APPENDIX G
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

G.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

G.2 HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

G.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES REVIEW

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE NEWELL CREEK DAM INLET/OUTLET REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Santa Cruz County, California

PREPARED FOR:

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE	area of potential effect
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwestern Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Santa Cruz Water Department retained Dudek to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes to replace the inlet/outlet at Newell Creek Dam (Project) in an unincorporated area of Santa Cruz County near Ben Lomond, California. The study involved completion of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, outreach with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area for cultural resources.

This report satisfies the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (2004) (NHPA; 36 CFR 800, as amended 2004), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), both of which require lead agencies to determine whether a discretionary project may have a significant impact on historic properties (NHPA) or historical resources (CEQA). The City of Santa Cruz is the CEQA lead agency for the Project; however, since the Project addresses alterations to waters of the Unites States, the United States Army Corp of Engineers serves as a reviewing agency for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The purpose of this report is to identify all cultural resources within the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to determine whether the Project/undertaking would result in a significant impact to an historical resource under CEQA or an adverse effect to an historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA. This report does not address built environment resources within the Project APE, which is addressed in a separate report.

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project APE during the CHRIS records search, Native American coordination, or archaeological survey. However, there is potential for intact, previously unknown, subsurface archaeological deposits to be uncovered during earth disturbing activities in native soils. Should a previously undiscovered cultural resource be identified during construction, all work shall stop within 100 feet of the find, until it can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist, as outlined in 36 CFR Part 61, and in accordance with City policy HA1.5 (City of Santa Cruz 2012). The archaeologist will make a recommendation for the next appropriate action in accord with relevant regulations. Specific management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to any unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains identified during construction are provided in Section 5.2 (Management Recommendations).

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1 INTRODUCTION

Dudek was retained by the City of Santa Cruz Water Department (SCWD) to complete a cultural resources study for a project to replace the inlet/outlet at Newell Creek Dam (Project) in an unincorporated area of Santa Cruz County near Ben Lomond, California (Figure 1). The study involved completion of a CHRIS records search, outreach with the NAHC, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area.

This study was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, and the Project site was evaluated in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and applicable Santa Cruz County regulations.

1.1 Project Location

The Project site is located at the northeast extent of Newell Creek Road, in the County of Santa Cruz, California. Loch Lomond bounds the site on the northeast, rolling hills to the east and west, and the Newell Creek drainage to the south. The town of Ben Lomond is approximately 1 mile to the southwest and the town of Lompico is roughly one mile to the northeast.

1.2 Project Description

The Newell Creek Dam, located in Santa Cruz County approximately 10 miles north of the City of Santa Cruz, is an earthen dam approximately 195 feet high with a crest length of about 750 feet. Built in 1961, the dam forms Loch Lomond Reservoir, which has a maximum storage capacity of approximately 8,646 acre-feet. The City of Santa Cruz owns the reservoir and the SCWD operates it as the primary storage facility for the City's water supply system.

The City of Santa Cruz is the proposed Project proponent as well as the Lead Agency. Proposed modifications include improvements to the dam's inlet/outlet facilities and access roads; the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is shown on Figure 2. Specific activities include the following actions:

- Three new structures within the Reservoir that function to control and convey flows in and out of the Reservoir,
- An outlet structure with valves and controls at the toe of the dam to convey flows in and out of the inlet/outlet works,
- A new dam seepage collection and monitoring system,
- A 14-foot diameter tunnel containing 48-inch and 10-inch inlet/outlet pipelines through the right (west) abutment and under the dam,
- Replacement of an approximate 2,000 linear-foot segment of the NCP between the outlet structure and the first isolation valve,
- A new control house on the dam crest to house controls for the inlets,

- Improvements along the dam's access roads to improve access for construction, including a new culvert crossing at the spillway plunge pool; ,and
- Decommissioning of the existing inlet/outlet works once the replacement inlet/outlet system is operational.

The project area includes an area of approximately 85.3 acres. Of this total, the archaeological APE encompasses a total of about 60 acres. The remaining 25.3 acres have no potential earth disturbance planned due to project design, slope, or being paved, such as the 3.5 acres in the northern parcel that is an entirely paved boat launch and parking area within the Loch Lomond Recreational Area. The only project activity at the paved area would be a one-time launch and retrieval of a construction barge and/or material and equipment to create a temporary dock near the dam face.

The proposed project is necessary to protect the City's ability to deliver drinking water. Currently, the Reservoir is the only asset, which provides drinking water security in the City's water system in the form of water storage for drought protection. Failure of the existing inlet/outlet works would eliminate the ability to provide drinking water during two critical periods: during dry summer months when other sources cannot meet demand and during winter when other water sources are too turbid due to storm runoff. The proposed improvements would further improve the City's overall operational efficiency, improve system performance, and provide for long-term reliable storage for the City's drinking water supply. Additionally, the proposed project is necessary for the City to meet DSOD current requirements for Reservoir drawdown in an emergency.

The duration of construction would be approximately two years and span two full construction seasons (April through November each year). Nine preliminary sites adjacent to NCD and Reservoir have been identified as potential construction staging areas, and other areas may be identified for storage of construction equipment and materials, as well as, storage and/or permanent placement of excavated materials (spoils).

Major construction elements include: grading to create an approximate half-acre construction "platform" at the toe of the dam that will also provide permanent maintenance access to the site; excavation of a tunnel under the dam to house the inlet/outlet pipeline; and subsurface dredging and installation of the new intakes in the Reservoir. A temporary boat launch facility would be installed near the intake construction area for equipment and materials during construction within the Reservoir.

The proposed Project would be constructed independent of the existing inlet/outlet works with minimal disruption to the reservoir and current water delivery operations. There are no proposed changes to existing operations at the Newell Creek Dam and Loch Lomond Reservoir upon completion of the project.

