Appendix C

Archaeological Resources Assessment

DUDEK
725 FRONT STREET, SUITE 400
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060
T 831.600.1400 F 831.600.1401

July 10, 2023 15045

Georgina King, P.G., C.Hg.
Montgomery & Associates
1970 Broadway, Suite 225
Oakland, CA

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Scotts Valley Water District Grace Way Well Project, City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California

Dear Ms. King:

Dudek has completed a Phase I archaeological assessment for the proposed Scotts Valley Water District (SVWD) Grace Way Well Project (Project) on a 14,200-square foot parcel near the intersection of Scotts Valley Drive and Willis Road in the City of Scotts Valley (5297 Scotts Valley Drive; Assessor's Parcel Number 022-03-113). The Project includes a new groundwater production well and related infrastructure.

The assessment included a records search of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) for known cultural resources near the Project area, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach to locally affiliated Native American groups, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area for evidence of unknown cultural resources. The purpose of the assessment was to determine if any potentially significant cultural resources are present that might be impacted by the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In summary, Dudek's background research found that no prehistoric or historical period resources have been documented within the Project area. The surface survey found no evidence for previously unknown cultural resources. No comments have been received from the Native American community. The archaeological sensitivity of the Project area is low. The Project will likely have no effect on significant cultural resources under CEQA. National Archaeological Database Information is provided in Attachment 1.

1 Project Description and Location

The Project would consist of drilling and equipping a 1,100-foot-deep well into the Butano and Lompico aquifers of the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin to increase groundwater production. The following would be required for Project construction and implementation: Drilling to approximately 1,100 feet deep and installing a well screen, filter pack and sanitary screen to complete well construction. New mechanical facilities at the well site would include pump, motor, disinfection, metering, and supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) facilities. Off-site improvements would include multiple utility connections within the adjacent public right-of-way of Scotts Valley Drive.

The Project is located on a 14,200-square foot parcel at 5297 Scotts Valley Drive approximately 200 feet south of the intersection of Scotts Valley Drive and Willis Road in the City of Scotts Valley (Assessor's Parcel Number 022-03-113). The Project location is found on the USGS *Felton* 7.5-minute Quadrangle, a portion of which is reproduced in Figure 1.

2 Regulatory Context

State of California

The California Register of Historical Resources

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" (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (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 on the CRHR, enumerated in the following text, were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. 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 CCR 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 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.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further in the following text, 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) define "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 a 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 cemetery.

PRC Sections 21083.2(b)–(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).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect 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 or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is 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 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" reflecting 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:

(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 [CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)].

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

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

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 tribal cultural resource (PRC 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. As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

Native American Historic Cultural Sites

State law (PRC Section 5097 et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Health and Safety Code section 7050.5

If Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from PRC Section 5097.98) and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 define the subsequent protocol. If human remains are encountered, excavation or other disturbances shall be suspended at the site and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains or related material. Protocol requires that a county-approved coroner be contacted to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. Should the coroner determine the remains to be Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC will assign a most likely descendent, who may make recommendations to the

landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98 (14 CCR 15064.5(e)).

3 Environmental Context

The Project area lies about 600 feet above sea level approximately 6.5 miles north of the Monterey Bay, and 12 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The land in the Project vicinity is situated in a flat valley floor surrounded by foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Numerous small creeks trend south through the area draining to the San Lorenzo River downstream. The closest freshwater drainage is Carbonera Creek that flows south about 100 feet east of the Project area.

Soil within the Project area is Soquel loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (SoilWeb 2023). The soil does contain one buried A Horizon soil layer, likely due to the area being at relative a low elevation relative to the surrounding Santa Cruz Mountains. The region's native mixed hardwood forest plant community (Küchler 1977) has largely been replaced by structures, hard surfaces, ornamental trees, and grasses introduced by suburban land use development.

4 Cultural Setting

Prehistory

The prehistory of indigenous groups living within Santa Cruz County follows general patterns identified within the archaeological record of the greater Central Coast area of California. These patterns represent adaptive shifts in settlement, subsistence strategies and technological innovation demonstrated by prehistoric people throughout the Holocene and earlier. The California Central Coast Chronology (Jones et al. 2007) presents an overview of prehistoric life ranging upwards of 10,000 years. Six temporal periods describe changes in prehistoric settlement patterns, subsistence practices, and technological advances (Table 1).

Table 1. California Central Coast Chronology

Temporal Period	Date (BC-AD)	Date (BP)	Artifact Assemblage	Example Sites
Paleo-Indian (highly-mobile)	pre-8000 BC	10,000 BP or older	Isolated fluted points, sparse lithic scatters	Possibly SCL-178 and SCR-177
Millingstone/ Early Archaic (highly mobile)	8000 - 3500 BC	5,500 – 10,000 BP	Millingstones/handstones, core-cobble tools, lanceolate or large side-notched projectile points, eccentric crescents, Olivella beads: thick rectangular (L-series)	SCL-65, SCL-178, SCL-237, SCR-7, SCR-60/130, SMA-134, MNT-229
Early (sites in more varied contexts)	3500 - 600 BC	2,600 – 5500 BP	Mortar and pestle introduced, formalized flaked stone tools (Rossi Square-stemmed and Año Nuevo long-stem points), Olivella beads: Spire-lopped (A), End-ground (B2b and B2c), Cap (B4), and Rectangular (L-series)	SCL-33, SCL-178, SCL-163, SCR-7, SCR-38/123, MNT-108, MNT-238, MNT-391, MNT-1918
Middle (more long-term residences)	600 BC to AD 1000	950 – 2,600 BP	Mortars and pestles (but still some millingstone/handstones), contracting-stemmed projectile points, greater variety of Olivella shell beads, Haliotis ornaments, circular shell fishhooks, bone tools, grooved stone net sinkers	SCL-178, SCL-163, SCL-613, SCR-9, SMA-77, SMA-218, MNT-101, MNT-229, MNT-234, MNT-282
Middle-Late Transition (social reorganization)	AD 1000-1250	700 – 950 BP	Mortars and pestles (but still some millingstone/handstones), bow/arrow technology introduced, Olivella shell bead types: B2, B3, G1, G2, G6, and K1, notched net sinkers, hopper mortars, and circular shell fishhooks	SCL-690, MNT-1233, MNT-281, MNT-1754, MNT-745
Late (more permanent residential sites with additional seasonal sites)	AD 1250-1769	181 – 700 BP	Mortars and pestles (but still some millingstone/handstones), Cottonwood (or Canaliño) and Desert Side-notched arrow points, flaked stone drills, steatite and clamshell disc beads, Haliotis disc beads, Olivella bead types: E1, E2, B2, B3, G1, G6, K1 types	SCL-119/SBN-24/H, SCL-272, SCL-828, SCL-341, SCR-177, MNT-879, MNT-1765, MNT-1485/H MNT-1486/H

