serve approximately 70,000 passengers each year.

Camarillo Airport - The Camarillo Airport, owned and operated by the County of Ventura, was formerly known as the Oxnard Air Force Base. It is located three miles southwest of the center of the City of Camarillo and lies within the city limits. The city is 45 miles northwest of Los Angeles and 379 miles south of San Francisco and borders the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101). Camarillo lies within the Oxnard Plain approximately eight miles northeast of the Pacific coastline.

The Camarillo Airport encompasses 753 acres within both City and County jurisdictions. Although the airport lies within the city limits, the airport is owned and operated by the County. The portion of the east/west runway (Runway 8/26) which is being used for general aviation aircraft is 6,021 feet long by 150 feet wide. Presently, the runway is served by a non-precision Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) instrument approach to the airport, which allows a pilot to descend to a decision height of 645 feet above ground level (AGL) in instrument meteorological conditions. The new FAA control tower began operation at the airport in 1991. The FAA's ten employees operate the facility for 14 hours each day.

Facilities at the Camarillo Airport consist of a total of five large hangars, six medium and 292 small hangars (122 County owned and 170 private) are located at the airport. Numerous former Air Force structures still exist at Camarillo Airport and are now being used for various uses including a substantial non-aviation business park campus. (Refer to Section 4.11.3.2 for a discussion of County facilities at Camarillo Airport.) Access to the airport is provided by the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101) to Las Posas Road (four lane/paved) and Pleasant Valley Road (two lane/paved).

For 2000, there were an estimated total of 187,000 annual aircraft operations at the Camarillo Airport, 93% for general aviation activities, 4% were Air Taxi operations, and the remaining 3% were helicopter activities.

Federal Airports/Air Fields

Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu - The 4,500 acre Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) is located at the western end of the agricultural lands of the Oxnard Plain, six miles southeast of Oxnard and 7-1/2 miles southwest of Camarillo. Its major tenant is Naval Air Warfare Center – Weapons Division (NAWC-WD). The Ventura County and Point Mugu Game preserves (private clubs not associated with the Navy) are located to the northwest of the base with the California State University Channel Islands located 4 miles northeast. The base is flanked by the Santa Monica Mountains on the east and the Pacific Ocean to the south. The facility was originally developed during World War II as an extension of the base at Port Hueneme and the early operations were those associated with the training of Seabee personnel. Beginning in the 1940s, its mission grew to include missile and airfield operations. In 1958 the Pacific Missile Range was established. Today, NBVC functions to support the Pacific Fleet, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E), and the Point Mugu Test Range.

As of October 2000, the Navy stood-up a new command, Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC). It encompasses both the former Naval Air Weapons Station Point Mugu and the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme. The major tenants, including the Naval Construction Battalion

Center, Port Hueneme and Naval Air Warfare Center – Weapons Division, Point Mugu, continue their mission at each base. More than 70 military commands and tenants are located at NBVC.

NBVC plays a substantial role in the local economy. Approximately 8,500 military are assigned at both sites. Total military and civilian employment, including contractors, is approximately 16,496. The economic impact on the local economy from the sites is \$1.5 billion.

NBVC Point Mugu falls under the Commander Navy Region Southwest, located in San Diego, California. NBVC's mission is to offer a unique combination of mission capabilities to the US Navy. It is an aviation major shore command and a major Naval Construction Force mobilization base operating port facilities and providing a full range of Base Operating Support functions for operating forces and shore activities. NBVC provides aviation, logistics, and all Base Operating services in support of the Naval Construction Force, and provides aircraft intermediate maintenance services to all military and transitory aircraft within the Ventura County area.

NBVC has two main sites, at Point Mugu and Port Hueneme. NBVC also maintains facilities away from the main bases, including facilities at the Camarillo Airport and Laguna Peak. The Navy maintains the off-shore islands of San Nicolas (10,000' runway), Santa Cruz, San Miguel, and Santa Rosa. NAWCWPNS Point Mugu also maintains a 30,000-square-mile air/sea missile test range.

The primary mission of NAWCWPNS, the major tenant at Point Mugu is to perform development test and evaluation; and logistics and training support for naval weapons, weapons systems and related devices; and associated activities.

In performance of their missions, Navy Units at Point Mugu require many varied and different types of aircraft. The on-base military aircraft fleet generally consists of approximately 120 aircraft. Several of these aircraft are associated with reserve squadrons.

The primary N/S runway 03/21 measures 11,100' x 200' and is utilized by the fixed wing military aircraft. The shorter E/W runway, 09/27 measuring 5,500' x 200', is used for field carrier landing practices (FCLP) by light planes and helicopters. Use of the runway varies with wind, weather, demand and other factors. Aircraft operations at Point Mugu are directly proportional to the levels of missile testing and requirements for pilot training that occur at the facility. Point Mugu maintains an air traffic control center that controls all aircraft in southern Ventura County. A military approach control facility and control tower provides service seven days a week.

The number of aircraft operations at Point Mugu is in excess of 200,000 per year. Hours of operation of the airfield are normally between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily and closed on holidays. In reality, however, utilization of the airfield is very low in the early morning and evening hours. The peak days of activity at Point Mugu usually occur on Wednesdays or Thursdays, whereas the least active day is Sunday. Peak hours vary from day to day, depending on changing mission requirements.

Channel Islands Air National Guard Base - The 146 Tactical Airlift Wing officially dedicated a new 208 acre installation September 1990. This property is north of the NBVC Pt. Mugu site and is at the intersection of Hueneme and Navalair Roads.

This California Air National Guard Wing relocated their C-130 aircraft from Van Nuys Airport beginning in 1989. Daily operational control and management is focused out of the State of California, Office of the Adjutant General with fiscal and liaison management being focused from the National Guard Bureau (Air) in Washington D.C. A technical force of 286 civilians, 25 contract employees, and 52 active duty personnel ensure weekday operations meet expected standards. The unit uses the NBVC runway via a connecting 2,500 foot taxiway annexation for aircraft operations

Operations increase when this unit is tasked for Fire Support Missions in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service or The California Department of Forestry. The mission of this unit is to train assigned units military war skills totaling over 1,500 personnel during Unit Training Assemblies held once a month and various two week active duty assignments. The Wing is an operational unit under the Air Force Air Mobility Command (AMC).

Private Airports and Landing Strips

The privately owned Santa Paula Airport is located within the city limits, south of State Highway 126. The airport is owned by the Santa Paula Airport Association, Ltd. and is operated by the owners (stockholders). Currently there are several airport related businesses located at the Santa Paula Airport.

Airport facilities include an asphalt paved runway 04/22, 2650' x 45'. There are 119 hangars with 88 tie-downs. Virtually all of the estimated 75,000 takeoffs and landings at the airport involve general aviation aircraft. There is no tower, thus limiting hours of operation to daytime only. Helicopters also operate out of this facility.

Finally, there are a few privately owned and operated landing strips scattered throughout the County.

4.2.5 Harbors

The Port of Hueneme is located entirely within the City of Port Hueneme. Serving as California's only deepwater port between Los Angeles and San Francisco, the Port of Hueneme's area of influence extends far into the southwestern United States and Western Canada.

The port is administered by the Oxnard Harbor District, which has jurisdiction over approximately 120 acres of onshore area and ten acres of waterway; the remainder of the harbor is under U.S. Navy jurisdiction. The District also owns ten acres of support area in the City of Oxnard.

The Oxnard Harbor District was formed in 1937 for the purpose of the development of a harbor at the Port of Hueneme and the subsequent improvement and operation of that harbor. The District is an independent special district empowered by its authorizing statute and by the California Harbors and Navigation Code (Sections 6000 et seq.). A harbor district may acquire, purchase, take over, construct, maintain, operate, develop and regulate grain elevators, bunkering facilities, belt or other railroads, floating plants, lighterage, towage facilities, and any and all other facilities, aids, equipment, or other property necessary for, or incident to, the development and operation of a harbor or for the accommodation and promotion of commerce, navigation, or fishery in the harbor district. The Oxnard Harbor District may acquire, purchase, take over, construction, maintain, operate, develop, and regulate airports and roads with the prior consent of each district, port, city or county in which the lands are located. This district is governed by five elected harbor commissioners. The commissioners are elected at-large from within the established boundaries of the District. The Oxnard Harbor District Board of Harbor Commissioners' primary goal is the attraction of ocean cargo business. To the extent that the development of the ocean freight business will not be adversely affected, the goal has also been to maximize revenue and create additional employment by encouraging the utilization of the Port of Hueneme facilities by the offshore oil industry and from other activities in which the District may legally engage.

In keeping with the State of California Harbors and Navigation Code and the principles of sound public stewardship, the Oxnard Harbor District's mission is to provide the services requisite for the continuation and enhancement of maritime-related commerce. To this end, the District endeavors to make certain that Port activities are made economically self-supporting by generating revenue sufficient to achieve the widest and fullest realization of the Port's potential, thereby providing the maximum possible economic and social benefits to the people and communities served by the Port.

The District's current operations involve only the ownership and operation of the commercial portion of the Port of Hueneme Harbor that consists of about one-third of the seaport complex. The balance is owned and operated by the U.S. Navy. The District is not connected in any way with the two marinas in Ventura County (Channel Islands Harbor and Ventura Harbor) which are under separate governing bodies.

The Port was constructed in 1938 onshore from Hueneme (submarine) Canyon. Tidal currents and flushing action keep the depth of the harbor relatively constant. The harbor is man made, and connected to the open sea by a jetty protected entrance channel. The outer part of the entrance

channel terminates at the head of a submarine canyon that offers an excellent deepwater approach. Only occasional dredging is needed to maintain harbor depths ranging from 32 to 35 feet (Mean Lower Level Water, “MLLW”).

The uses of the existing commercial water area within the Harbor is divided into four categories:

- **Deep draft berths** - The primary deep draft berths at the Port are three at Wharf 1 and two at Wharf 2. The water depth at MLLW (Mean Lower Level Water) is a minimum of 35' at berths of Wharf 1 and 32' to 35' MLLW at Wharf 2.
- **Shallow draft moorings** - Although the Port has no shallow berths as such, moorings are provided at the east end of the east-west Channel “A” for commercial and sport fishing boats.
- **Turning basin** - The central water area within the harbor is a turning basin capable of accommodating ships up to 900 feet in length. This area is not used for any other purpose.
- **Entrance channel** - The entrance channel is approximately 2,300 feet long and 400 feet wide, with a navigable channel in the center about 330 feet wide. The channel provides a short run for vessels entering the harbor from the coastal shipping lanes or the open sea. The Channel Entrance Wharf can berth medium draft vessels up to 18 feet of draft.

The Port has six wharves. Wharf 1 (South Terminal), is 1,800 feet long and Wharf 2 (North Terminal), is 1,450 feet long. They are used for cargo transfer, tanker lightering, and servicing offshore oil supply vessels. Through a sharing agreement with the U.S. Navy, Wharves 3 through 6 may be used by commercial vessels if they are not being utilized by the Navy. There are slips for commercial fishing vessels and sport fishing vessels. Offshore oil platform supply vessels generally dock alongside Wharf 1 or Wharf 2.

The Port of Hueneme handles a variety of commodities in addition to offshore oil and gas supplies. These include automobiles, bananas, citrus and fresh fruit, fish, fuel, wood pulp, forest products, pipe, steel and other general cargo. The tonnage shipped through the port has increased steadily since 1971, when additional dredging operations allowed access of deeper draft ships. (Port dredged from 32' Mean Lower Level Water (MLLW) to 35' MLLW in 1975).

The Port of Hueneme was designated as an official Port of Entry by the U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Customs Service in February, 1992.

The Oxnard Harbor District is the Grantee for U.S. Foreign-Trade Zone #205. These sites are mechanisms that foster international trade and commerce. Zone 205 is the first zone established in Ventura County and was created to serve the broad interests of importers and exporters throughout California's Central Coast region. It is comprised of three sites totaling approximately 840 acres and includes the commercial seaport, vehicle preparation centers and freezer facilities all within five miles of the Port of Hueneme. Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) are secure areas that are physically within the U.S., but are considered outside of U.S. Customs territory. The U.S. Foreign-Trade Zone governs the national FTZ program and approved the District's zone in October 1994.

The Oxnard Harbor District was authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1983 to acquire approximately 18 acres of land and about 650 feet of Wharf directly across from the commercial pier (Wharf 1). The Wharf was constructed on land acquired by the Navy through condemnation at the beginning of World War II (1942). The expanded facilities, including modern terminal facilities, have increased port capacity both in terms of vessels and cargo tonnage. For example, BMW started importing automobiles in 1988. On March 25, 1997 the District also acquired approximately 33 acres of the former Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL) under the authority of the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC). The acquisition and expansion of the port has increased its cargo throughput capacity.

The main vehicular access to the harbor area from Highway 101 is via Las Posas Road/Hueneme Road at this time and will be via the Rice Road bypass at some time in the future. Established truck routes exist on Harbor Boulevard and Victoria Avenue, Channel Islands Boulevard and Ventura Road. The Pacific Coast Highway (State Route 1) via Hueneme Road provides additional circulation to and from the south.

The Port of Hueneme is served by the Ventura County Railroad Company with both northern and southern access. The northern line extends into the Naval Base Ventura County. The southern line enters the Port of Hueneme from the east along an alignment south of Hueneme Road and serves Wharf 1 only. The Ventura County Railroad (owned by Rail American, Inc.) connects with the Union Pacific Railroad in the City of Oxnard.

4.2.6 Pipelines

Major pipelines within Ventura County carry crude oil and natural gas, generally along highways and railroad lines. Major oil companies, such as ARCO and Equilon, own these pipelines, and ownership changes from time to time. Most oil companies which have operations in Ventura County have pipelines located within their oil/gas lease areas, but do not operate major transporting pipelines. Four Corners Pipeline Company, a subsidiary of ARCO, is a private pipeline company regulated by the Public Utilities Commission that transports crude oil through their own lines and connects to other pipelines as needed. Four Corners Pipeline Company operates only their own pipeline facilities, and does not own any crude oil. There is also an existing Southern California Edison fuel line originating within the Oxnard Harbor District which connects to the Ormond Beach Generating Station. Oil and Gas transport lines have been mapped on the County's Geographic Information System to allow improved response to spills in the event of pipeline system failure or a seismic event. Although available to emergency responders and planners, GIS information on the location of these transport lines is proprietary and contact must first be made with the California State Fire Marshall.

4.2.7 Conclusions

The existing County Regional Road Network is generally adequate to meet present travel demands, except for US 101 between the cities of Oxnard and Camarillo and SR 118 between Somis and Moorpark. However, Ventura County is confronted with the potential for significant population growth by the year 2020. This projected increase in population will place a major strain on the County's Regional Road Network. To meet this challenge, the Goals, Policies and Programs of the General Plan must address means of moving people and goods in the most efficient and cost effective manner possible, including expansion of the existing road network, encouraging alternate transportation modes (ridesharing, bicycling, transit, etc.), and disbursing peak traffic demand to better utilize the existing road network.

The Goals, Policies and Programs of the General Plan also encourages continued land use compatibility around existing airport facilities. To evaluate the total circulation system, it is important to also consider all forms of transport including pipelines that move oil and gas through fixed systems. The General Plan Goals, Policies, and Programs provide the basis for improving the circulation and transportation network in Ventura County in a complementary manner with the Land Use Portion of the General Plan.

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[Figure 4.2.1](#)
[2003 Regional Road Network Map](#)
(Separate Document)

[\[Click above to go to map\]](#)

Figure 4.2.2
Average Daily Traffic Thresholds

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC (ADT) LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) THRESHOLDS COUNTY ROADS AND CONVENTIONAL STATE HIGHWAYS					
LOS	CLASS I			CLASS II	CLASS III
	2 LANES	4 LANES	6 LANES	2 LANES	2 LANES
A	2,400	19,000	29,000	1,500	350
B	5,600	28,000	42,000	3,900	2,000
C	10,000	38,000	57,000	7,000	3,300
D	16,000	47,000	70,000	11,000	5,900
E	27,000	58,000	87,000	21,000	16,000

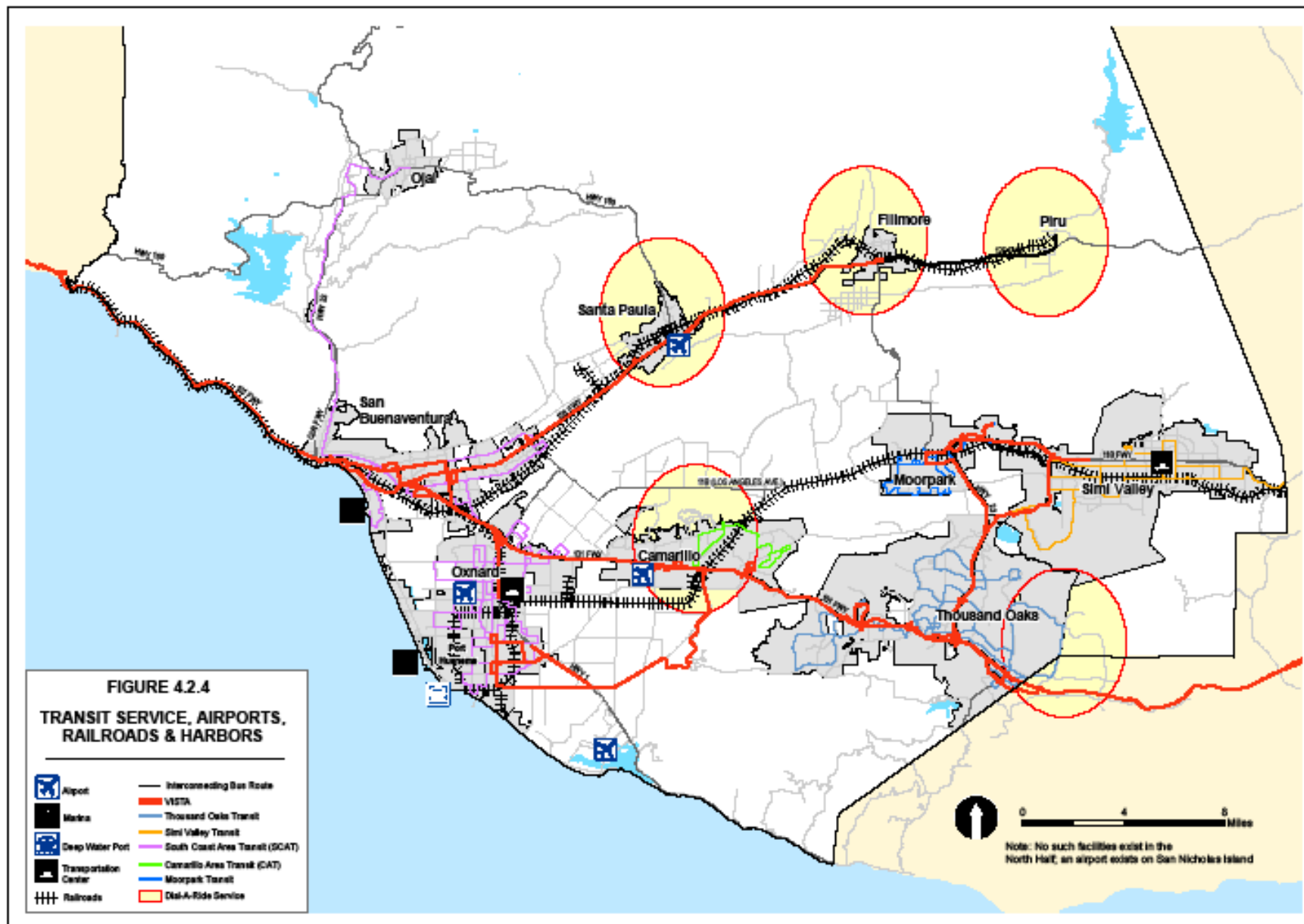
ADT/LOS THRESHOLDS FREEWAYS				
LOS	4 LANES	6 LANES	8 LANES	10 LANES
A	31,000	46,000	62,000	77,000
B	48,000	71,000	95,000	119,000
C	68,000	102,000	136,000	169,000
D	82,000	123,000	164,000	205,000
E	88,000	132,000	176,000	220,000

SOURCE: Ventura County Public Works Agency

R. 11-15-2005

[Figure 4.2.3](#)
[2020 Regional Road Network Map](#)
(Separate Map)

[\[Click above to go to map\]](#)



4.3 Water Supply Facilities

This section focuses on the supply, storage and delivery of water to consumers. An important companion text to the following is the Water Resources Section in the Resources Appendix. That section addresses the quality and quantity of ground, surface and reclaimed water that is available within the County. This section is part of the state-mandated Conservation Element. Under state law, specified public water systems must be notified when the County initiates any amendment to this section. Whenever the County's General Plan is substantially amended, designated water agencies are required to provide the County with a copy of their urban water management plan and other specific information. Any water supply and demand information that is provided by those water agencies must be coordinated, discussed, evaluated, and referenced in the amended County General Plan. Please see Government Code (Sections 65302 and 63502.2), Public Resources Code (Section 21151.9), and the Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.10 (Section 10910 et seq.).

4.3.1 Water Sources

Ventura County's water supply is obtained from three major sources: groundwater (67%), surface water (8.5%), and imported water (25%). A small amount of reclaimed water (approximately 1.5%) also is used.

Groundwater

Groundwater is the largest single source of water. It provides about 65% of the water utilized in the County. Agricultural demand accounts for an estimated 80% of the total demand for groundwater in the County. Of the total County water demand in calendar year 2002, (approximately 430,500 acre-feet ("AF"), about 279,800 acre feet (AF) came from local groundwater sources. Because it is estimated that the local groundwater basins can safely supply only about 275,000 AF countywide, water users extracted nearly 4,800 AFY (acre-feet per year) more than was naturally and artificially replenished. Groundwater is pumped extensively by individual well owners and by a majority of the 181 public water purveyors within the County. Purveyors either wholesale water to other purveyors or make deliveries directly to individual users. Since more groundwater is used than is replaced, overall, the County's groundwater reserves are slowly decreasing.

The bulk of the County's groundwater supply is primarily contained within five major aquifers beneath the Oxnard Plain-Pleasant Valley area. These aquifers are the Oxnard, Mugu, Hueneme, Fox Canyon, and Grimes Canyon, in depth order from top to bottom. The deeper Fox Canyon aquifer that effectively extends from the present day coastline to inland areas northeast of the City of Moorpark is still being overdrafted or "mined" of its resource. Persistent overdrafting of the local water supply has caused a number of problems, most notably seawater intrusion in the Upper Aquifer system (UAS) and Lower Aquifer system (LAS) of the Oxnard Plain. The UAS consists of the Perched or Semi-Perched zones, the Oxnard and the Mugu aquifers. The LAS is comprised of the Hueneme, Fox Canyon and Grimes Canyon aquifers.

Beneath the Oxnard Plain, the gross overdraft of the Oxnard aquifer has been largely eliminated in recent years through effective management practices and constant recharge activities. However, even with targeted improvements, some areas still remain impacted by saline waters previously drawn into the aquifer. Projects such as the Pumping Trough Pipeline (1986), the Freeman Diversion (1991) and the Nobile Pit spreading basin (1995), coupled with wet-to-average climatic conditions and reduced pumping, contributed to improving conditions in the UAS. Conditions in the UAS have improved partially at the expense of the LAS which has been pumped heavily in recent years. The LAS is seriously overdrafted in the southern Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley basins, where the intrusion of saline water continues. The United Water Conservation District now has a shallow well extraction field near Saticoy (completed in early 2005) to utilize UAS water that is more easily replenished, thus allowing an increase in water deliveries, while at the same time, helping the seawater intrusion problem in the overdrafted areas by providing an underutilized source of water. The Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency has also tightened restrictions and instituted strict management procedures on all groundwater extractions and well operators located on parcels above the Fox Canyon aquifer.

Surface Water

Surface water resources in Ventura County are divided into major hydrologic units, or drainage basins, such as the Ventura River, Santa Clara River, and Calleguas Creek systems. These main units are further subdivided into dozens of subunits. Refer to [Figure 4.3.1](#) for a map of the major surface water sources in Ventura County.

Surface water is obtained from Lake Casitas, Lake Piru and via diversions from the Santa Clara River, Ventura River, and Calleguas Creek. By year-end 2002, surface water provided approximately 8.5% of the total water utilized in Ventura County. The primary source of local surface water is Lake Casitas, which is owned and maintained by the Casitas Municipal Water District, (CMWD). CMWD primarily wholesales water to retailers for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses within the Ojai Valley, the City of San Buenaventura, and various smaller retailers along or near the Ventura River. Per recent changes in State law, it also retails directly to some customers from a combination of surface and groundwater sources. Although CMWD owns a handful of wells within the Ventura River drainage basin, most water supplies are derived from their Robles Diversion structure at the north end of the Ventura River above the unincorporated community of Meiners Oaks. The District also retails water directly to some users along the North Coast area of the County, almost up to the Santa Barbara County line.

The United Water Conservation District operates and maintains Lake Piru, the Piru Creek (surface water diversion) and Santa Clara River (Freeman Diversion) structures, and associated spreading grounds (groundwater recharge ponds) along the Santa Clara River in Piru, Saticoy and El Rio. Several water purveyors and individuals also utilize the UWCD diverted Santa Clara River water. United diverts natural flows in the Santa Clara River to spreading basins or recharge ponds in the Oxnard Forebay Basin to replenish the aquifers beneath the Oxnard Plain. United also supplies diverted surface water directly to agricultural users on the Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley area via its Pumping Trough Pipeline (PTP) and Pleasant Valley Pipeline. Releases from Lake Piru in the late summer or fall, when sufficient supplies are available, provide surface water flows that primarily act as groundwater recharge but also enhance agricultural deliveries at a time when the Santa Clara River is normally dry.

Ventura River water is diverted by the City of San Buenaventura via an in-stream underground dam and group of shallow extraction wells at Foster Park for use in the City's delivery system. A few individual property owners also divert some water from the Santa Clara and Ventura Rivers through temporary surface pumps of permanent shallow in-stream wells.

Imported Water

Imported water is obtained by the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD or Calleguas) from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) as one of MWD's 26 member agencies for delivery to smaller retail purveyors primarily in the southern and eastern portions of the county, including the Cities of Thousand Oaks, Simi Valley, Moorpark, Camarillo, Port Hueneme and Oxnard. As of year end 2004, imported water, which is State Project water from the Sacramento Delta area, amounted to about 25% of the water utilized in the county. The Casitas MWD, United WCD, County of Ventura, and the City of San Buenaventura have jointly studied the feasibility of constructing various types of distribution facilities to import additional State Project water, to which they collectively hold a yearly entitlement of 20,000 acre feet. Plans to obtain additional State Project Water are continuing, however, analysis of the appropriate institutional and financial arrangements must take place before the participants can plan any facilities construction. The only other way that State Project Water can enter Ventura County, other than through Calleguas via MWD, is from releases out of the State owned and operated reservoir at Lake Pyramid, that flow down Piru Creek, through Lake Piru, and either overflows or planned releases from Santa Felicia Dam into the Santa Clara River. Such imports are only arranged by UWCD when conditions are sufficient and a positive effect can be obtained (the UWCD maximum apportionment of the 20,000 acre-feet per year or AFY Ventura County entitlement is 3,150 AFY).

Calleguas Mutual Water District is currently in the final stages of constructing the Las Posas Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Project. The project is jointly funded by Calleguas and

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and will include 30 dual-purpose extraction and injection wells in three well fields within the East Las Posas Groundwater Basin. The ASR project will store up to 300,000 acre-feet of imported State Project water for use during peak periods, droughts, scheduled shutdowns or emergencies. The ASR project will have a maximum replenishment rate of 80 cubic feet per second (cfs) and maximum extraction rate of 100 cfs. The project also includes several miles of large diameter pipeline to connect the wells to the Calleguas transmission system, a new pump station in the City of Moorpark to convey water to the Lake Bard Water Treatment Plant and rehabilitation of the Conejo Pumping Station, to deliver ASR water to upper elevation zones east of the Moorpark sewage treatment plant during an emergency.

ASR Wellfields No. 1 and 2, and associated facilities have been completed in the Grimes Canyon area west of Moorpark and are expected to be fully constructed and fully connected with the rest of the Calleguas system by 2005. Total project completion is planned for 2008. ASR project water is currently being stored when available in those wells already completed. Several retail water purveyors with groundwater pumping capacity have reduced their groundwater extractions in lieu of using direct deliveries of Calleguas/MWD water and, in return, have transferred previously earned Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA) conservation credits to Calleguas/MWD for use in the East Las Posas Basin.

The ASR project presents several advantages for the overall management of water supply and demand. By purchasing State Project Water (originating near the Sacramento Bay-Delta area) when available during winter months, the price is more reasonable. Further, storage of this water underground in aquifers several hundred feet beneath the surface of the ground requires no construction of surface reservoirs, the land use is not disrupted, evaporation is not a factor, and costs are substantially less. Imported water is of similar quality to the existing native groundwater and thus a change in water chemistry is within an acceptable range. When needed during summer months or during times of drought, the stored underground supplies can be easily tapped by reversing the direction of the pump motors on the ASR injection-extraction wells.

The Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA) has a long-term lease for 1,850 acre-feet of United WCD's annual State Water Project entitlement of 5,000 acre-feet. Port Hueneme Water Agency obtains this entitlement indirectly from Calleguas MWD via the City of Oxnard. United WCD has, in recent years been buying the remaining 3,150 AF from the State Department of Water Resources (DWR), which delivers the water from Pyramid Lake via Piru Creek to United's Lake Piru Reservoir. PHWA and UWCD are the only two county agencies that have utilized the State water option. However, since the State Water Project facilities were never fully developed, the DWR has historically delivered only 40 to 100 percent of any agency's full entitlement in any given year. Long term reliability is only 50 percent on average.

4.3.2 Water Users/Suppliers

Figure 4.3.2 shows water demands in Ventura County.

As of year-end 2004, there were 181 licensed water purveyors in Ventura County. This includes 7 city-owned and operated systems, 21 special water districts, 25 public water purveyors, 6 Public Utility Commission (PUC) regulated water companies, 63 mutual water companies and 59 other privately owned systems of varying sizes. Refer to Figure 4.3.3 for a list of water purveyors in Ventura County and Figure 4.3.4 for a map of major water wholesalers. In addition to the 500 or so water wells owned or operated by the retail and wholesale water providers, there are about 3,450 additional individual well owners within the county who obtain their own water directly from groundwater sources. Of the groundwater pumped in Ventura County, less than one third is delivered by an organized water system. Individual well owners do most of the groundwater pumping in Ventura County and use it mostly for irrigation.

Figure 4.3.5 summarizes the Ventura County water districts that serve incorporated cities and unincorporated urban areas.

Agricultural Water

Ventura County obtains approximately 80% of the water required for agricultural uses from groundwater. The remaining 20% needed for irrigation or farming is obtained from either surface water sources such as Lake Casitas and the Santa Clara River, or imported and reclaimed water. The ratio of groundwater used relative to other sources is expected to decline somewhat by the year 2020 due to the decline in agricultural demand on groundwater. The continued availability and use of imported water for agriculture will depend on its cost and the retailing policies of water purveying agencies.

Most farmers obtain water from their own wells. Their cost for water is based on capital or depreciated costs for well construction, energy use, annual maintenance costs, and in certain areas extraction charges assessed by United WCD, the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA) or the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency (OBGMA).

Water demand from the agricultural sector is decreasing and this trend is expected to continue. Countywide demand for agricultural water use is forecasted to decline by about 35,000 AFY by the year 2020. Within the boundaries of the Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA), a 25 percent reduction goal in groundwater extractions has been implemented for all well owners. This schedule of cutbacks in water use is required between years 1992 and 2010 in order to bring the various groundwater basins into a hydrologic balance. Agricultural water users have the option of reducing pumping according to the Fox Canyon GMA cutbacks, or by converting their irrigation systems to the best available techniques for efficient irrigation. Most of the County's agricultural demands are met by groundwater, but a number of projects are completed or planned to increase surface water deliveries to agricultural areas. The expanded use of reclaimed water could further reduce groundwater demand for irrigation. There has been a shift from open air row crops to enclosed greenhouses and a shift in crop types from celery, citrus and beans to more profitable strawberries and flowers. However, overall volumes of water use are not expected to greatly change. Drip irrigation is being used along with micro sprinklers and other water conserving methods. Greenhouses are utilizing recycling to capture the nutrients in the water supply and there is very little evaporation because of the enclosed and controlled atmosphere. The volume of groundwater may be reduced as a result of changes in farming only if surface or reclaimed water sources are made available at comparable or better prices.

In addition, a prior 20-year moratorium on farm water quality regulations by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) expired at the end of 2003. Farms are now subject to compliance with strict runoff rules and contaminant load limits in tailwater. Farmers must now show best management practices (BMPs) in water application, and must be very mindful of pesticide, fertilizer, and herbicide use to avoid severe financial penalties that could be imposed for non-compliance with water quality limitations or rules violations.

Part of the recent reduction in water volume by farming operations has to do with price and market conditions. As water costs have risen, and competition from foreign markets has become a larger factor in crop marketability and product production efficiency. Farmers have compensated by installing more restrictive watering techniques. Drip irrigation, micro sprinklers, and even drip tape embedded directly within the planting bed or mound between row crop furrows, have replaced most of the old open field irrigation methods, and much of the overhead sprinklers that were subject to evaporation and wind factors. More efficient watering methods have created better crop yields in many instances because the water (and often liquid fertilizers in the irrigation system) is being applied directly to the root zone where it is most effective. Although initial costs to more effectively irrigate are higher, smaller sprinkler heads and direct application of the nutrients has still not kept pace with cheaper foreign labor and increased competition from abroad. Lemons and strawberries, once the main income producing crops in Ventura County, are now experiencing a shift, and many fields have been replaced by raspberries and small farm specialty crops once grown predominantly abroad. Farmers continually try to compensate for every-changing market conditions, and reclaimed water is a potential source of low-cost irrigation supply. As more sources of reclaimed water become available, and distribution of such water reaches previously unavailable areas, farmers will be able to take advantage of this additional supply in many ways.

The major geographic areas of agricultural water use are discussed below:

Oxnard Plain - At present, Oxnard Plain agricultural users obtain the majority of their water from one of the five aquifers that underlie the Oxnard Plain. In recent years, a County Ordinance has restricted the drilling of new Oxnard or Mugu Aquifer wells in order to alleviate seawater intrusion in the Upper Aquifer System (UAS). United WCD has recently installed four new wells surrounding the Saticoy spreading grounds in the adjacent and more easily replenished Forebay Groundwater Basin. During wet and average rainfall conditions, groundwater will be pumped from these new wells and delivered to United's Pumping Trough and Pleasant Valley pipelines, thus increasing the yield of the Oxnard Forebay and offsetting pumping in overdrafted zones beneath the Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley areas.

Over time, agricultural water demand on the Oxnard Plain/Pleasant Valley area is expected to decrease somewhat, due to the urbanization of prime agricultural land. In addition, availability of surface water supplies to meet agricultural demands is expected to increase, to further offset the pumping of groundwater. Surface water is diverted from the Santa Clara River by United WCD and distributed to groundwater recharge facilities in Saticoy and El Rio, the Pumping Trough Pipeline and the Pleasant Valley County Water District (PVCWD) irrigation delivery system. Since the completion of the Vern Freeman Diversion structure on the Santa Clara River in 1991, the average annual surface water delivery to PVCWD has increased from 8,400 AFY to 11,000 AFY. This permanent diversion structure has also increased the average annual surface water delivery to United's Pumping Trough Pipeline to 6,500 AFY. This delivery system was constructed to deal with severe overdraft and seawater intrusion in the Upper Aquifer System. Over the past ten years, the Pumping Trough facilities have delivered an average of 8,700 AFY to growers, allowing the UAS to recover while the LAS continues to be overdrafted in this area.

There is considerable potential for use of reclaimed water on the Oxnard Plain. The availability of such water for agriculture would dramatically decrease the amount of water needed from the County's groundwater system in future years. In early 2003, a stream diversion on Conejo Creek was completed to reclaim discharges from the distant Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant. Since the majority of annual flows volume (excluding storm flows) in the creek originate from this treatment plant, the City arranged to have the Camrosa Water District (Camrosa) build and operate a diversion structure. Camrosa sells the reclaimed water to PVCWD for use on area farms and as a supplement to groundwater pumping. Camrosa then pays the City for a portion of the water value. Calleguas also gets reimbursed for assisting with diversion facility construction funding. The City of Oxnard is currently developing uses in and around the City for large quantities of highly-treated reclaimed water as a means of supplementing irrigation water. The first phase of Oxnard's recycling program has the potential to supply up to 5,500 acre-feet of water annually to local growers.

Santa Clara River Valley - The Santa Clara Valley's agricultural community depends primarily on groundwater for its water supply, although a small amount of surface water is diverted annually from Piru Creek and the Santa Clara River. It is anticipated there will be some loss of agricultural land in the area due to urbanization. By the year 2020 the major source of water for agriculture is not expected to change and should continue to be groundwater. Overall the reduction in demand from agriculture on the groundwater systems will probably be offset by an increase in groundwater demand by urban users. In effect, total use of Santa Clara Valley's groundwater supply is expected to remain approximately constant for the next 10 to 20 years. A study to determine the current operational yield of the Santa Paula basin was recently completed by United WCD, City of San Buenaventura, and Santa Paula Pumpers Association as part of the adjudication of groundwater extractions in the basin. In addition, during calendar year 1996, a groundwater management plan was adopted for the Piru and Fillmore basins under AB-3030 legislation. This legislation option was a joint effort by United, the City of Fillmore, and other groundwater producers within the

basins that took advantage of the State option in groundwater management authority to allow local water districts and/or citizens to control local water resources.

Conejo-Calleguas Creek Drainages - This area includes that portion of Ventura County served by the Calleguas Municipal Water District with the exception of the City of Oxnard. In general, most of the agricultural land in this area lies in the western portions around the Las Posas Valley, the Santa Rosa Valley, Pleasant Valley, Moorpark, and adjacent areas. The Conejo-Calleguas area depends on a mix of imported water and local groundwater for agricultural water needs. Imported water should play a greater role in meeting demand during future years, but still accounts for only about 20 percent of the total irrigation needs in this area, and is not expected to exceed 25 percent in the next few decades. Both the Simi and Moorpark wastewater treatment plants produce tertiary level effluent, thus making the discharged water suitable for irrigation purposes in those areas also. Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark) has the potential to supply up to 1,600 AFY of recycled water.

Potential for additional water reclamation use, especially in the Las Posas Valley area and to a lesser extent in Simi Valley, is high. The East and West Las Posas Basins are still being overdrafted by approximately 5,000 AFY. Limited amounts of reclaimed water are available and have the potential of solving future demand and the current overdraft situation. However, transmission pipelines are not in place to get this reclaimed water from the source to the end user, and financing is currently not available for such lines. Calleguas has completed the first phase of a four phase project to construct a "brine line" from Oxnard to Simi Valley. This large-diameter pipeline has the potential to be used for everything from concentrated wastewater brines to reclaimed water suitable for agriculture in Pleasant Valley and the Oxnard Plain. The line will allow waste treatment plants in the Camrosa, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, Moorpark, and Simi Valley areas to meet tougher State standards for wastewater discharge, and will also act as a conveyance facility for potential reclaimed water when available. If successful, similar brine lines could be constructed within both the Santa Clara River Valley and Ventura River Valley to serve urban areas in those locales.

Ojai Valley - Agricultural water users in the Ojai Valley obtain their water from two major sources, Lake Casitas and local groundwater. A couple of small water providers depend on naturally occurring springs. In addition to the Ojai Valley demand on Lake Casitas supplies, most agricultural users along the north coast of Ventura County also obtain their water from Lake Casitas, as do several major oil companies who use Lake Casitas water to extract oil via steam injection enhanced recovery methods.

The Casitas Municipal Water District (Casitas) provides water from Lake Casitas at both the wholesale and retail levels for urban and agricultural use. Casitas, however, reports that it is close to supplying the "safe yield" of the Lake on a regular basis and increasing demands may not be met within the current infrastructure. Allocations to agriculture within the Casitas service area are currently set at 8,880 AFY, which is 80 percent of the maximum use by agricultural customers set in 1989 at 11,100 AF. Development of additional water sources in this area of the country is clearly needed. Casitas has considered asking the State to "bank" or store water somewhere north of Ventura County to be available when needed, however the cost of storage and means of delivery are thought to be prohibitive at this time.

Agricultural water demand is expected to decline as irrigated agricultural acreage is gradually supplanted by encroaching urban development. However, Casitas estimates that up to 3,000 additional acres in and around the Ojai Valley could come under irrigation by the year 2020. Were this to occur, insufficient water would be available to meet demand. Casitas, the County and City of Ventura and United are still studying the feasibility of actually importing their full allotment of State Project Water, to which they hold a combined entitlement of 20,000 AF/year. Importation of additional water would enable Casitas to meet the maximum expected demand. However, as mentioned, State deliveries consistently fall short of full entitlement and other measures such as conservation are also speculative as to

quantities. For the last couple of years, Casitas has enforced a moratorium of sorts on any new connections, only granting those applications that can show special, emergency, or replacement need. This has led to a very slight increase in new well permits by the County in the Ventura River drainage basin as individual property owners opt to try for groundwater as their sole water source.

North Coast - The North Coast area of Ventura County has no significant local groundwater. However, small isolated pockets do exist, and flows from Rincon Creek do supplement a limited amount of local demand. Most domestic and irrigation water is supplied by Casitas. The majority of the water delivered to the North Coast is used by farmers who have established avocado orchards in the area.

Municipal and Industrial Water Use

In October 2001, the Governor of California signed into law a requirement that housing developments of 500 units or more and most industrial developments must produce a guaranteed supply of water to serve the development before construction begins. It is expected that water agencies will move to correct imbalances of water availability between the agriculture sector and municipal and industrial (M & I) sector by creating a market for water transfers between the users, in addition to water storage, conservation and recycling.

Ventura County obtains slightly less than one-third of the water used for municipal and industrial (M & I) uses from its groundwater. The remaining two-thirds is obtained primarily from imported supplies (State Water Project) and from surface water (primarily Lake Casitas). This ratio is expected to continue for some time into the foreseeable future, although the demand for groundwater is expected to increase more slowly than demands on surface and imported water sources as urban uses require higher quality water supplies.