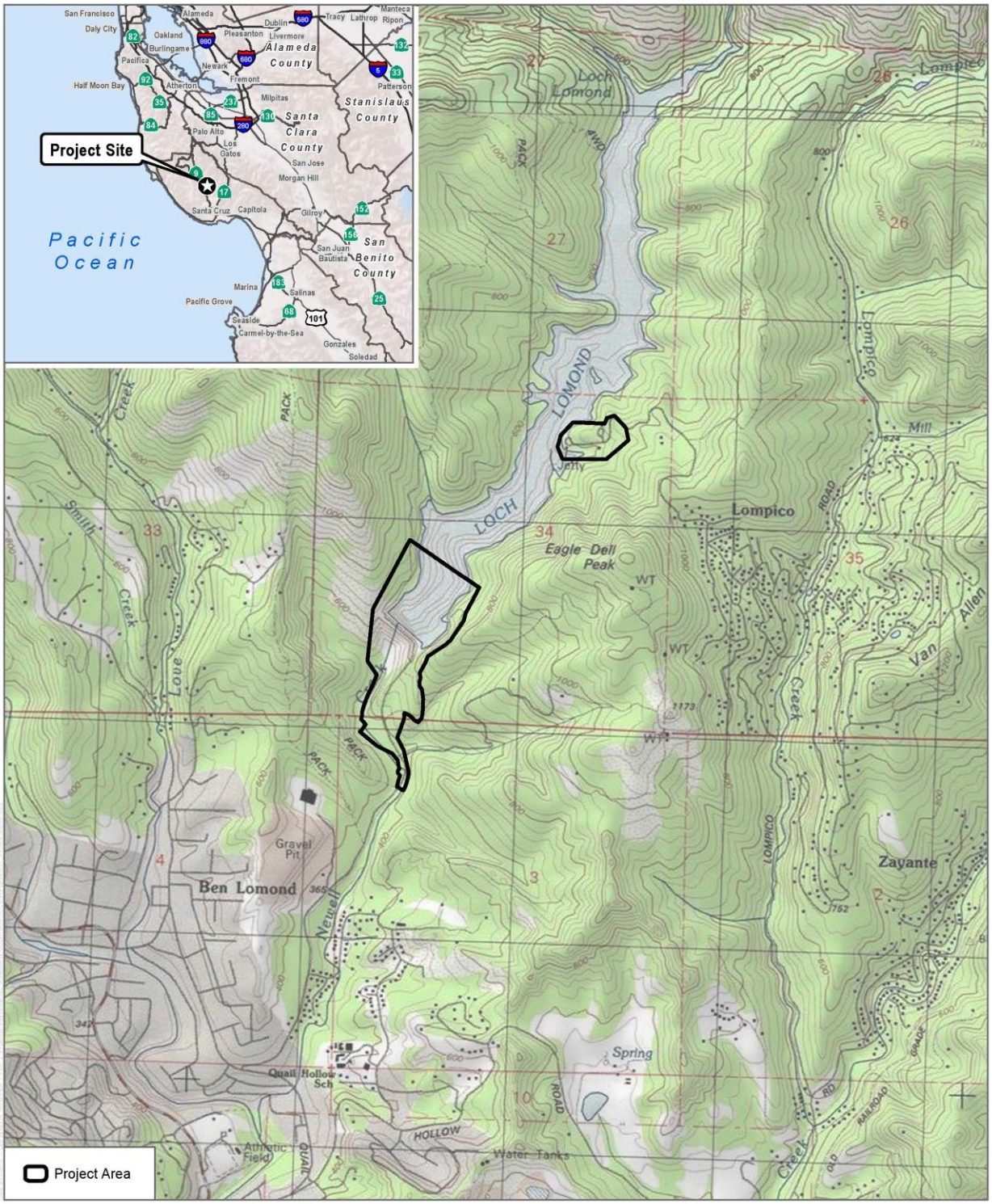
1.3 Project Methods

Dudek archaeologists followed standard methods to comply with regulations put forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservations Act of 1966, as amended. Background research included review of local and regional documents regarding the cultural and natural environment of the project area, a records search of the California Historic Research Information

System at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, and a Sacred Lands file search with the Native American Heritage Commission. The field investigation included an intensive field survey with archaeologists walking parallel transects no greater than 15 meters apart. In addition to surveying for archaeological resources, the cross-trained archaeologists also looked for evidence of fossil remains.

1.4 Project Personnel

Dudek staff completed all cultural resources technical work in support of this report. Dudek Archaeologist Ryan Brady, MA, RPA supervised the project and contributed to the report. Sarah Brewer, BA, prepared the document, summarized the CHRIS records search results and performed the survey. Kolin Taylor assisted with the survey and provided photograph documentation of the fieldwork. All project staff meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) in archaeology for their respective roles.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Felton Quadrangle
Township 9S, 10S; Range 2W; Sections 3, 34

DUDEK 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1
Project Location
Newell Creek Dam Inlet/Outlet Replacement Project

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SOURCE: Bing Maps 2018

DUDEK 0 550 1,100 Feet

FIGURE 2

Area of Potential Effect

Newell Creek Dam Inlet/Outlet Replacement Project

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1.5 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the proposed project. The current cultural resources investigation was completed to satisfy both federal (Section 106 of NHPA) and state (CEQA) regulations.

1.5.1 Federal

The NRHP is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service (NPS) under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks and historic areas administered by the NPS.

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

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

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria*, as "the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity" (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be "exceptionally important" (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

A historic property is defined as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian

organization and that meet the NRHP criteria" (36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 800.16(i)(1)).

Effects on historic properties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act are defined in the assessment of adverse effects in 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1).

> An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

Adverse effects on historic properties are clearly defined and include, but are not limited to:

(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;

(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;

(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;

(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contributes to its historic significance;

(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and

(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance (36 CFR 800.5 (2)).

To comply with Section 106, the criteria of adverse effect are applied to historic properties, if any exist in the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE), pursuant to 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1). If no historic properties are identified in the APE, a finding of "no historic properties affected" will be made for the proposed Project. If there are historic properties in the APE, application of the criteria of adverse effect will result in Project-related findings of either "no adverse effect" or of "adverse effect," as described above. A finding of no adverse effect may be appropriate when the undertaking's effects do not meet the thresholds in criteria of

adverse effect 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1), in certain cases when the undertaking is modified to avoid or lessen effects, or if conditions were imposed to ensure review of rehabilitation plans for conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (codified in 36 CFR Part 68).

If adverse effects findings were expected to result from the proposed Project, mitigation would be required, as feasible, and resolution of those adverse effects by consultation may occur to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(a).

1.5.2 State

1.5.2.1 California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)

In California, the term "historical resource" includes "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP, enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 California Code of Regulations Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed in or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

1.5.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

As described further, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource"; it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant impact on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for the purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource"—indicating a significant effect under CEQA—means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)):

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its

identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource such that the resource's historical significance would be materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project would cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2(a), (b), and (c)).

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

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

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Section 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures, described as follows, are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

1.5.2.3 California Health and Safety Code

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5b). PRC Section 5097.98 outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5c). The NAHC would notify the most likely descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

1.5.3 Local

This inventory report also serves to comply with local cultural and paleontological resource protection regulations. The SCWD is not subject to the Santa Cruz County General Plan, but is subject to the Local Coastal Program (SCCGP-LCP 1994), although the Project site is not located in the coastal zone. However, the investigation is consistent with the General Plan, Objective 5.19, which outlines steps to protect and preserve archaeological resources within the County. This report complies with Policy 5.19.2, site surveys, which requires archaeological surveys in areas determined to have very high potential for cultural resources; the potential is determined by the inventory of nearby archaeological sites, or if the project location is within an area mapped as archaeologically sensitive.