Paleo-Indian (10,000 BP or older)

The Paleo-Indian era represents people's initial occupation of the region. These were highly mobile hunters who focused subsistence efforts on large mammals. Multiple migrations into the region may have occurred both terrestrially and by sea (Erlandson et al. 2007). Although no coastal Paleo-Indian sites in the Central California Coast region have been discovered, they may have been inundated because of rising ocean levels throughout the Holocene (Jones and Jones 1992).

Evidence of this era is generally found through isolated artifacts or sparse lithic scatters (Bertrando 2004). 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), but so far, no fluted points have been found in the Central Coast north of the Santa Barbara area. Possible evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation is reported in buried contexts in CA-SCL-178 in the Santa Clara Valley and at CA-SCR-177 in Scotts Valley (Cartier 1993). The early radiocarbon dates from charcoal, however, pose questions of validity (Jones et al. 2007).

Millingstone (5,500 – 10,000 BP)

Settlement in the Central Coast appears with more frequency in the Millingstone Period. Sites of this era have been discovered in Big Sur (Jones 1993; Jones 2003; Fitzgerald and Jones 1999), Moss Landing (Dietz et al. 1988; Jones and Jones 1992; Milliken et al. 1999), Watsonville (Culleton et al. 2005) and in the Coyote Creek area of Santa Clara (Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen 1993). Like the Paleo-Indian era, people living during the Millingstone era were likely highly mobile. 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. Stable isotope studies on human bone, from a coastal Millingstone component at CA-SCR-60/130, indicate a diet composed of 70%–84% marine resources (Newsome et al. 2004). Contrary to these findings, deer remains are abundant at other Millingstone sites (cf. Jones et al. 2008), which suggests a flexible subsistence focus.

Early (2,600 – 5500 BP)

The Early Period corresponds with the earliest era the "Hunting Culture" which continues through the Middle-Late Transition (Rogers 1929). 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 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. 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 (Bryne 2002, Jones and Hildebrandt 1994). Inland sites include CA-SCL-33, CA-SCL-178 and CA-SCL-163 (Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen 1993).

Archaeologists have long debated whether the shift in site locations and artifact assemblages during this time represent either population intrusion because 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).

Middle (950 – 2,600 BP)

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), CA-SCR-9 in the Santa Cruz Mountains (Hylkema 1991), CA-SMA 218 at Año Nuevo (Hylkema 1991), CA-SCL-613 at San Francisquito Creek, and a continued presence at SCL-178, SCL-163 (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004).

The Middle Period is a continuation of the "Hunting Culture" because of the greater emphasis on labor-intensive technologies that include projectile and plant processing (Jones et al. 2007; Rogers 1929). Additionally, faunal evidence highlights 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. Early and Middle Period sites are difficult to distinguish without shell beads due to the similarity of artifact assemblages (Jones and Haney 2005).

Middle-Late Transition (700 – 950 BP)

The Middle-Late Transition corresponds with the end of the "Hunting Culture" (Rogers 1929). It also corresponds with social reorganization across the region due to a period of rapid climatic change known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (cf. Stine 1994). The Medieval Climatic Anomaly is characterized by drastic fluctuations between cool-wet and warm-dry climatic conditions (Jones et al. 1999). Archaeological sites are rarer during this period, which may reflect a decline in regional population (Jones and Ferneau 2002b). 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 CA-MNT-281 at Willow Creek (Pohorecky 1976), CA-MNT-1754, and CA-MNT-745 in Priest Valley (Hildebrandt 2006) and CA-SCL-690 in San Jose (Hylkema 2007).

Late (181 – 700 BP)

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. 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). 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-117 at Davenport Landing (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997).

Ethnography

The terminal Late Period coincides with the beginning of the Spanish colonization effort in 1769. At that time many tribelets of the Ohlone language group maintained separate territories and spoke dialectically distinct languages. Milliken (1995) associates the area in the vicinity of the Project with the Sayanta people that "held the Scotts Valley area and the Glenwood and Laural areas to the north and east, all in ocean-facing watersheds" (Milliken 1995 p 253).

History

Spanish Period (1770–1822)

Spain, England, and Russia sponsored the initial European exploration of California by sending ships to navigate the coastline in search of areas suitable to colonize or to identify the illusive Northwest Passage. These explorers include Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo (1542) and Sebastián Vizcaíno (1602) of Spain, and Sir Francis Drake (1579) of England. In 1769, Spain sent an overland exploratory mission, led by Don Gaspar de Portolá and Padre-Presidente, Junípero Serra, to establish missions within Spanish-held Alta California.

Eventually twenty-two Spanish missions were established in Alta California that drastically altered the lifeways of the Native Americans. The local Sayanta people lived in the vicinity of the Project area and were influenced most by Mission Santa Cruz, established in 1791 and completed in 1794. A total of 69 Sayanta were baptized at the Mission (Milliken 2005). The Ohlone tribal groups were pressed into service as "neophytes," and forced to build the missions and auxiliary structures from local timber, limestone, and adobe, as well as to cultivate wheat, barley, beans, corn, and lentils for the mission Padres and soldiers. The Spanish also established secular villages, such as El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe (1777), now the City of San Jose, and Villa de Branciforte (1797), which became part of the City of Santa Cruz.

Mexican Period (1822–1846)

When Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821. The newly established Mexican government secularized the missions in Alta California and offered extensive land grants to the citizens of Alta California (Conway 2003). During this time, the ranching industry fueled the economy with the trade of cattle hides and tallow, although timber was

also important to the region. Most land grant land was used for raising cattle and sheep. In 1833, the Mexican Governor granted the *Rancho San Augustin* to Jose Antonio Bolcoff. The rancho, which included what is now Scotts Valley, raised livestock and crops such as wheat and barley.