Overall, M & I water use is expected to increase from historic annual needs of approximately 136,000 AF in 1991 and approximately 145,490 AF in the year 2000 to a total of about 162,000 AF by the year 2010. Countywide, however, total extractions from groundwater can be expected to change only slightly, with the decreasing agricultural use being largely offset by ever-increasing M & I use.

Information on municipal and industrial water use has been collected at various times by the County of Ventura. This data was originally obtained in 1984, then again in 1987, 1991 and most recently in year 2001. Per capita water use is estimated based on information from the 16 largest water purveyors in the County. Information has been assembled for each major urban area in the County; results appear in [Figures 4.3.6](#) and [4.3.7](#). As can be seen, some areas of the County have experienced gradual increases in per capita water use over time, a few decreased their water use, and some areas have fluctuated from one survey to the next.

The annual average per-capita water use rate countywide in 1986 was 0.209 acre feet (AF), which is approximately 68,000 gallons per person per year. The daily per-capita rate was 186 gallons. By year-end 2000, the average per capital water use in Ventura County had dropped to 156 gallons per day (gpd), which equates to 56,979 gallons or 0.175 AFY. With a population of roughly 800,000, Ventura County would consume more than 140,000 AFY for M & I needs alone (approximately 32% of total annual demand). When agricultural needs are also figured into the equation, (279,800 AFY or 65% of annual demand), that leaves roughly 10,700 AFY (3% of annual demand) remaining as an unaccounted portion of the annual total use. Such a discrepancy could result from imprecise metering, imprecise estimates of actual water use, or system losses due to leakage. A significant portion of county groundwater overdraft could be solved if even a portion of this outstanding amount could be accounted for or recovered. Nationally, the average per capital M&I use is 170 gpd, with roughly 60 percent of residential water use going to maintain lawns, landscaping or used for other outside needs such as washing cars. This annual per-capita rate includes not only that water used by residents in their homes, but a proportionate share of water consumed by industries, businesses and public agencies which indirectly benefits those residents. The result is that price increases, water management and education programs, along with a recent droughts have resulted in some of the best local water conservation in decades. Further, the huge

increase in popularity of bottled water during recent years (12% average annual increases in sales each year since 1999) also contributed to local conservation. Recent studies have indicated distrust of municipal water system quality, especially by immigrant groups, and this has contributed to the increase in bottled water sales. On a limited basis, the City of Oxnard has created its own bottled water brand label product following a test project using alternative water treatment processing.

Forecasts of municipal and industrial water use are based on the following geographic areas:

Oxnard Plain - On the Oxnard Plain, M & I users obtain most of their water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (imported water) and the United Water Conservation District (groundwater from the El Rio pumping station). A relatively small amount of M & I water is obtained directly by water agencies and individuals operating their own wells. Both the City of Port Hueneme and the City of Oxnard maintain wells drilled into the Oxnard Plain aquifers. Port Hueneme rarely operates its wells and relies almost entirely on imported water and local groundwater purchased from UWCD. Total M & I demand on the Oxnard Plain is expected to increase significantly due to increasing population and urbanization.

The City of Oxnard tries to maintain a blend in their water supplies at a ratio of approximately 1:1, or one part imported water to one part local groundwater. The groundwater component is supplied by both the City's own wells and UWCD wells located in the Forebay Groundwater Basin directly north of the city limits. This ratio is expected to continue indefinitely. Assuming this ratio remains constant, Oxnard will require approximately 13,400 AFY to 15,000 AFY of groundwater by 2020. Other water systems located on the Oxnard Plain (that rely entirely upon groundwater) are expected to utilize approximately 12,600 AFY to 14,500 AFY of groundwater. The United Water Conservation District's Oxnard-Hueneme ("OH") pipeline has a present design capacity of 16,500 AFY.

Although municipal and industrial demands on Oxnard Plain groundwater supplies are increasing, it is anticipated that demands from the agricultural sector will decline. Forecasts indicate that increases in M & I demand on groundwater will be offset by decreases in agricultural demand even though M & I use may require treatment or blending.

Santa Clara Valley - The Santa Clara Valley communities of Fillmore, Santa Paula and Piru depend entirely on groundwater for their M & I supplies. Increases in M & I water use due to population growth are expected to be approximately offset by declines in agricultural use. This is because the urbanization of the Santa Clara Valley communities will take place almost entirely on agricultural land.

City of San Buenaventura - The City obtains water from five different sources: 1) Lake Casitas water via the Casitas Municipal Water District, 2) Ventura River surface and groundwater from the Foster Park Diversion (about 6,000 AFY via a City pipeline), 3) wells in the Mound Groundwater Basin, 4) Saticoy wells in the Santa Paula Basin and 5) Buenaventura Golf Course wells in the Oxnard Plain Pressure Basin. The City also serves a tract of homes from wells at the Saticoy Country Club. These wells are at the western end of the West Las Posas Basin.

Anticipated population growth to 2025 in the City of San Buenaventura will not require additional water supplies. The City could possibly meet future demands after 2025 with its imported State Project Water allotment, however, an economical means of delivery has not been arranged to date.

Conejo-Calleguas Drainage Areas - These areas fall within that portion of Ventura County served by the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD). This includes the communities of Moorpark, Oak Park, Thousand Oaks, Camarillo and Simi Valley (the Cities of Oxnard and Port Hueneme also receive Calleguas water and their water needs are discussed as part of the Oxnard Plain discussion above). Most of the M & I demand in this area is met through imported water sources. Some M & I demand is met by well water from the Las Posas, Pleasant Valley and Arroyo Santa Rosa Groundwater Basins. Any shortfalls would likely be

met by some combination of increased groundwater extraction, (within FCGMA rules and annual allocation limits), expanded water conservation, and/or accelerated development of additional local supplies (i.e., recycling, etc.).

Ojai Valley - Communities in the Ojai Valley depend on two primary sources for their M & I water: Lake Casitas and groundwater.

Demands on Ojai Valley water resources will most likely increase in the future as population increases. However, the magnitude of increase is less than in most other areas in the County. There should be relatively modest increases in demand from the Ojai Valley itself on both surface water and groundwater, especially since the Ojai Basin GMA started restricting and managing groundwater use within the valley beginning in 1992. If significant new acreage is not developed, adequate water supplies should be available to the year 2020. The total estimated recoverable groundwater in storage within the Ojai Basin is 31,600 AF, with a safe yield of almost 9,000 AFY.

Major Water Wholesale Districts

Total water demand projections for users within the three major water wholesale districts have been prepared on the basis of Countywide population forecast and the most recent projections of irrigated agriculture. Refer to [Figure 4.3.7](#) Casitas Municipal Water District (Table), [Figure 4.3.8](#) United Water Conservation District (Table), and [Figure 4.3.9](#) Calleguas Municipal Water District (Table).

The three major water wholesalers that provide water to the various retail water purveyors throughout Ventura County are as follows:

1. **Casitas Municipal Water District** provides for both wholesale and some retail sale of water from Lake Casitas, for delivery in the Ventura River Drainage Area, the North Coast, and the City of Ventura.
2. **United Water Conservation District** is responsible for replenishing groundwater systems within the Santa Clara River system and for some wholesale deliveries to Oxnard, Port Hueneme, the Navy bases at Port Hueneme and Point Mugu (collectively "Naval Base Ventura County"), and other smaller retail water systems on the Oxnard Plain. UWCD derives the water from wells in the Oxnard Plain Forebay Groundwater Basin. Lake Piru is United's main storage reservoir from which water is released; to Piru Creek and the Santa Clara River, replenish underground aquifers downstream. United also owns and operates the Vern Freeman Diversion Structure to direct Santa Clara River water to large multi-pond spreading grounds, in Saticoy and El Rio and also to agricultural pipelines leading to overdrafted areas in the southeast Oxnard Plain and southwest Pleasant Valley areas (commonly referred to as the "pumping trough area").
3. **Calleguas Municipal Water District** is responsible for providing imported water to the southeastern portions of the County and the Cities of Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Oxnard, Camarillo and Port Hueneme on the Oxnard Plain, as well as the unincorporated communities of Oak Park and Lake Sherwood. Calleguas obtains its water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), as one of the 26 members of MWD, after the water is diverted from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region in central California and transported through a series of pipes and canals to the MWD owned and operated Jensen Water Filtration Plant in the Saugus-Newhall area.

4.3.3 Conclusions

There are four major approaches towards meeting the future water needs of Ventura County. These include:

- Regional coordination of available water resources, including full development of Ventura County's State Water Project entitlement.
- Development of additional *water reclamation* and conjunctive use programs.

- Local and regional water conservation and education programs.
- Creative management programs to maximize the yield of local and imported water supplies.

Full Development of Ventura County's State Water Project Entitlement

A June 1987 report prepared by James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc., entitled, "Feasibility of Importing State Project Water into Ventura County," presented the results of their engineering, economic and environmental evaluation of alternative approaches for meeting the future water needs of Ventura County using imported State Project water.

Four principal alternatives were investigated in their study. These alternatives were:

1. Importation of the full 20,000 AFY State Water Project (SWP) entitlement from Castaic Lake via a pipeline through the Santa Clara River Valley.
2. Importation of SWP water from Pyramid Lake through Lake Piru with local runoff from Piru Creek and supplemental local water from an Oat Mountain Diversion on Sespe Creek above its confluence with the Santa Clara River. (NOTE: Any diversions from Sespe Creek are no longer feasible, as the U.S. Congress has designated the Sespe Wilderness as a federally protected habitat area and no dams or diversions are allowed.)
3. Importation of SWP water from Pyramid Lake through Lake Piru with flow in the existing Piru Creek channel to UWCD's Piru Spreading Grounds and using pipeline facilities from the Piru Spreading Grounds with local water from the Oat Mountain Diversion on Sespe Creek added in as a supplemental supply. (As stated above, the Sespe Wilderness is now a federally protected habitat area and any new or expanded dams or diversions are not allowable.)
4. Investigation of providing SWP water from Sespe Creek as a local project under the SWP consisting of one or more dams on Sespe Creek. (As stated above, the Sespe Wilderness is now a federally protected habitat area and any new or expanded dams or diversion are not allowable.)

A final evaluation of each alternative was conducted on an economic and environmental basis in conjunction with other important criteria.

Each of the alternatives could provide sufficient water to meet the projected needs within the study period. On the basis of the economic and environmental results and other criteria used in the final evaluation (effectiveness, public acceptance, compatibility, constructability, reliability, and flexibility), Alternative 3 is the most favorable, although today the Sespe Creek portion could not be included, as it is federally protected. In terms of effectiveness, flexibility, and compatibility with existing plans and systems, it is ranked the highest. For the other criteria, it was ranked no lower than second. It has the lowest unit cost and it has no major adverse environmental impacts.

The recommended project is Alternative 3: Importation of SWP water via releases from Pyramid Lake through Piru Creek to Lake Piru with flow in Piru Creek or a designated channel or pipeline to the existing Piru Spreading Grounds, and hence via natural river flows or proposed pipeline facilities from the Piru Spreading Grounds and perhaps with additional input from individual tertiary-level wastewater treatment plants along the way. The proposed system would convey the water to Piru, Fillmore, Santa Paula and San Buenaventura where individual water quality treatment plants would be utilized, if existing, and constructed, if needed. A turnout would be provided at or near Todd Barranca for groundwater recharge at UWCD's Saticoy Spreading Grounds.

Water Conservation

The County prepared a "Water Conservation Management Plan" as part of the government mandated 208 Study and Countywide Planning process, and also as a condition of the State Water Resources Control Board grant for the Pumping Trough Pipeline (PTP) project initiated in the late 1980s. As a result of this plan, agricultural and urban water conservation programs have been developed. Local agencies, cities and water purveyors are voluntarily responsible for implementing these programs. Individual water conservation coordinators are now employed by each of the

three largest wholesalers in Ventura County to enhance water use within Casitas, Calleguas and United.

Various agricultural and urban water conservation measures have been implemented with various degrees of success. They are summarized as follows:

Agricultural Water Conservation Measures

Educational Programs/Information:

- Expand educational services (County Farm Bureau or Agricultural Commissioner)
- Workshops and field tours (County Farm Bureau or Agricultural Commissioner)
- Water system evaluation service (University of California Farm Advisor's Officer)
- Pump efficiency testing program (Southern California Edison provides motor efficiency tests for large wells (>5 H.P.) at no cost to well owners)
- Centralized irrigation management service
- Evaporation pan program (County Resource Protection District)
- Roundtable meetings (Association of Water Agencies and others)
- Drip irrigation and micro sprinkler purchase enhancements
- Forum (formerly known as the Water Resources Planning Committee)
- Field Demonstrations (County Farm Bureau or Agricultural Commissioner)

Other Programs:

- Tailwater recovery systems and education counseling (University of California Farm Advisor's Office, County Farm Bureau or Agricultural Commissioner, etc.)
- Meter availability programs
- Flexible irrigation scheduling via weather station-provided recommendations (Fox Canyon GMA and/or State CIMIS network stations)
- Initiation of proven farm conservation and economic incentive programs (County Farm Bureau or Agricultural Commissioner)
- The recently formed Ventura Countywide Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (VCIRWMP) group, which consists of most city water departments, small and large water suppliers, water wholesalers, water management agencies, and environmental groups

Urban Water Conservation Measures

Education and Public Relations:

- In-school education programs
- Landscape and maintenance education program
- Water usage on bills (Individual Water Districts)
- Water conservation literature (State Department of Water Resources, County of Ventura, water districts, etc.)
- Water Resources Forum [Association of Water Agencies (AWA) of Ventura County]

System Maintenance:

- Water System leak detection program (Varies by water company)
- System wide water audits (Varies by water company)
- Meter calibration and maintenance (Flow meters are the responsibility of individual well owners, however laws that implement mandatory meter calibration will be included in the FCGMA Ordinance Code before the end of 2005 that will apply to all wells except domestic within the Agency).
- Customer leak detection program (Most large water providers offer free brochures describing do-it-yourself methods)

Development and alteration of Regulation/Policies:

- Landscape review guidelines and education
- Standard development conditions
- Emergency ordinance
- Increasing block rate structure and other pricing controls
- Individual water volume flow meters

Implementation of Proven Research Findings:

- New plant alternatives and alternative irrigation tests
- Information and new research

Regional Coordination

Historically, there was insufficient comprehensive Countywide planning for water resources. In many cases, water agencies have conflicting policies and goals; and many water problems remain unresolved. There is a need to correlate data, develop priorities and establish new policies to meet future water needs of the County. Formation of the VCIRWMP is the first step toward reaching these goals, and may yield methods and a new direction in managing local water resources.

References:

United Water Conservation District: Conjunctive Use Alternatives for Overdraft Reduction in the Oxnard Plain and Pleasant Valley, Results of November 1998 Groundwater Modeling, January 2001.

United Water Conservation District: Investigation of Santa Paula Basin Yield, May 2003.

United Water Conservation District: Piru and Fillmore Basins Groundwater Conditions Report, Water Year 2002, October 2003.

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Ventura County Annual Report: Water Conservation Management Plan, (December 1985); for 1985-86, (July 1980); for 1986-87 (July 1987); and for 1988-89 (August 1989).

Montgomery, James M., Consulting Engineers, Inc., Feasibility of Importing State Project Water into Ventura County, Executive Summary, Pasadena, June 1987.

Ventura County Planning Division, Urban Water Management Plan Joint Supplement to Ventura County Water Conservation Management Plan, February 1986.

Ventura County Planning Division, Water Conservation Management Plan for Ventura County, Volumes I-III, December 1983.

Ventura County Public Works Agency, Watershed Protection District, Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency Task Index, from February 1984 to Present.

Individuals Consulted:

Steve Wickstrum, Casitas Municipal Water District
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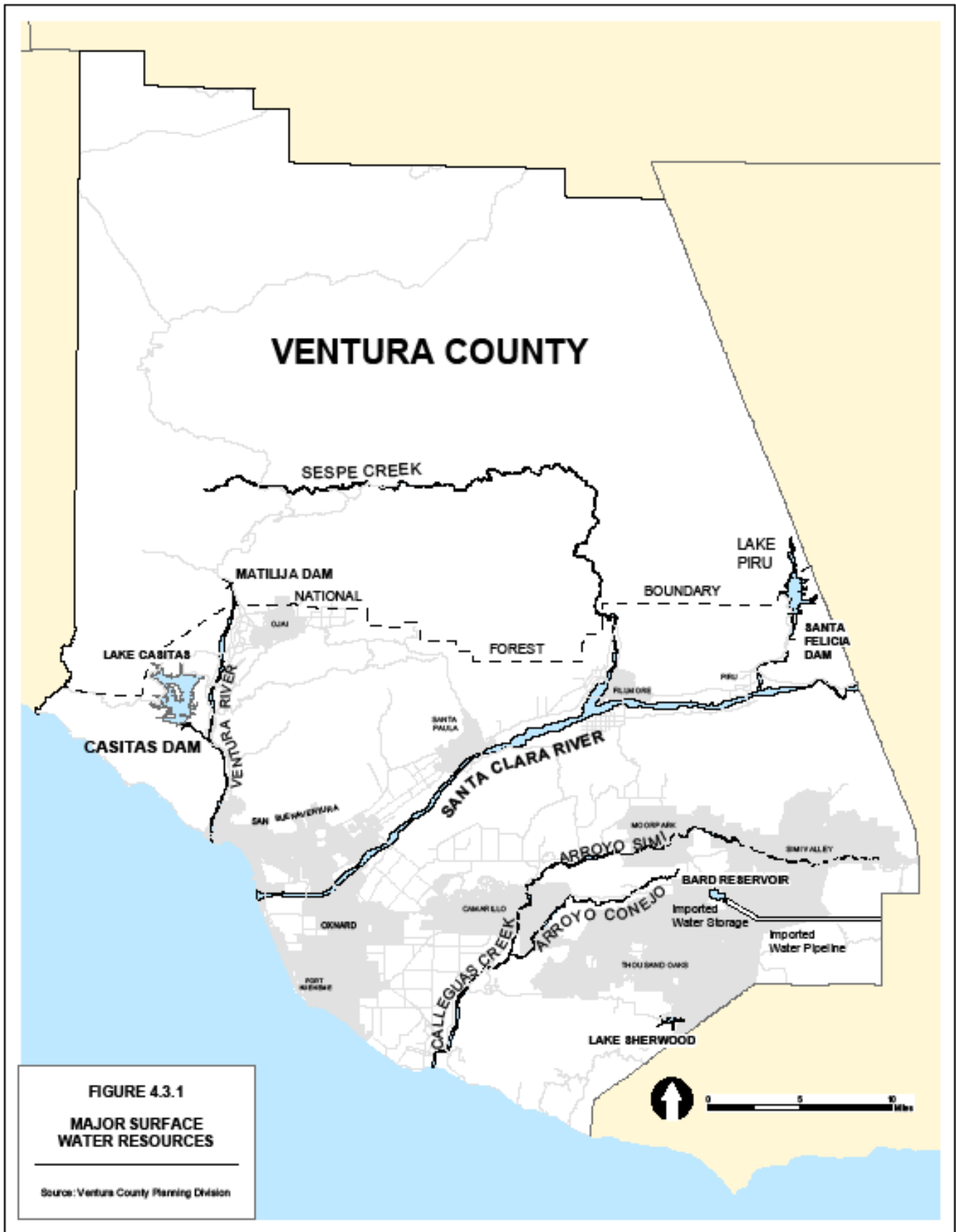


Figure 4.3.2
Ventura County Water Resources - 2004 Facts and Figures

Countywide Water Use By Source (in acre feet per year)				
User	Groundwater	Surface Water	Imported Water	Total
Municipal/Industrial (M&I)	39,750	15,340	90,400	145,490
Agricultural	<u>244,150</u>	<u>22,760</u>	<u>11,300</u>	<u>278,210</u>
	283,900	36,000	101,700	423,700
Percentage Of Water Used By Type		Percentage Of Water Used By Source		
Agricultural Use	65%	Surface Water	8.5%	
Municipal/Industrial Use	32%	Groundwater	65.0%	
Unaccounted or Misc. Use	3%	Imported Water	25.0%	
		Reclaimed Water	1.5%	
Reclaimed Water Use - Current		Water Prices (\$ per acre foot)		
2,100 acre feet per year		Private wells	\$90- \$240	
		Agricultural rate*	\$45 - \$350	
		M&I rate*	\$225 - \$775	
		* = retail rate		

Note: Some figures included on these pages are actual usages derived from water use survey results (such as M&I use). Other numbers (such as total agricultural use and total groundwater use) are estimates based on number of irrigated acres of farmland, estimated average consumptive use rates for crops and other information. This is due to the fact that many groundwater wells in the county do not have a water meter measuring actual use or are simply not required to report annual extractions.

Countywide Population = 773,539 (State Dept. of Finance, 01-01-2001)

Average Per Capita Water Usage = 0.175 acre feet/person/year, or 57,115 gallons/yr., or 196 gallons/person/year, or 156 gallons/person/day (includes residential, commercial and industrial use)

Percentage of People In County Using Imported Water (M&I users) = 62%

Percentage of Agricultural Water Use Coming From Groundwater = 80%

Reference Documents:

Ventura County Water Conservation Management Plan

Ventura County 208 – Water Quality Management Plan

Ventura County Urban Water Management Plan

Water Use Survey Conducted of Local Water Agencies (calendar year 2000 figures)

United Water Conservation District Annual Report on Groundwater Conditions

Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency Annual Report

Source: Update, Inventory of Public and Private Water Purveyors in Ventura County, August, 2001, Ventura County Water Resources Division

Figure 4.3.3
Water Purveyors in Ventura County

Cities

Camarillo
Fillmore
Oxnard
Port Hueneme

San Buenaventura
Santa Paula
Thousand Oaks

Special Districts

Antelope Valley – East Kern Water Agency – No present service in Ventura County
Calleguas Municipal Water District
Camrosa County Water District
Casitas Municipal Water District
Castaic Lake Water Agency – No present service in Ventura County
Channel Islands Beach Community Services District
Colonia Municipal Water District – Paper
Del Norte Municipal Water District – Paper
Hidden Valley Municipal Water District – Paper
Lake Sherwood Community Services District
Meiners Oaks County Water District
Oak Park Water Service / Triunfo Sanitation District
Ocean View Municipal Water District – Paper
Ojai Water Conservation District - Paper

Pleasant Valley County Water District – Irrigation Only
Russell Valley Municipal Water District – Paper
United Water Conservation District
Ventura Waterworks District No. 8 – Simi Valley
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 16 – Piru (Sanitary District)
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 – Moorpark
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 17 - Bell Canyon
Ventura County Waterworks District No. 19 – Las Posas Valley/Somis
Ventura River County Water District

Other Public Water Purveyors

Camarillo Utilities
California State University – Channel Islands
Navy Base Ventura County, Port Hueneme
Navy Base Ventura County, San Nicolas Island

Navy Base Ventura County, Point Mugu
Ventura County Property Administrator
Ventura Youth Correctional Facility

PUC-Regulated Private Water Purveyors

California American Water Company (Village District)
California Water Service Company (Westlake Village)
Rio Plaza Water Company

Southern California Water Company (Ojai)
Southern California Water Company (Simi Valley)
Warring Water Company (Piru)

Figure 4.3.3
Water Purveyors In Ventura County (List)
(cont'd.)

Mutuals and Other Private Water Companies

Academy MWC	Cypress MWC	Lake of the Woods MWC
Alger Family	Del Norte MWC	Frazier Park
Trust/Poinsettia Stock Farm	Dempsey Road MWC	Lake Piru Recreation Area (UWCD)
Aliso MWC – Irrigation Only	El Campeon Ranch	Las Lomas Water System
Alta MWC – Irrigation Only	El Rio Processing – Too small for permit	Las Posas Orchard
Arroyo Las Posas MWC – Non Potable	Elkins Ranch Company	Limoneira Associates
Balcom Bixby Water Association, Inc. – Irrigation Only	Esterina Properties	Linda Vista Junior Academy
Balcom Canyon Water Well Association	Sunshine Trailer Park	Lloyd-Butler MWC
Beedy Street Well	Epworth MWC	Meadows of Moorpark
Berylwood Heights MWC – Irrigation Only	Evergreen Trailer Park	Mesa Water (Ahmanson Ranch) – Non Potable
Bouquet Multimedia	Farmers Irrigation Company – Irrigation Only	Middle Road MWC
Bradeis-Bardin MWC	Fillmore Irrigation Company	Montalvo Water Co. Eastwood Corp. – Non Potable
Brownstone MWC	Fillmore West Trailer Park	Navalair Mobile Home Park
Butler Ranch MWC	Foxfield Riding Club – No Permit	New Camp Bartlett
Calcara Conejo Trailer Park	Fuller Falls MWC	North Fork Springs MWC
Camp Hess Kramer	Garden Acres MWC	Nyeland Acres MWC
Camp Scheideck Lodge	GlennView Mobile Home Park	Ocean View School District (Laguna Vista)
Camp Three Falls, Boy Scouts of America	Golden Cup Industrial Catering	Ojala Water Company
Casitas MWC	Goodenough MWC	Old Creek Road MWC
Circle X Ranch, National Park Service	Greenleaf Springs Water System	Orchard Farms
Citrus MWC – Irrigation Only	Gridley Road Walter Group	Oviatt Water Association – Too small for permit
Cloverdale MWC	Guadalupe MWC	Oxnard Lemon MWC – Non Potable
Comancias Ranch	Hailwood, Inc.	Oxnard Union High School District
Community MWC	Hardscrabble MWC	Ozena Valley Sportsman's Club
Conejo Trailer Park	Hermitage MWC	Piru MWC – Non Potable
Crestview MWC	Hidden Valley Ranch	Pleasant Valley MWC
	Krotona Institute of Theosophy	
	Lake Sherwood MWC	
	La Loma MWC	

Figure 4.3.3
Water Purveyors In Ventura County (List)
(cont'd.)

Point Mugu State Park – No permit	Siete Robles MWC	Timber Canyon MWC – Non Potable
Rancho Canada Water Company	Silver Wheel Ranch Mobile Home Park	Tobock Ranch MWC
Rancho De Courtesy	Sisar MWC	Toland Road Water System
Rancho Del Cielo MWC	Solano Verde MWC	Tradewinds Mobile Home Park
Rancho Matilija MWC – Irrigation	South Mountain MWC	Ventura Oil Company, Inc. Unocal
Ranch Sespe Water Company	Southside Improvement Company – Irrigation	Villanova Road Water Well Association – Irrigation
Rincon Water and Road Works, Inc.	Storke MWC	Vineyard Avenue Acres MWC
Rio Manor MWC	Strickland MWC	Vineyard Avenue Estates MWC
Rio School District	Sulphur Mountain Pipeline Assn.	Vineyard MWC
Rissman MWC - Irrigation	Sweetwater Spring Ranch – No permit	Vujovich Ranch
San Cayetano MWC	Teague McKevitt Division	Warring Water Service, Inc.
Santa Clara High School	Thermal Belt MWC – Irrigation	Waters Road Users Group
Saviers Road MWC	Thermic MWC	Zone MWC - Irrigation
Senior Canyon MWC	Thomas Aquinas College	
Sespe Agricultural Water Company – Irrigation	Thornhill MWC – Non Potable	
Sherwin Acres MWC	Tico MWC	

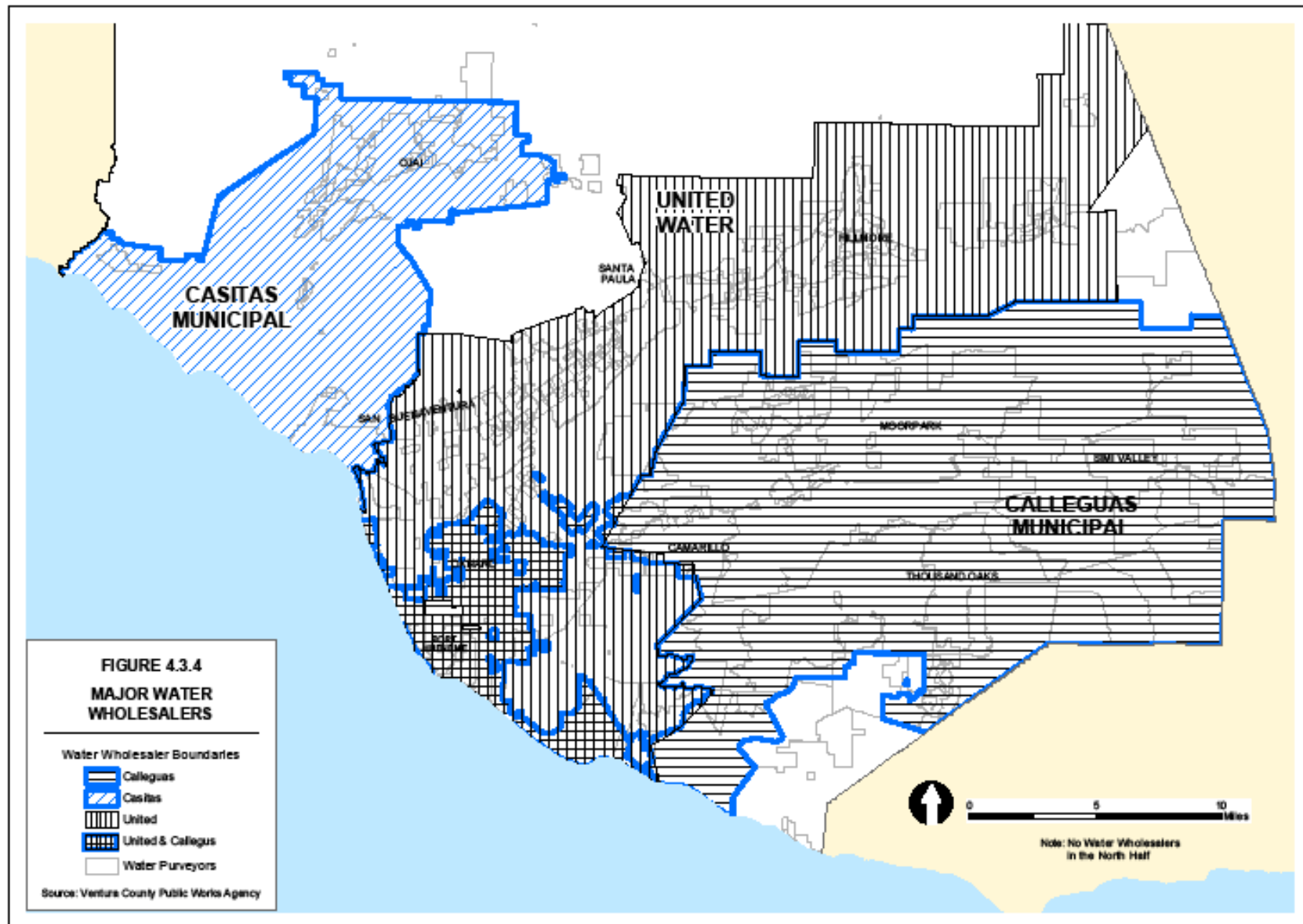


Figure 4.3.5
Major Municipal and Industrial Retail Water Purveyors for Ventura County Cities and Unincorporated Areas

SUPPLIERS	CITY SERVED	SUPPLIERS	CITY SERVED	SUPPLIERS	UNINCORPORATED AREA SERVED
California American Water Company	Thousand Oaks (part)	City of Port Hueneme Water Department	Port Hueneme	Casitas Municipal Water District*	North Coast and Ojai Valley
California Water Service Company	Thousand Oaks (part)	City of San Buenaventura Water Department	San Buenaventura	Channel Islands Beach Community Services	Hollywood by the Sea, Silver Strand and Channel Islands Harbor Area of Oxnard
Camarillo City Water Department	Camarillo	City of Thousand Oaks Water Department	Thousand Oaks (part)	Meiners Oaks County Water District	Meiners Oaks (part)
Camrosa County Water District	Camarillo	County Waterworks District #1	Moorpark		
City of Fillmore Water Department	Fillmore	County Waterworks District #8	Simi Valley (part)	Ventura River County Water District	Oak View and Oaks Meiners (part)
City of Oxnard Public Works Department	Oxnard	Santa Paula Waterworks District	Santa Paula	Warring Water Service	Piru
		Southern California Water Company	Ojai and Simi Valley (part)		

SOURCE: Ventura County Resource Management Agency, Planning Division, December 2003

* Also a wholesale supplier to various minor purveyors within the same area.

Figure 4.3.6
Ventura County 2000 Water Survey

City	Population ¹	M & I ² Water Use (Acre feet) ³	Average Per Capita Water Use (Acre feet/year)	Notes
Camarillo ⁴	58,817	9,970	0.23	Average for 1992-2000
Fillmore	14,096	1,925	0.19	Average for 1992-2000
Moorpark	32,151	9,133	0.28	Average for 1992-2000
Unincorporated ⁵	94,431	2,400	0.22	Average for 1992-2000
Ojai	7,970	2,536	0.24	Average for 1992-2000
Oxnard	177,700	25,722	0.15	Average for 1992-2000
Port Hueneme	22,249	3,218	0.14	Average for 1996-2000
Santa Paula	29,303	4,041	0.18	Average for 1992-2000
Simi Valley	114,837	28,269	0.22	Average for 1992-2000
Thousand Oaks ⁶	119,411	39,402	0.18	Average for 1992-2000
Ventura	102,574	17,084	0.20	Average for 1992-2000
AGGREGATE⁷ Total or Average	773,539	108,640	0.21	Average for 1992-2000

¹California Dept. of Finance Population Estimates.

²Municipal and Industrial Water Use.

³One Acre Foot = 325,851 gallons.

⁴Camarillo Population and Water Use includes portions outside the city limits that are served by the Camrosa Water District.

⁵Oak Park, Lockwood Valley, Oak View, Meiners Oaks, Piru, Upper Ojai, and North or South Coasts are main Unincorporated Growth Areas.

⁶Thousand Oaks Population and Water Use includes Newbury Park which is served by the California-American Water Company.

⁷Does Not Include Non-Growth Areas outside cities.

SOURCE: Ventura County Water Conservation Program - Sept. 1992

Figure 4.3.7a
Water Demand Projections Within Casitas MWD
(Acre-Feet Per Year)

Year	Population ¹	M & I Demand ²	Agricultural Acres ³	Agricultural Demand ⁴	Oil Company Demand ⁵	Unaccounted Water ⁶	Total Demand
1990	58,208	12,806	717	1,434	4,500	1,170	19,910
2000	63,934	14,065	717	1,434	4,500	1,190	21,192
2010	68,557	15,083	717	1,434	4,500	1,210	22,227
2020	73,137	16,090	717	1,434	4,500	1,230	23,254

¹Based on Countywide population forecast adopted by Ventura Council of Governments on May 24, 2001.

²Municipal and Industrial demand, based on population forecast times per capita M & I use factor (0.22 acre-feet per person per year) taken from Ventura County Water Conservation Management Plan.

³Source: General Plan Land Use Appendix.

⁴Based on water use factor of 2.0 acre-feet per acre per year.

⁵Source: Report on Feasibility of Importing Water into Ventura County (1987).

⁶Source: Report on Feasibility of Importing Water into Ventura County (1987).

Figure 4.3.7b
Water Supply Projections Within Casitas MWD
(Acre-Feet Per Year)

Year	Groundwater ¹	Lake Casitas (City Portion) ¹	Lake Casitas (Remainder) ¹	Imported (State) Water	Recycled Water ²	Total Supply
1990	10,000	6,175	10,550	0	1,300	28,025
2000	10,000	5,836	10,350	0	1,600	27,786
2010	10,000	8,000	10,350	0	1,600	29,950
2020	10,000	8,000	10,350	0	1,600	29,950

¹Source: Report on Feasibility of Importing State Project Water into Ventura County (1987), Table 3-1. All groundwater is pumped by retail purveyors and individuals separate from Casitas MWD.

²Source: 1980 208 Water Quality Management Plan, Appendix IV, Table 9.

Figure 4.3. 8a
Water Demand Projections Within United WCD
 (Acre-Feet Per Year)

Year	Population ¹	M & I Demand ²	Ag. Acres ³	Ag. Demand ⁴	Unaccounted Water ⁵	Total Demand
1990	291,249	55,337	68,234	186,279	3,760	245,376
2000	315,552	59,955	68,234	186,279	4,530	250,764
2010	349,506	66,406	68,234	186,279	5,090	257,775
2020	390,113	74,121	68,234	186,279	5,650	266,050

¹Based on Countywide population forecasts, adopted by Ventura Council of Governments on May 24, 2001.

²Municipal and Industrial demand, based on population forecast times per capita M & I use factor (0.19 acre-feet per person per year).

³Source: General Plan Land Use Appendix.

⁴Based on water use factor of 2.73 acre-feet per acre per year.

⁵Values are M & I losses only, based on reported data in Urban Water Management Plans for water agencies within the United District.

Figure 4.3. 8b
Water Supply Projections Within United WCD
 (Acre-Feet Per Year)

Year	Santa Clara Valley			Coastal Plain		Total Supply
	Surface ¹	Ground ²	Surface ³	Ground ⁴	Imported ⁵	
1990	12,000	83,200	25,950	113,400	21,840	256,390
2000	12,000	83,200	26,100	113,600	25,550	260,450
2010	12,000	83,200	26,230	113,000	29,370	263,800
2020	12,000	83,200	26,370	113,000	33,190	267,760

Source: Report on Feasibility of Importing State Project Water into Ventura County (1987), Table 3-3.

¹Surface water diversions were over 12,000 acre-feet per year ending July 1, 1985, according to United's annual report on groundwater conditions.

²Based on basin yield analysis for the Santa Paula basin and analysis of long-term groundwater level and groundwater quality data for Piru and Fillmore basins.

³Coastal Plain surface water includes the Pleasant Valley pipeline, the Oxnard-Port Hueneme pipeline (yield from surface water although extracted from groundwater), the Pumping Trough Pipeline (50% of maximum supply assumed to be surface water), and reclaimed water from the City.

⁴Values based on GMA approximated restrictions (including overdraft) on Coastal Plain basins (Task 86-3) plus amounts from the Mound Basin in the City.

Includes supplies imported by the City from the Ventura River Foster Park facilities and those imported by Oxnard from Calleguas, assuming supply of two-thirds of Oxnard's demand by Calleguas.

Figure 4.3. 9a
Water Demand Projections Within Calleguas MWD*
(Acre-Feet Per Year)

Year	Population ¹	M & I Demand ²	Ag. Acres ³	Ag. Demand ⁴	Total Demand
1990	314,764	78,691	23,730	47,460	126,151
2000	359,762	89,941	23,730	47,460	137,401
2010	412,447	103,112	23,730	47,460	150,572
2020	445,698	111,425	23,730	47,460	158,885

¹Based on Countywide population forecast, adopted by Ventura Council of Governments on May 24, 2001.

²Municipal and industrial demand, based on population forecast times per capita M & I use factor (0.25 acre-feet per person per year, compiled by Public Works Agency in August 1987 from averages obtained from 1985 Water Use Survey).

³Source: General Plan Land Use Appendix.

⁴Based on Agricultural Water Demand Factor (2.0 acre-feet per acre per year from County Water Conservation Management Plan, 1983).

*Excluding the City of Oxnard.

Figure 4.3. 9b
Water Supply Projections Within Calleguas MWD
(Acre-Feet Per Year)

Year	Groundwater ¹	Surface Water ²	Imported ³	Recycled ⁴	Total Supply
1990	79,750	900	190,000	1,725	272,375
2000	79,750	900	190,000	26,475	297,125
2010	79,750	900	190,000	26,475	297,125
2020	79,750	900	190,000	26,475	297,125

¹Based on estimate of 273,000 acre-feet per year Countywide, less the groundwater supply projections for Casitas and United. Amount shown in this projection is pumped by individuals and agencies other than Calleguas MWD.

²Source: 1980 208 Water Quality Management Plan, Appendix IV, Table 9.

³Ibid

⁴Assumes continuation of current reclamation at Camarillo and Camrosa wastewater treatment plants.

4.4 Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities

Waste treatment/disposal facilities include the following types of facilities:

- *On-Site Septic Systems (Individual Sewage Disposal Systems)*
- *Sewage Treatment Facilities* (excluding septic systems)
- *Solid Waste Disposal Facilities*
- *Off-Site Waste Treatment Facilities* (excluding sewage)

Each type of waste facility will be described according to type and amount of waste handled and location of facility in the County. The Waste Facilities Map ([Figure 4.4.1](#)) shows the location of sewage treatment facilities and solid waste disposal sites.

4.4.1 On-Site Septic Systems (Individual Sewage Disposal Systems)

On-site septic systems, also referred to as individual sewage disposal systems (ISDS), are those liquid waste systems that dispose of sewage generated by individual residences and businesses in unsewered areas. A conventional ISDS usually includes a septic tank and either a seepage pit or leach lines. Mound systems and subsurface sand filtration systems are two alternative ISDS that may be approved for use in areas where there are shallow soils over bedrock, high groundwater (either seasonal or permanent), or fractured bedrock. They are restricted for use only under specific conditions and guidelines in those areas of the County where community sewer systems are not available and on-site conditions preclude the use of conventional septic tank/soil absorption systems. Only domestic sewage (i.e. human waste from everyday living activities) can be discharged into a septic system. Businesses may not dispose of hazardous waste or materials in a septic system.

The siting criteria used to determine whether a lot is suitable for an ISDS include the lot's size, the tested soil absorption rate, the depth to groundwater, the setback from surface waters and wells, and the topography and geology of the lot. Refer to [Figure 4.4.2](#) for a map indicating areas in the County with severe septic system limitation. These siting criteria are based on the California Plumbing Code as incorporated into the Ventura County Building Code and further detailed in the Ventura County Environmental Health Division ISDS Technical Information Manual.

A Registered Civil Engineer must design mound and subsurface filtration systems. The County requires that such systems be officially documented on the deed of the property on which they are installed plus the property owner proposing an alternate system must grant an easement to County Service Area (CSA) 32. The property must be in CSA 32 or another public agency capable of providing maintenance or monitoring services. The design engineer must verify in writing that the system was installed as designed.

As of 2000, it is estimated there are in excess of 16,500 ISDS located Countywide.

County Service Area No. 32 was formed to ensure that privately-owned ISDS are properly maintained. CSA 32 is administered through the County Environmental Health Division.