Chapters 16.40 (Native American Cultural Sites) and 16.44 (Paleontological Resource Protection) of the Santa Cruz County Code also outline methods and regulations for the identification and treatment of cultural and paleontological resources within the County.

2 PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 Environmental Context

The Project is located within the Newell Creek Watershed in the Santa Cruz mountains, two miles upstream from the confluence with the San Lorenzo River. The climate is characterized as Mediterranean, with warm dry summers and cool wet winters. The average rainfall is 49 inches, generally with no snow. The Loch Lomond reservoir sits at an elevation of 580 feet above mean sea level. Adjacent land uses are primarily rural, with few private residences near the recreation area. Vegetation includes a California annual grassland, coyote brush scrub, mixed chaparral, and Douglas fir forest and other forest types, which include Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens)*, bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), among other species. The understory is composed of coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), French broom (*Genista monspessulana*) ferns, poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) and seasonal grasses. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) maps four soil types within the project area (USDA 2018). These include: Maymen-Rock outcrop complex, 50-75% slopes; Nisene-Aptos complex, 30-50% slopes; Nisene-Aptos complex, 50-75% slopes; and Lompico-Felton complex, 50-75% slopes.

2.2 Cultural Context

2.2.1 Prehistory

The Project Area lies within the territory that was occupied by the Costanoan or Ohlone people prior to European contact. The term Costanoan refers to people who spoke eight separate Penutian-stock language groups and lived in autonomous tribelet communities between the vicinities of the city of Richmond in the north to Big Sur in the south. The Awaswas tribelet occupied the Santa Cruz area at the time of European contact (Levy 1978).

New information into the lifeways of pre-contact Californians are elucidated through continued ethnographic and archaeological studies. Early European explorers between the 16th and 18th centuries provided the first written descriptions about the native Californians they encountered; although, details are sparse. Attempts at systematic ethnographies did not occur until the early 20th century, generations after the effects of missionization and integration had altered Costanoan/Ohlone lifestyles drastically. Many of the studies, such as those conducted by John P. Harrington (1942) and C. Hart Merriam (1967), focused on recording Native languages before they fell into disuse. Information from the archaeological record continues to fill in the gaps of prehistoric lifeways. Archaeologists extrapolate trends in tool use, trade, diet and migration from studies of archaeological sites. Costanoan/Ohlone descendants are often invited to participate in decisions about treatment of their ancestral sites as well as to educate others about their traditional lifeways.

New archaeological finds continue to fill in the gaps of our understanding of prehistoric lifeways. Jones et al. (2007) presents a synthetic overview of prehistoric adaptive change in the Central Coast. This temporal framework, for the prehistoric era of greater Central California coast, spans a period of approximately 10,000–12,000 years, and divides into six different periods. Researchers distinguish these periods by perceived changes

in prehistoric settlement patterns, subsistence practices, and technological advances. These adaptive shifts are recognized by differences in temporally discrete artifact assemblages, site locations, and site types. Table 1 summarizes the cultural chronology presented by Jones et al. (2007).

Table 1
California Central Coast Chronology

Temporal Period	Date Range*
Paleo-Indian	pre-8000 cal BC
Millingstone (or Early Archaic)	8000 to 3500 cal BC
Early	3500 to 600 cal BC
Middle	600 cal BC to cal AD 1000
Middle-Late Transition	cal AD 1000-1250
Late	cal AD to 1250-1769

Source: Jones et al. (2007).

2.2.1.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian era represents people's initial occupation of the region and is quite sparse across the Monterey Bay region. Evidence of this era is generally found through isolated artifacts or sparse lithic scatters (Bertrando 2004). Farther south, in the San Luis Obispo area, fluted points characterizing this era are documented near the town of Nipomo (Mills et al. 2005) and Santa Margarita (Gibson 1996). No fluted points have been found in the northern Central Coast—Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo counties. Possible evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation is reported at CA-SCR-38/123, at Wilder Ranch (Bryne 2002), and CA-SCR-177 in Scotts Valley (Cartier 1993). The traditional interpretation of Paleo-Indian lifeways is that people were highly mobile hunters who focused subsistence efforts on large mammals. In contrast, Erlandson et al. (2007) proposes a "kelp highway" hypothesis for the peopling of the Americas. Proponents of this model argue that the earliest inhabitants of the region focused their economic pursuits on coastal resources. Archaeological sites that support this hypothesis are mainly from the Santa Barbara Channel Islands. Some scholars hypothesize that Paleo-Indian sites in the Bay Area/ northern Central Coast region may exist, but have been inundated as a result of rising ocean levels throughout the Holocene (Jones and Jones 1992).

2.2.1.2 Millingstone

Settlement in the Central Coast appears with more frequency in the Millingstone Period. Sites of this era have been discovered in Big Sur (Jones 2003; Fitzgerald and Jones 1999) and Moss Landing (Jones and Jones 1992; Milliken et al. 1999). Assemblages are characterized by abundant millingstones and handstones, cores and core-cobble tools, thick rectangular (L-series) *Olivella* beads, and a low incidence of projectile points, which are generally lanceolate or large side-notched varieties (Jones et al. 2007). Eccentric crescents are also found in Millingstone components. Sites are often associated with shellfish remains and small mammal bone, which suggest a collecting-focused economy. Newsome et al. (2004) report that stable isotope studies on human bone, from a Millingstone component at CA-SCR-60/130, indicate a diet composed of 70%–84% marine

resources. Contrary to these findings, deer remains are abundant at some Millingstone sites (cf. Jones et al. 2008), which suggests a flexible subsistence focus. Similar to the Paleo-Indian era, archaeologists generally view people living during the Millingstone era as highly mobile.

2.2.1.3 Early

The Early Period corresponds with the earliest era of what Rogers (1929) called the "Hunting Culture." According to Rogers, the "Hunting Culture" continues through to what is termed the Middle-Late Transition in the present framework. The Early Period is marked by a greater emphasis on formalized flaked stone tools, such as projectile points and bifaces, and the initial use of mortar and pestle technology. Early Period sites are located in more varied environmental contexts than millingstone sites, suggesting more intensive use of the landscape than practiced previously (Jones and Waugh 1997).