In 1842, California Governor Alvarado and General Vallejo, who managed Alta California, declared California independent and waged war with Mexico in 1845. The Mexican American War concluded in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, just days before the announcement of the gold discovery at Sutter's Mill (Munro-Fraser 1881; Sawyer 1922).

American Period (post 1846)

California held its first constitutional convention in Monterey in September of 1849, resulting in the creation of regional counties in California. Santa Cruz was designated as one of California's 27 original counties on February 18, 1850, shortly before California officially became a state (Cleland 2005; Waugh 2003).

City of Scotts Valley

Also in 1850, Hiram Daniel Scott purchased *Rancho San Augustin*. For 15 years, the Scott family farmed and ranched the land, selling the property to Joseph and Grace Errington in 1865. The Erringtons established the first dairy ranch in Scotts Valley. Over time they deeded and sold portions of the ranch, reducing its size to 732 acres. The Erringtons sold 290 acres to George Edwin Scott, brother of Hiram, who also established a dairy ranch. The trend of partitioning the land into increasingly smaller parcels continued into the 20th century as the population of Scotts Valley increased and diversified its livelihood beyond agriculture. The City of Scotts Valley was incorporated in 1966 (Scotts Valley Town Center Specific Plan EIR 2013).

5 CHRIS Records Search Results

To identify cultural resources potentially affected by the Project, Dudek defined a records search study area that included the Project area and a 0.25-mile radius for resources and cultural studies. On June 7, 2023, Charles Mikulik, conducted a CHRIS records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 22-1905). Additional sources consulted included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), CRHR, and the OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

Previously Identified Cultural Resources

There are no previously recorded cultural resources that intersect the Project area. There is one recorded resource outside the Project area but within the 0.25-mile study area radius (Table 2; Attachment 2). The one resource is Highway 17 within Santa Cruz County (P-44-000402).

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within the Records Search Study Area

NWIC Primary Number	Trinomial	Name	Resource Type	Age	Attributes
Within the Project Area (none)					
Within 0.25 miles of the Project Area (n=1)					
P-44-000402	CA-SCR-330H	Highway 17 (Santa Cruz County)	Structure	Historic	HP37

Previously Conducted Studies

NWIC results show there are four previously conducted cultural studies with coverage that intersects the Project Area. The four relevant reports are discussed below in Table 3. There are 18 additional studies with coverage beyond the Project area but within the 0.25-mile records search radius (Table 3; Attachment 2).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Studies within the Records Search Study Area

NWIC Primary Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Publisher
Within the Project Area (n=4)				
S-3913	William Roop, Leo Barker, and Charlene Detlefs	1977	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Scotts Valley Wastewater Project Service Area	Archaeological Resource Service
S-3913a	Leo Barker and Charlene Detlefs	1977	Historical Synopsis and Site Inventory of Scotts Valley	-
S-8313	Robert Cartier, Charlene Detlefs, and Glory Laffey	1980	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Scotts Valley Redevelopment Area in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Archeological Resource Management
S-20176	Robert Cartier	1998	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Scotts Valley Drive Reconstruction Project in the City of Scotts Valley, California, in Fulfillment of CEQA Requirements	Archeological Resource Management
Within 0.25 miles of the Project Area (n=18) (Attachment 2)				

S-3913

This report summarizes findings from a general survey of the Scotts Valley wastewater service area as it existed in 1977 (Roop et al. 1977), a boundary comparable to the Scotts Valley city limits. The report includes results from a general surface reconnaissance with approximately 75 percent visual coverage. The survey included all the Project area and described 19 historic sites in Scotts Valley. No extant resources were reported near the Project area.

S-3913a

S-3913a is a sketch of the history of Scotts Valley prepared as a context for the 19 historic sites in Scotts Valley described in S-3913 (Barker and Detlefs 1977). No addition survey results were included in the subsequent study.

S-8313

This report includes survey results and archival research for the 925-acre Scotts Valley Redevelopment Area within the City of Scotts Valley city limits (Cartier et al. 1980). The 19 historic sites discussed in S-3913 and S-3913a are noted and five additional historical period sites were reported. None of the reported sites are near the Project area.

S-20176

S-20176 is a survey report conducted in support of a project to redevelop Scotts Valley Drive from Bean Creek Road to Victor Square (Cartier 1998). Cartier reported that the survey produced evidence of two prehistoric resources near Scotts Valley Drive: prehistoric site CA-SCR-249 about 0.75 miles south of the Project area, and isolated stone artifacts just south of El Pueblo Road approximately 0.3 miles south of the Project area. Cartier did not record any new sites as a result of the survey.

6 Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Outreach

On June 25, 2023, Dudek requested a SLF search from the NAHC for the Project area. On June 26, 2023. NAHC responded with *negative* results for the SLF search. The NAHC also sent a list of six (6) locally affiliated Native American contacts for the Project vicinity. On July 6, 2023, Dudek sent information request letters to all 6 Native American contacts. As of the date of this report, Dudek has not received any responses from the Native American contacts. If responses are received, Dudek will forward that information in a report addendum. The SLF results and the Native American outreach effort are documented in Attachment 3.

7 Site Survey

Methods

On June 15, 2023, Dudek archaeologist, John Schlagheck, MA, RPA, conducted a pedestrian survey on all accessible land within the Project area. The reconnaissance was an intensive surface survey that included careful inspection for prehistoric and historical period cultural materials, as well as topographic indicators and soil

characteristics that might be evidence of subsurface cultural materials. Where partially exposed soil was encountered, small hand tools were used to increase soil visibility by removing light vegetation, duff, and imported materials such as wood chips.

Results

Other than the main commercial structure in the eastern (front) portion of the parcel facing Scotts Valley Drive and one small ancillary structure, the lot is relatively clear of structures and modern hard surfaces. Exposed soil was present in the central and western portions of the parcel that allowed for good access to the ground surface. The observed soil was a light to medium brownish gray silt and sand that likely represents native soil thoroughly mixed with imported material related to construction and maintenance of the existing buildings as well as structures on adjacent parcels and Grace Way along the rear of the property.