4.4.2 Sewage Treatment Facilities

Sewage treatment facilities collect water used for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes, treat it to remove organic and inorganic waste materials, and discharge the treated effluent to the environment. Operation of these facilities is regulated by local, State and Federal agencies to protect the County's surface and groundwater from biological and chemical pollutants.

On-Site Wastewater Treatment Facilities are plants that treat liquid waste that is generated on the same project site where the plant is located, with both the plant and the project site under common ownership. Treatment plants located at the County's Todd Road Jail, Thomas Aquinas College

and Thacher High School are examples. These plants are sized and explicitly restricted to serve only the project site.

Community Sewage Treatment Facilities are plants that treat liquid waste that is received from off the plant site. The vast majority of the County's population is served by one of the 14 *community sewage treatment facilities* also commonly referred to as wastewater treatment facilities. The Ventura Regional Sanitation District operates three of these; one is operated by a County Special District and ten by local Cities, special districts, or contractors. The locations of the *community sewage treatment facilities* in Ventura County are shown on the Waste Facilities Map (see [Figure 4.4.1](#)).

In addition, a number of County residents within the Triunfo Sanitation District (Southeast Ventura County) are served (by a reciprocal agreement with the Las Virgenes Sanitation District) by the Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plant in Los Angeles County.

Existing and Potential Sewage Treatment Plants

Brief descriptions of each existing and planned community sewage treatment plant are included in the following paragraphs:

Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant - The plant is located at 150 Howard Road, Camarillo, near the Conejo Creek in southeast Ventura County, and is operated by the Camarillo Sanitary District. Design capacity of this secondary treatment plant is 6.75 million gallons per day (mgd). Sludge is anaerobically digested and dewatered on drying beds. Dried sludge is disposed of on agricultural lands in Wasco and in a landfill in La Paz County, Arizona. Grit and screenings are hauled to the Simi Valley Landfill. The treatment plant presently generates approximately 750 tons of sludge and 50 tons of grit/screenings annually. There are no current expansion plans for this plant.

Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility - The plant is located at 1900 South Lewis Road in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County about one-half mile east of Calleguas Creek and is operated by Camrosa Water District. The treatment plant provides tertiary treatment and has a design capacity of 1.5 mgd. Sludge is treated by aerobic digestion and is dewatered in drying beds. Approximately 400 tons of dewatered sludge is disposed of in La Paz County, Arizona annually. No grit is disposed at the Toland Landfill, but approximately 4,800 cubic feet of screenings (trash) is removed from the waste stream annually and disposed of at local landfills. The District is currently working on a preliminary design plan for the expansion of the treatment capacity of the CWRP. The plant will have to either expand or utilize a portion of the Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation Plant capacity through an agreement with that facility.

Fillmore Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located at 50 "C" Street, Fillmore, in eastern Ventura County north of the Santa Clara River and is operated by OMI, Inc.. Wastewater receives secondary treatment before disposal in percolation ponds and underground leach fields. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 1.33 mgd. The treatment plant presently generates approximately 400 tons of sludge and 75 tons of grit screenings per year. Sludge is transported to a disposal facility in the La Paz County, Arizona. Grit is disposed at the Toland Landfill. The city is developing plans to replace its existing treatment facility. The timeframe for the decision is July 2003, with construction during 2006-2007.

Limoneira Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located about 2,000 feet west of Cummings Road at Middle Road. The plant is operated by the Limoneira Company. About 50,000 gallons per day of liquid wastes from packing houses, residences and a trailer park are treated by means of two Imhoff tanks. Effluent is discharged to percolation/evaporation lagoons.

Montalvo Municipal Improvement District Treatment Facility - The Montalvo Municipal Improvement District Treatment Facility is located at 3555 Ventura Road on the north bank of the Santa Clara River and is operated by VRSD. Sludge generated by the sequencing batch reactor activated treatment plant is processed onsite. The treatment capacity was expanded in 1988 to 0.36 MGD. There are no additional expansion plans at this time.

Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant (County Waterworks District No. 1) - The plant is located west of Moorpark in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County, just south of Highway 118 and is operated by the County of Ventura. The plant is situated on a 100 acre site surrounded by farm land. It has a design capacity of 3.0 mgd. Expansion to 5.0 mgd is scheduled to be complete before 2006. Sludges are dried on site, in ponds. Ponds are cleaned every two years and the dried sludge is disposed of at the Toland Road landfill. Six thousand wet tons of biosolids are hauled to La Paz County, Arizona annually for disposal.

Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County, at 6363 North Ventura Avenue and is operated by the Ojai Valley Sanitary District. Wastewater receives advanced tertiary treatment before final discharge to the Ventura River. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 3.0 mgd. Sludge is dewatered by a belt press and composted onsite during the summer months, and hauled to an offsite composting facility during wet weather months. The composted material is made available to the public for use as soil amendment. The treatment plant presently produces 650 tons of solids annually.

The Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant has sufficient capacity until the year 2020. A major treatment plant upgrade completed in 1997 provided the advanced tertiary treatment currently in use.

Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant - The facility is located at 6001 South Perkins Road, Oxnard, near Ormond Beach and is operated by City of Oxnard.

Wastewater receives secondary treatment before final disposal to the Pacific Ocean. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 31.7 mgd. Biosolids receive anaerobic digestion, with dewatering by belt press. The Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant is the largest producer of biosolids in Ventura County. The treatment plant presently averages 22,000 tons of dewatered biosolids and 600 tons of grit/screenings annually. Biosolids are trucked to a city owned facility in Wasco and grit/screenings are trucked to a local landfill for final disposal. This treatment plant also processes wastewater from the City of Port Hueneme, the California Air National Guard Facility and Naval Base Ventura County, including Point Mugu Naval Air Weapons Station, and Port Hueneme Naval Construction Battalion Center as well as such unincorporated areas as Nyeland Acres, and Las Posas Estates. Upon completion of sewers in the El Rio East, El Rio West and River Park areas, the Oxnard Wastewater Treatment plant will service these areas. The City of Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant has a design capacity of 31.7 mgd, with ultimate design capacity (Phase 2) of 39.6 mgd.

Piru Wastewater Treatment Plant (Waterworks District 16) - The plant is located in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County, north of Highway 126 at 2815 Telegraph Road and is operated by VRSD. Design capacity of this secondary treatment plant is 0.26 MGD. Sludge is subjected to aerobic digestion and is dewatered in sludge drying beds. The treatment plant averages 30 tons of sludge annually, most of which is trucked to McCarthy Farms in Lost Hills for disposal. Plans for replacement or expansion of this plant to 0.45 mgd by 2008 are being developed.

Santa Paula Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located at 905 Corporation Street, Santa Paula, south of the 126 Freeway. Wastewater receives secondary treatment before final disposal to the Santa Clara River. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 2.55 mgd. Sludge is treated by anaerobic digestion and is dewatered in sludge drying beds. The treatment plant presently generates 500 tons of dried sludge and 100 tons of grit annually. All the sludge is transported to the La Paz Landfill in Arizona. The City is pursuing plans to construct a new water reclamation plant to the west of the existing plant, in the designated "West Area 2" expansion area. Capacity is expected to increase to 4.7 mgd with construction taking place during 2007-2008.

Saticoy Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is situated in the unincorporated portion of Ventura County north of the Santa Clara River and is operated by the Saticoy Sanitary District with a contract to VRSD. The physical plant consists of two sequencing batch reactors and approximately three acres of effluent percolation ponds. The average dry

weather flow design capacity of the treatment plant is 0.24 mgd. The plant averages 25 tons of sludge and grit generated annually. The Saticoy Sanitary District is currently developing a long-term sludge handling plan. The District is also examining several options for the reduction of salts in the effluent.

The Saticoy Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant will reach capacity between 2010 and 2020. It has several options to examine including expansion at the site, conversion to different types of treatment process or connection to the City of Ventura Water Renovation Facility.

Simi Valley County Sanitation District Water Quality Control Plant - The plant is located at 600 W. Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley (Arroyo Simi) and is operated by the City of Simi Valley. Wastewater receives tertiary treatment before final disposal in the Arroyo Simi. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 12.5 mgd. Sludge is subjected to anaerobic digestion and approximately 7,500 dry tons per year of digested sludge is mechanically dewatered by belt filter pressing and then solar dried in drying beds for hauling to a landfill if necessary. The treatment plant averages 350 tons of grit annually, which is disposed at the Simi Valley landfill. Presently all dried sludge from the treatment plant goes to the Simi Valley Landfill. The plant is now in the first phase of a four phase expansion. The capacity will remain the same. Expansions will include technical upgrades, including improved nutrient (nitrogen) removal.

Thousand Oaks - Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant - The plant is located at 9600 Santa Rosa Valley Road, Thousand Oaks, adjacent to the north fork of the Arroyo Conejo and is owned and operated by the City of Thousand Oaks. Wastewater receives tertiary treatment before final disposal to the north fork of the Arroyo Conejo. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 12 mgd. Biosolids are digested and then dewatered on a belt press then transported to McCarthy Farms, agricultural land in Kern County. The treatment plant presently generates approximately 2,000 tons of dried biosolids and 120 tons of grit annually. The grit is disposed in the Simi Valley Landfill. Construction will begin in 2003 for ultimate plant capacity of 14 mgd.

Ventura Water Reclamation Facility - The facility is located at 1400 Spinnaker Drive, Ventura, near the mouth of the Santa Clara River and is operated by the City of Ventura. Wastewater receives tertiary treatment before final disposal to the Santa Clara River Estuary. Design capacity of the treatment plant is 14.0 mgd. Sludge is stabilized by anaerobic digesters and is dewatered by filter presses. The plant averages about 12,500 tons of dried sludge annually, which is disposed on agricultural land at River Island Farm near Wasco. Approximately 450 tons of grit is trucked to a landfill under contract with Harrison Industries. There are no plans to expand the facility's capacity. However, an influent headworks project and other technology upgrades are planned for 2004 and beyond.

Sanitary Sewer Providers

The Ventura County Sanitary Sewer Providers Map ([Figure 4.4.3](#)) shows the County sanitary sewer providers and the geographic areas covered by such providers.

Sanitary sewer services in Ventura County are provided by a variety of agencies, including some cities and several different types of special districts. The cities of Fillmore, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula and Ventura each own and operate sanitary sewer collection systems and wastewater treatment facilities. Sanitary sewer collection systems and/or wastewater collection facilities are also owned and operated by Sanitary Districts and Sanitation Districts, and by some Community Services Districts (CSD) and County Service Areas (CSA). Some agencies may only own and operate sanitary sewer collection systems and contract with other agencies for wastewater treatment services.

The Sanitation Service Areas located within Ventura County are County Service Areas 29 and 30 and the Triunfo Sanitation District. County Service Area (CSA) 29 collects liquid sewage for homes using septic tank effluent pump systems (STEP) in the North Coast area, excluding La Conchita and Rincon Point. Its facilities are connected to the City of Ventura's sewerage system, which treats the effluent on a contractual basis. CSA 30 collects sewage in the Nyeland Acres area and is connected to the City of Oxnard sewage system. CSA 29 and CSA 30 are managed by the Ventura County Water & Sanitation Division located in Moorpark.

The Triunfo Sanitation District (TSD) is administered by Ventura Regional Sanitation District and currently provides sewer service to portions of Westlake Village, Thousand Oaks, Lake Sherwood, and Oak Park and Bell Canyon. There are over 12,000 connections to the sewer system resulting in a daily flow of three million gallons. The wastewater is conveyed to the Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plant (located in Calabasas Los Angeles County), which is jointly owned by the Triunfo Sanitation District and the Las Virgenes Metropolitan Water District. The developments of Lake Sherwood, Oak Park and the North Ranch areas of the City of Thousand Oaks are nearly complete.

Projected Wastewater Flows by Sewer Service Areas

The Countywide population and dwelling unit forecasts, which were adopted by the Ventura Council of Governments (VCOG) in September 2000, were used as the basis for the Sanitation District service area population forecasts (Refer to the Land Use Appendix).

The adopted forecasts were prepared at the city and Area of Interest level, which does not coincide with the sewer service area boundaries. To more closely approximate the sewer service area boundaries, the adopted forecasts were disaggregated by Analysis Zone (AZ), (See Land Use Appendix), then reaggregated by sewer service area.

It should be noted that current sewer service area boundaries were not used. Instead, LAFCO adopted Sphere of Influence boundaries for each sewer district were used. The Sphere boundaries, which represent the ultimate service area boundaries, are a more accurate indication of future areas to be served.

The steps in determining wastewater flows for each sewer service district area are listed below:

(1) Determine Population by Sewer Service Area:

- To disaggregate the population forecast by AZ, and to interpolate that forecast for intervening years, a dis-aggregation and interpolation of the dwelling unit forecast was undertaken for the year 2020. This dis-aggregation was based on a ratio of the general plan holding capacity for the individual AZ, compared to the holding capacity for the entire Area of Interest in which the AZ is located.
- The year 2020 dwelling unit forecast figures for each AZ were then interpolated back in five-year increments between 1990 and 2020. Both this interpolation and the interpolation which was used in the adopted Countywide dwelling unit forecast are based on a straight-line interpolation, so the dis-aggregation figures are consistent with the adopted dwelling unit forecast figures.
- The population per dwelling unit ratios for each AZ were then obtained by dividing the actual 1990 ratio for the AZ by the 1990 Countywide ratio, then multiplying by the adopted Countywide ratio which was forecast for each forecast year. The ratios for individual AZ's were also merged with the County ratio in 100 years. This is the same methodology that was used to obtain the ratios for each Area which appear in the adopted forecasts.
- The population forecast for each AZ was obtained by multiplying the dwelling unit forecast by the population per dwelling unit forecast.
- The population forecast for each sewer service district was obtained by adding or subtracting the AZ forecasts from Area of Interest totals (where appropriate) or by simply aggregating the Analysis Zones. In some cases, the AZ boundaries are split by sewer service area boundaries, in which case further disaggregations were performed, based on general plan holding capacity. However, where the AZ boundary is relatively close to the sewer service area boundary, the figure for the entire AZ was used.

(2) Determine Industrial Acreage for Sewer Service Areas:

- The industrial acreage forecast for the year 2020 was obtained by determining future acreages for individually-designated lands, as shown on each general plan. These

acreage figures were disaggregated by AZ. It was assumed that the designation would be built out by the year 2020.

- An interpolation was made between 1990 and 2020, based on records from the County Assessor's Office of actual industrial acreage, and based on industrial acreage forecasts prepared at the AZ level for the "208" Plan.
- The industrial acreage forecast for each sewer service district was obtained by reaggregating the AZ forecast figures by sewer service districts (see [Figure 4.4.5](#)).

(3) Determine Domestic/Commercial Wasteload Flow:

- Domestic/commercial loading factors (expressed in gallons per capita per day) were obtained by dividing current average influent flow volumes by the population. (In some cases, the current flow volumes would have not yet been obtained. For these districts, the "208" Plan loading factors were used.) The loading factors differ from sewer district to sewer district, primarily due to differences in the amount of commercial activity. Flow factors may also be affected by infiltration of the collection system.
- Total flow from domestic/commercial uses was then forecast by multiplying the population forecast by the domestic/commercial loading factor (see [Figure 4.4.6](#)).

(4) Determine Industrial Wasteload Flow:

- Industrial loading factors (expressed in gallons per acre per day) were determined by dividing current average industrial inflow volumes by the industrial acreage estimate.
- Total flow from industrial uses was forecast by multiplying the industrial acreage forecast by the industrial loading factor (see [Figure 4.4.7](#)).

(5) Determine Total Wasteload Flow:

Total wasteload flow was determined simply by adding the forecast domestic/commercial wasteload flow to the forecast industrial wasteload flow. Information on existing capacity, projected flow to the year 2020, and future expansion plans for each sewage treatment plant is also included (see [Figure 4.4.8](#)).

(6) Compare Total Wasteload Flow to Treatment Plant Capacity:

As a final step, wasteload flows were plotted graphically against current and future treatment plant capacity levels, to determine future treatment facility needs over the next 20 years.

Figures [4.4.9](#) through [4.4.22](#) show Sewage Treatment Plant capacity staging for the public treatment plants from 1990 to 2020 in order to accommodate development within each service area.

Currently, sewage sludge is treated on-site and then transported to approved disposal sites such as sanitary landfills, or applied to land as soil amendment for agriculture, silviculture, horticulture and/or land reclamation activities. The method of sewage sludge treatment and disposition is evaluated and conditioned on a case-by-case basis as part of the CUP process for the sewage treatment facility. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the California State Water Resources Control Board have regulatory standards governing the use of sewage sludge for land application, and the use of sewage sludge for agricultural purposes is subject to review of the Agricultural Commissioner's Office.

4.4.3 Solid Waste Disposal Sites

The Solid Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities Section of the Public Facilities and Services Chapter satisfies the requirement of California Government Code Section 65302(a) for the designation of solid waste disposal facilities in the Land Use Element of the General Plan. This code requires that the land use element designate "the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for . . . solid and liquid waste disposal facilities."

This section also provides in part the means necessary for determining consistency between proposed facilities and the General Plan required by Public Resources Code Section 41702; and for determining consistency between the Countywide Siting Element of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and the General Plan required by Public Resources Code Section 41720.

With the passage of the California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB939) in 1989, local jurisdictions in California have new mandates related to solid waste that go beyond disposal. Programs to minimize and recover discarded resources are now required, and to achieve these mandates, “nondisposal” facilities such as transfer stations, composting facilities and waste processing facilities (material recovery facilities), are necessary.

AB939 requires cities and/or counties to prepare and adopt a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). The CIWMP must provide: a summary of the significant waste management problems facing the county, an overview of the specific steps that its local agencies will take to meet the goals of the Act, and a statement of countywide goals and objectives relative to waste management. Ventura County, in cooperation with the cities in the county, prepared a CIWMP that was approved in April 2000.

The CIWMP includes various elements, one of which is the Countywide Siting Element. The Siting Element contains:

- Goals and policies for the environmentally safe transformation or disposal of solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled or composted.
- An estimate of the total capacity that will be needed for a 15-year planning period to handle solid wastes generated within the county which cannot be reduced, recycled or composted.
- A statement of the remaining capacity of existing solid waste transformation and disposal facilities at the time that the element was prepared or revised.
- Specified siting criteria for new or expanded solid waste transformation or disposal facilities, consistent with the applicable county or city general plan.

The Countywide Siting Element and the CIWMP of which it is a part are Board of Supervisors’ approved documents which express the intent of the Board regarding the goals, policies, short-, medium- and long-range objectives, as well as siting criteria for solid waste disposal or transformation facilities in Ventura County. The Public Facilities element of the General Plan complements the adopted policies of these documents.

In Ventura County, the private sector has traditionally been responsible for solid waste collection and disposal. Disposal facilities are either privately owned or owned by a special district. The collection providers serving the unincorporated areas of the County are also privately owned. The role of government in solid waste management, therefore, is one of planning, administration and facility approval. New facility applications, landfill expansions and the use of landfills in other counties requires private sector initiative.

Wastes are categorized by the State into four general types: Hazardous, Designated, Municipal and Inert Waste. Currently, only facilities for certain Designated, all Nonhazardous and Inert wastes exist in Ventura County. Hazardous and certain types of Designated wastes must be transported outside of the County for disposal.

Solid Waste Disposal Facilities, for example landfills, are used for the final disposal of solid wastes (as defined in Section 40191 of the California Public Resources Code). The permitted solid waste disposal sites in the County are as follows:

Simi Landfill and Recycling Center

On January 9, 1983, Waste Management, Inc., purchased and initiated operations at the Simi Landfill site. The 274 acre Simi site is operated under Solid Waste Facility Permit 56-AA-007 and Conditional Use Permit 3142 both issued by Ventura County. It is located at 111 West Los Angeles Avenue, north of the Simi Valley Freeway approximately ½ mile west of Madera Road in the unincorporated area of Ventura County. Simi is designated a Class III landfill, which takes non-

hazardous wastes and inert wastes. In addition, sewage sludge cake (nonhazardous waste) from various treatment plant operations is accepted.

The total waste handled in 2000 was approximately 632,000 tons. This site serves Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, Oak Park and parts of Los Angeles County. The Simi landfill is expected to reach capacity soon. However, the site operators have applied to expand the site, which would increase the waste disposal site life by up to an additional 25 years.

Toland Road Landfill

The 214 acre Toland Road site is owned by VRSD and is located at 3500 North Toland Road, is at the northerly terminus of the road. The site is three miles west of Fillmore and three and one half miles northeast of the City of Santa Paula. This is a municipal waste site. It directly serves the Santa Clara River Valley, which includes the communities of Fillmore, Santa Paula, Piru and the unincorporated areas of the valley. It serves all other areas of the county and Carpinteria, indirectly, through transfer stations. The Toland Road site is operated under a Conditional Use Permit #3141 mod. 3 and a Solid Waste Facility Permit. The site receives non-hazardous waste. The total waste handled at the site in 2000 was approximately 330,000 tons. Life expectancy for the Toland Road site is estimated at approximately 25 years at the present waste generation rate, with an estimated remaining capacity of 12.2 million tons of waste.

4.4.4 Off-Site Waste Treatment Facilities

Off-site waste treatment facilities are those facilities which accept wastes from outside their permit boundaries for treatment to change the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the waste so as to render it less harmful to the quality of the waters of the State, safer to handle, easier to contain or manage, including use as a fuel, nutrient or soil amendment.

Two existing off-site non-hazardous waste treatment sites currently (2000) handle liquid wastes. One service provider handles on-shore and off-shore oilfield waste management and the other primarily handles industrial, small business, residential and government agencies' wastes.

The facilities, and the wastes they currently accept for processing, are noted below:

Anterra Services, Inc.

Anterra provides on-shore and off-shore oilfield waste management services to the oil and gas industry in California. Anterra operates a Class II commercial Injection Disposal facility located at 1933 E. Wooley Road in Oxnard. The company has a fleet of tankers, vacuum trucks and marine portable offshore tanks. The State of California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) and the County of Ventura regulate the activities of the disposal facility. All waste received by Anterra must be approved by DOGGR. Waste received at the facility must be associated with oil exploration and production or gas processing. Testing analysis for Ph, reactive sulphides and Cam 17 metals must be approved by DOGGR prior to acceptance of wastes. Utilizing injection disposal technology, wastes are disposed into an underlying formation. Wastes containing large particulate solids are processed, minimized and shipped to licensed disposal and recycling facilities.

Santa Clara Waste Water Company

The privately owned and operated Santa Clara Waste Water Company treats non-hazardous liquid waste primarily for Ventura County and the Central Coast. This facility is located west of Santa Paula. Customer demand has changed over the past decade from mostly oilfield waste treatment to include industrial, small business, residential and Local and County agencies' wastes. Santa Clara Waste Water Company is the only commercial facility located in Ventura County that treats and disposes of industrial and residential non-hazardous liquid waste. Federal Regulation 437, effective December 22, 2003, requires centralized waste treatment facilities such as Santa Clara Waste Water to meet stringent new discharge standards. The company already provides advanced wastewater treatment to meet those standards and states it intends to improve on those standards with the addition of Electro-Coagulation treatment (ED) by 2003. Treated water is

transported via a 12.6 mile pipeline to the Oxnard Waste Water Treatment Plant. The goal of the company is to remove salts from its treated water by using Vapor Recompression treatment, then discharge to the Santa Clara River or recycle the water upon completion of a market base. The facility will be undergoing further design changes in the near future to include a fully enclosed operations area. This will provide a more pleasing view to surrounding businesses, reduce or eliminate odors, and confine waste processing and receiving. Santa Clara Waste Water Company has treated over 1.5 billion gallons of wastewater since it opened in 1959. It serves over 30,000 clients. To meet demand, the company intends to remain in operation for many years.

4.4.5 Waste Transfer Stations

Waste transfer stations are those facilities utilized to receive wastes from outside their permit boundaries to temporarily store and/or separate wastes, or transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller to larger vehicles for transport.

Transfer refers to the temporary storage of waste after it has been collected at its point of generation but before it reaches its final point of disposal. Transfer stations, also called anti-litter stations, are generally created either as localized temporary collection points as a convenience to local residents and businesses, or as a major transfer point for the reduction of waste and/or shifting waste from smaller to larger, more cost effective vehicles for the transport of wastes.

Storage refers to the temporary onsite holding of waste before it is collected for disposal. Non-hazardous waste storage is regulated by local government. The County as well as many of the cities have solid waste ordinances for regulating the storage of solid wastes.

Gold Coast Transfer Station

The Gold Coast Transfer Station is located on Colt Street in Ventura. It provides transfer services for up to 1200 tons of waste per day. It also provides recycling services for up to 300 tons per operating day. Most of the waste is transferred to the Toland Landfill, but other landfills are used as well. The facility is owned and operated by Harrison Industries.

Del Norte Transfer Station

The Del Norte Transfer Station is located in the City of Oxnard on Del Norte Blvd. It provides transfer and recycling services up to 2700 tons per day. The waste is transferred to all local landfills. It is owned by the City of Oxnard and operated by Republic Waste Company.

4.4.6 Conclusions

Any plan for the future development of Ventura County would be incomplete if it did not contain a means of ensuring adequate waste treatment and disposal facilities to accommodate planned growth. Issues that should be addressed in the Goals, Policies, and Programs of the General Plan include means to ensure that new development will be adequately served by public sewers or individual septic disposal systems in a manner which will not adversely affect water quality. Additionally, Goals, Policies and Programs of the General Plan should ensure that there will be continuous waste disposal, treatment and transfer/storage capacity in the County and ensure that future land use decisions do not preclude development of landfill sites.

References:

County of Ventura Solid Waste Management Division, County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP)

Individuals Consulted:

Sewage Treatment

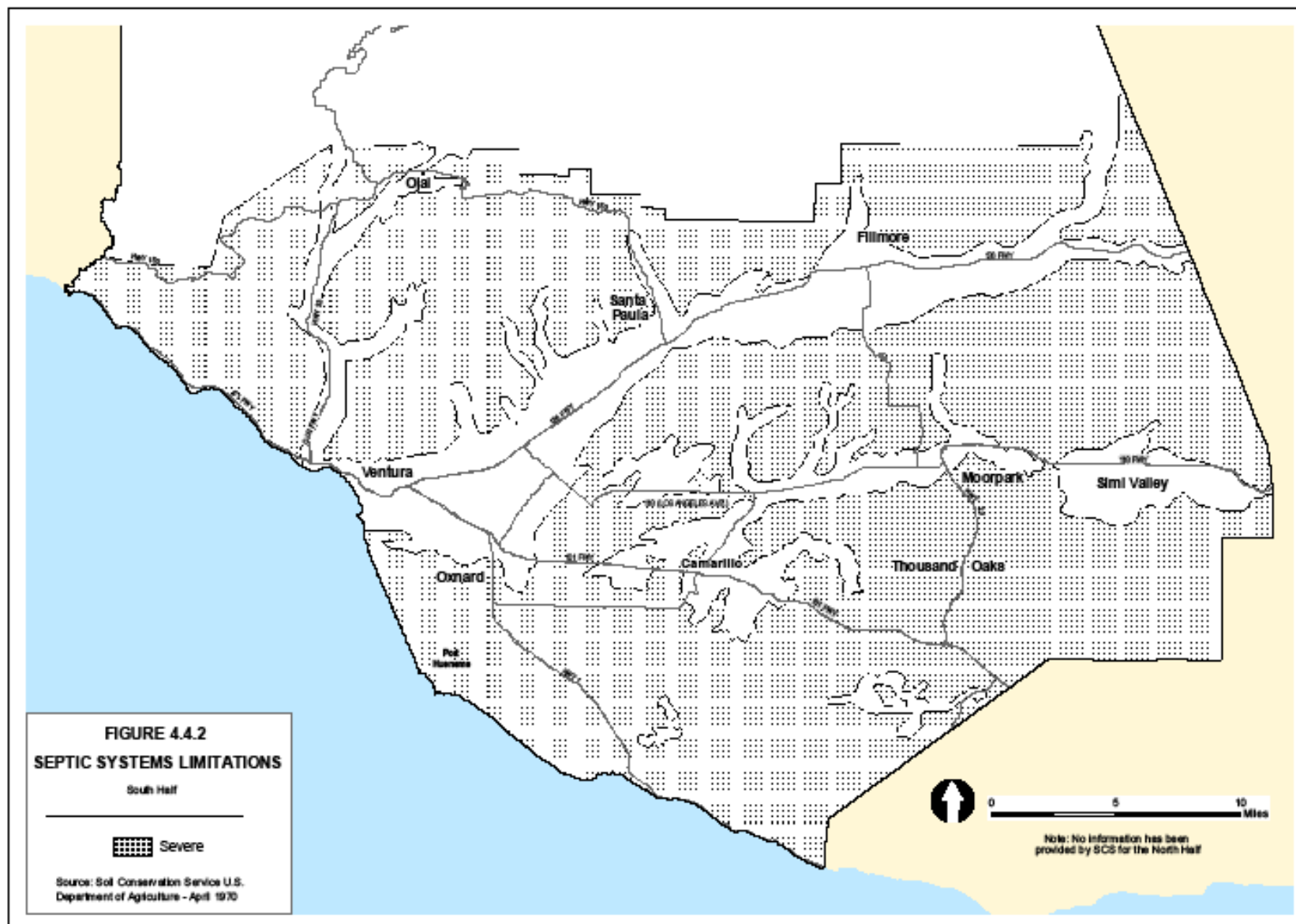
Melinda Talent, County of Ventura Environmental Health Division
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Dan Jensen, OMI, Inc. (Fillmore)
Debi Dewees, Ventura Regional Sanitation District
Ron Sheets, Ojai Valley Sanitary District
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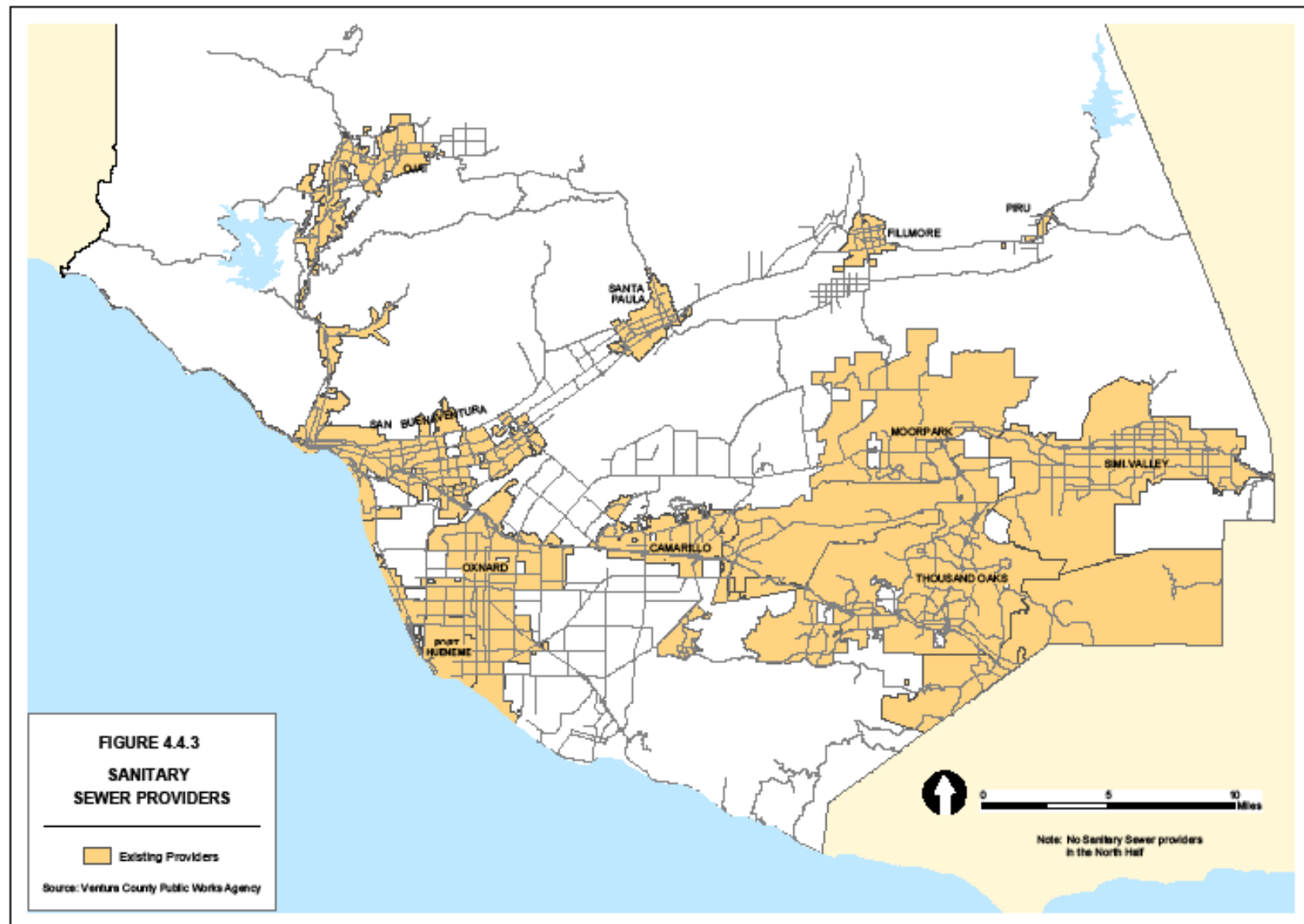


Figure 4.4.4
Population By Sewer Service Area

Sanitation District	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Camarillo Sanitary District	33,963	35,513	37,063	43,479	46,896	49,390	51,419
Camrosa Water District	20,638	22,524	24,410	26,041	27,928	29,185	30,444
County Service Area No. 29 (North Coast)	1,853	2,069	2,284	2,305	2,328	2,349	2,371
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	25,494	27,099	29,563	34,000	34,680	35,374	44,924
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	559	669	779	877	974	1,072	1,170
City of Fillmore	11,992	12,668	13,643	14,689	16,187	18,619	20,964
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	1,874	1,942	2,073	2,172	2,277	2,388	2,488
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	20,967	21,932	22,897	23,323	23,869	24,562	24,702
Oxnard Sewer Services (Incl. Port Hueneme)	162,535	168,514	174,492	182,477	191,201	199,589	210,077
City of Santa Paula	24,500	26,662	28,598	30,135	32,730	35,325	37,920
Saticoy Sanitary District	973	1,009	1,077	1,129	1,183	1,241	1,293
City of Simi Valley	100,217	105,784	111,351	126,582	131,205	135,826	140,452
City of Thousand Oaks Hill Canyon Plant	81,530	86,755	91,979	95,006	99,556	101,667	102,089
Triunfo Sanitary District (Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, Lake Sherwood, and Bell Canyon)	26,829	28,548	30,267	31,263	32,760	33,455	33,594
Ventura Water Reclamation Facility	92,575	96,746	100,916	108,397	113,397	118,397	123,397

Source: Ventura County Planning Division, 2001

Figure 4.4.5
Industrial Acreage By Sewer Service Area

Sanitation District	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Camarillo Sanitary District	299	388	477	566	655	744	834
Camrosa Water District	74	97	119	142	164	187	209
County Service Area No. 29 (North Coast)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	169	235	297	362	426	491	556
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	26	29	32	34	36	39	41
City of Fillmore	95	107	120	132	144	157	169
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Oxnard Sewer Services (Includes Port Hueneme)	2,864	3,146	3,428	3,710	3,992	4,274	-4,558
City of Santa Paula	123	161	199	237	275	313	351
Saticoy Sanitary District	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
City of Simi Valley	519	595	672	748	824	901	977
City of Thousand Oaks a. Hill Canyon Plant	380	458	531	608	683	758	833 0
Triunfo County Sanitary District (Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, Lake Sherwood and Bell Canyon)	111	137	162	190	215	240	265
Ventura Water Reclamation Facility	462	576	690	804	918	1,032	1,147

Source: Ventura County Planning Division, 2001

Figure 4.4.6
Flow From Domestic/Commercial Uses

Sanitation District	Domestic/Commercial* Loading Factors	Flow From Domestic/Commercial Use			
	1990-2020	1990	2000	2010	2020
Camarillo Sanitary District	93	3,159	3,447	4,361	4,782
Camrosa Water District	70	1,250	1,315	1,955	2,131
CSA No. 29 (North Coast)	95	176	217	221	225
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	88	2,243	2,602	2730	3,548
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	63	35	49	61	74
City of Fillmore	101	1,211	1,378	1635	2,117
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	69	129	143	157	172
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	78	1,635	1,786	1,862	1,927
Oxnard Sewer Services	102	1,6579	17,798	19,503	21,428
City of Santa Paula	90	2,205	2,574	2,946	3,413
Saticoy Sanitary District	149	145	160	176	193
City of Simi Valley	87	8,719	9,688	11,415	12,219
City of Thousand Oaks a. Hill Canyon Plant	85	6,930	7,818	8,462	8,678
Triunfo County Sanitary District (Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, Lake Sherwood and Bell Canyon)	100	2,683	3,027	276	,359
Ventura Water Reclamation Facility	98	9,072	9,890	11,113	12,093

*Gallons per capita per day (gpcd)/N/A = Not Applicable

**Gallons per acre per day (gpac)

Source: Based on estimates of current average influent flow volumes, divided by populations and industrial acreage estimates.

**Figure 4.4.7
Flow From Industrial Uses**

Sanitation District	Industrial Loading Factors		Flow From Industrial Use		
	Proposed 1990 – 2020	1990	2000	2010	2020
Camarillo Sanitary District	1,399	418	667	916	1,167
Camrosa District	6	81	115	200	258
CSA No. 29 (North Coast)	500	2	2	2	2
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	1,070	181	318	456	595
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	517	13	17	19	21
City of Fillmore	885	84	106	127	150
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	3,333	0	0	0	0
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	984	74	74	74	74
Oxnard Sewer Services	3,427	9,815	11,748	13,681	15,620
City of Santa Paula	372	46	74	102	131
Saticoy Sanitary District	217	6	6	6	6
City of Simi Valley	2,285	1,186	650	1,883	2,232
City of Thousand Oaks a. Hill Canyon Plant	2,500	950	1,328	1,708	2,083
Triunfo County Sanitary District (Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, Lake Sherwood and Bell Canyon)	1,030	114	167	221	273
Ventura Water Reclamation Facility	654	302	451	600	750

*Gallons per capita per day (gpcd)

N/A = Not Applicable

**Gallons per acre per day (gpac)

Source: Based on estimates of current average influent flow volumes, divided by population and industrial acreage estimates.