Early Period artifact assemblages are characterized by Large Side-notched points, Rossi Square-stemmed points, Spire-lopped (A), End-ground (B2b and B2c), Cap (B4), and Rectangular (L-series) *Olivella* beads. Other artifacts include less temporally diagnostic Contracting-stemmed and Año Nuevo long-stemmed points, and bone gorges. Ground stone artifacts are less common relative to flaked stone tools when compared with Millingstone-era sites.

Early Period sites are common and often found in estuary settings along the coast or along river terraces inland and are present in both Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. Coastal sites dating to this period include CA-MNT-108 (Breschini and Haversat 1992a), CA-SCR-7 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990), and CA-SCR-38/123 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1994).

Archaeologists have long debated whether the shift in site locations and artifact assemblages during this time represent either population intrusion as a result of mid-Holocene warming trends, or an in-situ adaptive shift (cf. Mikkelsen et al. 2000). The initial use of mortars and pestles during this time appears to reflect a more labor intensive economy associated with the adoption of acorn processing (cf. Basgall 1987)

2.2.1.4 Middle

The trend toward greater labor investment is apparent in the Middle Period. During this time, there is increased use of plant resources, more long-term occupation at habitation sites, and a greater variety of smaller "use-specific" localities. Artifacts common to this era include Contracting-stemmed projectile points, a greater variety of *Olivella* shell beads and *Haliotis* ornaments that include discs and rings (Jones 2003). Bone tools and ornaments are also common, especially in the richer coastal contexts (Jones and Ferneau 2002a; Jones and Waugh 1995), and circular shell fishhooks are present for the first time. Grooved stone net sinkers are also found in coastal sites. Mortars and pestles become more common than millingstones and handstones at some sites (Jones et al. 2007). Important Middle Period sites include CA-MNT-282 at Willow Creek (Jones 2003; Pohorecky 1976), and CA-MNT-229 at Elkhorn Slough (Dietz et al. 1988), CA-SCR-9 and CA-SMA 218 at Año Nuevo (Hylkema 1991).

Jones et al. (2007) discuss the Middle Period in the context of Rogers' "Hunting Culture" because it is seen as a continuation of the pattern that begins in the Early Period. The pattern reflects a greater emphasis on labor-intensive technologies that include projectile and plant processing. Additionally, faunal evidence highlight a shift toward prey species that are more labor intensive to capture, either by search and processing time or technological needs. These labor-intensive species include small schooling fishes, sea otters, rabbits, and plants such as acorn. Jones and Haney (2005) offer that Early and Middle Period sites are difficult to distinguish without shell beads due to the similarity of artifact assemblages.

2.2.1.5 Middle-Late Transition

The Middle-Late Transition corresponds with the end of Rogers' "Hunting Culture." Artifacts associated with the Middle-Late Transition include contracting-stemmed, double side-notched, and small leaf-shaped projectile points. The latter are thought to represent the introduction of bow and arrow technology to the region. A variety of *Olivella* shell bead types are found in these deposits and include B2, B3, G1, G2, G6, and K1 varieties, notched line sinkers, hopper mortars, and circular shell fishhooks (Jones 1995; Jones et al. 2007). Sites that correspond with this time are CA-MNT-1233 and -281 at Willow Creek (Pohorecky 1976), CA-MNT-1754, and CA-MNT-745 in Priest Valley (Hildebrandt 2006). A greater number of Middle-Late Transition sites are found in San Luis Obispo County to the south.

The Middle-Late Transition is a time that appears to correspond with social reorganization across the region. This era is also a period of rapid climatic change known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (cf. Stine 1994). The Medieval Climatic Anomaly is proposed as an impetus for the cultural change that was a response to fluctuations between cool-wet and warm-dry conditions that characterize the event (Jones et al. 1999). Archaeological sites are rarer during this period, which may reflect a decline in regional population (Jones and Ferneau 2002b).

2.2.1.6 Late

Late Period sites are found in a variety of environmental conditions and include newly occupied task sites and encampments, as well as previously occupied localities. Artifacts associated with this era include Cottonwood (or Canaliño) and Desert Side-notched arrow points, flaked stone drills, steatite and clamshell disc beads, *Haliotis* disc beads, *Olivella* bead types E1 and E2, and earlier used B2, B3, G1, G6, and K1 types. Millingstones, handstones, mortars, pestles, and circular shell fishhooks also continue to be used (Jones et al. 2007). Sites dating to this era are found in coastal and interior contexts. Late Period sites include CA-MNT-143 at Asilomar State Beach (Brady et al. 2009), CA-MNT-1765 at Moro Cojo Slough (Fitzgerald et al. 1995), CA-MNT-1485/H and -1486/H at Rancho San Carlos (Breschini and Haversat 1992b), and CA-SCR-177 at Davenport Landing (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997).

Coastal sites dating to the Late Period tend to be resource acquisition or processing sites, while evidence for residential occupation is more common inland (Jones et al. 2007).

2.2.2 History

The first European to explore the Central Coast was Sebastián Vizcaíno, who, in 1602, was sent by the Spanish government to map the Californian coastline (Holm et al. 2013). It was Vizcaíno who named the area "Puerto de Monterey" after the viceroy of New Spain. The Gaspar de Portolá expedition traveled through the region in 1769 and returned again in 1770 to establish both the Monterey Presidio, Spain's first military base in Alta California. Mission Santa Cruz was established in 1791 as the twelfth mission to be established in California. Villa Branciforte was also established at that time on the eastern part of Santa Cruz as one of three Spanish civil settlements in California.

The Spanish missions drastically altered the lifeways of the Native Americans. Spanish missionaries conscripted members of local Native American communities to move to the Mission, where they were indoctrinated as Catholic neophytes.

Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, and in 1834 the Mexican government secularized the mission lands releasing the Native Americans from control of the mission-system. The City of Monterey continued as the capital of Alta California and the *Californios*, the Mexicans who settled in the region, were given land grants. The United States of America acquired Alta California in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War. California became a state in 1850 and Santa Cruz County became one of the original twenty-seven counties in California. Santa Cruz incorporated as a city in 1866 and quickly prospered through logging, lime processing, commercial fishing and agriculture.

The City of Santa Cruz built the earthen Newell Creek Dam, measuring 195 feet high by 750 feet wide, on Newell Creek in 1960-1961, to secure an additional reliable source of potable water for Santa Cruz residents. Newell Creek was named after Addison Newell, an early settler of the San Lorenzo Valley who left his home in Maine to try his luck in the California Gold Rush. He established his ranch along Newell Creek in 1857 (Griggs 2018).

3 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The Secretary of the Interior has issued Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44720–44726)), which are used for the identification and evaluation of historic properties and to ensure that the procedures are adequate and appropriate. The identification and evaluation of historic properties are dependent upon the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties (NPS and ACHP 1998, pp. 18–20). Information about properties regarding their prehistory, history, architecture, and other aspects of culture must be collected and organized to define these relationships (NPS 2009), which is the intent of the current inventory.