Dudek found no evidence for cultural resources during the survey. No evidence for use of the property during prehistoric times (such as charred faunal remains, marine shell, fire affected rock, or charcoal) was observed. Modern debris, including plastic, wood, and glass fragments, was observed in numerous locations. Photographs taken of the Project area during the survey are included in Attachment 4.

8 Summary

Dudek's background research found no prehistoric or historical period archaeological resources within the Project area or close enough to the Project area to be resources of concern. The survey of the Project area was uniformly negative for evidence of previously unknown resources. The NAHC indicated negative results from the SLF search. No additional information has been obtained through the outreach effort to the Native American Community.

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment, the potential for encountering previously unknown potentially significant prehistoric or historical period resources during the planned construction is low. No further effort regarding identification of cultural resources in the Project area is recommended.

Ground disturbing construction activities should proceed under a plan that accounts for the inadvertent discovery of potentially significant archaeological resources and human remains. Dudek recommends the following language, or equivalent, be part of the Project's conditions compliance effort moving forward:

1. If archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the Project, immediately stop all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find. The archaeologist will determine whether additional study is warranted. Should

it be required, the archaeologist may install temporary flagging around a resource to avoid any disturbances from construction equipment. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5[f]; California Public Resources Code, Section 21082), the archaeologist may record the find to appropriate standards (thereby addressing any data potential) and allow work to continue. If the archaeologist observes the discovery to be potentially significant under CEQA, preservation in place or additional treatment may be required.

2. In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if potential human remains are found, immediately notify the lead agency and the Santa Cruz County Coroner of the discovery. The coroner will decide the nature of the remains 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, of Native American ancestry, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission will appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD), who will be authorized to provide recommendation to the lead agency regarding the preferred treatment of the remains and any associated objects and/or materials.

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

John P. Schlagheck, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Direct: (831) 212-3886
Email: jschlagheck@dudek.com

Figure 1. Project Location Map

Figure 2. Project Area Map

Attachment 1. National Archaeological Database Information

Attachment 2. CHRIS Records Search Results

Attachment 3. Sacred Lands File Search Results and Native American Outreach

Attachment 4. Project Photos

cc: Micah Hale, Ph.D., Dudek
Ryan Brady, Dudek

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SOURCE: ESRI 2023, County of Santa Cruz 2022

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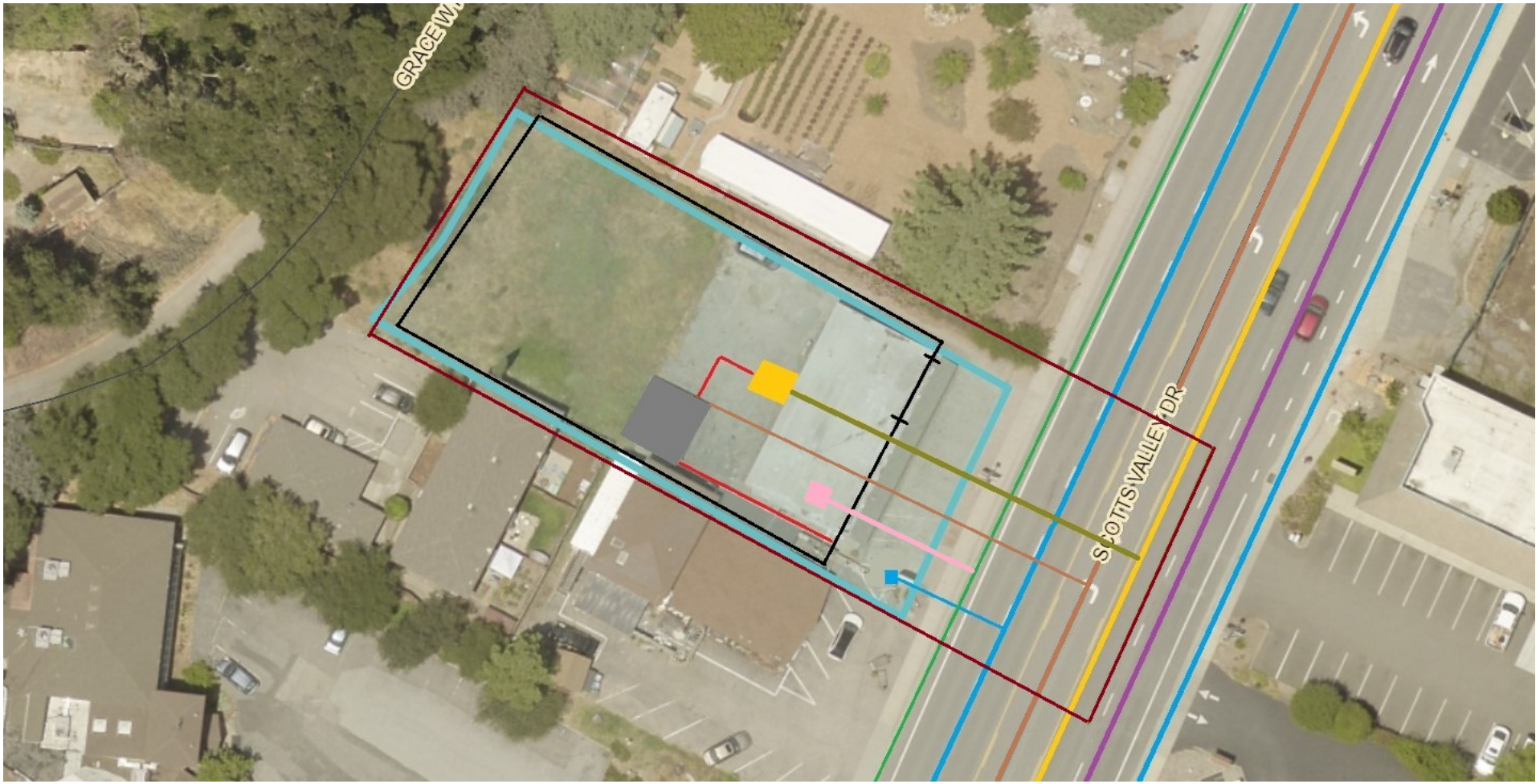
FIGURE 1

Project Location

Grace Way Well Project



Existing Treated Water Main
Existing Raw Water Main
Existing Recycled Water Main
Existing Storm Drain
Existing Water Meter
Existing Sanitary Sewer
Proposed Production Well