Figure 4.4.8
Total Flow From Domestic/Commercial and Industrial Uses
(all figures in gallons per day)

Sanitation District	1990	2000	2010	2020
Camarillo Sanitary District	3,577	4,114	5,278	5,949
Camrosa Water District	1331	1430	2155	2389
County Service Area No. 29 (North Coast)	178	218	223	227
County Waterworks District No. 1 (Moorpark)	2,424	2,919	3,185	4,143
County Waterworks District No. 16 (Piru)	49	66	80	95
City of Fillmore	1,295	1,330	1,762	2,267
Montalvo Municipal Improvement District	129	143	157	172
Ojai Valley Sanitary District	1,709	1,860	1,936	2,001
Oxnard Sewer Services (Incl. Port Hueneme)	26,393	29,546	33,183	37,048
City of Santa Paula	2,251	2,648	3,048	3,543
Saticoy Sanitary District	151	167	183	199
Simi Valley County Sanitary District	9,905	11,223	13,298	14,452
City of Thousand Oaks				
a. Hill Canyon Plant	7,880	9,146	10,170	10,760
Triunfo County Sanitary District	2,797	3,194	3,497	3,632
Ventura Water Reclamation Facility	9,374	10,341	11,713	12,843

Figure 4.4.9
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging –Camarillo Sanitary District Water Reclamation
Plant (Graph)

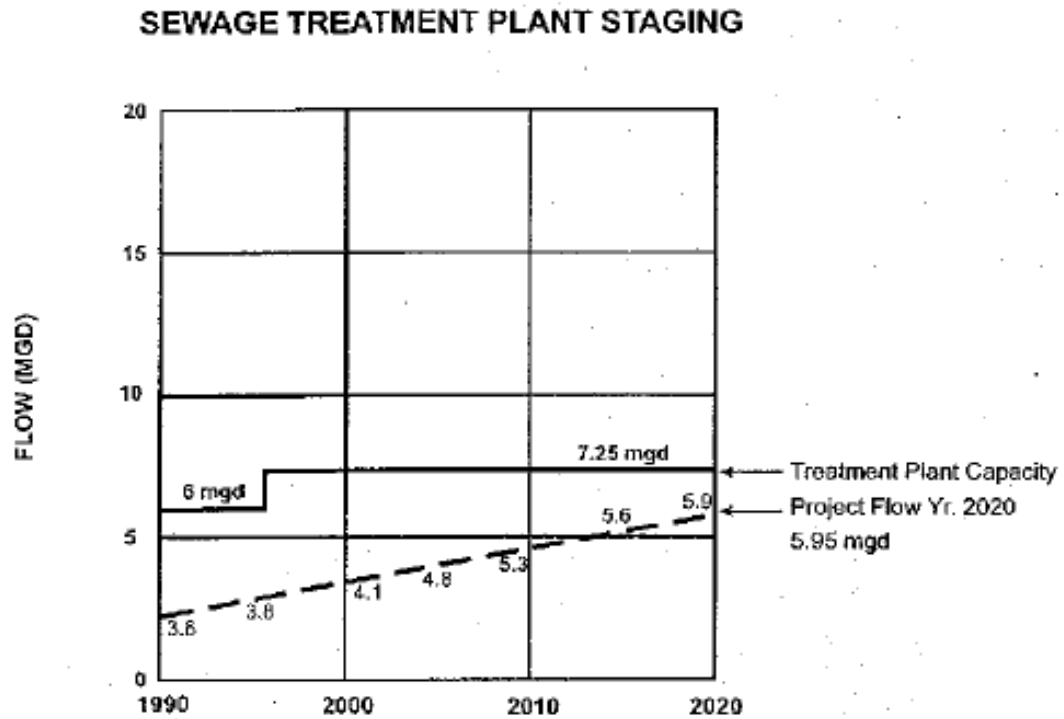


Figure 4.4.10
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Plant (Graph)

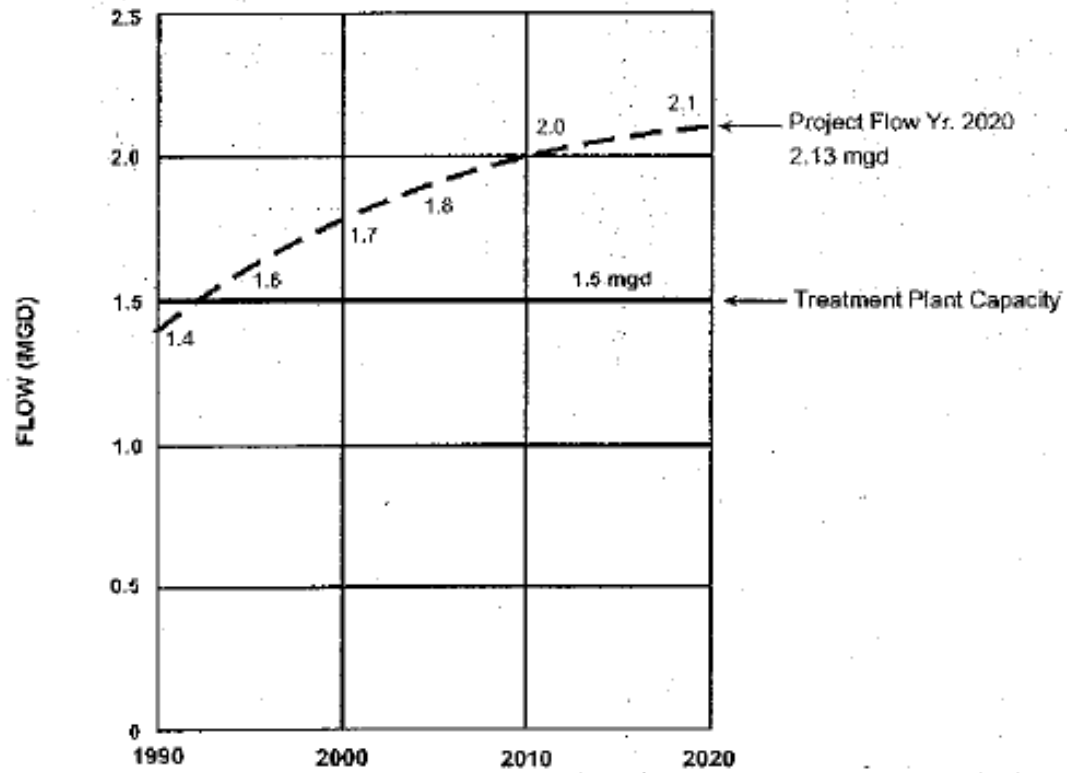


Figure 4.4.11
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – Fillmore Wastewater Treatment Plant (Graph)

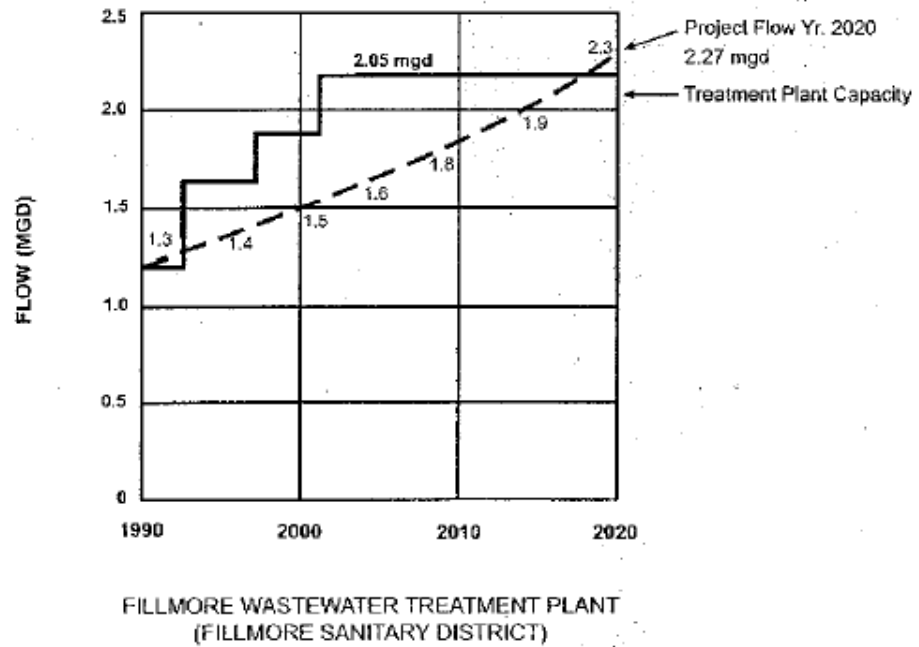


Figure 4.4.12
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – Montalvo Municipal Improvement District
Treatment Facility (Graph)

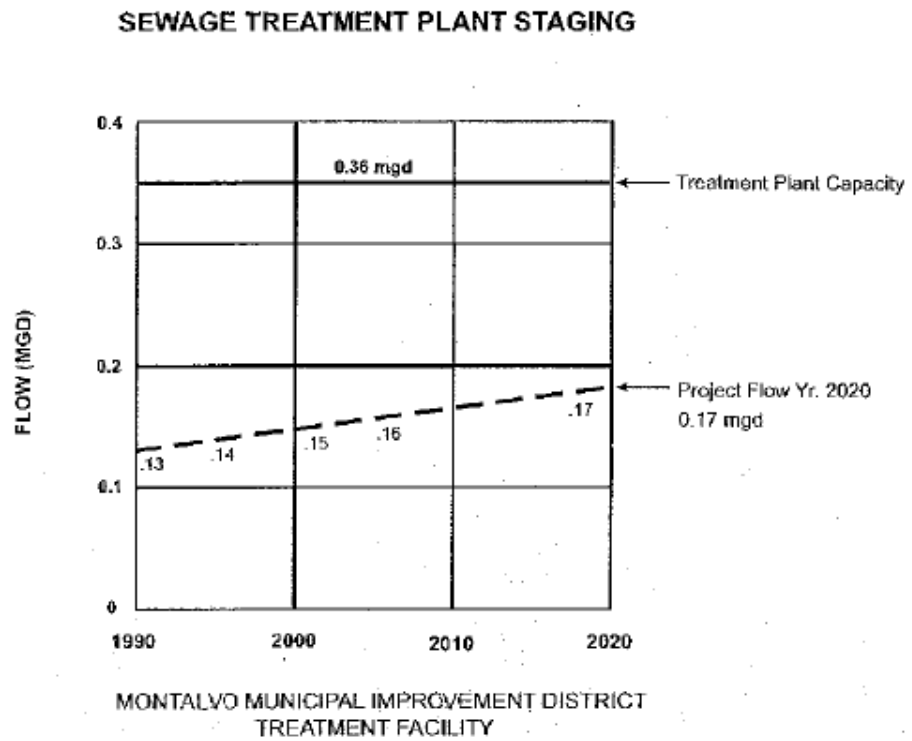


Figure 4.4.13
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant
(Graph)

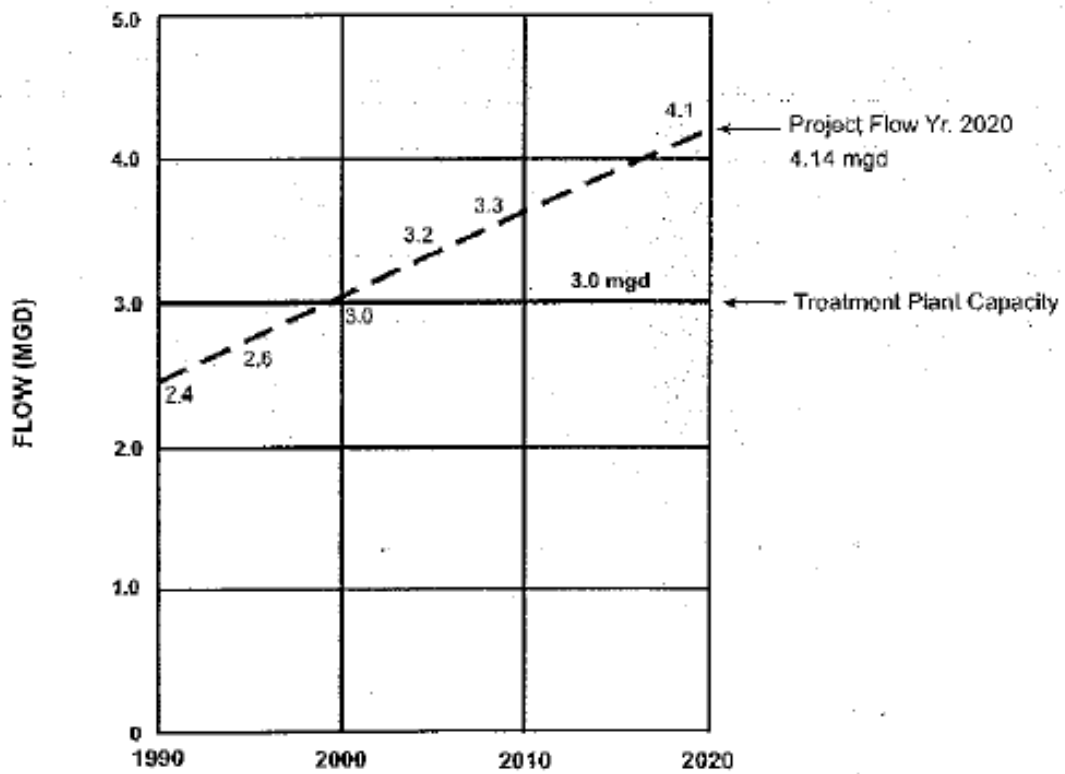


Figure 4.4.14
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – Ojai Valley Sanitary District Wastewater
Treatment Plant (Graph)

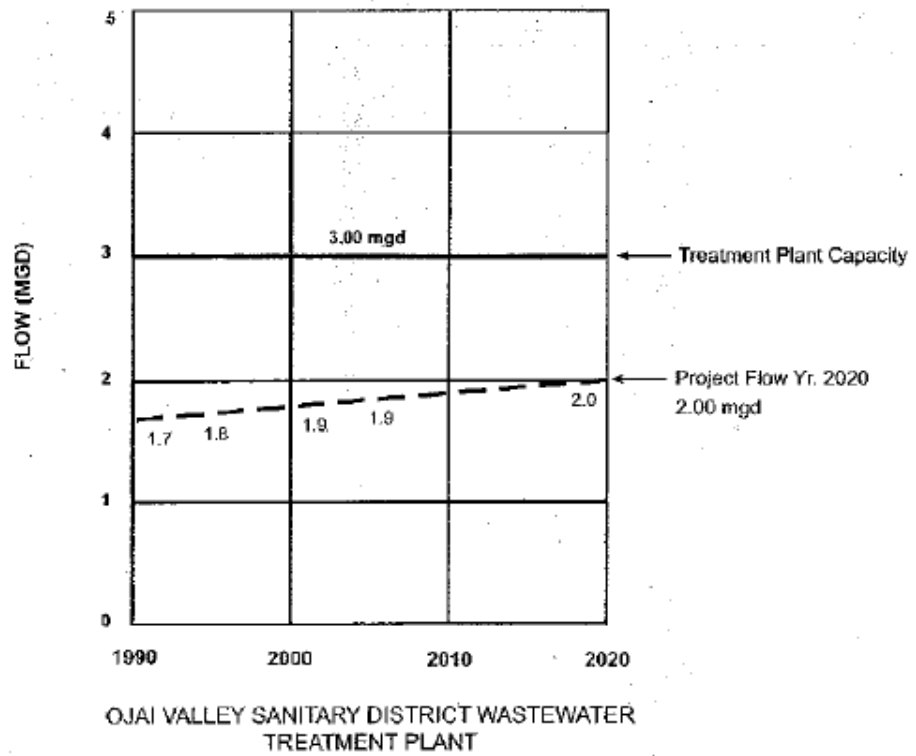


Figure 4.4.15
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - City of Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Facility
(Graph)

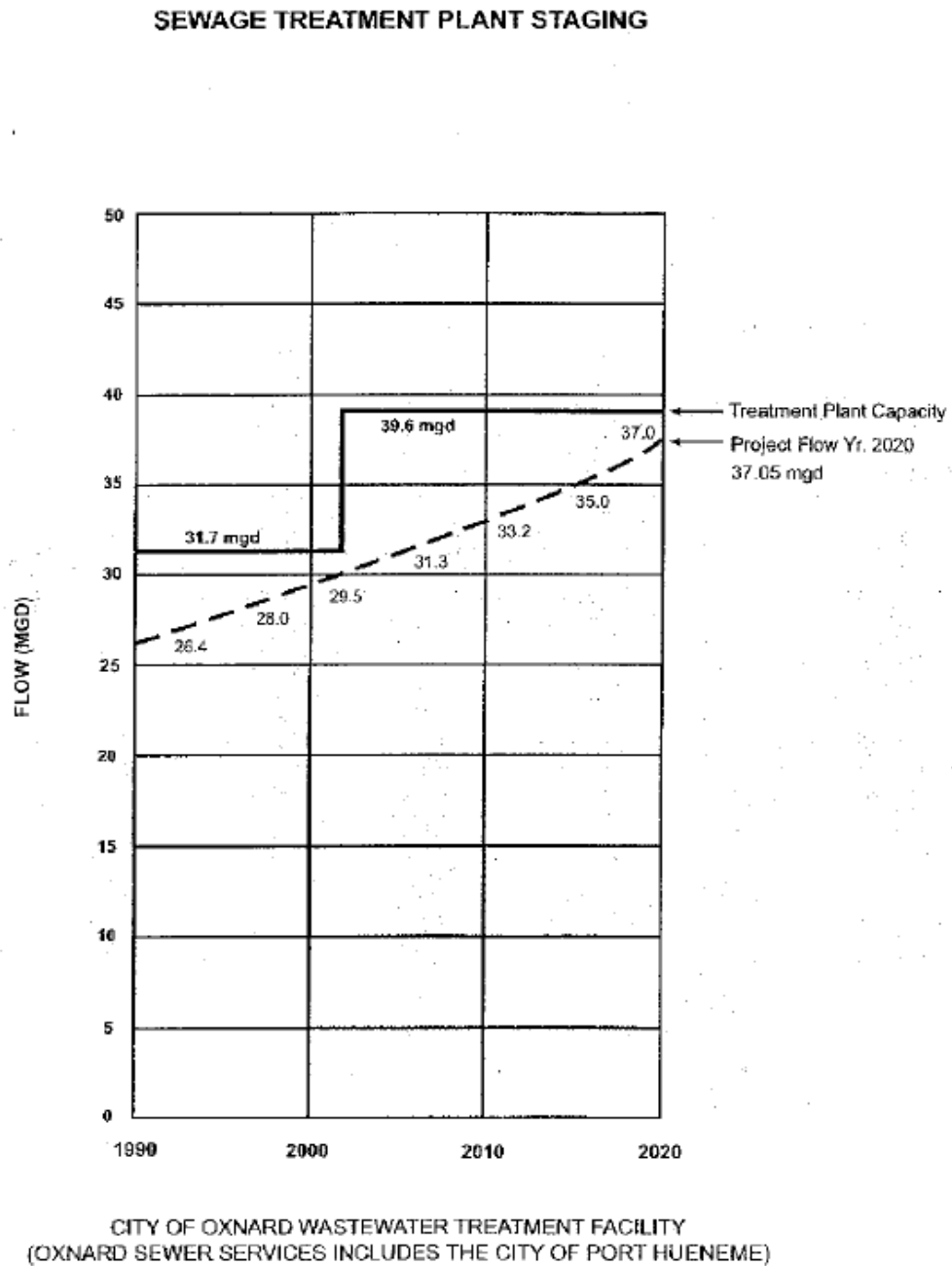


Figure 4.4.16
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - Piru Wastewater Treatment Plant (Graph)

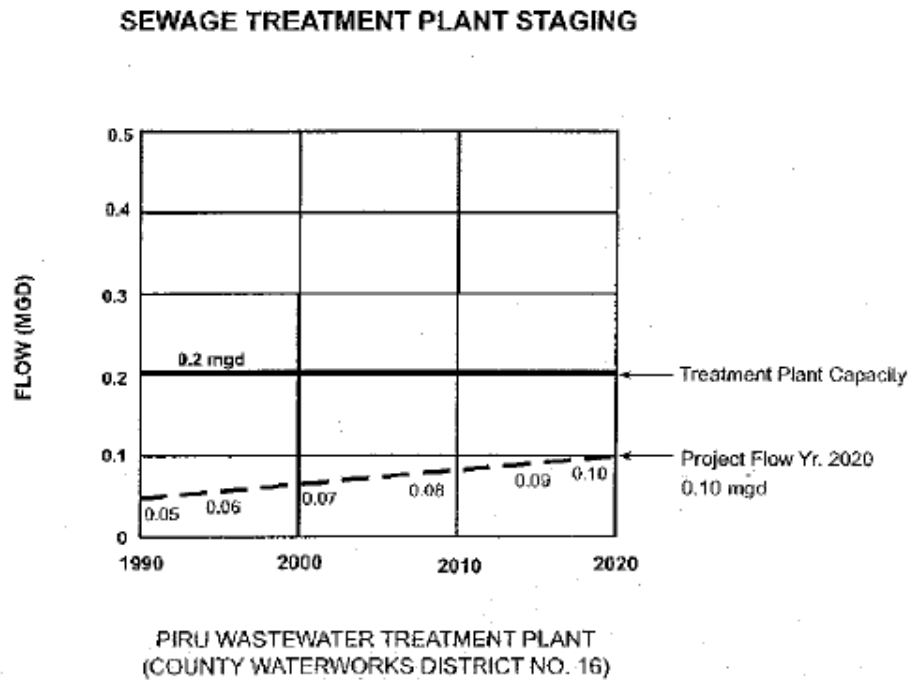


Figure 4.4.17
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – City of Santa Paula Wastewater Treatment Plant (Graph)

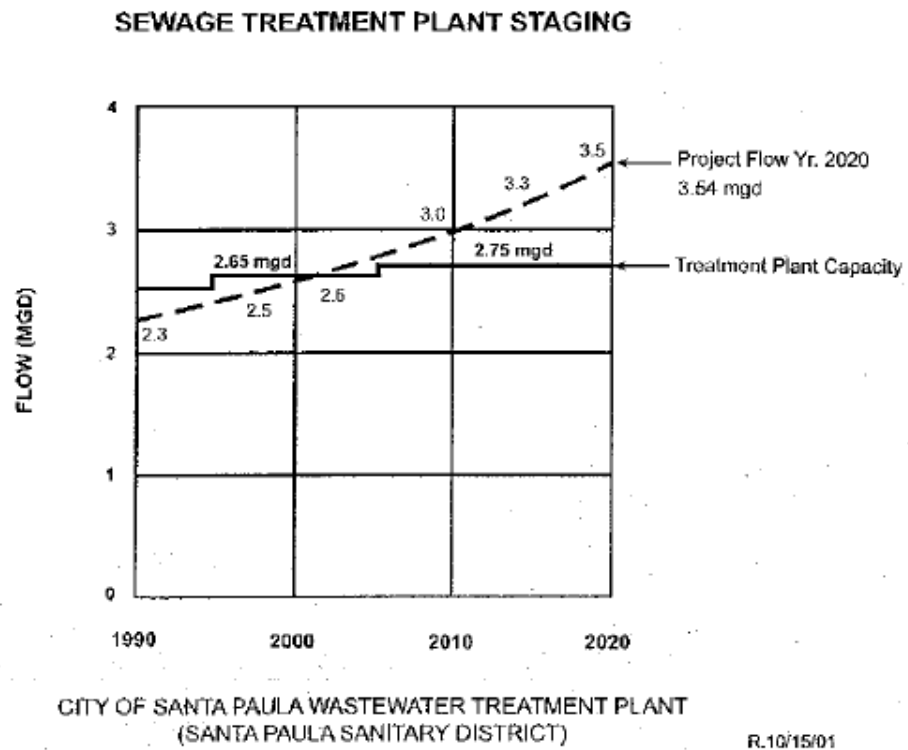


Figure 4.4.18
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – Saticoy Sanitary District Wastewater
Treatment Plant (Graph)

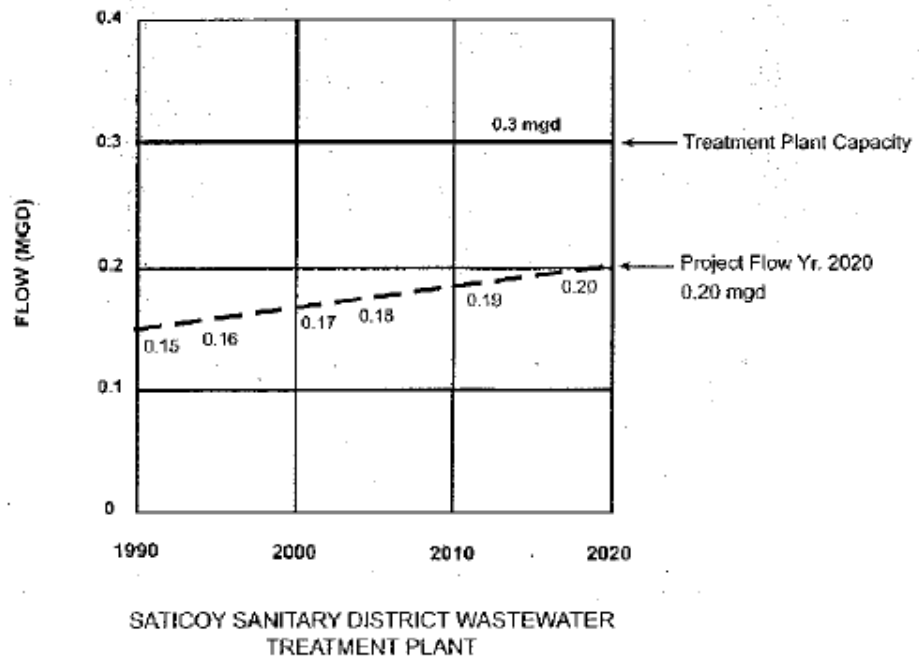


Figure 4.4.19
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – Simi Valley County Sanitation District Water
Quality Control Plant (Graph)

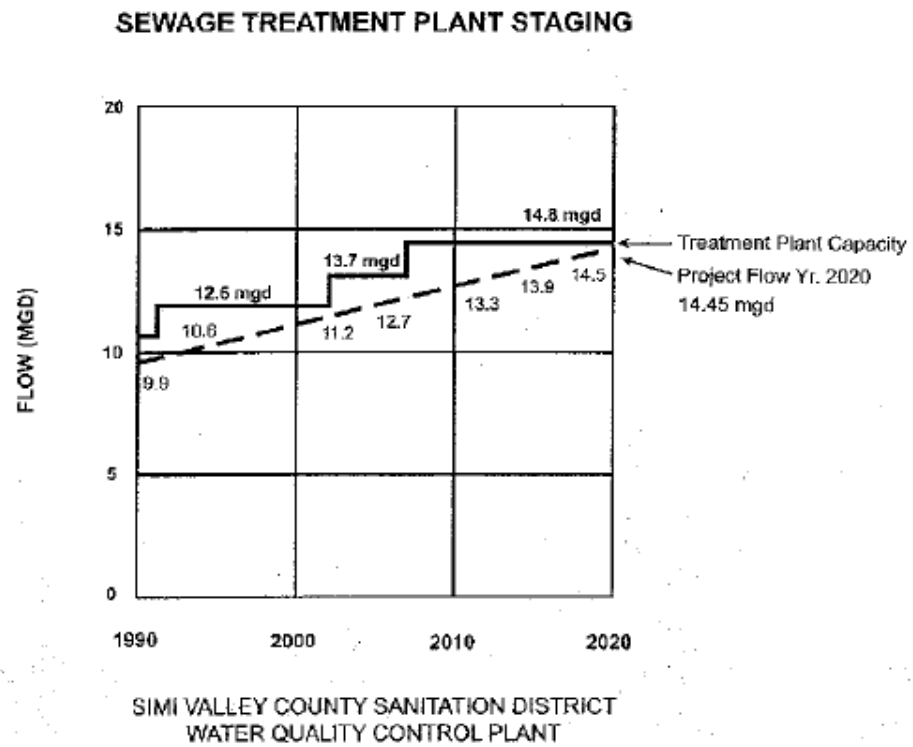
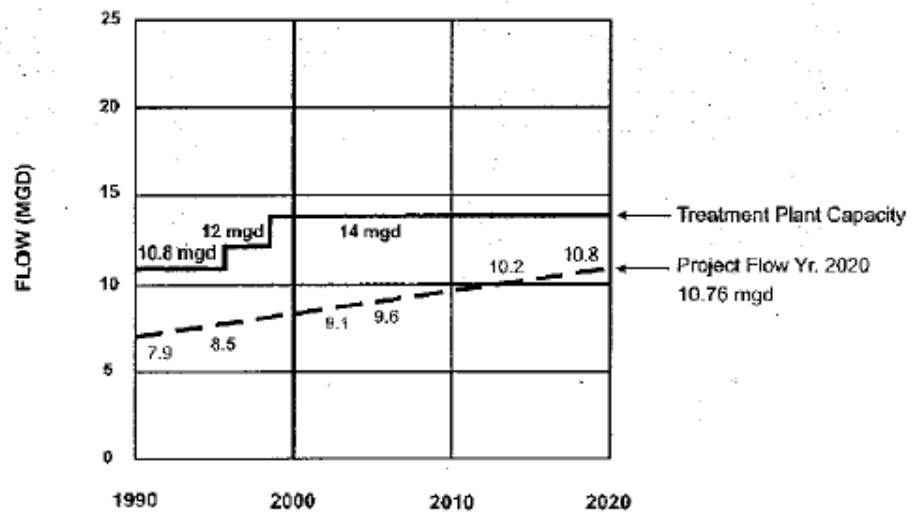
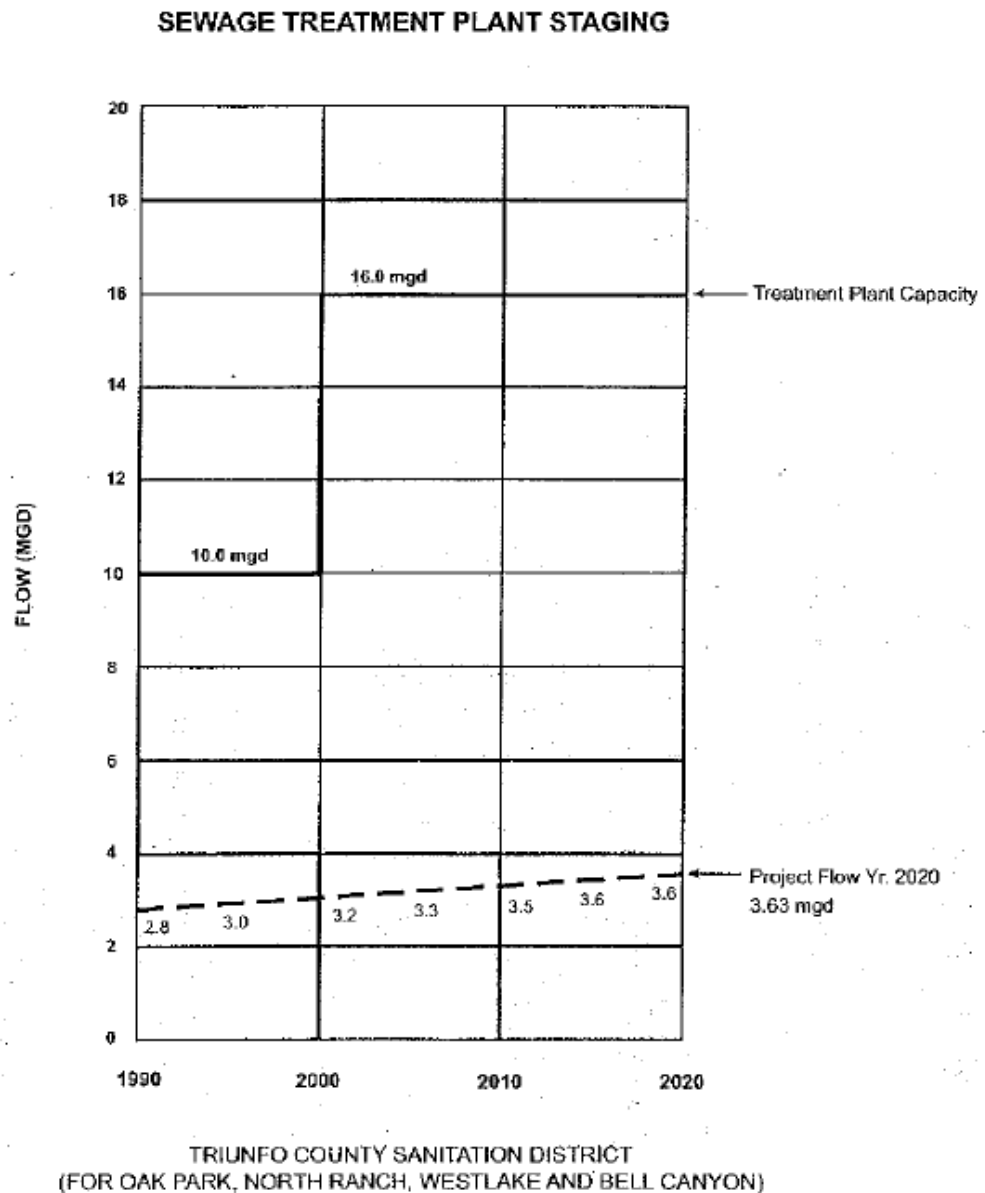


Figure 4.4.20
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging - City of Thousand Oaks
Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant (Graph)



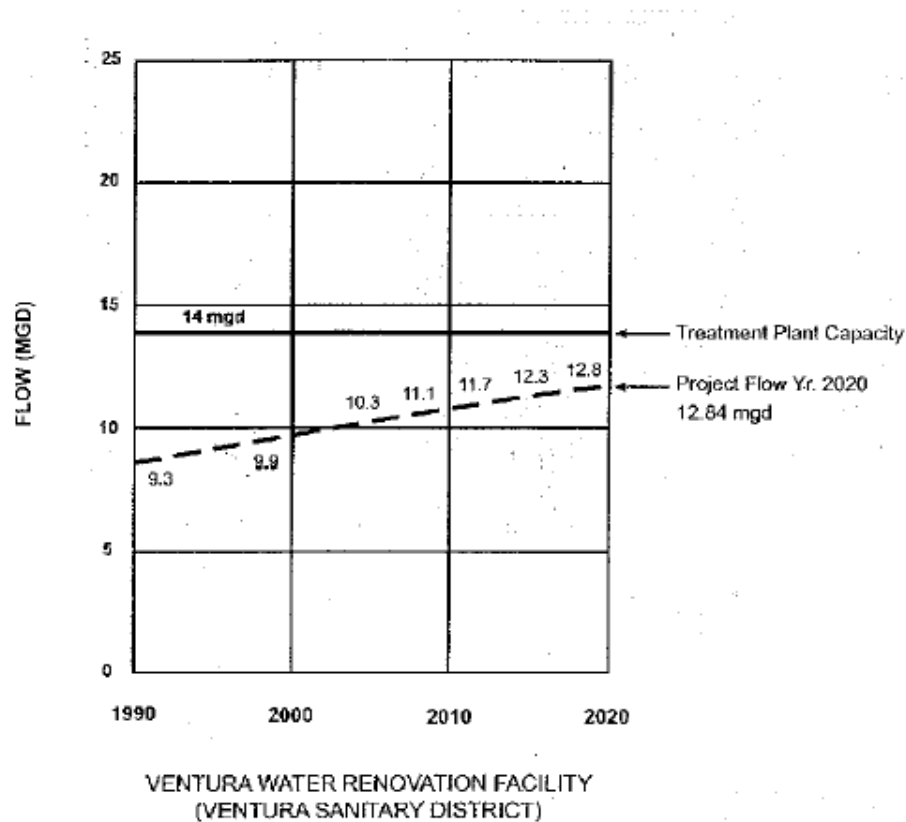
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS-HILL CANYON WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

Figure 4.4.21
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – Triunfo County Sanitation District (Graph)



NOTE: Projected flow shown is for the wastewater from the Triunfo County Sanitation District, which includes Oak Park, North Ranch, Westlake, and Bell Canyon. Total treatment plant capacity is shown for the Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plant located at Calabasas in Los Angeles County. The Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plan also treats wastewater from the Las Virgenes Sanitation District located in Los Angeles County. Wastewater from Oak Park, North Ranch and Westlake is treated at the Tapia Wastewater Treatment Plan while the City of Los Angeles treats the wastewater from Bell Canyon.

Figure 4.4.22
Sewage Treatment Plant Staging – Ventura Water Reclamation Facility (Graph)



4.5 Public Utilities

Electrical power, natural gas, telephone, cable television service and communications equipment are included in the Public Utilities Section.

4.5.1 Electrical Power

Ventura County is served by the Southern California Edison Company, which owns and operates generation plants, substations and transmission lines.

Figure 4.5.1 shows a map of the Public Utilities (Electrical Power and Natural Gas) in Ventura County. The major users of electrical energy based on each of the major sectors as noted in the 1991 Annual Report from Southern California Edison Company is as follows:

Residential	33%
Commercial	36%
Industrial	16%
Public Authority (Street Lighting)	9%
Resale	1%
Agriculture	2%
<u>Other</u>	<u>3%</u>
Total	100%

The Southern California Edison Company estimates monthly consumption of 520 kw/h per dwelling unit.

According to Southern California Edison Company, no single geographic area is planned autonomously, but rather as part of the total system. This approach results in a more reliable, economical, and operationally flexible electrical system, which enables the customers to receive high quality service at a reasonable rate.

Electrical facilities include generation plants, transmission substations and transmission lines which are discussed below.

Generation Plants

Southern California Edison presently operates two major sources of generation in Ventura County (Mandalay and Ormond Beach), both of which are located along the Coastal Area of the City of Oxnard. The Mandalay facility is located in "west" Oxnard while the Ormond Beach facility is located in "south" Oxnard.

Both of these facilities are conventional oil-gas fuel types and are located within the coastal zone on the Oxnard Plain. The total generating capacity of these two power plants is 2,055 megawatts (MW) which is equivalent to approximately 10 percent of the total generating capacity of the SCE system serving 14 other Central and Southern California counties as of January, 1992. The amount of electricity produced by the two existing generating facilities in Ventura County is more than the total electrical requirements of the County.

The Mandalay Beach generating station consists of three units with a total generating capacity of 555 MW. The first two units are conventional oil-gas units, rated at 215 MW each, which began operation in 1959. The third unit is a 215 MW gas combustion turbine which began operation in 1970.

The Ormond Beach generating station consists of two conventional oil-gas units with a total generating capacity of 1,500 MW. The first unit began operation in December 1971 and the second unit began operation in June 1973. Both units are rated at 750 MW each.

Transmission Substations

There are two 220-66 kV source substations within Ventura County: Moorpark at 5027 Gabbert and the Santa Clara substation located in Ventura at 10351 E. Foothill Road. These stations provide 66 kV electric power to the majority of the distribution substations in the County for serving the local loads of the area. Saugus 220-66 kV substation, which is located in Los Angeles County, also serves several 66 kV stations that are within Ventura County.

The name, location and general service area for the 66 kV distribution substations are listed in [Figure 4.5.2](#).

Future improvement projects for the 1987-1991 period involve both the Santa Clara and Moorpark substations and their related line projects. Completion of these projects will be necessary to keep up with the electrical energy demand requirements for Ventura County. A new 66-16kV dual substation to be referred to as the Grimes Substation is expected to be on line in 1992 and will be located at Campus Drive in Moorpark and serve the East Moorpark Area. The electric load growth of the remaining areas in the County will be served from the existing substations by increasing their capacity as required.

The 66-16 kV substations provide a source for distribution lines and the smaller 16-4 kV substations. The name, location and general service area for these stations are listed below in [Figure 4.5.3](#).

Transmission Lines

The electric power is distributed to individual customers from the substations through distribution lines operating at 16 kV or 4 kV.

These lines are normally extended underground from the substations and integrated with the existing distribution network of the area. During the coming years, it will be necessary to construct additional distribution lines from the different substations to meet the load requirements of the area. In addition, there will be a need to increase the length of many of the existing distribution lines to serve the remaining loads.

4.5.2 Natural Gas

Southern California Gas Company supplies natural gas to all of Ventura County through a fixed transmission and distribution system.

The Southern California Gas Company, North Coastal Division serves all the Cities within the County as well as unincorporated portions of the County. The headquarters of the North Coastal Division are located at 130 Patterson Avenue in Santa Barbara. The Ventura County company office is located at 324 South B Street in Oxnard.

There are approximately 1,125 miles of supply lines and distribution mains in the County. The number of connected meters in Ventura County is about 201,000.

The breakdown of gas usage by percentage for major sectors for Ventura County during 1991 is as follows:

Residential	20.40%
Commercial (including agriculture)	10.96%
Industrial	21.73%
<u>Electric Generation</u>	<u>46.91%</u>
Total	100%

For 1992, the Southern California Gas Company estimates the average consumption per household per month will be 53 therms. Southern California Gas Company officials from the North Coastal Division indicated they have adequate supplies and facilities to serve Ventura County to the year 2010.

4.5.3 Telephone Service

Telephone service is provided by SBC California and Verizon Communications. Communities served by SBC include Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Simi Valley, and Ventura; plus the unincorporated areas of Oak View, Piru and Saticoy.

Verizon Communications is the result of a merger of GTE and the Atlantic Bell telephone companies in 2000. They retained the GTE Western Regional Headquarters, which is located in Thousand Oaks. Verizon provides phone service to the cities of Camarillo, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula and Thousand Oaks; plus the unincorporated areas of Newbury Park, Somis and Westlake.

4.5.4 Cable Television Service

Seven cable companies currently offer the residents of Ventura County a number of choices for their viewing pleasure. A description of each cable television company and the areas they serve follows:

- Avenue Cable serves west Ventura and a portion of the Central City area and a strip of hillside homes in the foothills.
- Comcast Cablevision of Simi Valley serves the entire City of Simi Valley.
- Falcon Cable serves a portion of Thousand Oaks and the South Coast Solromar area.
- Jones Intercable serves Oxnard, El Rio, Port Hueneme and surrounding beach areas.
- Mountain Meadows Cable Television serves the Mountain Meadows Planned Community portion of Moorpark.
- Ventura County Cablevision serves Fillmore, Ojai, the Ojai Valley, Somis, the Santa Rosa Valley, Oxnard, Piru, Camarillo, Moorpark, Newbury Park, Santa Paula, Thousand Oaks and Westlake Village.

4.5.5 Communications Equipment

County communications equipment, operated by the Information Systems Department, includes radio, microwave, and telephone switching equipment, which is located at 17 separate sites, including each of the three community colleges. In addition, there are other governmental and privately operated communications equipment facilities (including radio and television transmitting and receiving antennas, radar stations and microwave towers) scattered throughout the County's hilltops. These facilities are located on the following peaks: Hall Mountain (north of Ventura), Rasnow Peak (south of Newbury Park), Red Mountain (south of Lake Casitas), South Mountain (southeast of Santa Paula), Sulphur Mountain (south of Ojai), Santa Susana Peak (Rocketdyne), and other peaks in the Santa Monica Mountains. The U.S. Navy maintains communications equipment on Mugu Peak.

4.5.6 Conclusions

The public utilities discussed above represent a vital part of the urban infrastructure necessary for properly planned land use. Issues which warrant consideration in the Goals, Policies, and Program Chapter of the General Plan include guidance on the placement of utility facilities. The goals and policies will enable the County to have a stronger role in the location of future utility facilities and serve as notice and recommendation to the California Public Utilities Commission of the County's position.

References:

General Telephone Company of California, Background Information, January 1987.
Pacific Bell, Forecast for Ventura County 1987-1991, April 1987.
Southern California Edison Company, Ventura County General Plan Powers System Development, Revised December 1974.
Southern California Edison Company, 1991 Annual Report.
Southern California Gas Company, 1991 Annual Report.
Ventura County Star Free Press Progress '87, Part II - Entertainment and Leisure, March 17, 1987, p. B-13.