This investigation consisted of a records search of the project area and a ½-mile radius around the project area at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University (Appendix A). Following Bureau of Land Management (BLM) precedents, which are appropriate for federal projects in general, survey techniques are loosely grouped into two categories: reconnaissance and intensive (BLM 2004; NPS 2009). The choice of survey category depends on the level of effort required for a particular project, which can vary depending on the nature of the properties or property types, the possible adverse effects on such properties, and agency requirements (NPS and ACHP 1998). The selection of field survey techniques and level of effort must be responsive to the management needs and preservation goals that direct the survey effort. For any survey, it is important to consider the full range of historic properties that may be affected, either directly or indirectly, and consider strategies that will minimize any adverse effects and maximize beneficial effects on those properties (BLM 2004; NPS 2009; NPS and ACHP 1998).

The current survey methods can be classified as intensive since Dudek implemented narrow-interval transect spacing. Survey staff exceeded the applicable Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeological survey. Dudek archaeologists Sarah Brewer and Kolin Taylor surveyed the entire project APE with transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart and oriented along the project alignment. A Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy, loaded with shapefiles of previously recorded resources and project boundaries was used to verify the accuracy of the survey coverage and the location of previously mapped resources. The archaeologists opportunistically looked for buried cultural deposits by inspecting natural or artificial erosion/excavation exposures and rodent burrow spoils piles. Dudek archaeologists recorded field conditions and photo documentation as appropriate.

Dudek also conducted historic research to better understand the project area's history of land use. This research consisted of reviewing historic topographic map and aerials (www.historicaerials.com).

Although none were encountered, Dudek planned to document cultural resources according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740), and the California Office of Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a), December 1989, Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format (ARMR Guidelines) for the Preparation and Review of Archaeological Reports. Furthermore, cultural resources identified during this inventory were planned to be recorded on California Department of Parks and

Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995), including updates to previously recorded resources.

3.1 California Historical Resources Information Systems Records Search

Dudek requested a CHRIS records search on January 9, 2018 from the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), which houses cultural resources records for Santa Cruz County. Dudek received the results on January 31 2018. The CHRIS search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the project area; the NRHP; the CRHR; the California Historic Property Data File; and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. Confidential Appendix A provides the confidential results of the records search and a bibliography of prior cultural resources studies.

Previous Technical Studies

Results of the CHRIS search indicated that one previously conducted study was conducted within the project area (S-13507) and four studies were identified within the 0.5-mile records search radius (Table 2). The following paragraph provides a brief summary of the study.

Report No. S-13507

Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment: A Supplemental Report for a Timber Harvesting Plan (Butler, 1992), documents the results of an archaeological survey conducted in relation to a selective timber harvest in the eastern portion of the project area. No cultural resources were identified in the project area.

Table 2. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within 0.5 Miles of Project Area

Report	Author	Year	Title	In Project Area?
S-003822	Allan Lonnberg	1973	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Rancho Rio Subdivision No. 5, File No.17254-1	No
S-003836	Joseph W. Morris	1974	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for Environmental Impact Report on a 70 acre parcel of land in the Newell Creek Drainage of Santa Cruz County, Ca	No
S-013507	Steven M. Butler	1992	Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, SCWD 92 Selective Harvest	Yes
S-017630	Robert Cartier	1995	Cultural Resource Evaluation, Quail Hollow Ranch EIR Project, Felton, CA	No
S-028321	Gary Paul	1994	Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, a Supplemental Report for a Timber Harvesting Plan, Dunworth THP, THP #1-94-566	No

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The NWIC records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the project area or 0.5-mile-radius of the project area.

3.2 Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

Dudek contacted the NAHC on January 8, 2018, to request a search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the proposed project site and surrounding area. The NAHC responded on January 17, 2018, indicating that the search did not identify any Native American resources near the project site (Appendix B). Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project. The NAHC provided the contact information of the five persons and entities to contact along with the SLF search results.

On behalf of the City, Dudek sent consultation letters on July 30, 2018 to each individual listed by the NAHC. The letter described the Project and requested information regarding cultural or tribal cultural resources with the Project APE.

Dudek followed up with telephone calls to each individual on September 7, 2018, and spoke with two individuals. Valentin Lopez of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band requested an electronic version of the letter, which Dudek emailed. Mr. Lopez did not respond further. Ann Marie Sayers of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan asked if any archaeological sites were located with the area. Dudek informed her that no recorded sites are located within the Project APE and no new sites were identified on the survey. Ms. Sayers responded that she "was comfortable with that."

4 FIELD SURVEY

Dudek archaeologists Sarah Brewer, BA, and Kolin Taylor, BA, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey by walking parallel transects spaced no more than 15-meter apart across the project APE on February 20, 2018. Mr. Taylor surveyed additional staging area locations on September 6, 2018 The project APE includes access roads, pipeline and tunnel alignments and nine potential staging areas. The project is within a mixed woodland habitat. The over story includes redwood, bay laurel, madrone, and oak. Sycamore is also present in riparian areas. The understory is composed of coyote brush, ferns, blackberry, poison oak, and grasses. Site soils are a combination of decomposing limestone and dark to medium brown silty clay loams. A thick layer of forest duff covers most of the survey area. In areas where visibility was poor, Dudek archaeologists scraped the duff to inspect the soils below. Aside from the dam and its components, which are addressed in a Built Environment-specific report (Kaiser et al. 2018), Dudek archaeologists found no additional cultural resources within the project APE. An overview of the dam is presented in Figure 3.

Dudek documented the survey results using field notes, digital photography, and close-scale field maps. Photographs of the project area were taken with a Nikon Coolpix digital camera. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's office in Santa Cruz, California.

Figure 3. Newell Creek Dam Overview. View southeast (photo: DSCN0248)

5 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Findings

Archaeological Resources

The CHRIS records search, Native American coordination, and field survey did not identify any archaeological resources within the project site. Likewise, Dudek's background research and field efforts did not identify any specific cultural resource sensitivity concerns. However, it is always possible that intact archaeological deposits are present in subsurface contexts. Given this potential, Dudek provides a discovery clause for addressing unanticipated discoveries in Section 5.2.

The findings of this cultural resources study indicate that the proposed project will have no significant impact on historical resources under CEQA. Furthermore, the project will have No Adverse Effect on archaeological Historic Properties as determined by the NHPA.