Proposed Electrical Conduit
Proposed Pump Control Building
Proposed Sewer Connection
Proposed Fence
Proposed Gate
Proposed Raw Water Lateral
Proposed Strom Drain Lateral

Disturbance Area
Parcel Boundary

Figure 2

Project Site and Proposed Improvements

Grace Way Well Project

Attachment 1

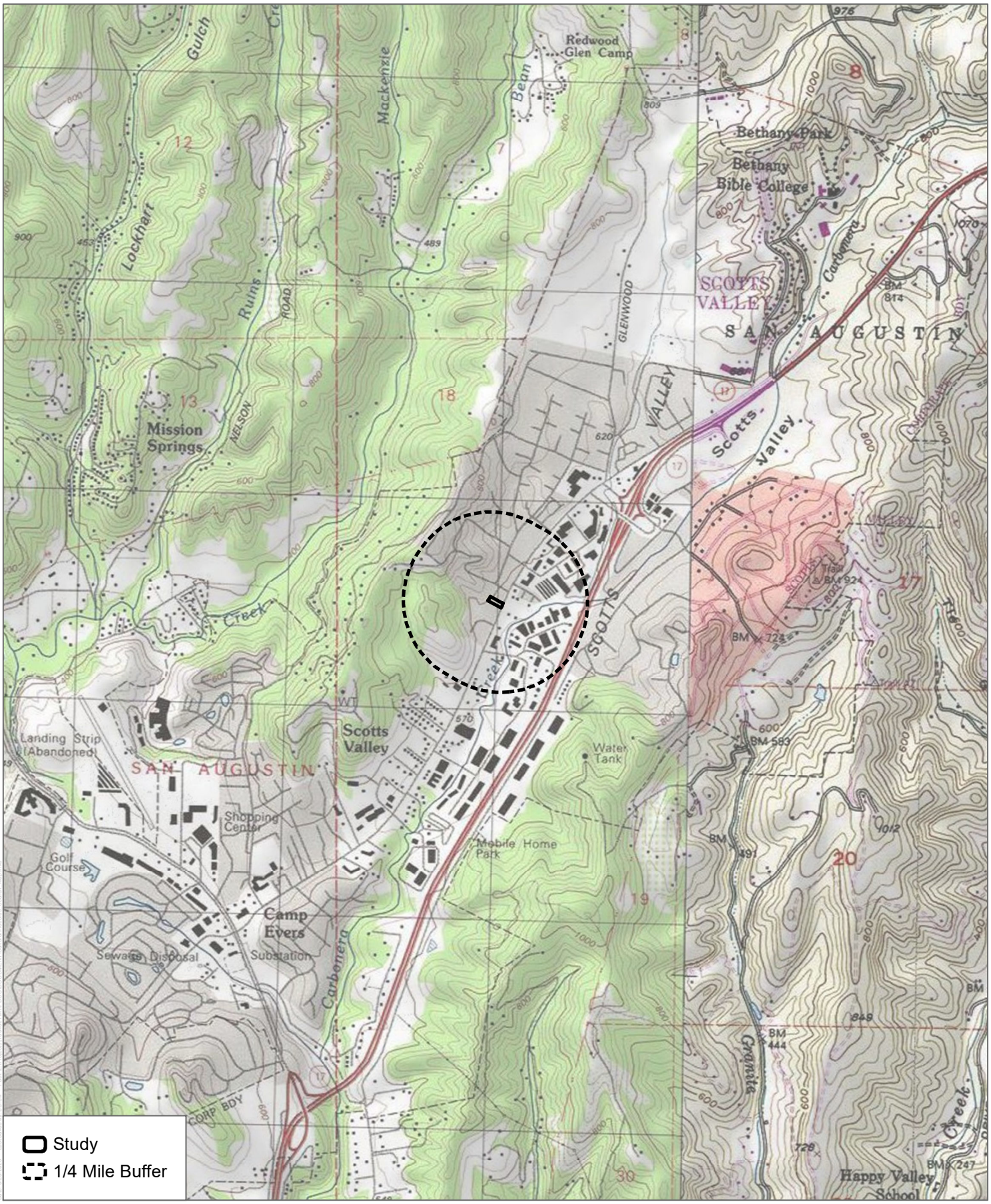
National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

Authors:	John P. Schlagheck, MA, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	Scotts Valley Water District
Report Date:	July 2023
Report Title:	Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Scotts Valley Water District Grace Way Well Project, City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California
Type of Study:	Phase I Archaeological Assessment (letter report)
Resource(s):	None
USGS Quads:	7.5-minute *Felton* Quad
Acreage:	14,200 square feet
Permit Numbers:	Permit Pending
Keywords:	Archaeological survey, archaeological assessment

Attachment 2

CHRIS Records Search Results



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Felton Quadrangle
Township 10S; Range 1W; Sections 18

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Records Search
Grace Way Well Project

CMAC CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH WORKSHEET
NWIC File No. 22-1905 (Completed 6/7/23)

County: Santa Cruz

Project: Scotts Valley Water District Grace Way Well Project Phase I Archaeological Assessment

Attention: John Schlagheck, Dudek
Information Center: NWIC
Quad Map: *Felton*
Records Search Extent/Radius Resources: 0.25 miles
Records Search Extent/Radius Studies: 0.25 miles

Resources intersecting PA: None

Resources outside the PA but within the 0.25-mile radius: 1 (P-44-000402).