Individuals Consulted:

Burt Barrett, Pacific Bell Area Manager
Larry Cox, General Telephone Company of California, News Representative
Joe Dehorty, Ventura County General Services Agency, Communications Department
R. E. Hester, Southern California Gas Company, District Manager
Oras N. Racicot, Southern California Edison Company, Regional Affairs Manager
Herb Thordarson, Ventura County General Services Agency, Communications Department
Al Wong, Southern California Gas Co., Energy Systems Engineer
Gib Polry, GTE California Inc., Ventura County District Manager

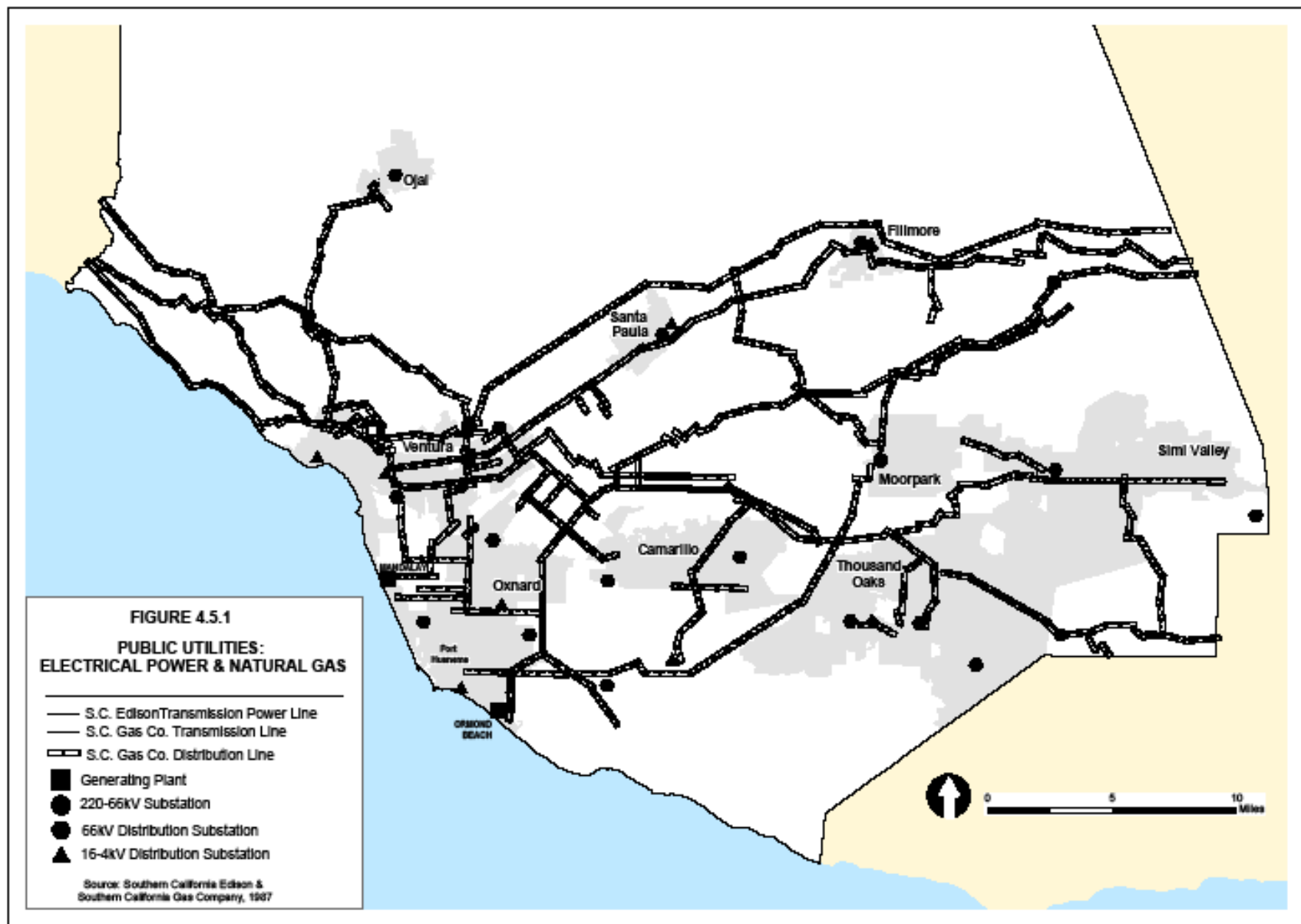


Figure 4.5.2 - 66 kV Distribution Substations (Table)

Name	Location	General Service Area
Camarillo	Adolfo Road, West of Santa Rosa Road	City of Camarillo
Casitas	Highway 33, South Edge Casitas Springs	Community of Casitas Springs
Channel Islands	Corner of Hemlock and Victoria Streets	Port Hueneme and southwest section of City of Oxnard
Chatsworth	Northrop Corporation Property, Santa Susana Hills	Northrop Corporation facilities and surrounding area
Colonia	Pleasant Valley and Wood Road, five miles east of Oxnard	City of Camarillo, northeast section of City of Oxnard
Estero	Southeast corner of Wood Road and Hueneme Road	Point Mugu U.S. Naval Air Station Test Grounds and adjacent area
Fillmore	Southwest corner of Fifth and "A" Streets (Dual facility - also a 16-4kV substation at same location)	City of Fillmore
Gonzales	Northeast of Oxnard Blvd. and Vineyard Avenue	North and northwest section of City of Oxnard
Levi	Highway 101 and Dempsey Road, Hueneme	Port of Hueneme and southern section of City of Oxnard
Moorpark	Los Angeles Avenue and Gabbert Road	City of Moorpark and adjacent area
Newbury	Lawrence Drive, north of Ventura Freeway	Community of Newbury Park
Oak Park	Lindero Canyon and Kanan Road	North Thousand Oaks
Ojai	403 Willow Street	City of Ojai
Potrero	East of Hampshire Road on Townsgate Road	City of Thousand Oaks/Westlake Village
Royal	First Avenue and Cochran Street	West section of Simi Valley
San Miguel	Transport Street, east of Callens Road, Ventura	Southwest section of City of Ventura
Santa Clara	10351 W. Foothill	Central/Eastern Section of Ventura
Santa Susana	Cochran Street and Tapo Road	East section of Simi Valley
Saticoy	10995 Foothill Road, Saticoy Avenue	Community of Saticoy and east section of community of Camarillo
Somis	Bradley Road and Los Angeles Avenue	Community of Somis, northeast section of community of Camarillo
Thousand Oaks	Wilbur Road east of Moorpark Road, Thousand Oaks	City of Thousand Oaks
Wakefield	East side of 12th Street, north of Main Street, Santa Paula	City of Santa Paula

Figure 4.5.3 16-4 kV Substations (Table)

Name	Location	General Service Area
Camarillo	Camarillo State Hospital grounds	Camarillo State Hospital
Fillmore	Southwest Corner of Fifth and "A" Street (Dual facility - also 66kV substation at same location)	City of Fillmore
Hueneme	Third and Main Street	Port Hueneme
Oxnard	Fifth Street east of Factory Lane	Portion of City of Oxnard
Pierpont	Northwest corner of Telegraph Road and Mills Road	North Central section of City of Ventura
Santa Paula	1343 East Main Street	Southeast section of the City of Santa Paula
Ventura	Intersection of Santa Clara Street and Ventura Avenue	Western section of City of Ventura

4.6 Flood Control and Drainage Facilities

A description of the Ventura County Flood Control District and its flood control facilities are included in this section.

4.6.1 Ventura County Flood Control District

The Ventura County Flood Control District is a special district that was created by Act 8955 (Ventura County Flood Control Act) of the State Legislature in 1944 for the purpose of providing for the control of floods and storm waters originating within the District (County) or originating outside the District and flowing into it, to conserve such waters for beneficial use, to prevent waste or exportation of waters and to reclaim drainage, storm, and flood waters. The District includes all of Ventura County except the offshore Channel Islands of Anacapa and San Nicolas. The County is divided into four numbered flood zones: Zones 1-4. Boundaries of the first three zones generally follow the limits of the three major drainage systems of Ventura County, and Zone 4 includes the Cuyama River Basin and the remainder of the County. These zones are further described below:

Zone 1 - Ventura River Watershed: Includes Ojai Valley, Matilija Area and West Ventura.

Zone 2 - Santa Clara River Watershed: Includes East Ventura, El Rio, Fillmore, Oxnard, Piru, Port Hueneme and Santa Paula.

Zone 3 - Calleguas Creek Watershed: Includes Camarillo, Newbury Park, Point Mugu, Santa Susana, Simi Valley, Somis and Thousand Oaks.

Zone 4 - Cuyama River Basin and Remainder of the County: This zone includes the part of Cuyama River Basin which lies within the northwestern part of the County, a small separated area in the northeast portion of the County plus the separated drainage area south of Simi Hills tributary to Malibu Creek in the southeastern part of the County, and the coastal drainage area on the south slope of the Santa Monica Mountains in the southern part of the County.

The County Flood Control District was created to conserve water resources as well as to control floods and storm waters, and to protect watercourses, watersheds, public highways, life and property from damage by these waters. Those facilities whose primary purposes are conservation of water, such as reservoirs and spreading grounds, are now largely carried on in various parts of the County by local public agencies among which are Casitas Municipal Water District, United Water Conservation District and Calleguas Municipal Water District.

The powers of the Ventura County Flood Control District are broad when they are related to the purposes of the Ventura County Flood Control Act. It has the power of perpetual succession; to sue and be sued; to acquire, hold and sell property both real and personal; the power of eminent domain and entry upon land; to employ civil engineers; to conduct technical and other investigations; to incur indebtedness; to issue bonds; to tax and assess; to make contracts; and to employ labor.

In addition to the Ventura County Flood Control District, several other agencies responsible for providing drainage of storm waters from, or conveyance of storm waters through the County include: (a) the various cities; (b) drainage and storm drain districts, and (c) Ventura County itself.

The policy adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and Flood Control Board of Supervisors, dated December 26, 1966, has established the criteria for determining the division of responsibility for flood control and storm drainage works among Ventura County Flood Control District and local agencies. These criteria state that projects for construction of such works as storm drainage catch basins, laterals and sub-laterals, designed to prevent inconvenience and minor damage and to control water flowing overland in undefined channels, shall be accomplished by some form of local district; while such works as dams, debris basins, stream revetments, storm water collecting conduits, levees, channel improvements and watershed protection, which prevent major damage and loss of life, and which control water flowing in rivers or streams, are the responsibility of Ventura County Flood Control District.

Responsibilities of the Ventura County Public Works Agency through their policy, dated July 15, 1958, sets forth requirements concerning disposal of drainage and storm waters before approval of new subdivisions can be obtained. It requires subdividers to dispose of drainage water originating within and above their subdivisions that is concentrated by the construction of the subdivision by: (1) conducting the water to the natural water course draining the subdivision; or (2) discharging the water at the edge of their subdivisions and obtaining easements from downstream owners of the land over which the water will flow to the water course. Subdividers are required to construct the above works and such other works as will protect their subdivisions from damage by water and dedicate them to the County or Flood Control District for *red line channels*.

Factors considered in determining those channels for which maintenance, operations, acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of flood protection works are to be included under Flood Control District jurisdiction include: (a) magnitude of flood flows; (b) character of the watershed such as its slope and debris production; (c) character of the channel such as its slope, erodibility and stability; (d) effect of upstream works in modifying flood flows, erosion or deposition; and (e) probable ultimate land use; and (f) fiscal effects.

The Ventura County Flood Control District defines *red line channels* as channels over which the Flood Control District exercises regulatory jurisdiction. Regulatory jurisdiction does not imply ownership, as some of the red line channels are owned by the Flood Control District and some are owned by others. These red line channels can either be improved or unimproved.

4.6.2 Flood Control District Facilities

There are a total of 486.46 miles of channels under County Flood Control Regulatory Jurisdiction. Refer to [Figure 4.6.1a](#) and [4.6.1b](#) for a map of both the North Half and South Half of Ventura County showing Ventura County Flood Control District red line channels. These totals are as follows:

Zone 1	72.12 miles
Zone 2	181.23 miles
Zones 2 & 3	57.23 miles
Zone 3	149.69 miles
<u>Zone 4</u>	<u>26.19 miles</u>
Total	486.46 miles

The County Flood Control channels range from fully improved concrete channels to unimproved natural channels. Fully improved channels include: rectangular, trapezoidal, box and pipe. Other channels include natural, shaped (but maintained) and pipe and wire channels.

The staff for the County Flood Control District (VCFCD) is the Flood Control Department of the Public Works Agency. The Flood Control Department plans, designs, constructs and maintains flood control facilities (channels and debris basins) for the Flood Control District governed by the Board of Supervisors (Ex-Officio). Staff also works closely with Advisory Committees established for the three Flood Zones 1 through 3.

Ventura County Flood Control District (VCFCD) facilities include:

- Matilija Dam (Ojai)
- 682 El Rio Road, Oxnard - three Flood Control buildings
- Silver Strand - three pump stations
- Surfside Drive, Port Hueneme - drain pump station (flood control)
- Walnut Canyon Road Area (one mile north of High Street), Moorpark - PWA office, flood control, warehouse/office plus several waterworks buildings.

- In addition, there are many additional Flood Control District facilities and properties including debris dams, channels, basins, barrancas, washes and drop structures throughout the County.

Other Ventura County Flood Control District facilities are maintained for the following District programs:

Precipitation measurement - VCFCD maintains 98 rainfall stations throughout and near Ventura County. A total of 65 stations are monitored by cooperative observers, while the remaining are operated by hydrographers of the District.

Evaporation Stations - VCFCD maintains eight evaporation pans at selected rainfall stations.

Stream gauging - VCFCD operates and maintains 31 streamflow recording stations within the County. In addition to these stations, records are available for the 13 stations owned and operated by the United States Geologic Survey.

Flood Warning System - Since February 1979, VCFCD has been operating a flood warning system called "ALERT," an acronym for Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time, which was developed by the National Weather Service.

Basically the flood warning system operation consists of four elements: Self-reporting rain gages at strategic points in the watershed, local flood warning center, the river forecast center and a weather consultant charged with forecasting the amount of rain that can be expected over the next 24 hours along with the maximum six hour amounts.

There are also 15 self reporting stream gages incorporated into the extensive flood warning system. The primary function of these gages is to provide data during storms to help determine if a dangerous flooding situation is developing.

- Water resources facilities include 368 key groundwater wells which were being monitored for water level change. Of these, 262 are presently monitored by the Department, 58 are monitored by United Water Conservation District (UWCD), 24 are monitored by Casitas Municipal Water District and 24 are monitored by other agencies and individuals. Principal groundwater monitoring and data collection programs performed by the District include water level, water quality, and seawater intrusion. In addition, all new water wells are accurately field located by District personnel, plotted on State well location base maps and assigned State well numbers. In 1985 the Groundwater Section of the Water Resources and Development Services Department started administering the Ventura County Water Well Ordinance which specifies sealing conditions for the construction and destruction of water wells, monitoring wells, engineering test holes and cathodic protection wells in all areas of the County except the City of Thousand Oaks. Permits must be obtained from the Department prior to any of the above work.

The Flood Control Department is also the responsible sponsoring local agency for Federal flood control projects throughout the County. It also provides coordination for the Federal Flood Insurance Program and is coordinating with the Federal Government in studying coastal erosion and control (see Hazards Appendix).

Other functions include coordination of the importation of water into the County, flood fighting and disaster operations, review of land developments for flood hazard, effects on water quality, issuance of Watercourse Permits, and operation of a Flood Warning System.

4.6.3 Conclusions

Providing necessary flood control and drainage facilities is an important aspect of the County's flood plain management program. The General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs should address issues relating to how the needed flood control facilities should be constructed and what the developers responsibilities should be.

References:

Ventura County Public Works Agency, Departmental Goals (Flood Control and Water Resources Department 1986-87

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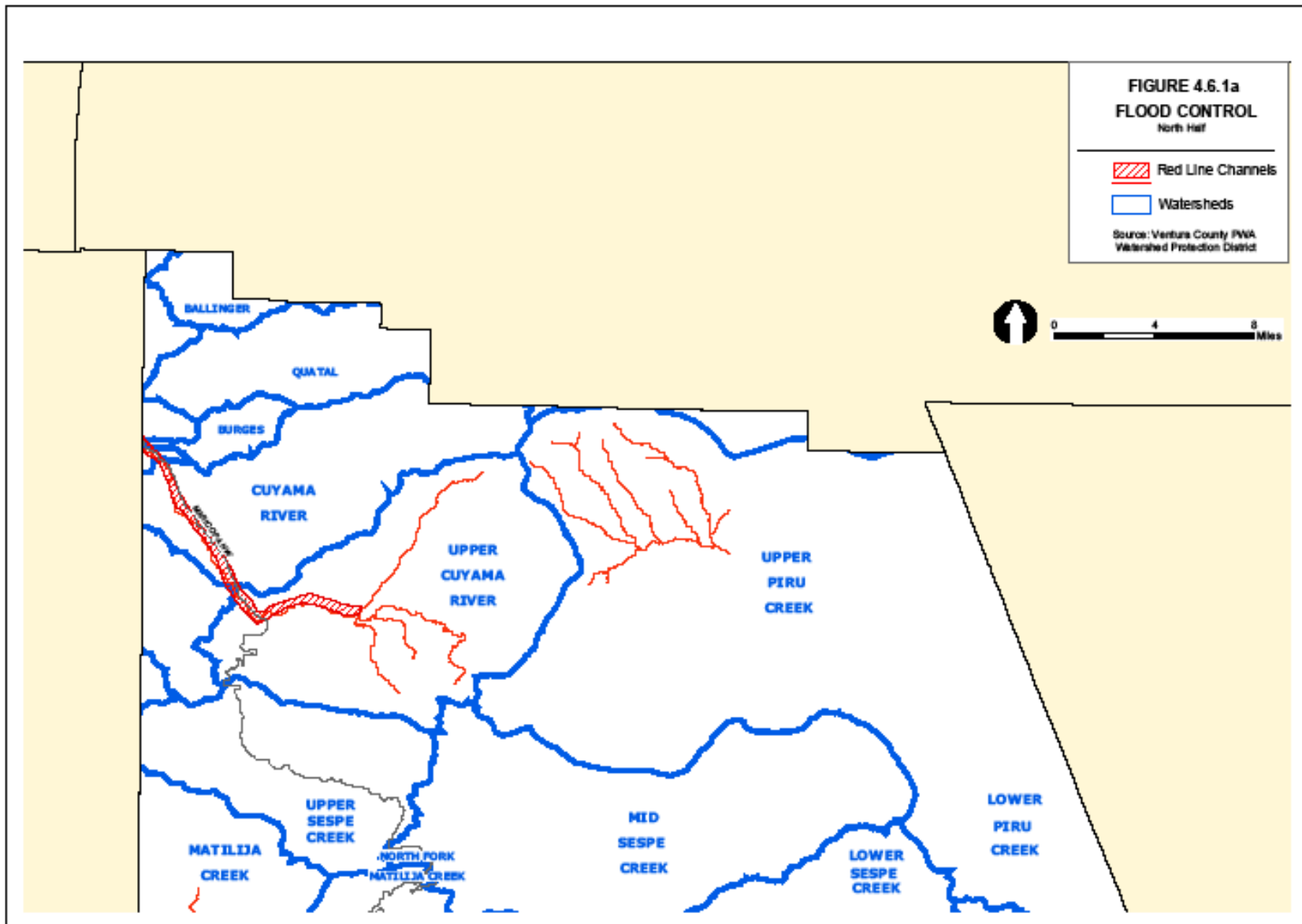
Individuals Consulted:

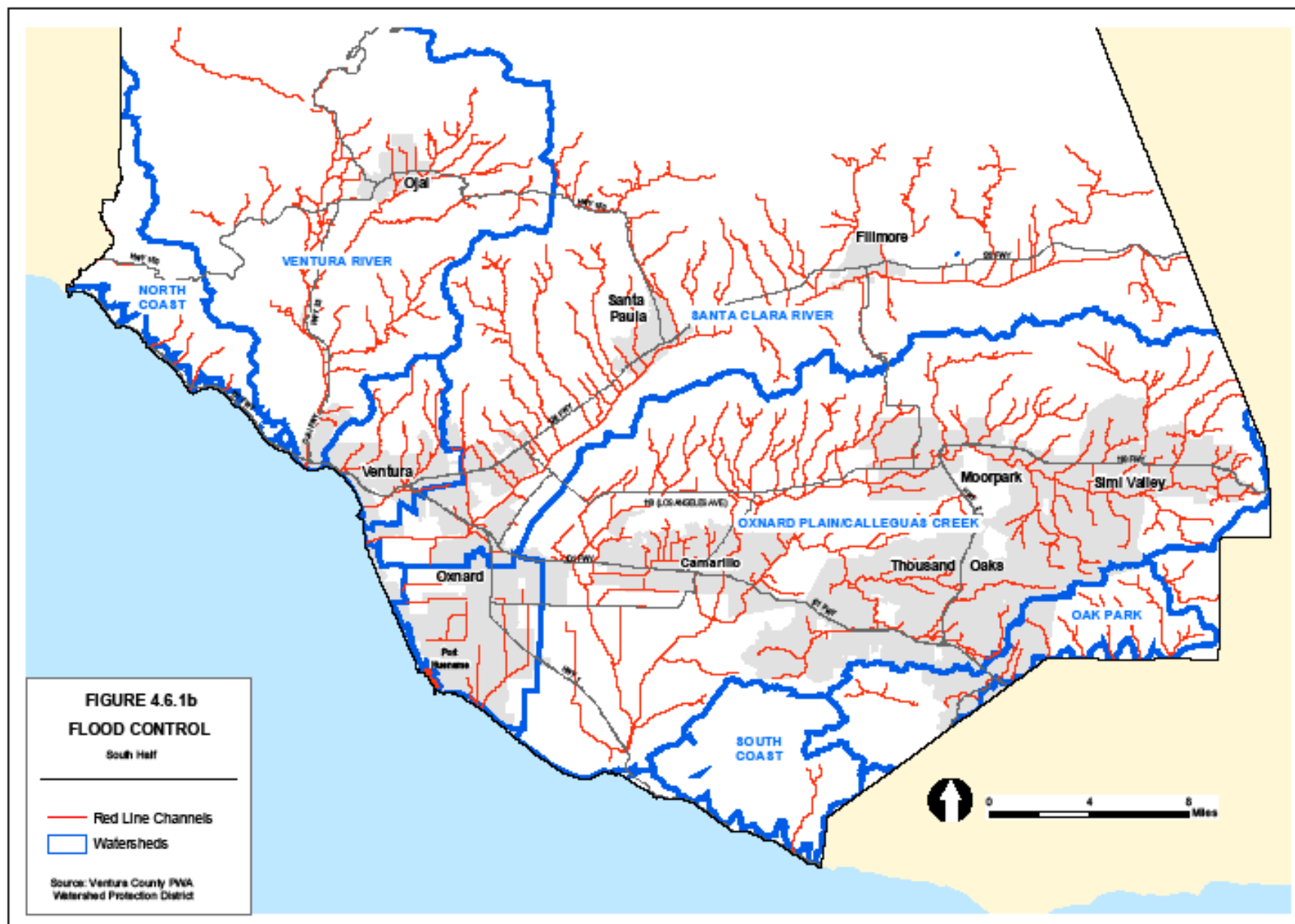
Jeff Edgren, County of Ventura Public Works Agency, Real Property

Bill Haydon, County of Ventura Public Works Agency, Flood Control

John Turner, County of Ventura Public Works Agency, Water Resources

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4.7 Law Enforcement and Emergency Services

The Sheriff's Department, jail and detention facilities, courts and emergency services are included in this Section.

4.7.1 Sheriff's Department

The Sheriff is the Chief Law Enforcement Officer for the County of Ventura and, as such, has jurisdiction over its unincorporated areas. In 1965, the Sheriff, through a contract, began to provide law enforcement services for the Cities of Thousand Oaks and Camarillo. In 1980, the City of Ojai also contracted for law enforcement services. The City of Moorpark became the fourth municipality to contract in July 1984. More recently, the City of Fillmore contracted for police services in June 1987.

The Sheriff is also the keeper of the County jails used for the detention of persons committed for contempt, or upon civil process, and for the detention of pre-sentenced and sentenced persons to imprisonment therein on conviction for a crime. The Sheriff must receive all persons committed to jail by a competent authority. The Sheriff is required to transport and deliver prisoners committed to state prisons to the place of their confinement. He is responsible for the maintenance of the well being of all prisoners within the county jail system.

The Sheriff is an officer of the Superior and Municipal Courts and as such, provides courtroom security with the placement of deputy sheriffs as bailiffs. In conjunction with his/her responsibilities as an officer of the court, the Sheriff provides for the service of both criminal and civil process throughout the county.

The Sheriff is the Director of Emergency Services and during incidents of natural disaster, becomes the coordinator of County and State requested resources. The Director is further responsible for reporting fiscal and management data to the State Office of Emergency Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

To accommodate the responsibilities of the Office of the Sheriff, the department is comprised of eight major divisions: Support Services, West County Patrol, East Valley Patrol, Central County Patrol, Special Services, Custody, Project Development and Court Services.

The Sheriff's Department is headquartered at 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura and maintains stations in Camarillo, Fillmore, Lockwood Valley, Moorpark, Ojai, and Thousand Oaks. As of 1987, the Sheriff's Department was staffed by 872 personnel; 552 of whom were sworn officers. (Refer to [Figure 4.7](#) for a map of Public Safety Facilities for the Sheriff's Department).

The remainder of this section on County Law Enforcement describes each of the seven divisions.

West County Division

This division is responsible for general law enforcement along the County's coastline to the mountains of Los Padres National Forest. This division works out of four substations that include the contract Cities of Fillmore and Ojai.

The Santa Clara Valley Station, located at 524 Sespe Avenue, Fillmore, serves the contract City of Fillmore and the unincorporated areas surrounding the City of Santa Paula, including the community of Piru, and the remainder of Santa Clara River Valley east to the Los Angeles County Line.

The Lockwood Valley Station, at 15021 Chico Larson Way, Frazier Park, covers a large unincorporated area in the northeast section of the County.

The Ventura Station is part of the Sheriff's Department Complex at the Ventura County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. It serves the unincorporated areas around the Cities of Ventura, Oxnard and Port Hueneme, as well as the communities of Montalvo, Saticoy, El Rio, and the Silver Strand and Hollywood Beach areas. The area extends west of Ventura to the Santa Barbara County Line.

The Ojai Station, located at 402 South Ventura Street in Ojai, is responsible for providing law enforcement services to over 196 square miles, including the contract city of Ojai. The City of Ojai is unique in the area for its Ojai Valley Volunteer Security Patrol, a group of senior citizens actively supporting the community's law enforcement programs.

West County is also the primary station for the Sheriff's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This radio communications network that includes a computer aided dispatch system. In addition to its law enforcement functions, the dispatch system also handles emergency functions including ambulance dispatching for the entire County and fire dispatching for the City of Fillmore.

The EOC is also the primary reception point for the emergency "911" phone system. Emergency response time has been significantly reduced by simply dialing this three digit number for all emergency services. Finally, the EOC is the central location that connects the county with EOC's throughout the state and coordinates communications and resources in case of disaster or other emergency.

East Valley Station

This division serves the contract Cities of Thousand Oaks and Moorpark and surrounding unincorporated areas with complete law enforcement services. The service area extends from the top of the Conejo Grade south to the Los Angeles County Line and totals over 300 square miles. All deputies work out of the East Valley Station located at 2101 East Olsen Road in Thousand Oaks.

Besides housing patrol and investigative services, the East Valley Division also includes a booking and branch jail facility, plus a vehicle maintenance section. The East Valley Division has grown to keep pace with the dynamic area it serves.

The Sheriff's Department provides complete law enforcement services to the City of Thousand Oaks with its population of approximately 100,000 citizens and an area of approximately 50 square miles. The city's crime rate consistently remains in the lowest ten percent for cities in its size category.

In 1983 the City of Moorpark was incorporated, and began receiving contract law enforcement services from the Sheriff's Department in 1984. Its population of approximately 17,000 citizens is provided a progressive level of law enforcement. Utilization of crime prevention through environmental design plays a major role as Moorpark and the Sheriff's Department continue to grow.

Central County Division

The Central County Division provides law enforcement services to the City of Camarillo, the communities of Somis and Nyeland Acres and the remainder of the unincorporated area of the Oxnard Plain, south along the coast to the Los Angeles County line.

The Camarillo Station is located at 67 Palm Avenue in Camarillo and provides a full range of police services to the community. One of the special ways citizens of Camarillo support their Sheriff's personnel is by participating in the Camarillo Citizen's C. B. Patrol Program.

Custody Division

The Custody Division is the largest division within the Sheriff's Department both in terms of budget and personnel. It has the responsibility for providing a safe, as well as secure environment for an average daily count of approximately 1,267 inmates. These inmates are housed at two major facilities. The largest inmate population is housed at the Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility located at the Ventura County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. The remaining inmates are housed at the Ventura County Branch Jail-Honor Farm Facility at 370 West Baldwin Road, Ojai. (Refer to [Figure 4.7](#) for location of these detention facilities).

The Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility was built in 1978 for a capacity of 438 inmates. In recent years, the capacity was doubled when single-person cells were remodeled to include a second bed. In 1987, the average daily population at this facility was approximately 884.

To meet the needs of an expanded female population, the Medium Security Facility at the Branch Jail-Honor Farm became the primary housing location for female inmates. All female inmates formerly were housed at the Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility.

The Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility has a total floor area of over 220,000 square feet and a rated bed space capacity of 884. This facility has the capability of providing a broad range of inmate programs and services and still maintain an acceptable level of security for both inmates and staff personnel. The two housing floors, third and fourth levels, are each divided into four quadrants. These quadrants are subdivided into four housing sections, each of which has the capacity to house 48 inmates. A medical housing section located on the second level has 18 cells. Medical, dental, and psychiatric services are provided by private medical contract personnel. Recreational facilities are located within the quadrants as well as on the roof and include weight machines, basketball, volleyball and handball.

The building is designed with the idea of bringing services to the inmates instead of moving inmates. As a result, a relatively small staff is able to provide all mandated services. The jail kitchen, located on the second level, prepares meals for all in-house inmates as well as sending out meals to the County's Work Furlough Program and Juvenile Facilities.

The Sheriff's Branch Jail-Honor Farm is located on 135 acres in the Ojai Valley at 370 West Baldwin Road. It has a total capacity of 212 inmates. These inmates are housed in two separate areas within the facility. The wheel shaped building is occupied by minimum security inmates who, under the supervision of Sheriff's personnel, work in the kitchen, laundry, and farm areas. The other major building is occupied by female inmates in the custody of the Sheriff. The farm operation provides a considerable savings to the citizens of Ventura County by raising and processing all of the beef, pork and rabbit used in the jail system plus much of the vegetables. The Honor Farm laundry service provides laundry services for the entire Custody Division as well as the Work Furlough Program. Other buildings include: a deputy residence, administrative office, mobile office, agriculture-related buildings, carpentry shop, welding shop, storage, garages, machine shop, and a boiler building.

Plans are proceeding for the construction of a new jail facility to relieve the overcrowding in the existing facilities. The new jail facility will be located in the west Santa Clara River Valley, south of Highway 126 at the terminus of Todd Road. The facility will have the capacity to house 2,307 inmates. The jail will consist of modular buildings and accessory structures. Plans for the jail also involve an onsite sewage treatment plant and water storage system. Facilities include an inmate laundry facility, kitchen, inmate vocational/educational facility, administrative offices and inmate vocational/training programs. Work began in 1988 to refurbish a U.S. Forest Service Camp in Rose Valley that will house approximately 160 inmates.

Project and Development Division:

The division is responsible for overseeing the construction of a new jail facility that is being built to relieve the overcrowding in the existing facilities. The new jail facility will be located in the west Santa Clara River Valley, south of Highway 126 at the terminus of Todd Road. The facility will have the capacity to house 2,307 inmates. The jail will consist of modular buildings and accessory structures. The jail will also involve an onsite sewage treatment plant and water storage system. Facilities include an inmate laundry facility, kitchen, inmate vocational/educational facility, administrative offices and inmate vocational/training programs. The division is also responsible for developing interim solutions to the jail overcrowding problems.

Special Services

The Special Services Division has a variety of functions that are performed by the following bureaus: Major Crimes, Special Investigations, Technical Services, Crime Laboratory, and the Air Unit. The Sheriff's hangar facility is located at Camarillo Airport at 275 E. Pleasant Valley Road, Camarillo. Other areas of responsibility and special details include the Bomb Disposal Unit, Search and Rescue, Executive Protection, Mounted Patrol Detail and the Hostage Negotiation Team.

Support Services Division

This is the support element for the Sheriff's Department. It includes the Record Bureau, Research and Planning Bureau, Office of Emergency Services, Personnel Bureau and Psychological Services.

The Training Bureau is responsible for the training of police recruits at the Ventura County Police and Sheriff's Training Academy and is located at 425 Durley Avenue, Camarillo Airport. This regional academy is accredited by California's Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training. This bureau also handles a multitude of in-service training programs for all Sheriff's personnel. In addition, an extensive video tape and closed circuit television system are part of these efforts.

Court Services Division

This division was formed in 1980 when the County Marshal's Office merged with the Sheriff's Department. It handles all of the law enforcement assignments that center around Ventura County Court System, including both Superior and Municipal Courts.

The primary responsibility of Deputies assigned to the Court Security Bureau is to act as bailiffs and provide court security. The Field Service Bureau is the second major component of the Court Services Division, which processes subpoenas, levys, writs, attachments, garnishments, and civil warrants. The bureau also assists the courts with bail settings and own recognizance release investigations.

4.7.2 Jail and Detention Facilities

Inmates in Ventura County are housed at two major facilities: the Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility located at the Ventura County Government Center in Ventura, and the remaining inmates are housed at the Ventura County Branch Jail-Honor Farm at 370 West Baldwin Road in Ojai Valley. The East Valley Station at 2201 E. Olsen Road in Simi Valley has a temporary jail holding facility. Plans are proceeding for the construction of a new jail facility to be located in the west Santa Clara River Valley, south of Highway 126 at the terminus of Todd Road.

The jail and detention facilities are described in greater detail within the Custody Division of the Sheriff's Department (Section 4.7.1.4). Other facilities and services related to jail and detention facilities are provided by the Corrections Services Agency.

Corrections Services Agency

The purpose of the Corrections Services Agency is to unify and coordinate many of the correctional services supported by the County of Ventura. Achievement of this purpose requires the agency to deliver a magnitude of services to a wide variety of cases referred to it by citizens, schools, law enforcement, and the courts.

Briefly, these services are provided by the agency through four divisions: Court, Field, Institutional, and Support Services. Basically, Court Services is responsible for juvenile and adult intake screening, prepares pre-sentencing reports for both the Criminal and Juvenile Courts, and administers a Youth Services Program, designed to preempt delinquent behavior. Field Services provides the supervision for adult and juvenile probationers. Institutional Services supports three juvenile (Tatum, Colston, and Juvenile Restitution) and one adult (Work Furlough) facilities to house sentenced minors and adults. Work furlough also administers the Work Release and Direct Work Programs that are designed to cultivate community service work projects for adults in lieu of incarceration. Support Services centralizes resources in operations designed to more efficiently benefit those programs previously discussed.

The main Corrections Services Agency Office is located at the Criminal Justice Complex, County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. Facilities include:

- Clifton Tatum Center (Ventura County Juvenile Hall) is located at 380 Hillmont, Ventura (owned).

- Frank A. Colston Youth Center (local placement for juvenile offenders) is located at 375 Hillmont, Ventura (owned).
- Juvenile Restitution Project/Work Release Center is located at 381 Hospital Road, Ventura (owned).
- Work Furlough is located at 410 Willis Avenue, Camarillo, on the Camarillo Airport Property. Currently, there are two buildings: Work Furlough Facility Bldg. 276 and Work Furlough Bldg. 252 (including dining hall and offices) (owned).

Court Services are located at the following locations:

- 384 Hillmont Street, Ventura (owned)
- 3475 Old Conejo Road, Newbury Park (leased)

Field Services have offices at:

- 1400 Vanguard Drive, Oxnard (owned)
- 3855 Alamo St., Simi Valley (owned)
- 1065 E. Main Street, Ventura (leased)

4.7.3 Courts

The Municipal Court has original jurisdiction in felony preliminary hearings, civil matters of \$15,000 or less, misdemeanors, infractions, and small claims matters of \$1,500 or less.

The Superior Court is a court of original jurisdiction, and is the highest level of trial court in the County and State. It has jurisdiction in all cases in equity, cases involving title to and possession of real property, civil cases where the demand exceeds \$15,000, criminal cases classified as felonies, probate and family law matters, adoptions, mental health and juvenile cases, as well as matters appealed from the lower trial court (Municipal Court).

Both the Municipal Court and Superior Court are located in the Hall of Justice, located at the Ventura County Government Center complex at 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. Simi Valley also has a Municipal Court Branch located at 3855-F Alamo Street, Simi Valley (owned).

4.7.4 Emergency Services

There will always be emergencies and disasters. Mitigating them, preparing for them, responding to them, and recovering from them are primarily the responsibilities of the State and local governments. Because every emergency occurs at the local level, local officials must be prepared to respond quickly and effectively, especially in the initial phase of a disaster before the State or Federal governments provide supplemental assistance. It is, therefore, necessary that local government be able to execute operational plans effectively, mobilize available resources, and call upon response personnel trained to carry out assigned emergency responsibilities.

The overall goal of the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services, as the leader of the local effort, is: "to save lives and protect property by developing programs and emergency operational capabilities that mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from any emergency or disaster-whether peacetime or war-related."

According to County Ordinance 2538, the Sheriff is the Director of Disaster (Emergency) Services. Emergency Services planning in Ventura County is conducted in the Sheriff's Department, Support Services Division, Office of Emergency Services. The staff coordinates planning at each government level.

Local government is recognized as the first line of official public responsibility for emergency management activity. In a disaster, State and Federal Governments can be counted on for major support only when damage has been usually widespread and severe. The role of local emergency management agency, as the focus of the planning effort, is to develop and maintain an ongoing program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. It is not a separate unit or action

group set apart from the normal functions of government, standing by to "save the day," in the event of an emergency. The Emergency Management Agency serves the Board of Supervisors and Chief Administrative Office by working with the departments of local government and private sector organizations in the development of plans and capabilities responsive to those hazards which seriously threaten the jurisdiction. Prior to a crisis, hazard mitigation programs can reduce the vulnerability of people and property. In a crisis, effective response is often a result of what has been accomplished prior to the emergency.

The eight major elements of the Office of Emergency Services work program include:

1. Emergency Organization Planning and Management.
2. Direction, Control and Warning.
3. Population Protection.
4. Radioactive Contamination, Monitoring and Control.
5. Disaster Related Public Education and Emergency Public Information.
6. Emergency Support Services.
7. Hazard Analysis and Mitigation.
8. Multi-Hazards Functional Planning Guidance.

Programs in the department include Public Education presentations on the following hazards:

- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Tsunami/Seiche
- Wildland Fire
- Hazardous Materials
- Landslides
- Dam Failure Emergency
- Nuclear Defense/Radiological
- Transportation Accidents (involving airplanes, boats, major highway accidents, and railroads)

Emergency Response Plans are kept on all of the above natural and man-made disasters. Staff of the department participate in Local, Regional, State, and Federal committees for California and Southern California Emergency Services.

As part of this planning, the Office of Emergency Services has developed and maintains an inventory of facilities for shelter, has established a capability to supply shelters with necessary materials to function, and has provided pre-designated evacuation routes for disaster events including dam failures, hazardous materials spills, earthquakes, tsunamis, and wildfires.

4.7.5 Conclusions

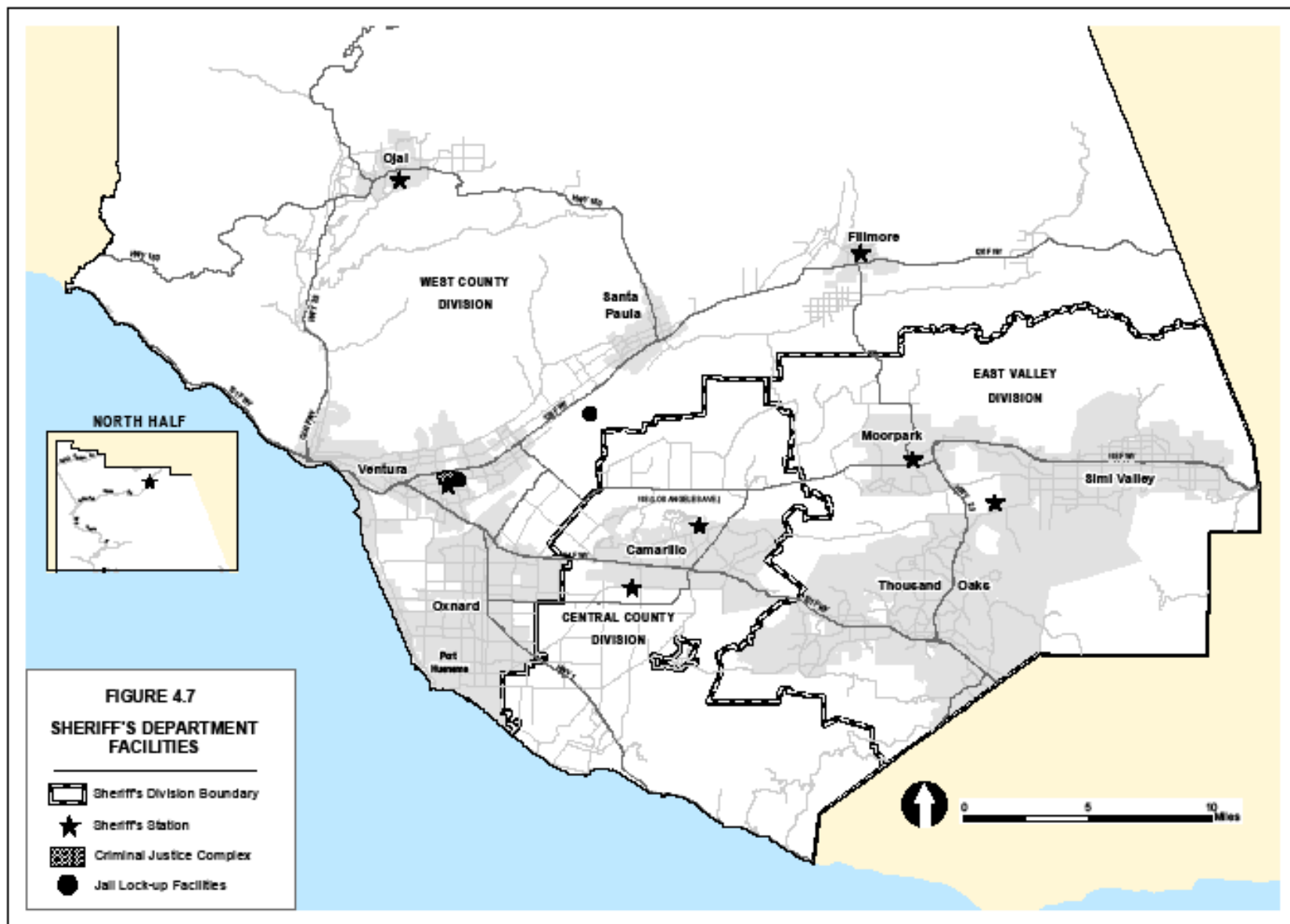
Crime has a direct effect on the quality of life in Ventura County. As County population increases, the demand on law enforcement and criminal justice services will be similarly impacted. To meet this challenge, the Goals, Policies, and Programs Chapter of the General Plan should address issues related for the provision of adequate security for new development.

References:

Ventura County Sheriff's Department, 1984 Annual Report
Corrections Services Agency Goals and Objectives 1986-87
Municipal Court Goals and Objectives 1986-87
Superior Court Goals and Objectives 1986-87
Sheriff's Department Goals and Objectives 1986-87

Individuals Consulted:

Sgt. Paul Buckley, Planning & Research, Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Karen Guidi, Office of Emergency Services, Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Lt. Richard Rodriguez, Planning and Research, Ventura County Sheriff's Department
Commander William Wade, Custody Division, Ventura County Sheriff's Department



4.8 Fire Protection

The Fire Protection Section includes a discussion of the Ventura County Fire Protection District and other fire protection agencies which serve Ventura County.