5.2 Management Recommendations

Dudek recommends the following management recommendations to ensure that potential project impacts to non-Built Environment Historical Resources/Historic Properties would be considered less than significant under CEQA and to have No Adverse Effect under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, procedures outlined in Santa Cruz Municipal Code 24.12.430 (Protection of Archaeological Resources will be followed). All construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop and the area will be delineated with stakes or flagging until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find. If the find is potentially significant under CEQA/Section 106 of the NHPA, the archaeologist will make a recommendation for methods to evaluate the resource. If the find is not a potential historical resource/historic property, the archaeologist will document the find at the appropriate level, meeting professional standards described by the Office of Historic Preservation (1995). Depending on the timeline required to assess the resource, the archaeologist may

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if potential human remains are found, the lead agency staff and the County Coroner must be immediately notified of the discovery. The coroner would provide a determination within 48 hours of notification. No further excavation or disturbance of the identified material, or any area reasonably suspected to overlie additional remains, can occur until a determination has been made. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, the coroner would notify the NAHC within 24 hours. In accordance with PRC Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent from

the deceased Native American. Within 48 hours of this notification, the Most Likely Descendent would recommend to the lead agency her/his preferred treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

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APPENDIX A

CONFIDENTIAL NWIC Records Search Results

APPENDIX B

NAHC and Native American Correspondence

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: **Newell Creek Dam Inlet-Outlet Replacement**

County: **Santa Cruz**

USGS Quadrangle Name: **Felton, CA**

Township: **9S** **Range:** **2W** **Section(s):** **34**

Company/Firm/Agency: **Dudek**

Street Address: **725 Front Street, Suite 400**

City: **Santa Cruz** **Zip:** **95060**

Phone: **831 345-8715**

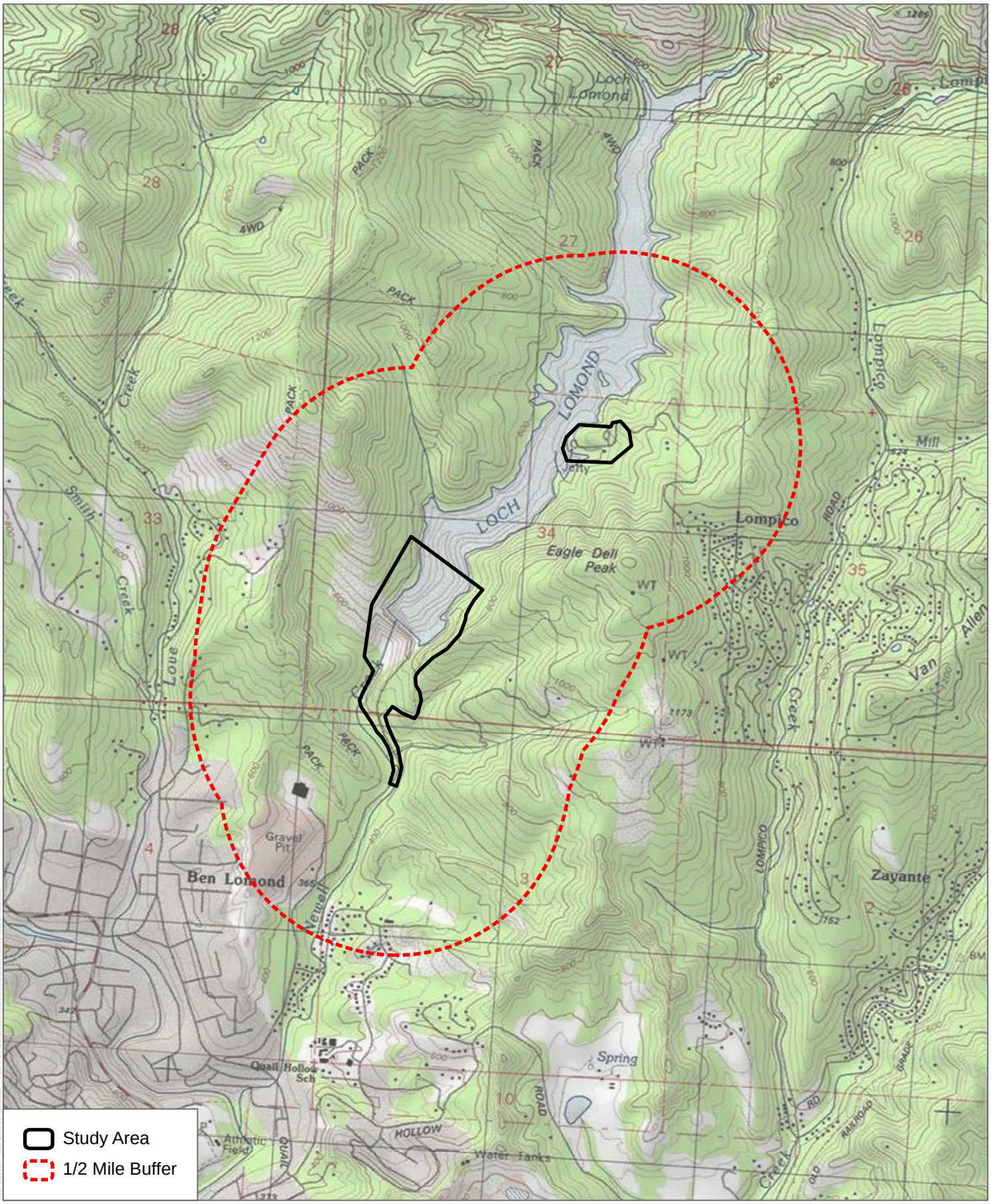
Fax: **831-600-1401**

Email: **rbrady@dudek.com**

Project Description:

1/8/2018: The Newell Creek Dam Inlet-Outlet Replacement Project is sponsored by City of Santa Cruz and is located at Loch Lomond Reservoir near the town of Felton, CA. The City has identified two areas of impact that include 63 acres in the vicinity of the Newell Creek Dam, and 12 acres near a boat launch and picnic area along the east shore of the Loch Lomond Reservoir, north of the dam. Proposed modifications include improvements to the dam's inlet/outlet facilities and access roads. The proposed project is to ensure that the dam can adquadely handle emergency drawdowns of the reservoir level, should a drawdown be required.

Dudek is requesting a NAHC search of the Sacred Lands Files or other Native American cultural resources that may fall within the proposed project location or surrounding one-half-mile buffer. Please provide a Contact List with all Native American tribal representatives that may have traditional interests in the in the project location or surrounding area.