Studies intersecting PA: 4 (S-3913, S-3913a, S-8313, S-20176)

Studies outside the PA but within the 0.25-mile radius: 18 (S-4105, S-6903, S-7603, S-8002, S-10184, S-10189, S-10294, 10341, 10378, S-10848, S-11052, S-11052a, S-11371, 13340, 13356, S-16354, S-17380, S-20166)

Resources List

NWIC Primary Number	Trinomial	Name	Resource Type	Age	Attributes
Within the Project Area (none)					
Within 0.25 miles of the Project Area (n=1)					
P-44-000402	CA-SCR-330H	Highway 17 (Santa Cruz County)	Structure	Historic	HP37

Report List

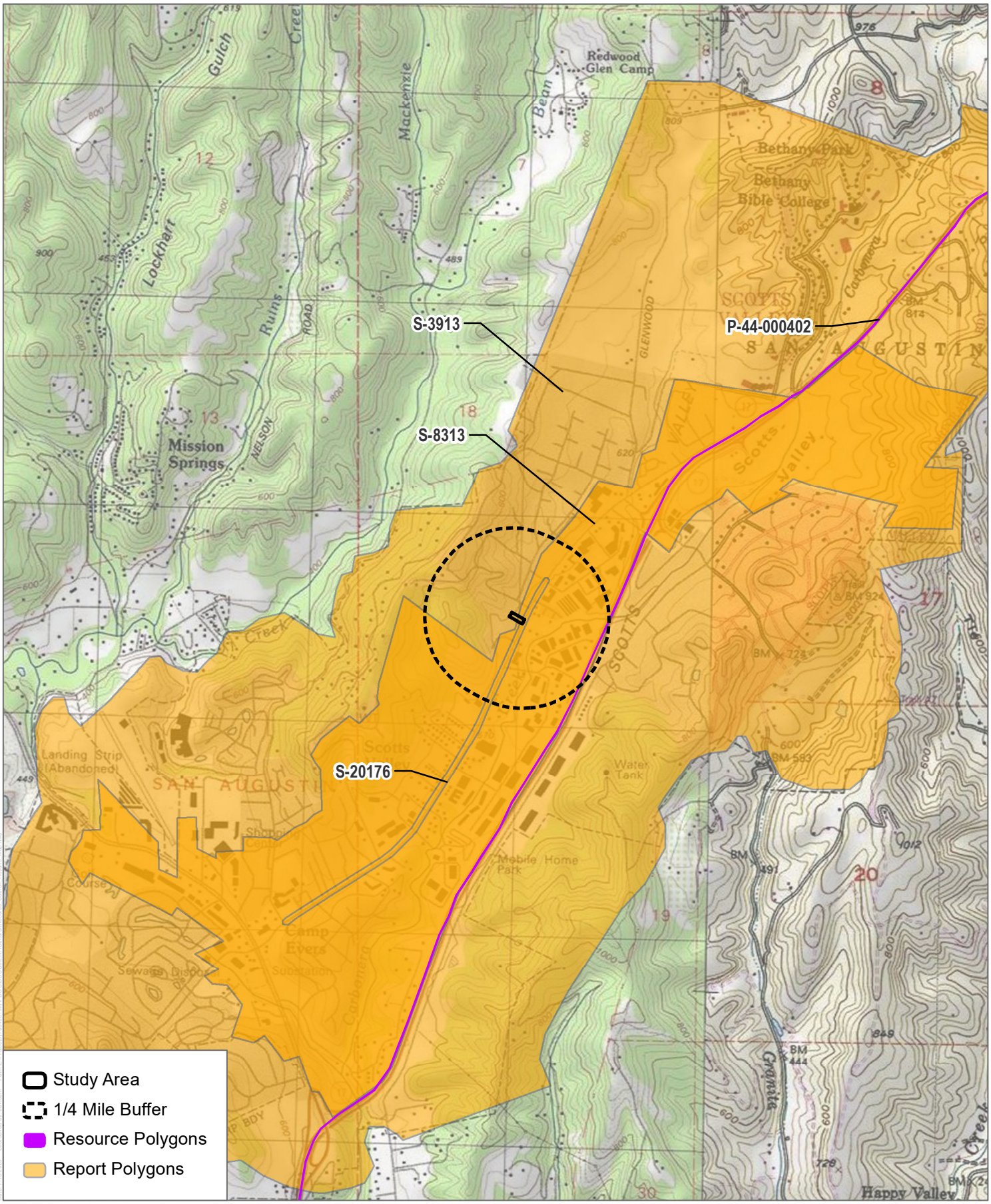
Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-003913	Voided - E-167 SCR	1977	William Roop, Leo Barker, and Charlene Detlefs	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Scotts Valley Wastewater Project Service Area	Archaeological Resource Service	44-000039, 44-000083, 44-000092, 44-000179, 44-000237, 44-000240, 44-000348, 44-001229
S-003913a		1977	Leo Barker and Charlene Detlefs	Historical Synopsis and Site Inventory of Scotts Valley		
S-004105	Voided - E-360 SCR	1980	Suzanne Baker	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Carbonero Creek Erosion Control Project, Scotts Valley, California (Order Number 40-9104-1-5)	Archaeological Consultants	
S-006903		1984	Randy S. Wiberg	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the RJS Office Center Project Area, City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Holman & Associates	
S-007603	Submitter - AC Project 730	1985	R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessors Parcel Number 22-071-53, in Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Archaeological Consulting	
S-008002		1986	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio and James F. Thomas	A Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 22-041-04, 5274 Scotts Valley Drive, Santa Cruz County, California.	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-008313	Voided - E-375 SCR	1980	Robert Cartier, Charlene Detlefs, and Glory Laffey	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Scotts Valley Redevelopment Area in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Archeological Resource Management	44-000039, 44-000179, 44-000237, 44-000238, 44-000239, 44-000240, 44-000241, 44-001229
S-010184		1988	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evalaution of a Parcel on Willis Road in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Archeological Resource Management	
S-010189		1988	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel on Grace Way in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Archeological Resource Management	
S-010294	Submitter - AC Project 1283	1988	Charles R. Smith and Gary S. Breschini	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Parcels APN 23-181-14 &-15, between Augustine and Grace Ways, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Archaeological Consulting	
S-010341	Submitter - AC Project 1300	1988	Charles R. Smith and Gary S. Breschini	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Parcel APN 22-061-19, 60 Old El Pueblo Dr., Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Archaeological Consulting	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-010378		1988	Larry Bourdeau	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, Jim Eberhardt Project Parcel, APN 22-022-20, 5319 Scotts Valley Drive, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Pacific Museum Consultants	
S-010848		1989	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation of Property on Grace Way in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-011052	Voided - S-11453	1989	Larry Bourdeau	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, Marilyn Bergman Project Parcel, APN 23-201-07, Grace Way at York Road, City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Pacific Museum Consultants	
S-011052a		1990	Larry Bourdeau	Results of Archaeological Inspection with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, Marlyn Bergman Project Parcel, APN 23-201-07, Grace Way at York Road, City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Pacific Museum Consultants	
S-011371		1989	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation of 13 Janis Way in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-013340		1991	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation for a Parcel of Land in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-013356		1991		Cultural Resource Evaluation for 11 Janis Way in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-016354		1990	Glory Anne Laffey, Marion Pokriots, Charlene Detlefs, Leslie Hurst, and Edith Smith	Evaluation of Potential Historic Structures in the City of Scotts Valley	Archives & Architecture	
S-017380		1995	Larry F. Bourdeau	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, APN 022-022-19, 104 San Augustine Way, City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Pacific Museum Consultants	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-020166		1998	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation for 17 Acres of Land Located on Scotts Valley Drive in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-020176		1998	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Scotts Valley Drive Reconstruction Project in the City of Scotts Valley, California, in Fulfillment of CEQA Requirements	Archaeological Resource Management	44-000251