4.8.1 Ventura County Fire Protection District

The Ventura County Fire Protection District is a special district formed on May 16, 1928, and governed by a Board of Directors. The Ventura County Fire Protection District protects life and property by providing fire prevention, fire education, fire suppression, and rescue services. The Ventura County Fire Protection District serves an area of 1,873 square miles, which includes 860 square miles in forest reserve.

The County Fire Protection District operates 31 fire stations protecting a population of 441,119 in the cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, Ojai, Port Hueneme, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks, and all unincorporated areas of Ventura County. The District has maintained its goal of keeping the average emergency response time to under five minutes in urban areas and under seven minutes in rural areas.

The Ventura County Fire Protection District maintains a fleet of 47 Type One fire engines, eleven Type Two, or brush engines, and three ladder trucks, along with a wide variety of support vehicles ranging from Command vehicles to bulldozers.

In 2004, the Ventura County Fire Protection District employed a staff of 554 full-time employees, including 419 safety employees.

The Ventura County Fire Protection District is a partner in the California Master Mutual Aid system and maintains mutual aid agreements with other adjoining fire agencies.

A summary list of emergency services provided by the Ventura County Fire Protection District includes:

- Fire and medical response
- Dispatching of fire and ambulance services
- Mitigating hazardous materials releases
- Rescuing victims from swift water and confined spaces, such as collapsed buildings, caves or trench cave-ins
- Public service calls such as animal attacks, child locked in vehicle, etc.

Fire Prevention

Besides the actual fighting of fires, a great deal of time is spent on preventive measures and preparation for combating fires. Fire prevention consists of making inspections of buildings, schools, and homes, and making recommendations for fire safety. Other Fire Prevention Programs include:

- Project Development Review, including access and water supply
- New Construction Plan Check (State Fire Marshall and Hazardous Occupancies)
- Occupancy Permit Inspections
- Fire Safety Inspections
- Fire Protection Systems and Fire Alarm Systems, plan check and inspections
- Fire safety inspections and enforcing life safety laws
- Fire Investigations
- Juvenile Fire Setter Counseling
- Construct Firebreaks and Fire Roads
- Conduct Prescribed Burns
- Issue Burning Permits
- Inspection of Fire Hydrants
- Weed Abatement/Fire Hazard Reduction Permits

- Issue Explosive Permits
- Filming Location and Special Effects Permits
- Special Event Planning and Review

Fire prevention programs are also sponsored through the schools, service clubs, and other organizations with the following public education programs available:

- Babysitter Fire Safety
- Brush Fire Safety
- Business Fire Safety
- Career Guidance
- Earthquake Safety
- Fire Apparatus Demonstrations
- Fire Extinguishers
- Providing blood pressure clinics
- Fire Safe House
- Home Fire Safety
- Mobile Home Fire Safety
- Motel and Hotel Fire Safety
- School Fire Safety Programs
- Senior Adult Fire Safety
- Smoke Detectors
- Fire Station Tours

Emergency Services

The following is a representative list of emergency services provided:

Firefighting:

- Structure
- Vegetation
- Vehicle
- Refuse
- Mobile Homes
- Explosions
- Oil Field Facilities

Pressure Explosions

Emergency Medical Services:

- First Aid
- CPR

Rescues:

- Extraction
- Vehicle Accidents
- Cave-ins (Person Stuck)

Hazardous Conditions (Fuel Spill, Electrical, etc.):

- Hazardous Material Release
- Potential Hazardous Material Release

Public Service:

- Water Vac
- Locked Out (Car/Home)
- Smell of Gas/Smoke, etc.
- Safe baby program
- Snake Calls

Mutual Aid to Other Agencies**Peak Load Water Supply Requirements**

Minimum required fire flows are identified in the Ventura County Water Works Manual however, commercial and industrial building fire flow requirements are determined by using the Uniform Fire Code, current adopted edition.

Minimum fire flow standards for Ventura County are 1,000 gallons per minute (GPM) in residential areas, 1,250 GPM minimum in commercial areas, and 1,500 GPM minimum in industrial areas.

Future Fire Protection Facilities for the Next Five Years

In 2003, the Ventura County Fire Protection District identified the following new facilities needed in the next five years.

- Replace or remodel Lake Sherwood Fire Station (Station 33)
- Replace Moorpark Fire Station (Station 42) – Under construction Dec. 2003)
- Replace or remodel Piru Fire Station (Station 28)
- Replace or remodel Malibu Fire Station (Station 56)
- Build and operate a new Fire Station in the East Moorpark area (Campus Park)
- Relocate the Support Services facility (Rice Road, Oxnard)
- Relocate the Fire Communications Center
- Enhance the Regional Training Center at Camarillo Airport
- Relocate to a new El Rio Fire Station (Station 51) due to City of Oxnard Riverpark Project
- Build and operate a new Fire Station at the north end of Erringer Road (Big Sky development)

Fire Protection District Board of Appeals

On November 22, 1983, the Board of Supervisors adopted an ordinance establishing a five-member Board of Appeals for the Fire Protection District. Appointments are made on a two-year basis. Members receive no remuneration.

The function of this Board is to consider the suitability of proposed alternative materials or methods of construction that have been disapproved by the Fire Chief or his/her designated representative. The Board also provides a means for establishing reasonable interpretations of the Fire Protection District Ordinances. This process may be initiated when ambiguities appear or when important differences occur between a person and the Fire District.

4.8.2 Other Fire Protection Agencies

The cities of Fillmore, Oxnard, Santa Paula, Ventura and the Naval Bases of Ventura County operate their own fire departments.

U.S. Forest Service Fire Stations are located at:

- Chuchupate (west of Frazier Park in the Cuddy Valley area)
- Wheeler Gorge (on Highway 33 north of Ojai near Wheeler Springs)
- Oat Flat (north of Fillmore near the Sespe Oilfields)
- Ozena (on Highway 33 near junction of Lockwood Valley Road)

- Apache Saddle (3 miles west of Pine Mountain Club)
- Temescal (northeast of Piru adjacent to Lake Piru); and
- A helicopter pad on the west side of Lake Casitas.

4.8.3 Conclusions

The provision of adequate fire protection services is an essential adjunct to development in Ventura County. Issues which should be addressed in the General Plans, Goals, Policies, and Programs include means to ensure that an adequate level of fire protection can be provided for all new development and give guidance in the selection of future fire stations to minimize response time.

References:

Ventura County Fire Protection District, Annual Report, 1999-2000.

Ventura County Fire Protection District, Private Road Guidelines, November 13, 1990.

Individuals Consulted:

Diane Morgan, Ventura County Fire Protection District

Larry Williams, Ventura County Fire Protection District

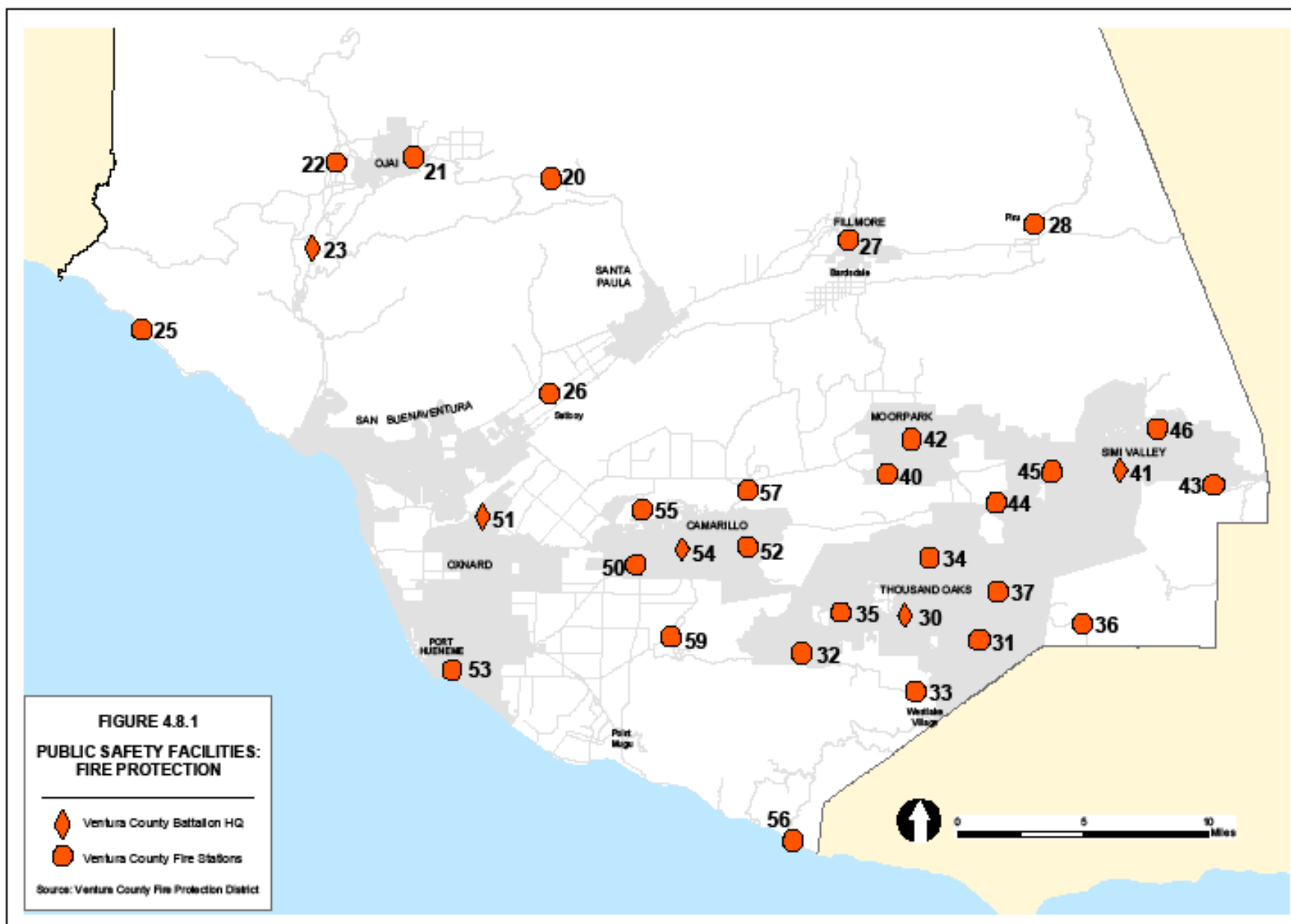


Figure 4.8.2 Ventura County Fire Protection District Facilities and Station Directory

Headquarters: Camarillo Airport, 165 Durley Avenue, Camarillo, CA 93010

Other Fire Facilities at Ventura County Fire Protection District Headquarters include:

- District Headquarters, 165 Durley Avenue, Camarillo
- Fire Prevention Annex, 165 Durley Avenue, Camarillo
- Fire Station #50, 615 Aviation Drive, Camarillo
- Training Smoke Room, 555 Aviation Drive, Camarillo
- Fire Communications Center, 355 Post Street, Camarillo
- Repair Shop for Fire Engines, 575 Aviation Drive, Camarillo

Radio Communication Facilities are located at Anacapa Island, Red Mountain, Rocketdyne and South Mountain.

STATION DIRECTORY		
NUMBER	LOCATION	ADDRESS
20	Summit	12727 Santa Paula-Ojai Rd., Santa Paula 93060
21	Ojai	1201 Ojai Ave., Ojai 93023
22	Meiners Oaks	466 South LaLuna Ave., Ojai 93023
23	Oak View	15 Kunkle St., Oak View 93022
25	Rincon	5674 W. Pacific Coast Highway, Ventura 93001
26	Saticoy	12391 W. Telegraph Rd., Santa Paula 93060
27	Fillmore	613 W. Old Telegraph Rd., Fillmore 93015
28	Piru	513 W. Church St., P.O. Box 317, Piru 93040
30	Civic Center	325 W. Hillcrest Dr., Thousand Oaks 91360
31	Westlake	151 Duesenberg Dr., Thousand Oaks 91360
32	Potrero	830 S. Reino Rd., Newbury Park 91320
33	Lake Sherwood	33 Lake Sherwood Dr., Thousand Oaks 91360
34	Arboles	555 Avenue de los Arboles, Thousand Oaks 91360
35	Newbury Park	2500 W. Hillcrest Dr., Newbury Park 91320
36	Oak Park	855 N. Deerhill Rd., Agoura 91301
37	North Ranch	2010 Upper Ranch Rd., Thousand Oaks 91362
40	Mountain Meadows	4185 Cedar Springs St., Moorpark 93021
41	Blackstock Church St.	1910 Church St., Simi Valley 93065
42	Moorpark	782 Moorpark Ave., Moorpark 93021
43	Susana Knolls	1262 Cypress St., Simi Valley 93063
44	Wood Ranch	1050 Country Club Dr., Simi Valley 93063
45	Pacific	790 Pacific Ave., Simi Valley 93065
46	Tapo	3265 N. Tapo St., Simi Valley 93063
50	Camarillo Airport	615 Aviation Drive, Camarillo 93010
51	El Rio	680 El Rio Drive, Oxnard 93030
52	Mission Oaks	5353 Santa Rosa Rd., Camarillo 93010
53	Port Hueneme	304 Second Street, Port Hueneme 93041
54	Camarillo	2160 Pickwick Dr., Camarillo 93010
55	Las Posas	403 Valley Vista Dr., Camarillo 93010
56	Malibu	11677 E. Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu 90265
57	Somis	3356 Somis Road, Somis 93066

Source: Ventura County Fire Protection District, 2001

4.9 Educational Facilities and Services

The Educational Facilities and Services Section includes a discussion of the public elementary and secondary schools, Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office Services, Public Community Colleges and Universities, Private Schools and Library Services.

4.9.1 Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

There are 20 public school districts in Ventura County which include seven Unified School Districts, 11 Elementary School Districts and two High School Districts. School district boundaries are generally not coterminous with city boundaries as portions of the unincorporated County areas are found in each school district. (Refer to [Figure 4.9.1](#)) Although some districts within a city are designated as “unified”, other communities are served by more than one school district. A unified school district is a district serving K-12 and adult education students. Elementary school districts generally provide services to K-8 students. High school districts provide services to grades 9-12 and adult education.

Unified School Districts in Ventura County include:

- Conejo Valley Unified School District (Thousand Oaks, Newbury Park and Westlake Village, approximately 21,247 students)
- Fillmore Unified School District (Fillmore, Bardsdale, Piru and Northeast portion of the County, approximately 3,849 students)
- Moorpark Unified School District (Moorpark, approximately 7,845 students)
- Oak Park Unified School District (Oak Park, approximately 3,593 students)
- Ojai Unified School District (Ojai Valley, approximately 3,954 students)
- Simi Valley Unified School District (Simi Valley, approximately 21,379 students)
- Ventura Unified School District (Ventura, Montalvo, Oak View and Saticoy, approximately 17,632 students)

Each of these districts and their school facilities are described below:

Conejo Valley Unified School District, with administrative offices located at 1400 East Janss Road, Thousand Oaks operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Acacia School (K-6) - 55 Norman Avenue, Thousand Oaks
- Aspen School (K-6) - 1870 Oberlin Avenue, Thousand Oaks
- Banyan School (K-6) - 1120 Knollwood Drive, Newbury Park
- Conejo School (K-6) - 280 Conejo School Road, Thousand Oaks
- Cypress School (K-6) - 4200 Kimber Drive, Newbury Park
- Glenwood School (K-6) - 1135 Windsor Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Ladera School (K-6) - 1211 Calle Almendro, Thousand Oaks
- Lang Ranch School (K-5) – 2450 Whitechapel Place, Thousand Oaks
- Madrona School (K-6) - 612 Camino Manzanitas, Thousand Oaks
- Manzanita School (K-6) - 2626 Michael Drive, Newbury Park
- Maple School (K-6) - 3501 Kimber Drive, Newbury Park
- Meadows School (K-6) - 2000 La Granada Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Park Oaks School (K-6) - 1335 Calle Bouganvillea, Thousand Oaks
- University School (K-6) - 2801 Altas Avenue, Thousand Oaks
- Walnut School (K-6) - 581 Dena Drive, Newbury Park
- Weathersfield School (K-6) - 3151 Darlington Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Westlake School (K-6) - 1571 East Potrero Road, Westlake Village
- Westlake Hills School (K-6) - 3333 South Medicine Bow Court, Westlake Village
- Wildwood School (K-6) - 620 West Velarde Drive, Thousand Oaks

Intermediate Schools:

- Colina Middle School (6-8) - 1500 Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Los Cerritos Middle School (6-8) - 2100 Avenida de las Flores, Thousand Oaks
- Redwood Middle School (6-8) - 233 West Gainsborough Road, Thousand Oaks
- Sequoia Middle School (6-8) - 2855 Borchard Road, Newbury Park

High Schools:

- Century High School (9-12) – 100 N. Lakeview Canyon Road, Westlake Village
- Conejo Valley High School (9-12) - 1872 Newbury Road, Newbury Park
- Newbury Park High School (9-12) - 456 North Reino Road, Newbury Park
- Thousand Oaks High School (9-12) - 2323 Moorpark Road, Thousand Oaks
- Westlake High School (9-12)- 100 North Lakeview Canyon Road, Westlake Village

Adult Education:

- Conejo Valley Adult School - 1025 Old Farm Road, Thousand Oaks

Fillmore Unified School District, with administrative offices located at 627 Sespe Avenue, Fillmore, operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Piru School (K-5) - 3811 East Center Street, Piru
- San Cayetano School (K-5) - 514 Mountain View Street, Fillmore
- Sespe School (K-5) - 425 Orchard Street, Fillmore

Junior High School:

- Fillmore Middle School (6-8) - 615 Shiells Drive, Fillmore

High School:

- Fillmore Senior High School (9-12) - 555 Central Avenue, Fillmore

Continuation High School:

- Fillmore Community High School (9-12) – 532 "A" Street, Fillmore

Moorpark Unified School District, with administrative offices located at 30 Flory Avenue, Moorpark.

Elementary Schools:

- Arroyo West School (3-5) – 4117 Country Hill Road, Moorpark
- Campus Canyon School (K-3) - 15300 Monroe Avenue, Moorpark
- Flory School (4-5) - 240 Flory Avenue, Moorpark
- Mountain Meadows School (K-2) - 4200 Mountain Meadow Drive, Moorpark
- Peach Hill School (K-3) - 13400 Christian Barrett Drive, Moorpark
- Walnut Canyon School (K-5) – 280 Casey Road, Moorpark

Middle School:

- Chaparral Middle School (6-8) - 280 Poindexter Avenue, Moorpark
- Mesa Verde Middle School (6-8) – 14000 Peach Hill Road, Moorpark

High School:

- Moorpark High School (9-12) - 4500 Tierra Rejada Road, Moorpark.

Continuation High School:

- Community School (9-12) – 5700 Condor Drive, Moorpark

Oak Park Unified School District, with administrative offices located at 5801 East Conifer St., Oak Park, operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Brookside School (K-5) - 165 North Satinwood Avenue, Oak Park
- Oak Hills School (K-5) - 1010 Kanan Rd., Oak Park
- Red Oak School (K-3) – 4857 Rockfield Street, Oak Park

Middle School:

- Medea Creek Middle School (6-8) – 1002 Doubletree Road, Oak Park

High School:

- Oak Park High School (9-12) - 899 North Kanan Road, Oak Park

Continuation High School:

- Oak View High School (9-12) - 5701 East Conifer Street, Oak Park

Ojai Unified School District, with administrative offices located at 414 East Ojai Avenue, Ojai operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Meiners Oak School (K-6) - 400 South Lomita Avenue, Ojai
- Mira Monte School (K-6) - 1216 Loma Drive, Ojai
- San Antonio School (K-6) - 650 Carne Road, Ojai
- Summit School (K-6) - 12525 Ojai-Santa Paula Road, Ojai
- Topa Topa School (K-6) - 916 Mountain View Street, Ojai

Junior High School:

- Matilija Junior High School (7-8) - 703 El Paseo Road, Ojai

High School:

- Nordhoff High School (9-12) - 1401 Maricopa Highway, Ojai

Continuation High School:

- Chaparral Continuation High School (9-12) - 114 North Montgomery Avenue, Ojai

Adult and Community Education:

- Adult and Community Education - 114 North Montgomery Avenue, Ojai

Simi Valley Unified School District, with administrative offices located at 875 East Cochran Street, Simi Valley, operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Abraham Lincoln School (K-6) - 1220 Fourth Street, Simi Valley
- Atherwood School (K-6) - 2350 East Greensward Street, Simi Valley
- Berylwood School (K-6) - 2300 Heywood Street, Simi Valley
- Big Springs School (K-6) - 3401 Big Springs Avenue, Simi Valley
- Crestview School (K-6) - 900 Crosby Avenue, Simi Valley

- Garden Grove School (K-6) - 2250 North Tracy Avenue, Simi Valley
- Hollow Hills Fundamental School (K-6) - 828 Gibson Avenue, Simi Valley
- Justin School (K-6) - 2245 North Justin Avenue, Simi Valley
- Katherine School (K-6) - 5455 Katherine Street, Simi Valley
- Knolls School (K-6) - 6334 Katherine Road, Simi Valley
- Madera School (K-6) - 250 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley
- Mountain View School (K-6) - 2925 Fletcher Avenue, Simi Valley
- Park View School (K-6) - 1500 Alexander Street, Simi Valley
- Santa Susana School (K-6) - 4300 Apricot Road, Simi Valley
- Simi Elementary School (K-6) - 2956 School Street, Simi Valley
- Sycamore School (K-6) - 2100 Ravenna Street, Simi Valley
- Township School (K-6) - 4101 Township Avenue, Simi Valley
- Vista Fundamental School (K-6) - 2175 Wisteria Street, Simi Valley
- White Oak School (K-6) - 2201 Alscot Avenue, Simi Valley

Junior High Schools:

- Hillside Middle School (6-8) - 2222 East Fitzgerald Road, Simi Valley
- Sinaloa Junior High School (7-9) - 601 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley
- Valley View Middle School (6-8) - 3347 Tapo Street, Simi Valley

High Schools:

- Royal High School (10-12) - 1402 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley
- Santa Susana High School (8-11) – 3570 Cochran Street, Simi Valley
- Simi Valley High School (10-12) - 5400 Cochran Street, Simi Valley

Continuation High School:

- Apollo Continuation High School (9-12) - 3150 School Street, Simi Valley

Adult Education:

- Adult Education - 3192 Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley

Ventura Unified School District, with administrative offices located at 255 West Stanley Avenue, Ventura, operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Blanche Reynolds School (K-5) – 450 Valmore Avenue, Ventura
- Citrus Glen School (K-5) – 9655 Darling Road, Ventura
- Elmhurst School (K-5) - 5080 Elmhurst Street, Ventura
- E.P. Foster School (K-3) - 20 Pleasant Place, Ventura
- Juanamaria School (K-5) - 100 South Crocker Avenue, Ventura
- Lincoln School (K-5) - 1107 East Santa Clara Street, Ventura
- Loma Vista School (K-5) - 300 Lynn Drive, Ventura
- Montalvo School (K-5) - 2050 Grand Avenue, Ventura
- Mound School (K-5) - 455 South Hill Road, Ventura
- Pierpont School (K-3) - Martha's Vineyard Court, Ventura
- Poinsetta School (K-5) - 350 North Victoria Avenue, Ventura
- Portola School (K-5) - 1350 Partridge Street, Ventura
- Saticoy School (K-5) - 760 Jazmin Avenue, Ventura
- Junipero Serra School (K-5) - 8880 Halifax Street, Ventura
- Sheridan Way School (K-5) - 573 Sheridan Way, Ventura
- Sunset School (K-5) – 400 Sunset Avenue, Oak View
- Will Rogers School (K-5) - 316 Howard Street, Ventura

Middle Schools:

- Anacapa Middle School (6-8) - 100 South Mills Avenue, Ventura
- Balboa Middle School (6-8) - 274 Hill Road, Ventura
- Cabrillo Middle School (6-8) - 1426 East Santa Clara Street, Ventura
- De Anza Middle School (6-8) - 2060 Cameron Street, Ventura

High Schools:

- Buena High School (9-12) - 5670 Telegraph Road, Ventura
- Foothill High School (9-12) – 100 Day Road, Ventura
- Ventura High School (9-12) - 2155 East Main Street, Ventura

Continuation High School:

- Buena Vista High School (9-12) – 5670 Telegraph Road, Ventura
- Pacific High School (9-12) - 501 College Drive, Ventura
- Ventura Islands High School (9-12) – 2155 E. Main Street, Ventura

Independent Study:

- El Camino High School (9-12) – 501 College Drive, Ventura

Adult Education:

- Ventura Adult Education – 3777 Dean Drive, Ventura

Off-Campus Center:

- Off-Campus Center - 150 North Day Road, Ventura

Elementary School Districts in Ventura County include:

- Hueneme Elementary School District (Oxnard, Port Hueneme and Hollywood Beach, approximately 8,698 students)
- Ocean View Elementary School District (Southern Ventura County and Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 2,652 students)
- Oxnard Elementary School District (Oxnard area and beach areas, approximately 16,507 students)
- Rio Elementary School District (El Rio, approximately 3,763 students)
- Mesa Union Elementary School District (area between Saticoy and Somis, approximately 697 students)
- Pleasant Valley Elementary School District (Camarillo Heights, Santa Rosa and Las Posas Valleys, approximately 7,168 students)
- Somis Union Elementary School District (Somis, approximately 518 students)
- Briggs Elementary School District (west of Santa Paula, approximately 459 students)
- Mupu Elementary School District (north of Santa Paula, approximately 131 students)
- Santa Clara Elementary School District (east of Santa Paula, approximately 35 students)
- Santa Paula Elementary School District (city of Santa Paula, approximately 4,105 students)

Each of these districts and their school facilities are described below:

Hueneme Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 205 North Ventura Road, Port Hueneme operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Bard, Richard School (K-6) - 622 East Pleasant Valley Road, Port Hueneme
- Hathaway, Julien G. School (K-6) - 405 East Dollie Street, Oxnard
- Haycox, Art School (K-6) - 5400 Perkins Road, Oxnard
- Hollywood Beach School(K-6) - 4000 Sunset Lane, Oxnard
- Hueneme School (K-6) - 354 North Third Street, Port Hueneme
- Larsen, Ansgar School (K-6) - 550 East Thomas Avenue, Oxnard
- Parkview School (K-6) - 1416 Sixth Place, Port Hueneme
- Sunkist School (K-6) - 1400 Teakwood Street, Oxnard
- Williams, Fred School (K-6) - 4300 Anchorage Street, Oxnard

Intermediate Schools:

- Blackstock, Charles School (6-8) - 701 Bard Road, Oxnard
- Green, E.O. School (6-8) - 3739 South "C" Street, Oxnard

Ocean View Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 2382 Etting Road, Oxnard, operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Laguna Vista School (K-5) - 5084 Etting Road, Oxnard
- Mar Vista School (K-5) - 2382 Etting Road, Oxnard
- Tierra Vista School (K-5) - 2001 Sanford Street, Oxnard

Junior High School:

- Ocean View Junior High School (6-8) - 4300 Olds Road, Oxnard

Special Education:

- Ocean View School District Children's Center – 5191 and 5201 Squires Drive, Oxnard

Oxnard Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 1051 South "A" Street, Oxnard, operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Brekke, Norman R. School (K-6) – 1400 Martin Luther King, Jr. Way, Oxnard
- Chavez, Cesar School (K-6) – 224 N. Juanita Avenue, Oxnard
- Curren, Bernice School (K-6) - 1101 North "F" Street, Oxnard
- Driffill School (K-6) - 910 South "E" Street, Oxnard
- Elm Street School (K-6) - 450 East Elm Street, Oxnard
- Harrington, Norma School (K-6) - 2501 South Gisler Avenue, Oxnard
- Kamala School (K-6) - 634 West Kamala Street, Oxnard
- Lemonwood School (K-6) - 2200 Carnegie Court, Oxnard
- Marina West School (K-6) - 2501 Carob Street, Oxnard
- McAuliffe, Christa School (K-6) - 3300 West Via Marina Avenue, Oxnard
- McKinna, Dennis School (K-6) - 1611 South "J" Street, Oxnard
- Ramona School (K-6) - 804 Cooper Road, Oxnard
- Ritchie Emilie School (K-6) – 2200 Cabrillo Way, Oxnard
- Rose Avenue School (K-6) - 220 S. Driskill Avenue, Oxnard

Intermediate Schools:

- Frank Intermediate School (7-8) – 701 N. Juanita Avenue, Oxnard
- Fremont, John Charles Intermediate School (7-8) - 1130 North "M" Street, Oxnard
- Haydock Intermediate School (7-8) - 647 West Hill Street, Oxnard

- Nueva Vista Alternative Education (7-8) - 925 South "A" Street, Oxnard

Special Education:

- San Miguel School (K) - 2400 South "J" Street, Oxnard

Rio Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 3300 Cortez Street, Oxnard (El Rio), operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- El Rio School (K-6) - 2714 Vineyard Avenue, Oxnard
- Rio Lindo School (K-6) - 2131 Snow Avenue, Oxnard
- Rio del Norte School (K-6) – 2500 Lobelia Drive, Oxnard
- Rio Plaza School (K-6) - 600 Simon Way, Oxnard
- Rio Real School (K-5) - 1140 Kenny Street, Oxnard
- Rio Rosales School (K-6) – 2001 Jacinto Drive, Oxnard

Junior High Schools:

- Rio Del Valle School (6-8) - 3100 Rose Avenue, Oxnard

Mesa Union Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 3901 North Mesa School Road, Somis , operates the following schools:

- Mesa School (K-5) - 3901 North Mesa School Road, Somis
- Mesa Junior High School (6-8) – 3901 North Mesa School Road, Somis

Pleasant Valley Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 600 Temple Avenue, Camarillo , operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Bedford Open School (K-5) - 1099 North Bedford Street, Camarillo
- Camarillo Heights School (K-5) - 35 Catalina Drive, Camarillo
- Dos Caminos School (K-6) - 3635 Appian Way, Camarillo
- El Descanso School (K-5) - 1099 North Bedford Street, Camarillo
- El Rancho Structured School (K-6) - 550 Temple Avenue, Camarillo
- Las Posas School (K-5) - 75 Calle La Guerra, Camarillo
- Los Nogales School (K-5) - 1555 North Kendall Avenue, Camarillo
- Los Primeros Structured School (K-8) - 2222 Ventura Boulevard, Camarillo
- Santa Rosa (K-5) - 13282 Santa Rosa Road, Camarillo
- Tierra Linda School (K-3) – 1201 Woodcreek Road, Camarillo
- Valle Lindo School (K-5) – 777 Aileen Street, Camarillo

Intermediate Schools:

- Las Colinas Middle School (4-8) – 5750 Fieldcrest Drive, Camarillo
- Los Altos Middle School (6-8) - 700 Temple Avenue, Camarillo
- Monte Vista Middle School (6-8) - 888 North Lantana St., Camarillo

Somis Union Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 5268 North Street, Somis , operates the following schools:

- Somis School (K-5) - North Street, Somis
- Somis Middle School (6-8) – 5268 North Street, Somis

Briggs Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 14438 Telegraph Rd., Santa Paula , operates the following schools:

- Briggs School (4-8) - 14438 Telegraph Road, Santa Paula
- Olivelihoods School (K-3) - 12465 Foothill Road, Santa Paula

Mupu Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 4410 North Ojai Road, Santa Paula , operates the following school:

- Mupu School (K-8) - 4410 North Ojai Road, Santa Paula

Santa Clara Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 20030 East Telegraph Road, Santa Paula , operates the following school:

- Santa Clara School (K-6) - 20030 East Telegraph Road, Santa Paula

Santa Paula Elementary School District, with administrative offices located at 201 S. Steckel Drive, Santa Paula, operates the following schools:

Elementary Schools:

- Bedell, Thelma B. School (K-5) - 1305 Laurel Road, Santa Paula
- Blanchard School (K-5) - 115 Peck Road, Santa Paula
- Glen City School (K-5) - 141 South Steckel Drive, Santa Paula
- McKeveitt School (K-5) - 955 Pleasant Street, Santa Paula
- Thille, Grace S., School (K-5) - 1144 Ventura Street, Santa Paula
- Webster, Barbara, School (K-5) - 1150 Satcoy Street, Santa Paula

Junior High Schools:

- Isbell Middle School (6-8) - 221 South Fourth Street, Santa Paula
- Community Day School (1-8) – 201 S. Steckel Drive, Santa Paula

Special Education:

- Child Development Center - 1111 East Santa Paula St., Santa Paula

High School Districts (9-12)

High School Districts serve Oxnard, Camarillo, Port Hueneme and Santa Paula areas. Each of these districts and their school facilities are described below:

Oxnard Union High School District (approximately 15,149 students) - The District Office is located at 309 South "K" Street, Oxnard. The Oxnard Union High School District serves the Oxnard, Port Hueneme and Camarillo areas including the following elementary school districts: Hueneme, Mesa Union, Ocean View, Oxnard, Pleasant Valley, Rio and Somis Union. The District Office operates the following schools:

High Schools:

- Camarillo, Adolfo High School (9-12) - 4660 Mission Oaks Boulevard, Camarillo
- Channel Islands High School (9-12) - 1400 East Raiders Way, Oxnard
- Hueneme High School (9-12) - 500 Bard Road, Oxnard
- Oxnard High School (9-12) - 3400 W. Gonzalez Road, Oxnard
- Rio Mesa High School (9-12) - 545 Central Avenue, Oxnard

Community Day School:

- Pacific View High School (9-12) – 1690 Universe Circle, Oxnard

Alternative High Schools:

- Frontier High School (9-12) - 245 Airport Way, Camarillo
- Puente High School (9-12) – 545 Central Avenue, Oxnard

Adult Education:

- Oxnard Adult Education School - 1101 W. Second Street, Oxnard

Santa Paula Union High School District (approximately 1,670 students) - The District Office is located at 500 East Santa Barbara Street, Santa Paula. The Santa Paula Union High School District serves the Santa Paula area including the Briggs, Mupu, Santa Clara and Santa Paula Elementary School Districts. The District operates the following schools:

High School:

- Santa Paula High School (9-12) - 404 N. Sixth Street, Santa Paula

Continuation Education:

- Renaissance Continuation Education and District Alternative Program (9-12) - 333 N. Palm Ave., Santa Paula

Adult Education:

- Adult School - 404 North Sixth Street, Santa Paula

North Half

In addition to the above school districts, the Cuyama Joint Union District serves the extreme northwest corner of the County, with the major portion of the district in Santa Barbara County. The elementary school is in Cuyama in Santa Barbara County. Other elementary students in the North Half attend school in El Tejon or in Frazier Park in Kern County. The Fillmore Unified School District contracts with Kern County for school services for the children of Lockwood Valley. The North Half is divided into the Santa Paula and Santa Maria Union High School Districts, with the Lockwood Valley High School students attending high school in Bakersfield under a contract between Fillmore High School and Kern County.

4.9.2 Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office Services

The Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office serves as an intermediary between the state and local school districts. The primary role of the office is to promote quality educational services to all students by providing leadership, support, assistance, and coordination to school districts and county operated programs through the provisions of administrative, educational, fiscal and clerical services. In addition, the District provides professional development opportunities for teaching staff and hosts countywide academic competitions including the spelling bee, mock trial, and academic decathlon. The Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Main Office is located at 5189 Verdugo Way, Camarillo. Some of the specific services provided by the Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office include the following:

Regional Occupational Program

The Regional Occupational Program prepares students from throughout Ventura County for the transition from school to work by developing work maturity skills, self-confidence, and independence through quality occupational education, training, and support services. The ROP program is designed to provide students with the technical skills necessary for a chosen career field through occupational education, training, and support services. Community-based internships in local businesses are also offered in many courses.

The Regional Occupational Program is administered at the Camarillo Airport, 465 Horizon Circle, Camarillo. Fourteen programs are operated at the Camarillo Airport and nine satellite programs are operated at local schools and private industry sites.

Special Education

The Ventura County Superintendent of Schools (VCSS) operates special education programs for students from preschool age through age 21. Support services to the programs include psychological services, speech and language services, audiological services, health services, adapted physical education services, and transportation. Special education programs are offered at various locations throughout the County.

Gateway Community School

The Gateway Community School is an accredited year-round school that serves students in grades 7 through 12. Many students are served on independent study contracts, working one-on-one with a teacher to promote student achievement and success. Typically, students work toward earning a high school diploma or passing the GED/CHSPE exam. Some try to catch up academically so they may return on schedule to their local school. Most are students that have experienced difficulty in the traditional school setting and/or at home, and are in need of a program that provides individual and personal attention. Located at 200 Horizon Circle in Camarillo, Gateway Community School offers a specialized computer center, a junior high program, a childcare center and an art center. Satellite sites are located in Fillmore, Moorpark, Ventura, West Ventura, Ojai, Santa Paula, Simi Valley and Oxnard.

Court Schools

The Ventura County Superintendent of Schools has three Juvenile Court Schools which provide year-round educational programs to incarcerated youth in each of Ventura County's Correctional Facilities. The three schools are located in Ventura. Their respective correctional facilities are: Marguerite McBride School (Clifton Tatum Center or Juvenile Hall); Frank A. Colston School (Colston Youth Center); Juvenile Restitution Project (Work Release Center). The three schools have developed a curriculum and instructional approach designed to best fit the needs of their students and complement the overall purpose of the particular correctional facility. Recent additions include a technology program to update computers in each of the schools and an on-line homework help line to aid former students.

4.9.3 Public Community Colleges

The Ventura County Community College District located at 71 Day Road, Ventura is responsible for providing public community college education in Ventura County. The Community College District, which was formed in 1962, operates three colleges: Ventura College founded in 1925 (4667 Telegraph Road), Moorpark College founded in 1963 (7075 Campus Road) and Oxnard College opened in 1975 (4000 South Rose Avenue). Satellite learning centers are also located in Camarillo and Santa Paula. The District serves all communities in the County, except an area in the northwest served by the Kern Community College District. Total enrollment is approximately 35,000 students.

The District makes every effort to meet the educational needs of all eligible students by offering comprehensive programs and services. Colleges provide general education courses, guaranteed four-year transfer programs to California State University Channel Islands, two-year vocational and technical programs and various occupational and developmental programs, as well as continuing education classes. The District encourages each college to develop independently with flexibility sufficient to respond to changing student and community needs.

4.9.4 California State University Channel Islands

California State University Channel Islands is the 23rd campus in the state-funded California State University system and the only public university in Ventura County. Located on the grounds of the former Camarillo state hospital near Camarillo, Cal State Channel Islands opened in fall 2002 to 1,320 full-time junior transfer students. Educational programs are currently limited to teaching credential courses and majors in biology, computer science, liberal studies, art, English,

mathematics, environmental science and resource management and business. The first freshman class will begin instruction in fall of 2003 and additional majors will be added each subsequent year.

Admissions priority will be given to transfer students from community colleges and freshmen from the top one-third of the state's high school graduating class. It is anticipated that by 2025 the university will accommodate 15,000 full-time undergraduate and graduate students, some which will be served by satellite learning facilities.