SOURCE: SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Felton Quadrangle
Township 9S, 10S; Range 2W; Sections 3, 4, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 285 570 Meters
1:24,000

Records Search Map

Newell Creek Dam Project

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

January 17, 2018

Ryan Brady
Dudek

Email to: rbrady@dudek.com

RE: Newell Creek Dam Inlet-Outlet Replacement, Santa Cruz County

Dear Mr. Brady,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
1/17/2018

Amah MutsunTribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272 Ohlone/Costanoan
Galt , CA 95632 Northern Valley Yokuts
vlopez@amahmutsun.org
(916) 743-5833

Amah MutsunTribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road Ohlone/Costanoan
Woodside , CA 94062
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
(650) 851-7489 Cell
(650) 851-7747 Office
(650) 332-1526 Fax

Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe
Patrick Orozco, Chairman
644 Peartree Drive Ohlone/Costanoan
Watsonville , CA 95076
vanapvoic97@gmail.com
(831) 728-8471

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
P.O. Box 360791 Ohlone / Costanoan
Milpitas , CA 95036
muwekma@muwekma.org
(408) 314-1898

(510) 581-5194

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28 Ohlone/Costanoan
Hollister , CA 95024
ams@indiancanyon.org
(831) 637-4238

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was pr oduced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed:
Newell Creek Dam Inlet-Outlet Replacement, Santa Cruz County

DUDEK

725 FRONT STREET, SUITE 400
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060
T 831.600.3500 F 831.600.3501

July 30, 2018 10832

Ms. Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024

Subject: Newell Creek Dam Inlet/Outlet Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Sayers:

Dudek was retained by the City of Santa Cruz Water Department to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes to replace the inlet/outlet works at Newell Creek Dam in an unincorporated area of Santa Cruz County near Ben Lomond, California.

The attached map shows the Area of Potential Effect for the project, along with a 0.5-mile buffer (Figure 1).

We have submitted and reviewed the results of a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory on file with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC identified no resources within the project APE or 0.5-mile buffer. The NAHC provided us your contact as someone who may have information regarding unrecorded cultural resources or sacred sites in the project vicinity.

We are reaching out to you, as a local Native American representative, on behalf of the City of Santa Cruz, with a request for any information relating to cultural resources or tribal cultural resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Any information you provide will remain confidential and be used for planning purposes for this project only.

You may respond by mail, e-mail, telephone, or in person. We expect your response within 30 days of receiving this letter. If you have any questions or comments, you can reach me by telephone at (831) 600-1414, or by e-mail at rbrady@dudek.com. Alternatively, you can contact the Sarah Easley Perez of the City of Santa Cruz at (831) 420-5327 or by email at seasleyperez@cityofsantacruz.com. Thank you for your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,

Ryan Brady

Ryan Brady M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

DUDEK

725 FRONT STREET, SUITE 400
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060
T 831.600.3500 F 831.600.3501

July 30, 2018 10832

Ms. Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062

Subject: Newell Creek Dam Inlet/Outlet Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Zwierlein:

Dudek was retained by the City of Santa Cruz Water Department to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes to replace the inlet/outlet works at Newell Creek Dam in an unincorporated area of Santa Cruz County near Ben Lomond, California.

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Sincerely,

Ryan Brady

Ryan Brady M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

DUDEK

725 FRONT STREET, SUITE 400
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060
T 831.600.3500 F 831.600.3501

July 30, 2018 10832

Mr. Patrick Orozco, Chairperson
Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe
644 Peartree Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076

Subject: Newell Creek Dam Inlet/Outlet Replacement Project

Dear Mr. Orozco:

Dudek was retained by the City of Santa Cruz Water Department to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes to replace the inlet/outlet works at Newell Creek Dam in an unincorporated area of Santa Cruz County near Ben Lomond, California.

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Sincerely,

Ryan Brady

Ryan Brady M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

DUDEK

725 FRONT STREET, SUITE 400
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060
T 831.600.3500 F 831.600.3501

July 30, 2018 10832

Ms. Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
P.O. Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036

Subject: Newell Creek Dam Inlet/Outlet Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Cambra:

Dudek was retained by the City of Santa Cruz Water Department to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes to replace the inlet/outlet works at Newell Creek Dam in an unincorporated area of Santa Cruz County near Ben Lomond, California.

The attached map shows the Area of Potential Effect for the project, along with a 0.5-mile buffer (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,

Ryan Brady

Ryan Brady M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

DUDEK

725 FRONT STREET, SUITE 400
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060
T 831.600.3500 F 831.600.3501

July 30, 2018 10832

Mr. Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632

Subject: Newell Creek Dam Inlet/Outlet Replacement Project

Dear Mr. Lopez:

Dudek was retained by the City of Santa Cruz Water Department to complete a cultural resources study for a project that proposes to replace the inlet/outlet works at Newell Creek Dam in an unincorporated area of Santa Cruz County near Ben Lomond, California.

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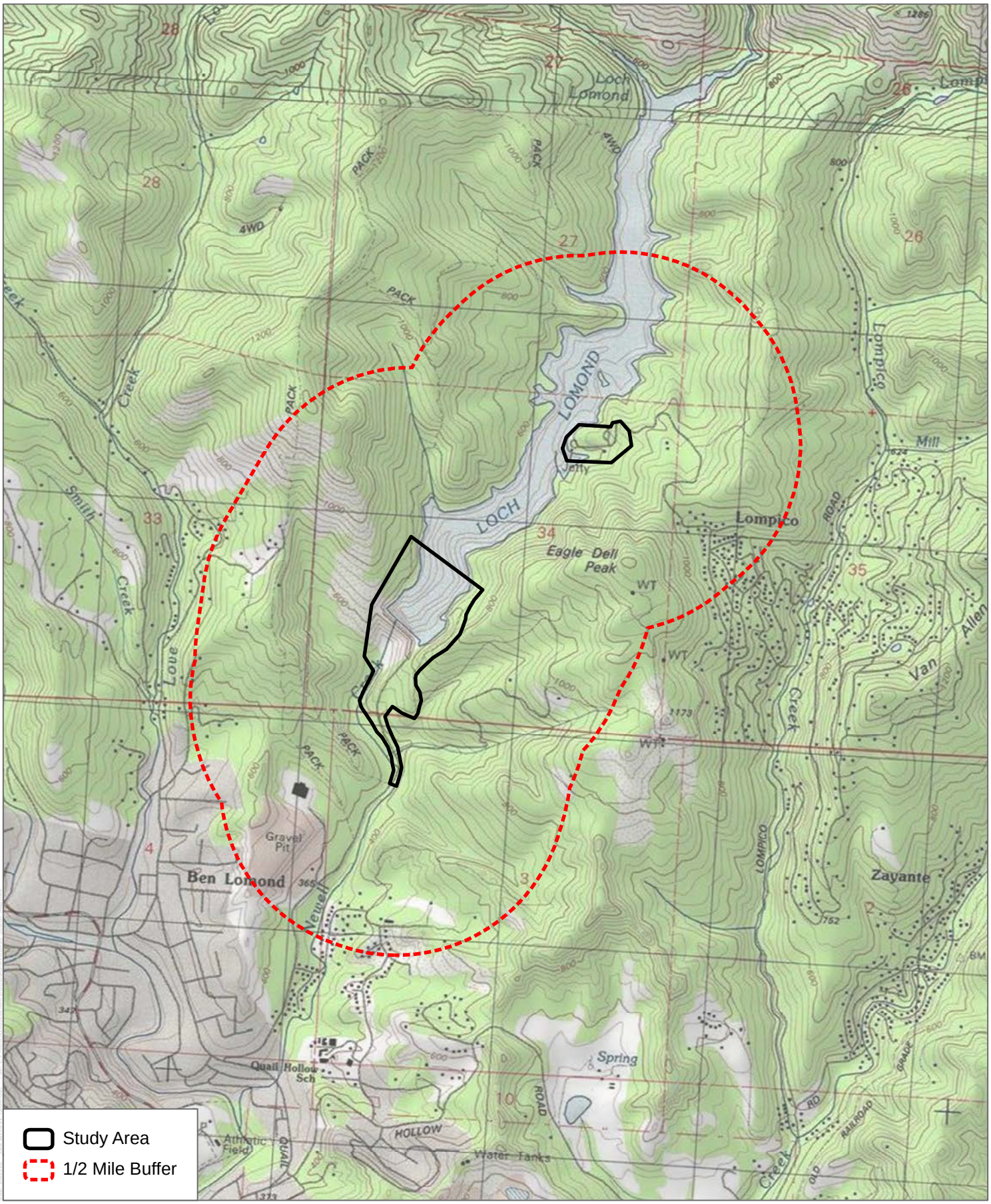
Sincerely,