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Felton Quadrangle
Township 10S; Range 1W; Sections 18

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Records Search Results Map

Grace Way Well Project

Attachment 3

Sacred Lands File Search & Native American Outreach

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: 5/25/23

Project Name: Dudek 15045: Scotts Valley Water District Grace Way Production Well

County: Santa Cruz

USGS Quad Name: *Felton*

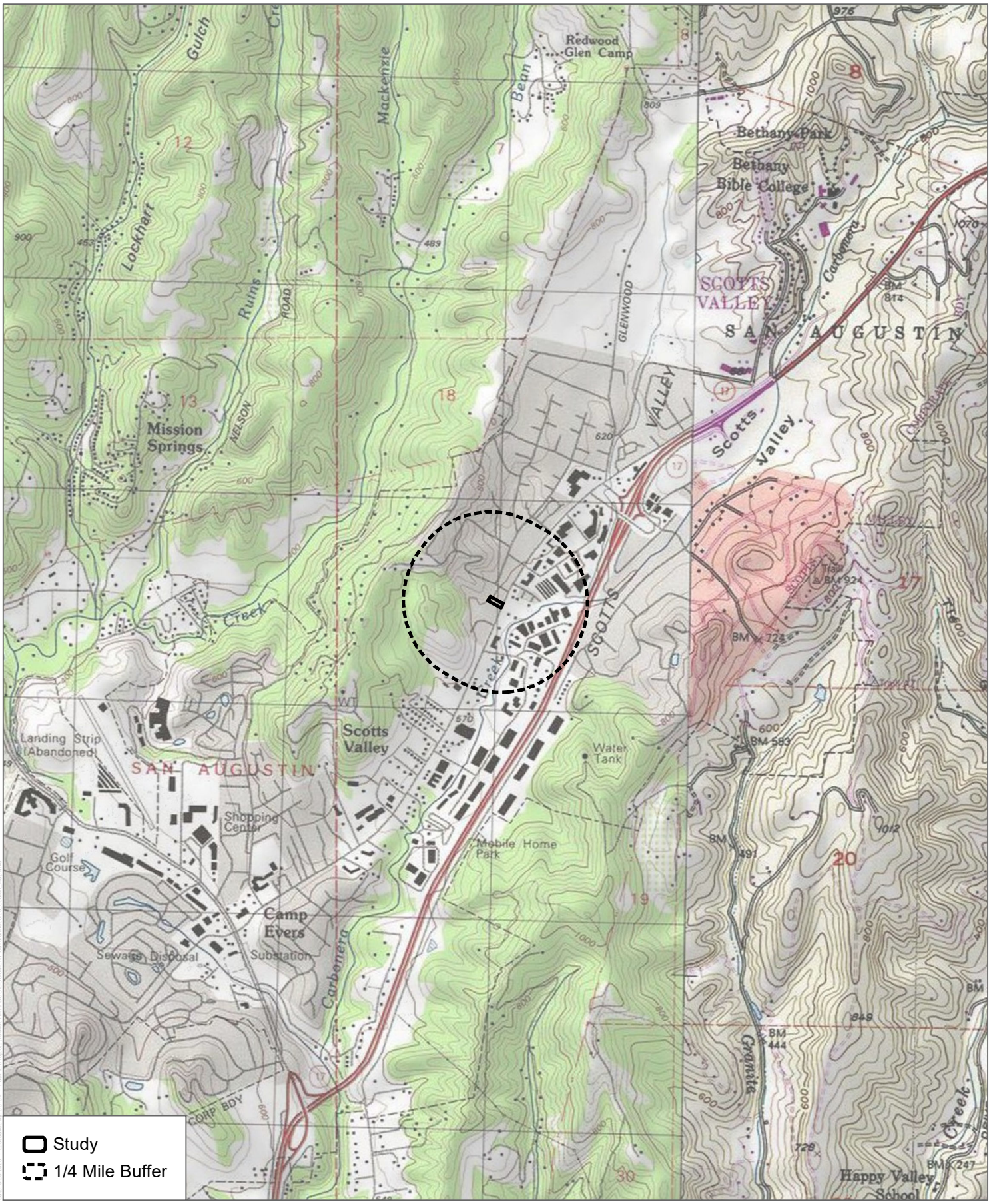
Township: 10S; **Range:** 01W; **Section(s):** 18

Company Name and Contact Information:

Dudek
725 Front Street Suite 400
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(831) 212-3886
jschlagheck@dudek.com

Project Description:

The Scotts Valley Water District (SVWD) proposes to construct and operate one new groundwater extraction well on SVWD-owned property comprising a single parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 022 031 13) at 5297 Scotts Valley Drive, Scotts Valley, California. The project would specifically include one 1,000-foot-deep groundwater production well; a concrete block building for pump controls; utility connections for raw water, stormwater, sewer, and electrical service; and associated site improvements.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Felton Quadrangle
Township 10S; Range 1W; Sections 18

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Records Search
Grace Way Well Project

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

June 26, 2023

John Schlagheck
Dudek

Via Email to: jschlagheck@dudek.com

Re: Dudek 15045: Scotts Valley Water District Grace Way Production Well Project, Santa Cruz County

To Whom It May Concern:

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 indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. 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 or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Santa Cruz County
6/26/2023
*Federally Recognized Tribe

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA, 95632
Phone: (916) 743 - 5833
vlopez@amahmutsun.org

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

Amah MutsunTribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Costanoan

Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe
Patrick Orozco, Chairman
644 Peartree Drive
Watsonville, CA, 95076
Phone: (831) 728 - 8471
yanapvoic97@gmail.com

Ohlone

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

Costanoan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
kanyon@kanyonkonsulting.com

Costanoan

Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com

Foothill Yokut
Mono

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Dudek 15045: Scotts Valley Water District Grace Way Production Well Project, Santa Cruz County.