4.9.5 Private Schools

Private Elementary and High Schools

The County Superintendent of Schools maintains a list of all private schools located in Ventura County. In the 2001-02 school year there were a total of 309 private schools, including registered home schools. The 99 schools having an enrollment of at least 6 students are listed below:

- Arroyo Montessori (K-6) - 225 Ulysses Street, Simi Valley
- Ascension Lutheran Elementary School (K-8) - 1600 Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Assistance League School (K) - 1310 Fremont Way, Oxnard
- Bethany Christian Elementary (K-6) - 200 W. Bethany Court, Thousand Oaks
- Brighton Academy-Emerald Foundation (6-12) – 12626 Ojai-Santa Paula Road, Ojai
- California Learning Center (1-8) -1459 Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Thousand Oaks
- Camarillo Christian Elementary (K-6) – 579 Anacapa Drive, Camarillo
- Camarillo Progressive Montessori School (K-2) - 4451 E. Las Posas Road, Camarillo
- Carden Conejo (K-8) – 975 Evenstar Avenue, Westlake Village
- Carden School of Camarillo (K-8) - 1915 E. Las Posas Road, Camarillo
- Casa Pacifica (4-12) – 1722 S. Lewis Road, Camarillo
- Children's Wonderland (K) – 700 Esplanade Drive, Oxnard
- College Heights Christian Elementary (K-8) - 6360 Telephone Road, Ventura
- Conejo Adventist Elementary (K-8) - 2645 W. Hillcrest Drive, Newbury Park
- Cornerstone Christian School (K-12) - 1777 Arneill Rd., Camarillo
- Fillmore Christian Academy (K-8) – 461 Central Avenue, Fillmore
- First Baptist Academy (K-12) - 1250 Erbes Road, Thousand Oaks
- First Baptist Day School (K-5), 426 South Mills Road, Ventura
- First Lutheran School (K-6), 380 Arneill Road, Camarillo
- Genesis Christian Academy (K-10) – 1617 Pacific Avenue, Oxnard
- Good Shepherd Lutheran (K-8) – 2949 Alamo Street, Simi Valley
- Grace Brethren (7-12) – 1350 Cherry Avenue, Simi Valley
- Grace Brethren School (K-6) - 1717 Arcane Street, Simi Valley
- Grace Lutheran Christian Day School (K-6) - 6190 Telephone Road, Ventura
- Growing Place Preschool and Kindergarten (K) – 1049 Westlake Boulevard, Westlake Village
- Happy Valley (9-12) – 8585 Ojai-Santa Paula Road, Ojai
- Heritage Christian Academy (K-6) - 190 E. El Roblar Drive, Ojai
- Hill Road Montessori Preschool (K-3) – 1239 E. Main Street, Ventura
- Hillcrest Christian School (K-12) - 384 Erbes Road, Thousand Oaks
- Holy Cross (K-8) - 183 E. Main Street, Ventura
- Honey Tree Kindergarten (K) - One W. Avenida De Los Arboles, Thousand Oaks
- Hueneme Christian School (K-8) - 312 N. Ventura Road, Port Hueneme
- Jameson (K-12) – 1718 E. Main Street, Ventura
- La Reina High School (7-12) - 106 W. Janss Road, Thousand Oaks
- Laurel Springs (K-12) – 1002 E. Ojai Avenue, Ojai
- Liberty Christian Academy (1-12) – 1853 Montgomery Road, Thousand Oaks
- Light House Christian (1-12) – 665 Laguna Dr., Simi Valley
- Linda Vista Adventist Elementary (K-8)- 5050 Perry Way, Oxnard

- Little Oaks (K-6) - 101 North Skyline Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Loreto Academy (K-12)- 1074 Serenidad Place, Oak View
- Malibu Cove Private (K-12) – 971 Woodlawn Drive, Thousand Oaks
- Mary Law Private Elementary (K-6) - 2931 Albany Drive, Oxnard
- Meritor Academy (K-6) – 917 Hampshire Road, Westlake Village
- Monica Ros School (K-3) - 783 McNell Road, Ojai
- Montessori of the Oaks (K-5) – 1000 Janss Road, Thousand Oaks
- Montessori School of Ojai (K-8) – 806 W. Baldwin Road, Ojai
- Morgan Creek Christian Academy (K-7) – 723 South “D” Street, Oxnard
- Mother of Divine Grace (K-12) – 1002 E. Ojai Avenue, Ojai
- Mountain Crest Sudbury (K-12) – 951 Pons Court, Simi Valley
- NVBC Kindergarten (K) – 1439 34th Avenue, Port Hueneme
- New Harvest Christian (K-12) – 821 Almendra Place, Oxnard
- Newbury Park Adventist Academy (9-12) - 180 Academy Drive, Newbury Park
- Oak Grove School of Krishnamurti (K-12) - 220 W. Lomita Avenue, Ojai
- Oak Meadow School (K-12) - 885 Oakwood Street, Ojai
- Ojai Valley School (K-12) - 723 El Paseo Road, Ojai
- Ojai Valley Christian-Other (K-12) - 907 El Centro Street, Ojai
- Our Lady of Guadalupe Elementary (K-8) - 530 N. Juanita Avenue, Oxnard
- Our Lady of the Assumption (K-8) - 3169 Telegraph Road, Ventura
- Our Lady Seat of Wisdom (K-12) – Eleven McKeveett Heights, Santa Paula
- Our Redeemer Nursery (K)- 721 Doris Avenue, Oxnard,
- Pacific Academy, The (K-12) – 1573 Deanna Avenue, Simi Valley
- Peppermint Junction (K-1) - 2150 E. Gonzales Road, Oxnard
- Phoenix Ranch (K-6) – 1845 Oak Road, Simi Valley
- Pinecrest School (K-6) - 4974 Cochran Street, Simi Valley
- Pinecrest School (K-7) - 449 Wilbur Road, Thousand Oaks
- Pleasant Valley Baptist Elementary (K-6) - 1101 Ponderosa Drive, Camarillo
- Port Hueneme Private (K-3) – 159 N. Third Street, Port Hueneme
- S.T.E.P.S. School At Anacapa (7-12) – 307 E. Clara Street, Port Hueneme
- Sacred Heart School (K-8) - 10770 Henderson Road, Ventura
- Santa Clara Elementary (K-8) - 324 South “E” Street, Oxnard
- Santa Clara High School (9-12) - 2121 Saviers Road, Oxnard
- Shiloh Christian (K-12) – 12039 Hertz Street, Moorpark
- Simi Valley Academy (K-12) – 5244 Katherine Street, Simi Valley
- Simi Valley Seventh Day Adventist School (K-8) - 1636 Sinaloa Road, Simi Valley
- St. Anthony's Elementary (K-8) - 2421 South "C" Street, Oxnard
- St. Augustine Academy (4-12) – 130 South Wells Road, Ventura
- St. Bonaventure High School (9-12) - 3167 Telegraph Road, Ventura
- St. John's Lutheran Elementary (K-8) - 1500 N. "C" Street, Oxnard
- St. Mary Magdalene (K-8) - 2534 Ventura Boulevard, Camarillo
- St. Paschal Baylon Elementary (K-8) - 154 E. Janss Road, Thousand Oaks
- St. Patrick's Parish Day Elementary (K-6) - One Church Road, Thousand Oaks
- St. Paul's Parish Day Elementary (K-8) - 3290 Loma Vista Road, Ventura
- St. Rose of Lima Elementary (1-8) - 1325 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley
- St. Sebastian (K-8) – 325 E. Santa Barbara Street, Santa Paula
- Temple Christian School (K-8) - 5415 Ralston, Ventura
- Thacher School, The (9-12) - 5025 Thacher Road, Ojai
- Trinity Pacific Christian School (K-12) - 3538 Gerald Drive, Newbury Park
- Valley Bible Academy (1-12) – 4450 Barnard Street, Simi Valley
- Ventura County Christian High (9-12) – 65 S. MacMillan Avenue, Ventura
- Ventura Missionary Christian Day School (K-8) - 500 High Point Drive, Ventura
- Villanova Preparatory School (9-12) - 12096 Ventura Avenue, Ojai

- Weil Tennis Academy (9-12) – 428 Bryant Circle, Ojai
- Wells Road Baptist Academy (K-12) – 289 Wells Road, Ventura
- West Side Academy (K-12) - 973 La Grange Avenue, Newbury Park
- Westlake Montessori (K-3) – 228 S. Skyline Drive, Westlake Village
- Westminster Presbyterian (K) – 755 Bard Road, Port Hueneme

Private Colleges:

A number of private colleges are located in Ventura County, including:

- California Lutheran University - 60 W. Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks
- St. John's Seminary College - 5012 E. Seminary Road, Camarillo
- Thomas Aquinas College - 10000 N. Ojai Road, Santa Paula
- Ventura College of Law – 4475 Market Street, Ventura

Private University Satellite Schools

Some private universities maintain satellite campuses in Ventura County. These programs allow qualified students to pursue degree programs evenings and weekends or through on-line and distance learning courses. Accredited bachelors, masters and doctoral degrees in various subject areas are available at the following schools:

- Azusa Pacific University - 5740 Ralston Street, Ventura
- University of La Verne Military Residence Center - P.O. Box 42264, Point Mugu
- University of La Verne Professional Development Center - 2001 Solar Drive, Oxnard
- University of Phoenix Ventura Learning Center - 2051 N. Solar Drive, Oxnard

4.9.6 Library Services

Ventura County Library

Ventura County is served by four separate public library jurisdictions: the Ventura County Library, a dependent district of the county of Ventura, the city of Oxnard, Blanchard-Santa Paula Public Library District, and the City of Thousand Oaks.

This section will be limited to a discussion of the county library, which provides service to all residents of Ventura County except those in Oxnard, Santa Paula, and Thousand Oaks. The library provides free access to books, magazines, newspapers, online internet resources, and other materials to support the informational, recreational, cultural, and educational needs of the county's diverse population. The library's literacy program offers one-on-one tutoring for adult learners, using both trained volunteers and the Families for Literacy program. Adult literacy is currently partnering with area businesses to offer tutoring at various work sites.

The Ventura County Library operates fifteen libraries in the cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura, and Simi Valley, and in the unincorporated communities of El Rio, Meiners Oaks, Oak Park, Oak View, Piru, and Saticoy. Funding support is also provided for the Ventura County Museum of History and Art library.

The library's administrative office is located at 646 County Square Drive, Suite 150, Ventura. The ordering, automation, and cataloging facility is located at 196 South Fir Street, Ventura.

The county library operates under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the county and the seven cities listed above. The MOU details the joint administrative and operational oversight of county library services. This oversight is accomplished through the Library Services Commission, which is made up of an elected representative, an alternate from each city, and one member and alternate from the Board of Supervisors.

Black Gold Cooperative Library System/Gold Coast Library Network

In 1978, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors authorized the library to participate in the programs of the California Library Services Act, which created and funded public library networks for resource and information sharing. The Act also requires appointment of a community representative to help shape regional library services.

The Black Gold Cooperative Library System, a CLSA system, has seven public library members in Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties. In 2000, the Library Services Commission and the Board of Supervisors approved the library's affiliation as a charter member of the Gold Coast Library Network, a regional division of the Library of California. The Library of California supersedes the California Library Services Act by creating and supporting multi-type systems of libraries. However, the CLSA systems will continue to operate until full funding is achieved for the Library of California.

4.9.7 Public School Facilities Planning

Planning for future school facilities occurs on a district-by-district basis. The County's role is to assist public school districts and private schools with administrative, fiscal and education affairs and with the implementation of special programs and legislative mandates. One new legislative mandate, California Assembly Bill 1367, requires more communication between local planning officials and school districts on the siting of schools and facilities planning. Accordingly, prior to the County's action to adopt or substantially amend the General Plan, notice must be given to all elementary, high school and unified school districts located within the area covered by the proposed action. The school district may request a meeting with the County planning agency prior to action by the legislative body to discuss impacts on existing or future school facilities. Likewise, school districts are required to provide notice to the County 45 days prior to completing a school facility needs analysis, an educational master plan, or any other long-range plan that contains potential expansion of school facilities in the County's jurisdiction. Upon receipt of this notice, the County may request a meeting to discuss the design, construction, safety, siting, or financing of new schools. This new exchange of information creates a mechanism whereby school districts and local governments provide adequate notice and the potential for discussion of one another's' proposed land use decisions.

4.9.8 Conclusions

Schools

The General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs should promote the continued exchange of information between the county and the school districts through such means as providing demographic data through the Development Monitoring Program. This would aid the districts in projecting and anticipating future capacity needs. In addition, the new legislative mandate for better communication between public school districts and local jurisdictions when planning for new facilities or making amendments to the General Plan that might affect future school sites should create better linkage between school facilities planning and county planning.

Libraries

With an expanding population, growth in leisure time, and higher educational goals and attainment the public library remains an important community resource. Libraries often provide a focal point for education and community awareness. The General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs should provide a means to ensure that a high level of library facilities and services will continue to be provided for existing and future County residents.

References:

About Cal State Channel Islands. Retrieved January 14, 2003 from the California State University Channel Islands website at <http://www.csuci.edu/aboutcsuci.html>.

Educational Services. Retrieved January 21, 2003 from the Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office website at <http://schooldirectory.vcss.k12.ca.us>.

Ventura County Libraries. Retrieved January 2, 2003 at the Ventura County Library website at <http://www.vencolibrary.org/libraries.html>.

Ventura County Private School Directory 2001-2002. Published by the California Department of Education, Sacramento (2002) pp. 160-164.

Ventura County Public School Directory 2002-2003. Retrieved January 15, 2003 from the Ventura County Superintendent of Schools Office website at <http://www.vcss.k12.ca.us/vcssso>.

Individuals Consulted:

Starrett Kreissman, Ventura County Library Director

Ken Prosser, Director of School Business and Advisory Services, Ventura County Superintendent of Schools

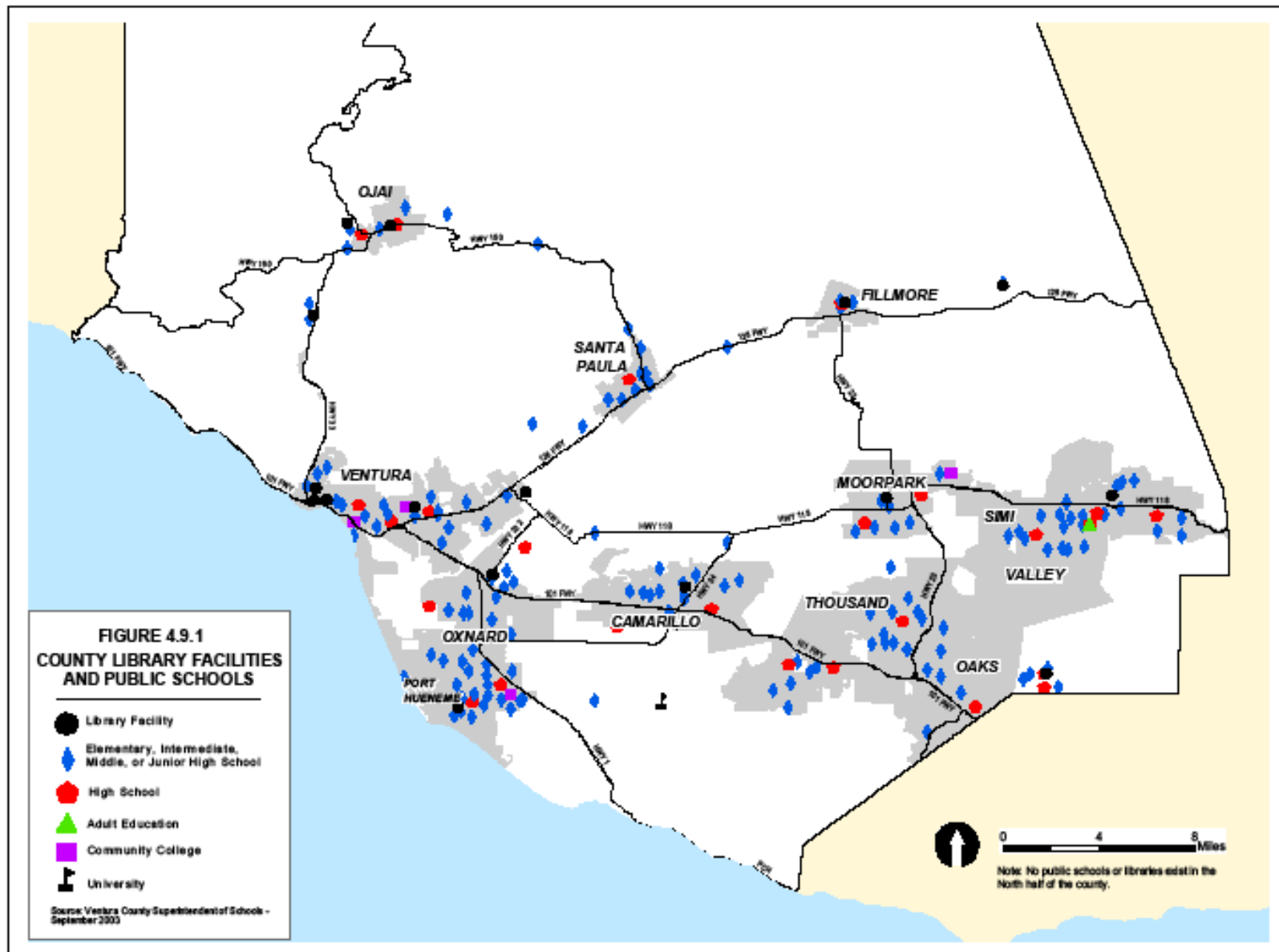


Figure 4.9.2
Ventura County Libraries (Table)

LIBRARY	NUMBER OF BOOKS IN COLLECTION*
AVENUE LIBRARY 807 N. Ventura Ave. Ventura 93001	23,000
CAMARILLO LIBRARY 3100 Ponderosa Dr. Camarillo 93010	106,000
FILLMORE LIBRARY 502 Second St. Fillmore 93015	32,000
E. P. FOSTER LIBRARY 651 E. Main St. Ventura 93001	121,000
HISTORICAL MUSEUM LIBRARY** 100 E. Main St. Ventura 93001	Non-Circulating Collection
MEINERS OAKS LIBRARY 114 N. Padre Juan Ave. Meiners Oaks 93023	15,000
MOORPARK LIBRARY 699 Moorpark Ave. Moorpark 93021	40,000
OAK PARK LIBRARY 899 N. Kanan Rd. Agoura 91301	26,000
OAK VIEW LIBRARY 469 N. Ventura Ave. Oak View 93022	20,000
OJAI LIBRARY 111 E. Ojai Ave. Ojai 93023	48,000
PIRU LIBRARY 3811 E. Center St. Piru 93040	20,000
RAY D. PRUETER LIBRARY 510 Park Ave. Port Hueneme 93041	58,000
SATICOY LIBRARY 11426 Violeta St. Ventura 93004	25,000
SIMI VALLEY LIBRARY 2969 Tapo Canyon Rd. Simi Valley 93063	135,000
ALBERT H. SOLIZ LIBRARY 3100 Ponderosa Dr. Camarillo 93010	20,000
H. P. WRIGHT LIBRARY 57 Day Rd. Ventura 93003	85,000

Source: Ventura County Library, January 2003

* This number is an estimate and does not include periodicals, books on tape, videos, etc.

** Cost of staffing shared by the Ventura County Historical Society.

4.10 Parks and Recreation

Park and recreation facilities in Ventura County are provided by a wide array of agencies. These facilities enhance the quality of life of County residents as well as stimulate the County's tourist industry. The following sections discuss the value and need for recreation facilities, the provision of recreation facilities and lastly, present an inventory of existing and proposed facilities within the county.

4.10.1 Need

A recreation activity usually instills a sense of well-being or fulfillment to those associated with it. This recreation experience can range from the exhilaration of personal achievement involving special skills or talent, to the serenity induced by viewing a dramatic sunset. It can come from the excitement of participation or the enjoyment of watching others at play. The intensity or quality of resultant experience will vary greatly between individuals and within the same individual under different circumstances. The recreation experience is certainly not restricted to public park areas; nor does the impact of the urban environment stop at the boundary of public land. To achieve an acceptable "living" environment within our urban centers, government should establish an ethic that encourages the blending of public open space, public recreation areas, private recreation installations, and a wide variety of public, commercial and industrial support facilities as integral units of a total plan.

Within urban regions, a definite void exists between the traditionally accepted recreation service provided by local municipalities or special districts, and the areas and facilities supplied by the state and various federal agencies. This void is a result of increased mobility, special recreation interests, intensified population concentrations, and limited amenities in the rural community. A system of regional recreation areas can help bridge this gap. Regional recreation areas protect and preserve natural resources and provide facilities that offer specialized recreation opportunities to meet the unique needs of the metropolitan area. Generally, facilities involve recreation, arts or cultural activities of a specialized nature, or offer a quality experience not normally provided by local jurisdictions at the neighborhood or community level. The resource protection capability of parks includes providing open space, providing and enhancing water resources and preserving biological, cultural and scenic resources.

A local park, on the other hand, is a facility that provides recreation opportunities, including programmed activities and/or passive leisure facilities to serve the daily needs of a defined neighborhood or group of neighborhoods within an urban community.

Within the unincorporated area of Ventura County, there are some significant areas of population concentration which are outside any district that may have need for local parks. Some of these areas are the Ventura River Valley, El Rio, Saticoy and Piru.

Contrary to many traditional planning methods, the primary factor that determines the service radii of any recreation facility is that condition that can best be identified as "attraction capability." Further, the actual drawing power of any park is not normally established by the park itself, but by the individual activity or interest facilities within that park and the degree to which they satisfy the social and recreation needs of the projected participants. The size of a recreation area, its actual location, and its basic functions are only contributing factors to the attraction capability of any facility. Attraction capability also is established by the careful combination of a selected group of recreation activity areas or facilities that cater to the family unit or to the semi-organized social group. It is essential that facilities exhibit an overall design quality that assures easy and convenient access, effective internal circulation, cohesive architectural and landscape treatment, and consideration for the problems of control, operation and maintenance. The ability to maintain consistent visitation is also dramatically influenced by the operational factors of leadership, supervision attitude, quality of maintenance and effective programming.

Recreation demand is difficult to quantify. The physical and climatic resources of any region or sub-region will dramatically affect the participation days per capita in a wide variety of recreation

activities. For example, the actual participation days per capita in backpacking, camping, water-oriented activities, snow skiing, ice skating, hunting, spectator sports, cultural events, golf, horseback riding, bicycle riding, surfing and many other leisure pursuits vary substantially in accordance with the climate, topography, extent of urbanization and the availability of unique physical resources within the study area. It can be demonstrated that the resource, whether natural or man-made, contributes to demand. As a general rule, standard participation days per capita that are developed nationally or even statewide are of limited value in the determination of demand factors at the regional or local level.

People's interest in specific recreation activities and the degree to which they participate in these activities also are determined largely by the existing social and economic conditions that control or influence their daily lives.

The use of facilities and the participation in certain regional recreation activities are affected by public transportation and public access. A significant proportion of the County's population does not have access to recreation facilities due to inadequate private transportation. Groups so affected include the aged, economically disadvantaged, some minority groups, and the young. Certain recreational facilities such as golf courses attract car driving participants from a 10-20 mile service radius and would not be significantly affected by the availability of public transportation. However, picnic areas, County parks and beaches get a significant percentage of their use from within the County, and increased attendance by more segments of the County population could potentially be accomplished by public transportation access to these areas.

The facilities most likely to draw day use from outside the County are the lakes (mainly Casitas and Piru) and the beaches and harbors. These water based activities draw people who live an hour or more from the facility and have accounted for 47% of the use of the harbors. The beach camping areas and the County lakes draw 90% of their users from outside the County, most from the greater Los Angeles area. On the other hand, much of the use of picnic areas and golf courses is by Ventura County residents.

From the south half of the County, the Los Padres National Forest has only one major and two minor access roads. The major road is Highway 33 from Ojai. The two minor roads basically connect the south half of the County to campgrounds and trail heads. They are the Dough Flat Road from Fillmore and the Lake Piru Road to Blue Point Campground and trail head.

Within Los Padres National Forest are the Gridley Canyon, Pratt and Foothill trails which are relatively accessible and have no major problems associated with public easement.

There are other trail heads from the south half of the County to the forest which pass over private property, and no public easement or guarantee of continued public use has been secured. Therefore, all use of these trails is actually or potentially subject to interruption from the property owners. A method of obtaining public access should be secured to allow for the increasing public demand for outdoor recreation provided by the National Forest. These trail heads provide the most accessible avenue for the vast majority of the County's population to the extensive trail system of the Forest.

4.10.2 Provision Of Recreation Facilities

Within Ventura County many agencies provide recreation facilities. The cities and Recreation and Park Districts focus on providing local park facilities. Federal, State and quasi-public agencies primarily provide regional facilities. The County of Ventura provides regional facilities Countywide and local facilities in unincorporated urban areas. Regional and local facilities are distinguished as follows:

A *regional recreation area* is an extent of land which, by its unique natural character or unusual or extensive development, offers recreation opportunities that attract visitors from beyond the local vicinity without regard to physical, political or municipal boundaries.

A **local park** provides facilities to serve the daily needs of a defined neighborhood or group of neighborhoods within an urban community. Local parks should be able to provide at least three main types of recreation: open areas for passive recreation and relaxation; active sports areas for

baseball, basketball and other court games; and a neighborhood center for groups such as Boy Scouts, senior citizens, craft classes, etc. The specific facilities should be determined by needs of the community.

Three special Recreation and Park Districts provide local recreation services to urban residents. The Pleasant Valley Recreation and Park District, the Conejo Recreation and Park District, and the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District serve the incorporated municipalities of Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, and Simi Valley, and unincorporated areas located adjacent to their primary cities. [Figure 4.10.1](#) shows the service areas of these districts. A number of unincorporated urban areas exist that are not within the jurisdiction of the cities or of special districts. Over 88,000 people currently reside within the unincorporated territory of Ventura County. Although some of these people receive recreation services from the existing special districts, areas such as the Ventura River Valley, El Rio, Casitas Springs, and Piru, for example, receive recreation services from Ventura County.

In addition to the cities, and Recreation and Park Districts, two independent political jurisdictions provide facilities for recreation use: the Casitas Municipal Water District with its extensive operation at Lake Casitas, and the United Water Conservation District operating facilities at Lake Piru. In addition, the private non-profit Santa Rosa Valley Trails, Inc., maintains a system of equestrian and pedestrian trails for use by the public within the Santa Rosa Valley.

The physical setting of Ventura County and its proximity to the Los Angeles metropolitan area has inspired the State of California to acquire and develop extensive recreation facilities along the coastal shoreline to relieve the continuous impact generated from out of County visitors. Ventura River Group Camp, McGrath, and Point Mugu State Parks provide overnight accommodations and specialized facilities of statewide significance. Lake Casitas and Lake Piru are also heavily used by this regular influx of visitors from the Southern California metropolitan region. The Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area is a 18,780 acre heavily used off-road vehicle use area which straddles the Los Angeles/Ventura County Line in the northeast corner of the County. Open vehicular use, trail use, competitive events and camping take place there.

In addition to State and local facilities, various Federal facilities are located within the County. The U.S. Forest Service affords recreational resources of statewide significance within its extensive holdings in the Los Padres National Forest. The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Channel Islands National Park are also located within the County.

Regional services that emphasize day use activities are also provided by each of these levels of government. Both Lake Casitas and Lake Piru offer launching facilities for a variety of boating activities, fishing, and day use picnic areas. The State of California operates day use beaches at San Buenaventura State Beach Park, McGrath State Beach, and Point Mugu State Park.

Recreational boating, sport fishing and swim beaches are provided at the County's two ocean marinas. Channel Islands Harbor in Oxnard is operated by the Ventura County General Services Agency. The Harbor holds 2,300 small craft and future expansion is being planned. Ventura Harbor is operated by the Ventura Port District. Both offer commercially operated recreation activities such as sport fishing, tours, scuba diving and sailing.

The County of Ventura provides recreation services through the General Services Agency. Generally, County policy is to primarily provide regional facilities which serve all residents of the County, and secondarily, to provide local recreation facilities in unincorporated urban communities. The County local park program includes community centers in El Rio and Casitas Springs and community centers with local parks in Oak View, Saticoy and Piru.

With regard to regional park facilities, the General Services Agency, Recreation Services is pursuing development of a County Regional Recreation Areas Plan. When adopted, this plan will identify facility needs, establish criteria for facility development and delineate priorities for new facilities. The County currently owns 24 regional parks.

4.10.3 Recreation Inventory

The following contains a listing of existing and proposed regional recreation facilities within Ventura County. Federal facilities are described below. State, County, quasi-public and local facilities are described in tabular form in the following [Figure 4.10.2](#) and are mapped on [Figure 4.10.3b](#).

Los Padres National Forest (LPNF): The LPNF covers the majority of the northern half of Ventura County. As part of the Forest Services Multiple Use Management strategy various recreation facilities are provided, including hiking, equestrian and off-road vehicle trails and camping areas accessible by road and trail. [Figure 4.10.3a](#) depicts recreation sites in the Forest. There are 57 dispersed trail camps, 19 developed family campgrounds and one developed group campground. There are many miles of recreation roads utilized by visitors as scenic drives and by off-highway-vehicle enthusiasts. The Forest has inventoried 373.7 total miles of trails. This includes 17.7 miles of the Gene Marshall - Piedra Blanca National Recreation Trail which begins at Reyes Creek Campground and ends at Lion Campground. In 1992 the Sespe Creek (31.5 mile portion) was added to the National Wild and Scenic River system. The section of the creek so designated begins at the junction of Rock Creek and the Sespe and extends downstream to a mile north of Devil's Gate. Other special recreational areas include wilderness and shooting areas. Approximately 9,500 acres of the Dick Smith Wilderness is located in Ventura County. Additional Wilderness Areas within Ventura County are: Matilija - 29,600 acres, Chumash - 32,000 acres and Sespe - 212,000 acres. Major areas in the North Half are closed to shooting. The largest area includes the Sespe Condor Sanctuary.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area: In November 1978, Congress established the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA). In passing this legislation, Congress recognized both the significant natural and scenic qualities of the Santa Monica Mountains and their potential to serve the recreational needs of the people of this region. The National Park Service has been given the responsibility for planning, land acquisition, and management of this new national recreation area. The California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, the Mountains and Recreation and Conservation Authority and other public agencies also manage recreational open space within the SMMNRA.

SMMNRA encompasses approximately 150,000 acres in the Santa Monica Mountain range in Southern California (Los Angeles and Ventura Counties). This range extends east-west for 47 miles from Griffith Park to Point Mugu State Park and averages seven miles across. The area is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the south, the San Fernando Valley and Thousand Oaks on the north, the Ventura/Oxnard urban area on the west, and the Los Angeles urban complex on the east. The recreation area includes a mixture of private and public lands.

The federal lands within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area located within Ventura County include:

- Cheeseboro Canyon, a 2,000+ acre area located north of the 101 Freeway, which stretches across the Los Angeles County Line. Between 1,700-1,800 acres are located in Ventura County.
- Rancho Sierra Vista/Satwiwa is located south of Potrero Road and north of Point Mugu State Park.
- Malibu Springs, located north of the Leo Carillo State Beach on the Ventura County side. (A portion of Leo Carillo State Beach is located in Ventura County.)
- Circle X Ranch, a 2,000 plus acre area, stretching from the Ventura County Line, northwest into the Boney Mountain State Wilderness Area.

Channel Islands National Park

The visitor center is located at 1901 Spinnaker Drive, Ventura and contains photo displays, lookout tower, exhibits, Chumash Indian artifacts, simulated Caliche ghost forest, indoor tidepool and a

native plants display. The visitor can purchase publications, maps and nautical charts at the bookstore and view a 25 minute film, which introduces the National Park.

Five of the eight Channel Islands and surrounding six miles of ocean off of the southern California coast comprise the Channel Islands National Park and National Marine Sanctuary. Anacapa Island is the only Channel Island considered a part of Ventura County.

Anacapa Island

The smallest, closest, and most visited of the Channel Islands, and part of the National Park System, is located 11 miles southwest of Oxnard and 14 miles southwest of Ventura. Anacapa is composed of three small islets inaccessible from each other except by boat. The "island" is nearly five miles long and about one square mile in area. The Anacapa Lighthouse is listed on the National Register of Historical Structures.

Perpendicular cliffs along the shore rise to 250 feet. Anacapa is particularly noted for spring wildflower displays, tidepools, and seabird rookeries. Perhaps the best known feature is the freestanding arch at the island's eastern end. In relationship to the size of the island, its vegetation is the most pristine of all the Channel Islands.

Most of West Anacapa Island is closed to the public to protect the largest breeding colony of the endangered California Brown Pelicans. On West Anacapa a short trail leads from Frenchy's Cove to tide pools on the southside of the island; the rest of the island is a research natural area and is closed to visitor use.

Middle Anacapa has no structured landing area and no facilities except for shoreline areas accessible to boaters. It will continue to be closed to general visitation, primarily to preserve the rare plant communities. Middle Anacapa has the largest nesting colony of Western Gulls and the most intact native Bunch Grass community of all the Channel Islands.

Most visitors go to East Anacapa Island, where there is a small visitor center where the Park Service shows a video program during the summer. Picnicking and overnight camping is allowed only on East Anacapa. The U.S. Coast Guard operates a lighthouse and fog horn on East Anacapa Island. The APCD operates an air and weather monitoring station and the County operates a radio communication system used by the Fire Protection District and Sheriff's Department. A small visitor center, primitive campground, pit toilets, and picnic table comprise the visitor facilities.

4.10.4 Conclusions

The following points summarize the main issues discussed above:

- Demand for recreation facilities exists and will increase with population.
- Cooperation between agencies can enhance recreational use of existing facilities.
- Development may obstruct access to trails and public lands.

In addition, CEQA requires review of development projects for impact to recreation facilities and opportunities. In order to address the above issues the County should pursue the following through General Plan Goals, Policies and Programs:

- The County should plan for the provision of recreation facilities.
- Alternative funding sources should be explored as revenues for park development are limited.
- Implementation of the County Parkland Dedication Ordinance should be continued.

References:

Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District, 1986 General Plan
U.S. Department of Interior/National Park Service, Channel Islands National Park General Management Plan, Vol. 1, November 1984

U.S. Department of Interior/National Park Service, Santa Monica Mountains Land Protection Plan, 1987

Ventura County Planning Division and Property Administration Agency, Draft Recreation Element, 1978

Ventura County Planning Division, Ventura County General Plan Recreation Element, 1968

Ventura County Property Administration Agency, Draft Regional Recreation Areas Plan, 1984

Individuals Consulted:

Nancy Ehorn, Santa Monica Mountains National Park Recreation Area

Nicholas Whelan, Channel Islands National Park Ranger

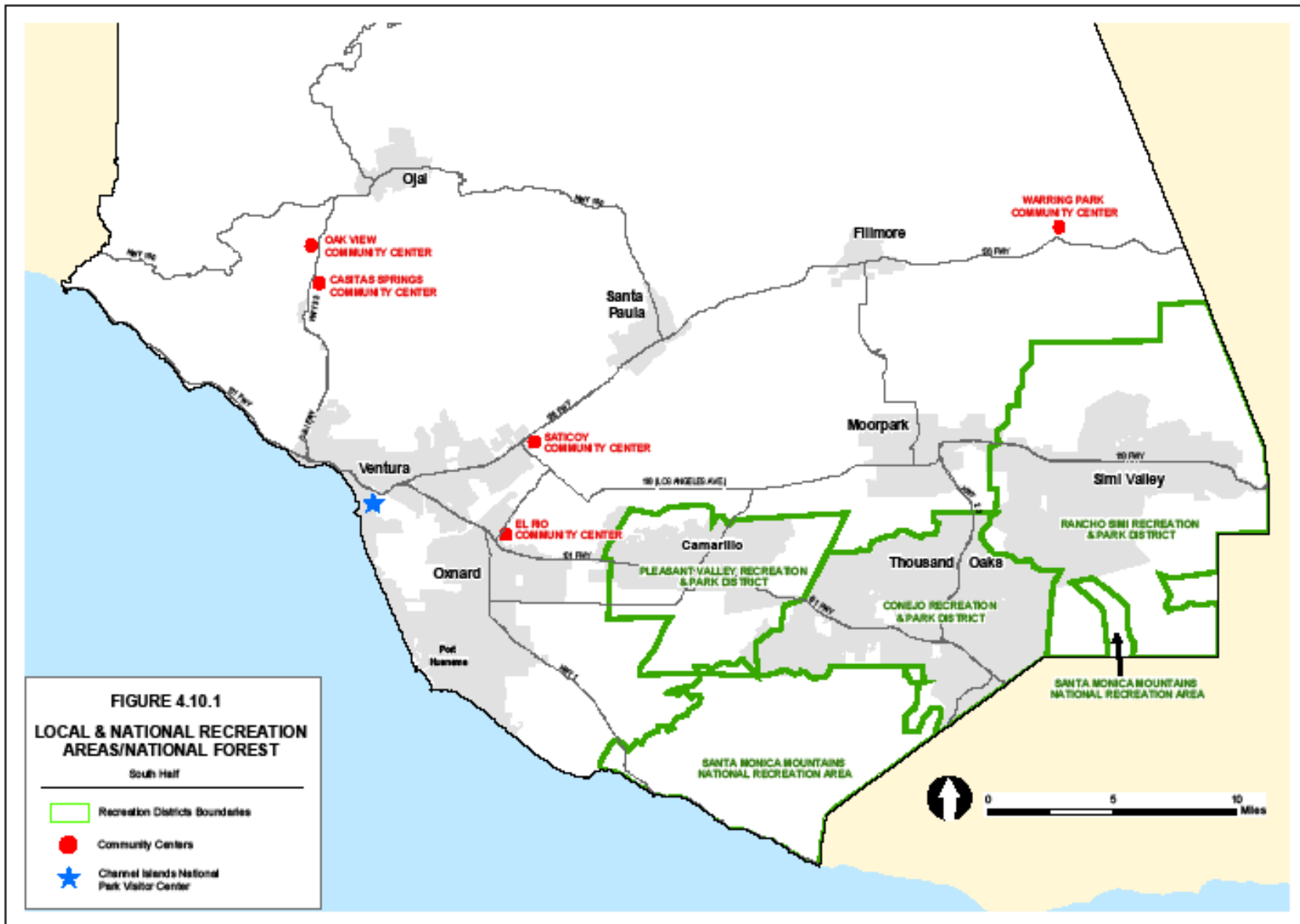
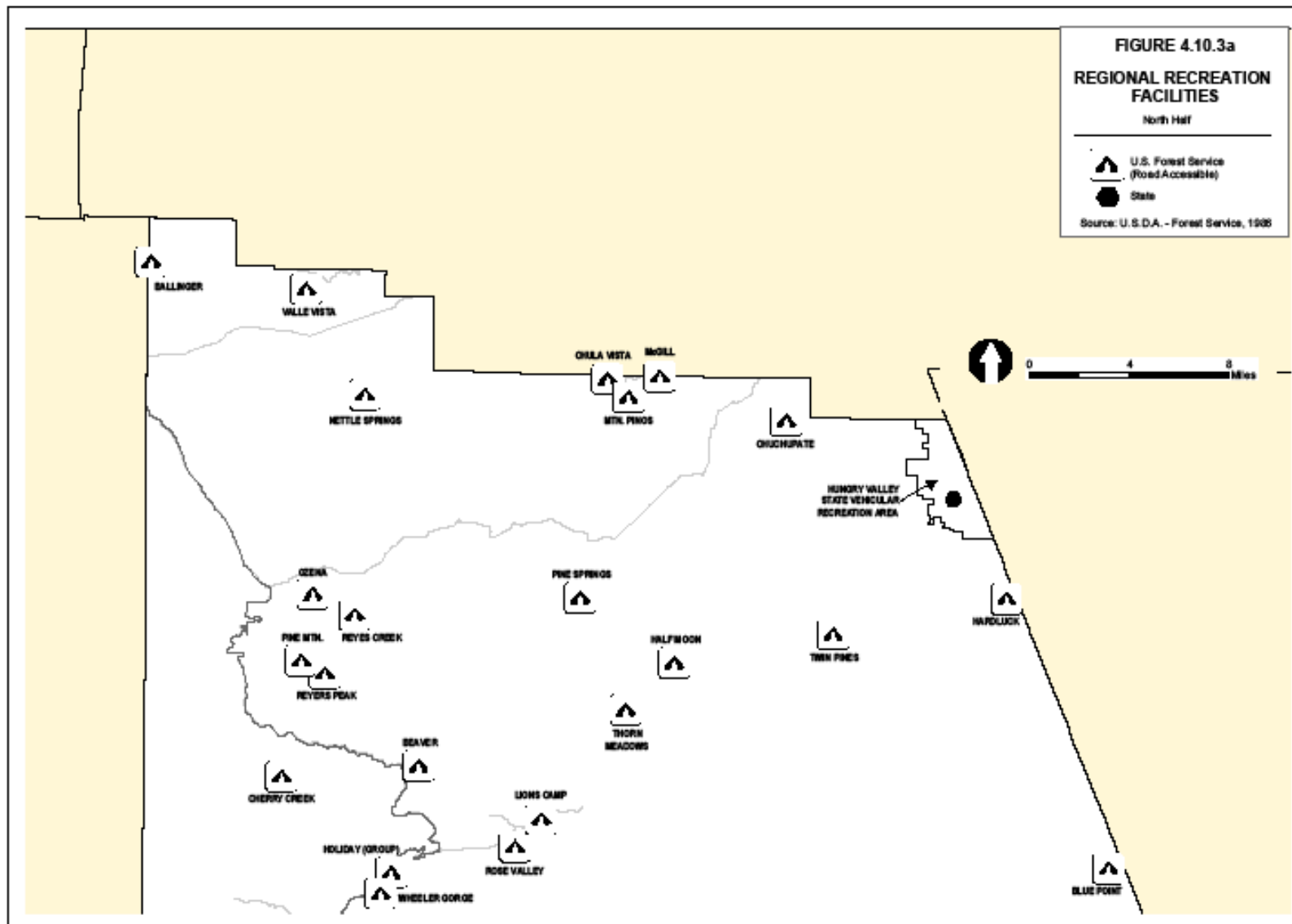


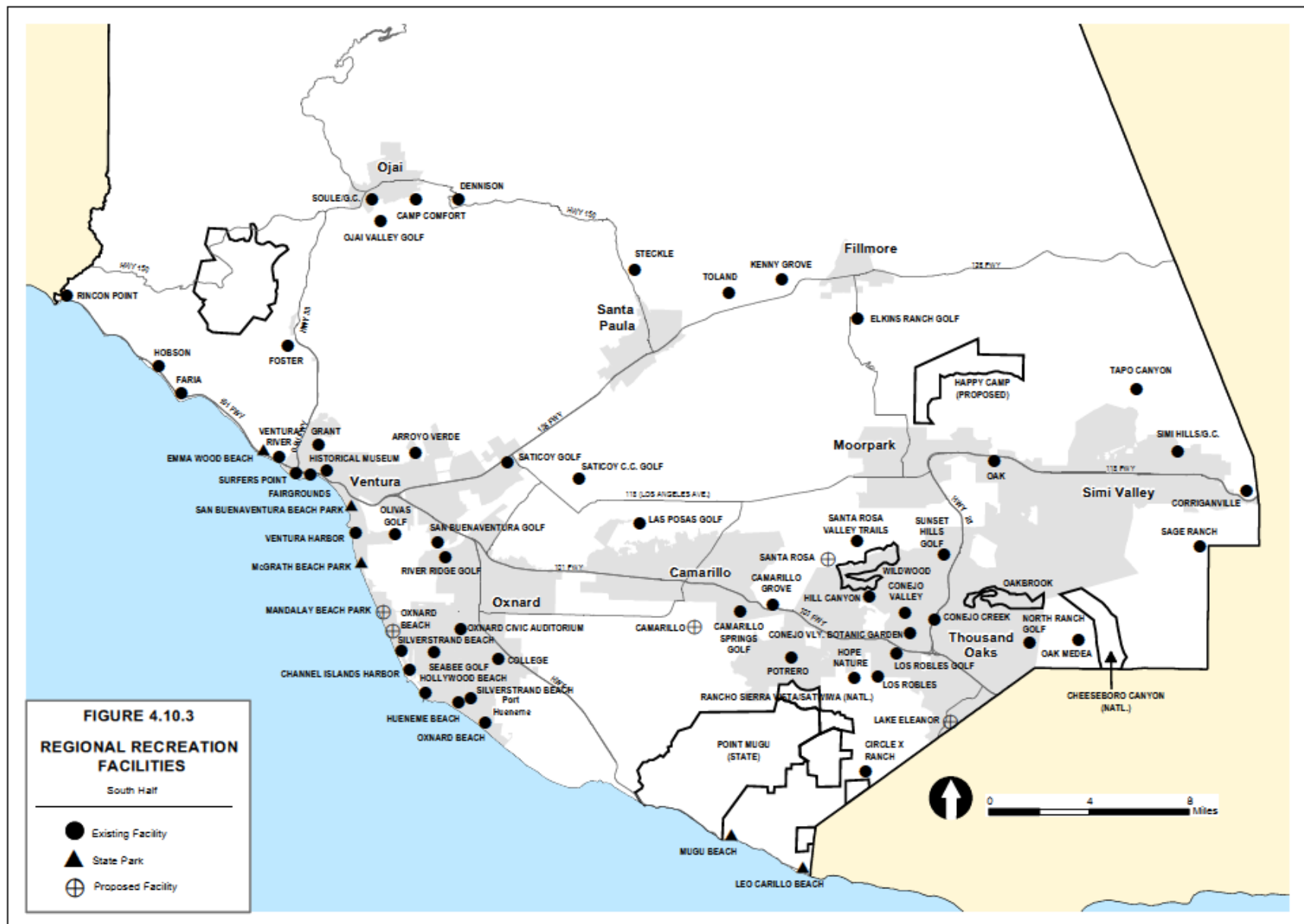
Figure 4.10.2
Regional Recreation Facilities (Table)