Ryan Brady

Ryan Brady M.A., RPA
Archaeologist



SOURCE: SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Felton Quadrangle
Township 9S, 10S; Range 2W; Sections 3, 4, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 285 570 Meters
1:24,000

Records Search Map

Newell Creek Dam Project

7017 2400 0000 5298 3138

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☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	$
Postage	$0.50
Total Postage and Fees	$3.95

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SANTA CRUZ CA 95060
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JUL 30 2018
USPS
07/30/2018

Sent To: Ann Marie Sayers
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: P.O. Box 28
City, State, ZIP+4®: Hollister, CA 95024

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7017 2400 0000 5298 3169

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Postage	$0.50
Total Postage and Fees	$3.95

0221 26
SANTA CRUZ CA 95060
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JUL 30 2018
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07/30/2018

Sent To: Irene Zwierlein
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: 789 Canada Rd
City, State, ZIP+4®: Woodside, CA 94062

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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WATSONVILLE, CA 95076

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Postage	$0.50
Total Postage and Fees	$3.95

0221 26
SANTA CRUZ CA 95060
Postmark Here
JUL 30 2018
USPS
07/30/2018

Sent To: Patrick Orozco
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: 644 Pear Tree Pl.
City, State, ZIP+4®: Watsonville, CA 95076

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7017 2400 0000 5298 3145

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☐ Adult Signature Required	$0.00
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	$
Postage	$0.50
Total Postage and Fees	$3.95

0221 26
SANTA CRUZ CA 95060
Postmark Here
JUL 30 2018
USPS
07/30/2018

Sent To: Rosemary Cambra
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: P.O. Box 360791
City, State, ZIP+4®: Milpitas, CA 95036

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7017 2400 0000 5298 3176

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GALT, CA 95632

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☐ Return Receipt (electronic)	$0.00
☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	$0.00
☐ Adult Signature Required	$0.00
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	$
Postage	$0.50
Total Postage and Fees	$3.95

0221 26
SANTA CRUZ CA 95060
Postmark Here
JUL 30 2018
USPS
07/30/2018

Sent To: Valentin Lopez
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No.: PO Box 5272
City, State, ZIP+4®: Galt, CA 95632

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

Tribal Correspondence

Contacts	Title	Affiliation	Tribe	Date	Communications
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)				sent email 1/8/2018	Letter from Dudek to NAHC requesting a search of Sacred Lands file (SLF) and a list of Native American contacts in the Project Area
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)				received email 1/17/2018	Letter (email) from NAHC to Dudek with negative results from the SLF and list of Native American contacts
Valentin Lopez	Chairperson	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Ohlone/Costanoan	sent letter 7/30/2018	Letter from Dudek introducing the Project and requesting information on additional resources in the Project Area
Valentin Lopez	Chairperson	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Ohlone/Costanoan	follow-up phone call 9/7/2018	Dudek left message following up on the Project
Valentin Lopez	Chairperson	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Ohlone/Costanoan	return phone call 9/7/2018	Mr. Lopez returned the call asking about the project and requesting an email of the letter Dudek had sent.
Valentin Lopez	Chairperson	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Ohlone/Costanoan	emailed letter sent previously 9/7/2018	Emailed the letter from Dudek sent on 9/7/2018 introducing the Project and requesting information on additional resources in the Project Area
Irenne Zwierlein	Chairperson	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Ohlone/Costanoan	sent 7/30/2018	Letter from Dudek introducing the project and requesting information on additional resources in the Project Area
Irenne Zwierlein	Chairperson	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Ohlone/Costanoan	8/23/2018	Above letter returned unclaimed
Irenne Zwierlein	Chairperson	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Ohlone/Costanoan	follow-up phone call 9/7/2018	Dudek left message following up on the Project
Patrick Orozco	Chairperson	Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe	Ohlone/Costanoan	sent 7/30/2018	Letter from Dudek introducing the project and requesting information on additional resources in the Project Area
Patrick Orozco	Chairperson	Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe	Ohlone/Costanoan	follow-up phone call 9/7/2018	Dudek left message following up on the Project
Rosemary Cambra	Chairperson	Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Ohlone/Costanoan	sent 7/30/2018	Letter from Dudek introducing the project and requesting information on additional resources in the Project Area
Rosemary Cambra	Chairperson	Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Ohlone/Costanoan	follow-up phone call 9/7/2018	Dudek left message following up on the Project
Ann Marie Sayers	Chairperson	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Ohlone/Costanoan	sent 7/30/2018	Letter from Dudek introducing the project and requesting information on additional resources in the Project Area
Ann Marie Sayers	Chairperson	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Ohlone/Costanoan	follow-up phone call 9/7/2018	Sarah Brewer (Dudek) spoke with Ann Marie Sayers about the project. Ms. Sayers asked if there are any sites in the area. Ms. Brewer responded that no prehistoric sites were indicated by records search or survey. Ms Sayers responded, "I'm comfortable with that."