DUDEK
725 FRONT STREET, SUITE 400
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060
T 831.600.1400 F 831.600.1401

July 6, 2023 15045

Mr. Patrick Orozco, Chairman [letter typical: see NAHC list of contacts for complete list of addressees]
Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe
644 Peartree Dr.
Wasonville, CA 95076

Subject: Scotts Valley Water District Grace Way Production Well , Santa Cruz County, California - Native American Outreach

Dear Mr. Orozco,

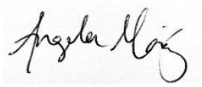
The Scotts Valley Water District (SVWD) proposes to construct and operate one new groundwater extraction well on SVWD-owned property comprising a single parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 022 031 13) at 5297 Scotts Valley Drive, Scotts Valley, California. The project would specifically include one 1,000-foot-deep groundwater production well; a concrete block building for pump controls; utility connections for raw water, stormwater, sewer, and electrical service; and associated site improvements.

As part of our efforts to identify cultural resources that may be affected by the project, Dudek, on behalf of SVWD, is reaching out to Native American tribes with local knowledge of the Project vicinity. Dudek requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC found negative results for the SLF search and provided us your contact as someone who may have additional information regarding cultural resources or sacred sites in the vicinity. Any information you provide will remain confidential and be used for planning purposes for this project only.

Please review the records search map attached to this letter and respond within 30 days if you have any questions or comments. You may respond by mail, e-mail, or telephone. If you have any questions or comments, you can reach me by telephone at (831) 291-8370, or by e-mail at amoniz@dudek.com. All comments and letters received will be

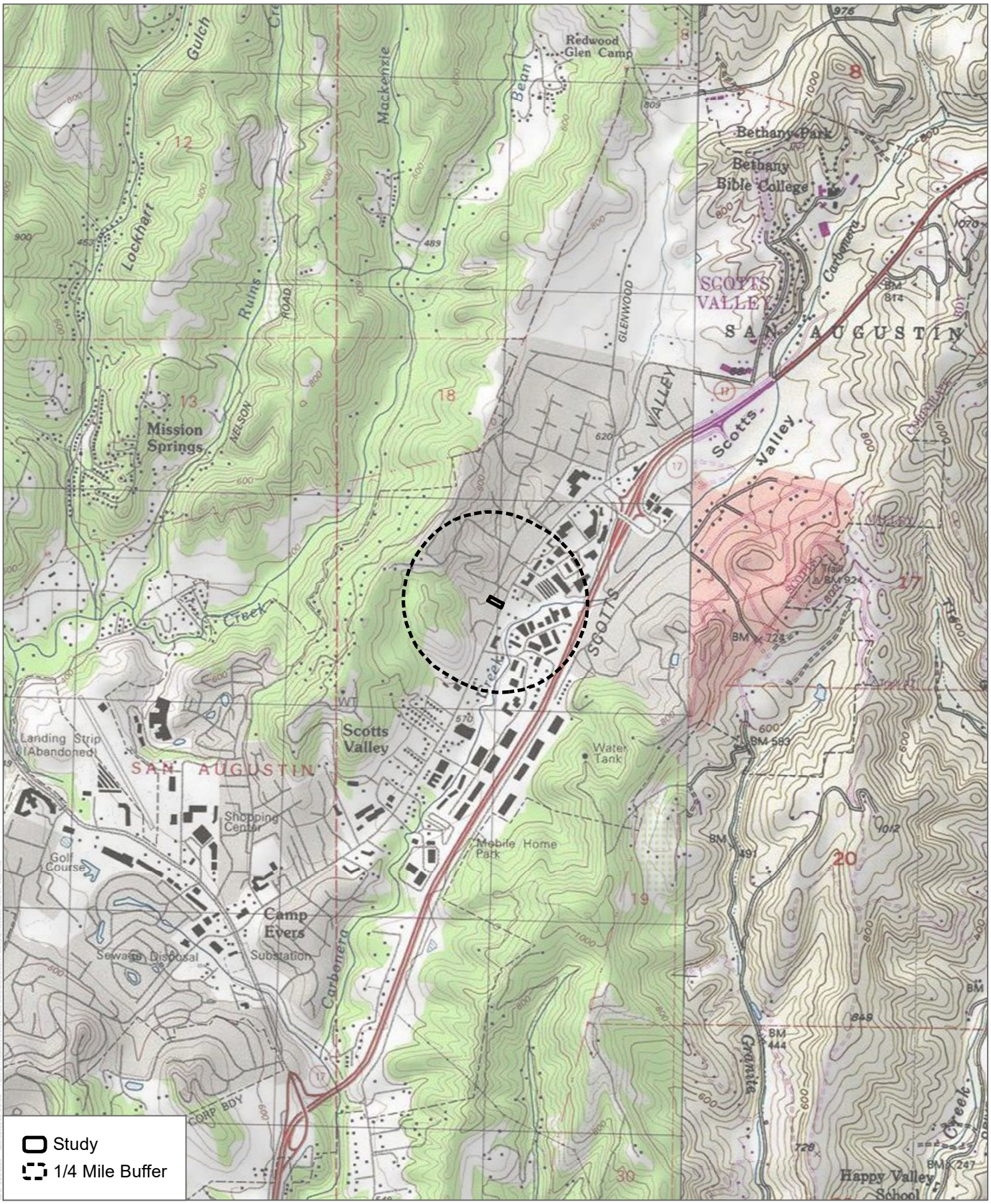
included in our confidential report. Thank you very much for your time regarding our request.

Sincerely,



Angie Moniz, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources
DUDEK
725 Front Street Suite 400
Santa Cruz, California 95060

Attachment: Figure 1. Records Search Map



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Felton Quadrangle
Township 10S; Range 1W; Sections 18

DUDEK

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

Records Search
Grace Way Well Project

Attachment 4

Project Photos

Photo 1: Project area overview looking east by southeast

Photo 2: Project Area overview looking east