Name	Agency	Amphitheatre (Bowl)	Auditorium	Botanical Garden	Day Use Beach	Equestrian Center	Fairground	Golf Course	Historical Site	Marina	Shooting Range	Museum, Arts/Conferences	Model Planes/Ultra Lights	Nature Center	Organized Group Camping	Picnic Grounds	Picnic Grounds/Group	RV Camp	Sports Center	Tent Camping	Trail	Vista Point	Water Sports
Arroyo Simi Eq. Ctr.	K&O					✓									*	*					✓		
Buenaventura (GC)	F							✓									✓						
Camarillo (Hospital Site)	B	*				*							*				*				*		*
Camarillo Grove	B															✓	✓						
Camarillo Springs (GC)	P							✓															
Camp Comfort	B															✓	✓	✓		✓			
Carillo	A													✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Channel Islands Harbor	B															✓							
C I Natl Pk/Marine Sanct.	S		✓									✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	
Chesebro Canyon	S															✓					✓		
Circle X Ranch	S														✓	✓				✓	✓		
College	B	✓															✓	✓					
Conejo Valley Botanic Garden	J			✓																		✓	
Conejo Creek	J&O					*										✓	✓		✓		✓		
Conejo Corridor	S&J																				✓		
Conejo Valley	J															✓	✓						
Corriganville	K								✓						✓	✓					✓		
Dennison	B														✓			✓			*	✓	
Elkins (GC)	P							✓															
Emma Wood	B&A				✓										✓			✓		✓			
Faria Camp	B														✓			✓		✓			
Foster	B	✓				*		*	*							✓	✓	✓		✓	*		
Happy Camp	B	*				*		*			*				*	*	*	*	*		*		
Hobson Camp	B														✓			✓		✓			
Hollywood	B				✓																		
Hueneme	H			✓												✓	✓						
Hueneme Cultural Center	H		✓																				
Hungry Valley OSV	A																	✓			✓		*
Kenny Grove	B	✓														✓	✓	✓			*		
Lake Casitas	L	✓								✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Lake Piru	M									✓				✓	✓	✓					✓		✓
Las Posas (CC)	P							✓															
Los Robles (GC)	T							✓													✓		
Mandalay	B&A				✓						*		*	*							*		
Matilija Hot Springs	B														✓								
McGrath State Beach	A				✓									✓				✓		✓	✓		
Montgomery Ranch	K															*					*		
North Ranch (GC)	P							✓															
Oak	B												✓		✓	✓	✓				*		*
Ojai Valley (CC)	P							✓															
Ojai Valley Trail	B																				✓		
Olivas	F								✓							✓							
Olivas Park (Municipal GC)	F							✓															
Ormond Beach	G				*									*		*					*		
Oxnard Civic Auditorium	G		✓																				
Oxnard State Beach	G&A				✓									*		*					*		
Point Mugu	A				✓										✓			✓		✓	✓		
Ranch Serra Vista/Satwiwa	S&A								*		*		✓		✓				*	✓	*		
Rincon Parkway	B				✓													✓					

**Figure 4.10.2
Regional Recreation Facilities (cont.)**

Name	Agency	Amphitheatre (Bowl)	Auditorium	Botanical Garden	Day Use Beach	Equestrian Center	Fairground	Golf Course	Historical Site	Marina	Shooting Range	Museum, Arts/Conferences	Model Planes/Ultra Lights	Nature Center	Organized Group Camping	Picnic Grounds	Picnic Grounds/Group	RV Camp	Sports Center	Tent Camping	Trail	Vista Point	Water Sports
Rincon Point	A				✓																	*	*
River Ridge	G							✓													*		
Sage Ranch	K																*						
San Buenaventura Beach	A				✓											✓	*						
Santa Rosa Valley Trails	P&B																				✓	*	
Saticoy (CC)	P																						
Saticoy (GC)	B							✓															
Seabee (GC)	O							✓															
Silverstrand	B				✓																		
Simi Hills (GC)	K							✓															
Simi-Lake Piru Corridor	K																				*		
Soule	B							✓								✓	✓						
Steckel	B													✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓
Sunset Hills (GC)	P							*															
Surfers Point	F				✓																		
Tapo Canyon	B					✓										✓							
Toland	B					*									*	*							
Ventura Harbor	V				✓					✓						✓							✓
Ventura County Fairground	O						✓																
Ventura County Historical	B												✓										
Ventura River Group	A				✓										✓								
PRESERVES/REGIONAL OPEN SPACE																							
Chumash	K			*				*					*		*							*	*
Hill Canyon	J&T							*													✓	✓	✓
Hope Nature	J																				✓	✓	✓
Joel McCrea	J																				✓	*	*
Lake Eleanor	W																				*	*	*
Los Padres Natl Forest	N														✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Los Robles	T								*												✓	✓	✓
North, South Ranch	W																				✓	✓	✓
Oakbrook	B																				✓	✓	✓
Oak-Medea Creek	K																				✓	✓	✓
Oak Park Pub Open Space	K																				✓	✓	✓
Portrero	J																				✓	✓	✓
Santa Clara Estuary	A&G																				✓		
Tapo Canyon	A															✓					✓		
Wildwood	J															✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Key A = State of California B = County of Ventura C = City of Ojai D = City of Santa Paula E = City of Fillmore F = City of San Buenaventura G = City of Oxnard H = City of Port Hueneme I = Pleasant Valley Rec & Pks District J – Conejo Rec & Pks District K = Rancho Simi Re & Pks District L = Casitas Municipal Water District M = United Water Conservation District N = Los Padres National Forest O = Other Public P = Private S = National Park Service T = City of Thousand Oaks V = Ventura Port District W = Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency ✓ = Existing Facilities * = Proposed Facilities (GC) Golf Course (CC) County Club																							





4.11 Other Public Buildings and Grounds

This section discusses other public buildings and grounds including those Federal, State or County buildings, facilities and grounds that are not described in earlier portions of this Public Facilities and Services Appendix.

4.11.1 Federal Installations, Facilities and Lands

Federal installations, facilities and lands vary from defense installations (Point Mugu Pacific Missile Test Center/Naval Air Station and Port Hueneme's U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center) to recreation and conservation oriented facilities and lands including the Los Padres National Forest and San Nicolas Island. These are described below. The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Anacapa Island and the Channel Islands National Park Visitor Center are discussed in Section 4.10 on Parks and Recreation.

Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division and Naval Air Weapons Station

The 4,500 acre Point Mugu facility is located at the western end of the agricultural lands of the Oxnard Plain, six miles southeast of Oxnard. The Ventura County and Point Mugu Game Preserves (private clubs not associated with the Navy) are located to the northwest of the base with the Camarillo State Hospital four miles northeast. The base is flanked by the Santa Monica Mountains on the east and the Pacific Ocean to the south.

Naval Air Warfare Weapons (NAWCWPNS) Division Headquarters develops and tests missile systems for the Fleet. In its traditional role of test and evaluation, NAWCWPNS is the Navy's primary facility for air launched weapons. However, other mission areas have expanded and now provide new challenges. These areas include Fleet operations support and training, engineering cognizance and in-service engineering, and increasing support for surface launched weapons. In addition, Pt. Mugu is the home to many other commands that perform a variety of functions.

The main base complex houses extensive test laboratory and support facilities, and has two runways capable of handling all modern aircraft types. The larger tenants of Point Mugu include: Air Test & Evaluation Squadron Four (VX-4), Navy Astronautics Group, Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron, Three Four (VAQ-34), Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VX-6), Marine Aviation Detachment, and the Point Mugu Naval Reserve Forces consisting of Naval Air Reserve (NAVAIRES), Patrol Squadron SIXTY-FIVE (VP-65), Attack Squadron (VA-305), Helicopter Attack (Light) FIVE (HAL-5). There are many more smaller reinforcing units and squadrons representing almost all aspects of Naval Aviation. For further information on the Point Mugu Naval Air Station, refer to Section 4.2.4.2.

Naval Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme

Another Federal defense installation in Ventura County is the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center home of the Pacific Seabees. The Center supports a staff of about 10,000 persons on over 1,600 acres of land located within the City of Port Hueneme. The Center is a training site, mobilization center and home port for the 31st Naval Construction Regiment, with its four battalions of the Navy Seabees (NMCB-3, -4, -5 and 40), two Reserve Battalions (NMCB-14 and -17), and an Underwater Construction Team (UCT-2). The Center's Supply Department maintains an inventory of equipment and material to support mobilizations or relief for national disasters, as well as maintain the everyday operation of the Center and its tenants.

Major tenants of the Seabee Center include the Naval Construction Training Center, Naval Civil Engineer Corps Officers School, Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity, and Naval Support Force Antarctica.

The Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL) is also located in the City of Port Hueneme. NCEL is the Navy's principal RDT&E center for shore facilities, fixed surface and subsurface ocean

facilities, and for the Navy and Marine Corps construction forces. It occupies 32 acres and maintains a staff of over 400 military and civilian personnel.

The largest tenant command on the Naval Construction Battalion Center is the Port Hueneme division Naval Surface Warfare Center. The command is one of five divisions in the Naval Surface Warfare Center. The division's basic mission has expanded to include test and evaluation, engineering, and integrated logistics support for surface combat systems, weapon systems and subsystems, unique equipments and related expendable ordinance of the surface fleet.

Los Padres National Forest

The Los Padres National Forest covers 555,618 acres or 868.15 square miles of the 1,884 square mile area of Ventura County (approximately 46% of the land area of the County).

Facilities within Los Padres National Forest include roads, trails, campgrounds, dams and buildings. Travel into and around the Forest is provided by a network of highways. For the portion of the Forest in Ventura County, access is provided by U.S. 101, California State Highways 33, 126, 150 and the County's Lockwood Valley Road. The Interstate 5 Highway located in Kern and Los Angeles Counties provides access just east of the Forest. Trails serve foot, horse, mountain, bicycle, or motorcycle traffic, and are managed for user safety, resource protection, and to meet recreation objectives. The Matilija Reservoir (no longer in use) and the upper reaches of Lake Piru lie within the Forest. Santa Felicia Dam (Lake Piru) and Lake Casitas are all located downstream from the Forest boundary.

The major facilities include the Mt. Pinos District Ranger Station (with helipad) in Chuchupate (west of Fraizer Park in the Cuddy Valley area), plus Forest Service facilities at Oat Flat (north of Fillmore near the Sespe Oilfields), Wheeler Gorge (Highway 33 north of Ojai near Wheeler Springs), Ozena (Highway 33 near Junction of Lockwood Valley Road), Temescal (northeast of Piru adjacent to Lake Piru), and the Casitas Fire Station (with helipad) on the west side of Lake Casitas. The Ojai District Ranger Station (in the City of Ojai) is located south of the Los Padres National Forest.

San Nicolas Island

The 14,000 acre (21.9 square miles) island is located approximately 60 miles off the coast of Point Mugu. San Nicolas Island is part of the Navy's Pacific Missile Test Center Sea Test Center. Approximately 350 employees, including military and civilian, staff the outlying landing field and the Naval Facility at San Nicolas Island.

San Nicolas Island is the site of about \$30 million worth of communication and missile-tracking instrumentation operated by the Pacific Missile Test Center (PMTTC) Range Directorate. San Nicolas' 10,000 foot runway with ground-controlled approach facilities accommodates supersonic target aircraft and planes from the mainland during operations. The island offers an unobstructed area over which the Navy can test its new weapons system. Most PMTTC activity is conducted over a rectangular area of ocean 200 miles long and 80 miles wide with the majority of operations conducted between San Nicolas Island and Point Mugu.

San Nicolas Island is one of California's key wildlife and environmental preservation areas. The natural resources of San Nicolas Island are managed by a joint agreement among the Department of the Navy, Department of the Interior, and California's Department of Fish and Game. Unique animals on San Nicolas Island include a small species of fox, the *white-footed deer mouse*, the *island night lizard* and the *rock wren* among others.

The *western gull* is another protected species that inhabits the island. They are located in the area designated as the Western Gull Rookery. San Nicolas also provides a breeding area for sea lions and sea elephants and is one of the few places in the world where both species occur naturally. Fish in the waters are a mixture of northern and southern species, including the *yellow tail* and *rock bass*.

4.11.2 State Facilities and Lands

State public facilities and lands include the California State Youth Authority (Ventura School). California State University, Channel Islands is discussed in the Education section 4.9.4 and the Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area and the various State parks and beaches are discussed in the Parks and Recreation Section 4.10.

California State Youth Authority (CYA) - Ventura School

Ventura School is located on a 107.4 acre site at the southwest corner of Wright Road and Beardsley Road in El Rio. Approximately 45 acres of the site is fenced. The balance is used for parking, landscaping or is leased to a private party for raising agricultural products.

The site was formerly a Youth Authority institution for female offenders only. It is presently a co-ed institution for youthful offenders, ages 17-25. In 1992, there were approximately 765 youth offenders (511 males and 254 females). Approximately 200 youths work in the institution's kitchen, laundry, grounds maintenance, warehouse, and serve as tutors in the school program, all within the fenced-in portion of the institution.

California State Youth Authority (CYA) - Ventura Public Service and Fire Center

Ventura Public Service and Fire Center is located on 2.6 acres adjacent to Ventura School on Wright Road. It opened in May 1990. It is a conservation camp operated by the Department of the Youth Authority in cooperation with the California Department of Forestry. As of November 1992, there were approximately 80 male youth offender's housed at this institution. Employees and the residents provide conservation and emergency fire suppression work throughout Ventura County.

4.11.3 Other Ventura County Buildings and Facilities

This section describes other owned or leased Ventura County buildings and facilities not discussed in earlier portions of this Public Facilities and Services Appendix.

The following County agencies and/or departments which either own or lease County buildings and facilities will be described later in this section:

- Agricultural Department (Agricultural Commissioner)
- Animal Regulation Department
- General Services Agency (GSA)
- Information Systems Department
- Health Care Agency (HCA)
- Personnel Department
- Public Social Services Agency (PSSA)
- Public Works Agency (PWA)
- Resource Management Agency (RMA)
- Solid Waste Management Department (SWMD)

To aid the reader, the remainder of the other County buildings and facilities will be described under the County Agency or Department, with a brief description of the services provided at that building or facility and its address.

Since the Ventura County Government Center involves all of the County buildings, facilities and services of every County Agency and Department, the facilities at the Ventura County Government Center Complex are described first. Due to the large number of County owned and leased facilities at Camarillo Airport, a description of these facilities are included.

Ventura County Government Center Complex

The County Government Center, located at 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, is an 80 acre site which contains four major facilities: the Administration Building, Hall of Justice, Criminal Justice Complex and the Service Building. Other smaller facilities include the pump house, motor pool fleet maintenance office and the Public Works Service trailer for Surveying and Roads.

The Government Center was constructed in order to more effectively provide County services to members of the public. The Center consolidates many services which previously were widely scattered throughout the City of Ventura and elsewhere.

The Administration Building includes the following offices:

- Assessor
- Auditor-Controller
- Board of Supervisors Hearing Room (Main Plaza) and Offices (Fourth Floor)
- Chief Administrative Office
- Clerk of the Board
- County Counsel
- Elections
- Information Systems Dept.
- General Services Agency
- Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)
- Personnel
- Public Administrator, Guardian, Conservator
- Public Works Agency
- Recorder
- Resource Management Agency
- Treasurer
- Tax Collector

The Hall of Justice consolidates the Municipal and Superior Courts in one location with the various court support functions including Court Clerks, District Attorney, Jury Services, Public Defender, Grand Jury, Law Library, Sheriff's Civil Bureau, and Bail Review.

The Criminal Justice complex is comprised of three service areas: the Ventura County Sheriff's Department, the Main Jail, and the Corrections Services Agency. A separate crime lab building is located east of the Criminal Justice Complex.

The Service Building is located at the northeast corner of the Government Center. Purchasing, Stores, Graphics Print Shop, Custodial, Landscape, Interiors, Chair Repair, Trades, Maintenance, RMA Cross-Connection Lab, Garage, Warehouses for Interiors, and Property Administration (County Auctions) are located at this site.

County Facilities at Camarillo Airport

County Airport facilities at Oxnard Airport and Camarillo Airport are described in Section 4.2.4 on Airports. Other County maintained facilities utilizing the various buildings at the 753 acre Camarillo Airport include:

- 295 Durley Ave.: County Airport Administration Office (Building 233) plus four large hangars, six medium hangars and 242 small hangars
- 600 Aviation Drive: County Animal Control Complex on a 4.7 acre site includes:
 - Administration Building
 - Veterinarian Building
 - Kennels
 - Quarantine Kennels
 - Barn
 - Utility Building
 - Corral Shelter Building and Corral Area
- 395 Willis Ave.: Ventura County Fire Protection District Headquarters. Other fire facilities include:
 - Fire Prevention Annex, 460 Houck Street
 - Fire Station #50, 615 Aviation Drive
 - Training Smoke Room, 555 Aviation Drive
 - Fire Communications Center, 355 Post Street
 - Repair Shop for Fire Engines, 575 Aviation Drive
- 425 Durley Ave.: Ventura County Police and Sheriff's Training Academy
- 375 Durley Ave.: Sheriff's Hangar
- 410 Willis Ave.: Work Furlough Buildings, Corrections Services Agency
 - Work Furlough Facility (Bldg. 276)
 - Work Furlough Facility (Bldg. 252) (including Dining Hall and Offices)
 - New Building Work Furlough to be built in future
- 101 Durley Ave.: Chief Administrative Office - storage by various County Agencies (Bldg. 127)
- 170B Durley Ave.: Airport Maintenance and Storage (Bldg. 137)
- 365 Willis Ave.: Agricultural Office (Bldg. 257)

- 275 E. Pleasant Valley Road: County Superintendent of Schools buildings include:
 - Office (Bldg. 161)
 - Gate House (Bldg. 157)
 - Shop Building (Bldg. 155)
 - Motor Shop (Bldg. 179)
 - Wash Rack
 - Auto Maintenance (Bldg. 163)
 - Body & Fender Shop (Bldg. 160)
 - Bank Teller (Bldg. 170)
 - Paint Storage (Bldg. 162)
 - Dental Classroom (Bldg. 164)
 - Service Station (Bldg. 165)
 - Food Service (Bldg. 166)
 - Dental Building (Bldg. 167)
 - Portable Building (Bldg. 168)
 - Special Education (Bldg. 140)
 - Mechanical Occupations (Bldg. 133)
 - Classroom Special Education (Bldg. 135)
 - Auto Body Classroom (Bldg. 141)
 - Library (Bldg. 143)
 - Classroom & Storage (Bldg. 147)

In addition, Oxnard College, Oxnard Union High School District, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Navy, Greek Orthodox Church, and Pleasant Valley Parks and Recreation all own facilities at Camarillo Airport and several private airport-related businesses lease facilities from the County.

Agricultural Commissioner (Department) Facilities

The Agricultural Commissioner is responsible for enforcing Federal, State and local laws and regulations which relate to the protection of the public health, safety and welfare. This Department prevents fraud and deception in the packaging and marketing of agricultural products; inspects crops to detect and eradicate new and damaging pests; and enforces laws in the use of pesticides.

The main Agricultural Commission Office is in the Agricultural Building at 815 E. Santa Barbara Street, Santa Paula (owned). District offices are located at:

- Oxnard District: 680 El Rio Drive, Oxnard (owned).
- Ventura-Ojai District: 1068 E. Main Street, Room 110, Ventura (leased).
- Camarillo District: Camarillo Airport - Security Building - 275 Pleasant Valley Road #206 (leased).
- Simi Valley-Moorpark District: 2003 Royal, Room 205, Simi Valley (leased).

Animal Regulation Department Facilities

The Animal Regulation Department is responsible for the care and housing of sick, injured, abandoned, unwanted and stray animals; the enforcement of animal related State and local laws; and the suppression of rabies through an active quarantine and vaccination program.

The County Animal Control Central Facility is located at the Camarillo Airport on a 4.7 acre site, located at 600 Aviation Drive, Camarillo. County-owned buildings include an Administration Building, Veterinarian Building, Kennels, Quarantine Kennels, Barn, Utility Building, and Corral Shelter Building and Corral Area. The East Valley Holding Facility is located at 670 W. Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley (owned).

General Services Agency (GSA) Facilities

The General Services Agency was created as a result of a merger of the Support Services Agency with the Property Administration Agency in fiscal year 1985-86. This Agency is comprised of five departments: Administrative Services, Central Services, Risk Management, Facilities and Grounds, and Recreation Services. Some of the responsibilities of this Agency include Facilities Management including Custodial Services, Building Maintenance and Repair, Security and Energy Conservation; Materials Management including Purchasing, Stores, Warehousing, Surplus Property and Graphics Services; and Agency Administration providing general guidance and direction, including the development of policies and procedures. In addition, GSA is responsible for Office Services for Furniture, Inventory Control, Word Processing and Mail Services; Fleet Services including Transportation and Heavy Equipment; and Audio-Visual Equipment; Risk Management providing Risk Analysis, Safety and Claims Programs, General Insurance, Workers' Compensation and the evaluation of all Disability Retirements; and Landscape Services.

GSA's main office is located in the Administration Building, Lower Plaza, County Government Center, 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura. Many of the services provided by Facilities and Grounds are located in the Service Building at the County Government Center. Other GSA facilities include:

- GSA Maintenance and Storage in Bldg. 137 at the Camarillo Airport at 275 E. Pleasant Valley Road (owned).
- Park Patrol Headquarters, Transportation, Fleet Administration, Main Garage, Heavy Equipment Garage, County welding shop West County Parks Maintenance and a custodial shop are located at 682 El Rio Drive, Oxnard (owned).

Channel Islands Harbor Facilities:

- 3900 Pelican Way: Harbor Manager & Patrol
- 3401 Peninsula Ave.: Community Service Bldg.
- 3605 Victoria Ave.: Harbor Maintenance Bldg. & Storage
- 3121 & 3141 Victoria Ave.: Small boat marina, restrooms & yacht sales office
- 2741, 3001 & 4021 Victoria Ave.: Includes launch ramps and restrooms (All County Owned Buildings and Facilities).

In addition, GSA regulates and administers 24 regional and nine local park facilities (identified in Parks and Recreation Section 4.10).

Information Systems Department (ISD) Facilities

Communications equipment, operated by the Information Systems Department, includes radio, microwave and telephone switching equipment. They are located at the following sites:

- Anacapa Island - radio/microwave equipment
- Red Mountain - radio/microwave equipment
- South Mountain - radio/microwave equipment

- East Valley Sheriff Station - radio/microwave and switching equipment
- Rocketdyne - radio/microwave equipment
- Camarillo Airport - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- Oxnard PSSA - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- Oxnard Police Dept. - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- El Rio - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- County Government Center - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- County Medical Center - radio/microwave/switching equipment
- Telephone Road County Office Building - microwave/switching equipment
- Ventura College - microwave/switching equipment
- Oxnard College - microwave/switching equipment
- Moorpark College - microwave/switching equipment
- Poli Avenue - Microwave/switching
- Royal Avenue - Microwave/switching

In addition, switching equipment is located in Santa Paula, County Superintendent of Schools and at Poli Street. This communications equipment is utilized by the following County agencies and departments: Sheriff's Department Patrol, Sheriff's Emergency Medical, Fire Protection District, GSA/Radio Electronics, GSA/Central Service/Telephones and Businesses, RMA/Building and Safety, PSSA/Income Maintenance, PWA/Flood Control, PWA/Road Services/Administration, PWA/Engineering, HCA/Alcohol Services, HCA/Substance Abuse/Drugs, HCA/Medical Center, and ISD/Computer Operations.

Health Care Agency (HCA) Facilities

Health Care Agency Administration plans for the delivery of appropriate health services throughout the County. The Health Care Agency components are the Medical Center, Mental Health Services, Public Health Services, Alcohol Services and the Medical Examiner.

The Ventura County Medical Center is a general acute care facility with over 200 beds. The Medical Center provides Comprehensive Neonatal, Emergency and Outpatient Medical Care Programs. Its teaching program is affiliated with the UCLA School of Medicine.

In 1980 a four story (46,000 sq. ft.) Critical Care Facility Annex was added to the Ventura County Medical Center at 3291 Loma Vista Road, Ventura. The facility provides CT Scan equipment, emergency room facilities and prenatal care services.

Mental Health Services is responsible, under the Community Mental Health Services Act of the Welfare and Institutions Code, for planning and delivering an array of Mental Health Services.

The Health Department (Public Health Services) is responsible for the protection, maintenance and improvement of public health through collaborative planning and development of an effective community health service program, working with all related and/or concerned organizations and individual citizens.

Alcohol Services Administration is mandated by AB 272 if the County is to receive Federal and/or State funding for Alcohol Services. A core program which includes prevention, identification, non-residential and residential services are provided by the County, either directly or through contract. Alcohol Information Schools are also provided.

The Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office establishes the cause and manner of death in certain categories of suspicious, unusual, unnatural and unexpected deaths as enumerated in the California Government Code, Section 27491.

Drug Abuse Services are mandated under the Community Mental Health Services Act, Division V of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Services include prevention, education and treatment serving all members of the community.

The main office of the Health Care Agency is located at 350 Hillmont Avenue, Ventura (owned); West County Counseling Center Office is a leased facility located at 793 E. Main Street while the East County Counseling Center is located at 2003 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley (leased); a Drug/Alcohol Counseling Office is located at 323 E. Matilija Street, Ojai (leased); a Health Care Agency Office is also located at 3161 Loma Vista Road, Ventura (owned); and the Medical Examiner/Coroner's Office is located at 3291 Loma Vista Road, Ventura (owned).

Mental Health Services Administration Office is at 300 Hillmont Avenue, Ventura (owned). Mental Health Service facilities include:

- Mental Health Services Oxnard Office is in a new County-owned office building at 1400 Vanguard Drive, Oxnard
- Mental Health Services Simi Valley Office is located at 3150 Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley (owned)

All remaining Mental Health Services Facilities are leased and include:

A Mental Health Outpatient Clinic at 333 W. Harvard Blvd., Santa Paula and a Mental Health Clinic at 1459 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Thousand Oaks. HCA-Family Care Medical Clinics are at 917 W. Seventh Street, Oxnard; 722 E. Main Street, Ventura; 620 E. Main Street, Ventura (Forensic Mental Health); and the Mental Health Senior Outreach Center is at 738 & 744 E. Main Street, Ventura.

The following are all leased Mental Health Semi-Independent Living Facilities:

- 2730 Bolker Drive, Port Hueneme
- 1221 and 1230 Isleton Street, Oxnard
- 141 and 145 East Simpson, Ventura

Public Health Services Main Office is located at 3147 Loma Vista Road, Ventura (owned). Satellite Health facilities include: Health Care Agency Medical Clinic, 1320 Maricopa Highway, Suites "D" and "E", Ojai (leased); Santa Paula Public Health Center, 1320 E. Main Street, Santa Paula (leased); Simi Valley Public Health Center, 2003 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley (leased); and Family Care Center, 1150 N. Ventura Avenue, Ventura (leased).

The Ventura County Medical Center Complex is located on a 40 acre site at 3291 Loma Vista Road, Ventura. County-owned facilities include the hospital, clinic, emergency room and CAT scan annex which are all located in the hospital. Other buildings include: Public Health, Mental Health, and Health Promotion Center (HCA Personnel). The remainder of the Medical Center Complex includes: Women's Health Center, Pediatric Clinic, Plant Operations, Supply Storeroom, Genetics Program, Family Care Center, Family Care Annex, Collections and Insurance and Coroner's Office. Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Court, Juvenile Work Furlough, kitchen and dining, storage, boiler and laundry, research lab, Public Health Annex building and other maintenance and Health Department trailers comprise the balance of the Medical Center Complex. Other major buildings are located in the 300 block of Hillmont Street and 3210 Foothill Road in Ventura.

Personnel Department Facilities

The Personnel Department is responsible for personnel administration, including recruitment, affirmative action, salary and benefits administration, occupational health, employee training and development and personnel records maintenance.

The Administrative Office of the Personnel Department is located in the Administration Building, Fourth Floor at the County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura. The only other facility is a Personnel Office at 950 County Square Drive, Ventura (leased).

Public Social Services Agency (PSSA) Facilities

The Social Services Division of PSSA is responsible for the proper administration and delivery of a variety of services. Some of these include information and referral services to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Adult Protection Services, In-House Supportive Services, Out of Home Services to Adults, the Senior Survival Mobile, two Domestic Violence Programs and a Day Care Center. The areas covered under this program area include Welfare Administration, Aid to Families and Children, and General Welfare. Income Maintenance handles funding for administration of the financial aid programs. This unit determines eligibility for AFDC, Medi-Cal, General Relief and the Food Stamp Program. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Foster Care (AFDC-FC) Program provides care in Foster Homes, Institutions or certain Adoptive Homes for children who cannot receive care in their own home. The Dependent Children Unit provides financial assistance to families where one or both parents are absent, deceased or incapacitated. The PSSA Welfare Unit administers and provides Social, Welfare and Employment Services to residents of Ventura County. The Area Agency on Aging plans, coordinates and advocates for the development of a comprehensive service-delivery system to meet the short-term and long-term needs of older persons in the County. The Care of Indigents Program provides financial assistance to needy indigent persons who do not qualify for other types of aid. This program provides temporary aid to such persons, usually until they can find employment, qualify for other aid or otherwise resolve their problems. The Social Welfare Assistance Program provides emergency aid to recipients of the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program (SSI/SSP). Aid may be for replacement of household furniture and equipment destroyed through a catastrophic event or to provide housing repairs or pay for moving expenses.

The PSSA Office is located at 505 Poli Street. District Offices for Income Maintenance and Adult Services are located at:

- Oxnard District: 210 South "B" Street, Oxnard (leased)
- Santa Paula District: 1320 E. Main Street, Santa Paula (leased)
- Simi District: 2003 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley (leased)
- Thousand Oaks District: 215 N. Moorpark Road, Thousand Oaks (leased)
- Ventura District: 4651 Telephone Road #100, Ventura (owned) Children's Services are also located at the Ventura District Office

Veterans Services Office is at the County Government Office Complex at 1400 Vanguard, Oxnard (owned)

The Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) Program is headquartered at the Administrative Office at 505 Poli Street, Ventura (owned) with Services Offices at:

- Oxnard: 580 E. Third Street, Oxnard (leased)
- Ventura: 110 Olive Street, Suite N, Ventura (leased)
- Simi Valley: 995 Los Angeles Avenue, #123, Simi Valley (leased)

PSSA Hot Meals Program is located at:

- 275 E. Pleasant Valley Road (Bldg. 246), Camarillo (owned) with a Senior Nutrition Kitchen at 2220 Ventura Blvd., Camarillo (owned). Senior Nutrition Meal Site at Golden Age Activity Center is located at 195 Mahoney Avenue, Oak View (leased).
- Senior Nutrition Recreation Center, 550 Park Avenue, Port Hueneme (leased)
- Senior Nutrition Program, 530 W. Main Street, Santa Paula (leased)

Other PSSA Offices at 735 E. Santa Barbara Street, Santa Paula (owned) and at 4721 Market Street, Ventura (leased).

Public Works Agency (PWA) Facilities

The Public Works Agency is divided into four departments, headed by Deputy Directors and Administrative Services:

- Real Property Services Department consists of three divisions: Real Estate Services, Water and Sanitation Services, and Development and Inspection Services
- Transportation Department is organized into five sections: Planning, Road Design and Construction, Transportation, Traffic, and Road Maintenance
- Engineering Services Department is organized into six sections: County Surveyor, Mapping, Right-of-Way and Control, Project Engineers, Contracts and Materials
- Flood Control and Water Resources Department

The Administrative Office of the Public Works Agency is located at the Administration Building, Third Floor of the County Government Center at 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, along with the Public Works service trailer for Surveying and Roads also located at the County Government Center. Public Works owned facilities in the Lockwood Valley Road area include a residence and office, bunkhouse and shed, pump house, wood shed and light plant. Public Works Road yard owned facilities at 1768 Maricopa Highway, Ojai, include storage, office, shed and an oil house. Public Works Maintenance yard facilities at 682 El Rio Road, Oxnard, include a joint operations building (owned). The Public Works Road Maintenance Yard facilities at the Walnut Canyon Road location 1 mile north of High Street, Moorpark, includes 2 garages, storage, office building and maintenance building (County owned).

Resource Management Agency (RMA) Facilities

The Resource Management Agency has five major divisions:

- Resource Management Agency Operations Division provides central managerial, fiscal, budget, accounting and personnel services. The Weights and Measures unit is also part of the division. The unit is responsible for ensuring equity in all commercial transactions by systematic inspection and testing of all commercially-used weighing and measuring devices in the County.
- Environmental Health Division is responsible for protecting the public by identifying and managing the factors within the environment which impact public health. They accomplish this by inspecting drinking water systems, food operations, waste disposal sites and public recreational facilities.
- Building and Safety Division protects the public against hazards associated with the construction, use and occupancy of buildings and structures. This responsibility is carried out by enforcing building codes which regulate the design and construction of buildings, electrical wiring, plumbing and mechanical systems.
- Air Pollution Control District protects public health and agriculture by identifying air pollution problems and developing a long-range, comprehensive program to achieve and maintain air quality standards.
- Planning Division protects the health, safety and welfare of the general public through the administration and enforcement of County Ordinances, Board policy and State and Federal laws regarding land development and environmental regulation.

The Administrative Office of the Resource Management Agency is located on the Third Floor of the Administration Building, County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, with the RMA (Environmental Health) Cross-Connection Lab located in the Service Building at the County Government Center. Building and Safety Offices are located at the County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura and 3855-F Alamo Street, Simi Valley (owned). The Weights and Measurement Calibration Station is located on the 600 Block of El Rio Road, Oxnard (owned).

The Air Pollution Control District (APCD) office is located at 669 County Square Drive, Ventura (leased). The APCD Monitoring and Technical Service Office is located at 2065 Sperry Drive, Ventura (leased). APCD Monitoring Stations are located at nine separate locations:

- Anacapa Island - East Island near the lighthouse (leased)
- El Rio - Rio Mesa High, 545 Central Avenue, Oxnard (leased)
- Ojai - 1768 Maricopa Highway (owned)
- Piru - 2815 E. Telegraph (owned)
- Simi Valley - 5400 Cochran (leased)
- Thousand Oaks - 1135 Windsor (leased)
- Ventura - 535 E. Main Street (leased)
- Ventura - 5500 Block Casitas Pass Road and State Highway 150 (leased)
- Ventura - Emma Wood State Park at Highway 101 and West Main Street (leased)

Solid Waste Management Department (SWMD)

The Solid Waste Management Department, located at 5275 Colt Street, Ventura, is responsible for the development and implementation of programs to reduce the amount of waste disposal and energy consumed in the County through the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. Programs include source reduction, recycling, waste composting and public information. SWMD is also responsible for the development and implementation of the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan that includes goals, policies, programs and an implementation schedule for management of hazardous waste for action by the County and the ten cities.

Related functions of the department include negotiation and management of contractor franchise agreements with solid waste disposal operators as required by County Ordinance and coordination with cities, special districts and other public and private agencies.

4.11.4 Conclusions

Federal and State Facilities

While the County does not have legal jurisdiction over the placement of Federal and State facilities, the General Plan Goals, Policies, and Programs should address issues relating to continuing a cooperative working relationship exchange of information with Federal and State facility planners. Additionally, the General Plan Goals, Policies, and Programs should encourage the Federal and State government to comply with the County's General Plan and other adopted standards, regulations and land use policies.

Other County Facilities

In providing the services for which it is responsible, the County often must construct new public facilities. These projects must be planned and implemented in accordance with the overall Goals, Policies and Programs of the General Plan. In this way, the County's own review of new projects and facilities will set a positive example for other agencies having major capital improvement programs.

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Individuals Consulted:

Federal

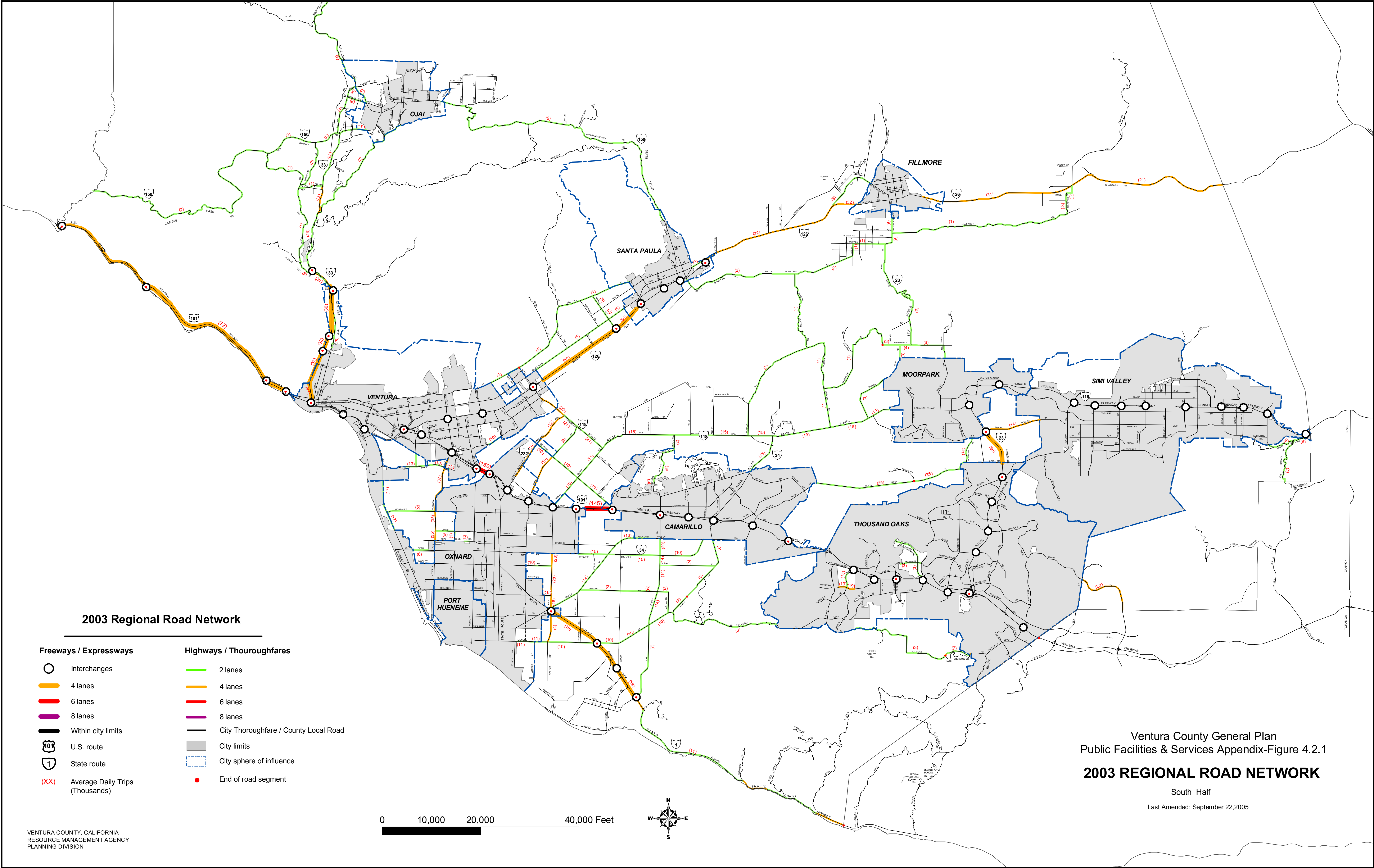
Gerald Little, Planning Officer, Los Padres National Forest - Goleta
Ray LuCasey, Public Information Officer, Point Mugu
Les Mainland, Liaison Officer, Point Mugu
Jeanie Pelkey, Community Relations Specialist, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme
Russell Pyle, Public Affairs Officer, Naval Ship Weapons Systems Engineering, Port Hueneme

State

Myron Dimmett, Executive Assistant - Camarillo State Hospital
Gerald Wyatt, Business Manager - Ventura School, California State Youth Authority

Ventura County

Joe Dehorty, Communications Manager, Ventura County General Services Agency
Ray Ruiz, Manager, Ventura County Real Estate Division, Real Property Services Department
Arnold Robles, Deputy Director, Facilities & Grounds, Ventura County General Services Agency
Ann Vanderhoeven, Ventura County General Services Agency



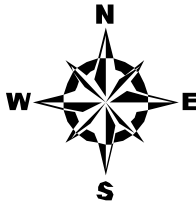
2003 Regional Road Network

Freeways / Expressways

- Interchanges
- 4 lanes
- 6 lanes
- 8 lanes
- Within city limits
- U.S. route
- State route
- Average Daily Trips (Thousands)

Highways / Thoroughfares

- 2 lanes
- 4 lanes
- 6 lanes
- 8 lanes
- City Thoroughfare / County Local Road
- City limits
- City sphere of influence
- End of road segment



2020 Regional Road Network

Freeways / Expressways

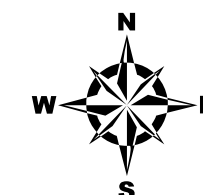
-  Interchanges
-  4 lanes
-  6 lanes
-  8 lanes
-  Within city limits
-  U.S. route
-  State route
-  (XX) Average Daily Trips (Thousands)

Highways / Thoroughfares

-  2 lanes
-  4 lanes
-  6 lanes
-  County Local Road (Not part of Regional Road Network)
-  City Thoroughfare
-  City limits
-  City sphere of influence
-  End of road segment

VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
PLANNING DIVISION

0 10,000 20,000 40,000 Feet



Ventura County General Plan Public Facilities And Services-Figure 4.2.3 2020 REGIONAL ROAD NETWORK

South Half
Last Amended: May 8, 2007

