

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Assessment



Monterey Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

prepared for

City of Monterey
580 Pacific Street
Monterey, California 93940

prepared by

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
437 Figueroa Street, Suite 203
Monterey, California 93940

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RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
rinconconsultants.com

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D. Merrick and H. Haas

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Monterey to conduct a cultural resources study for the Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project. The proposed project includes 35 locations throughout the city of Monterey and is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This study consisted of a cultural resources records search at the Northwest Information Center, a Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Native American outreach, a pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this technical report.

Numerous archaeological sites are present in the vicinity of the area of potential effect (APE), though only one is located in the APE. Resource P-27-003205, recorded in Study Area 21, consists of a possible burial site identified through soil analysis and cadaver dog investigation. No remains were identified and the potential burial location may be of modern origin. No evidence of the site was found during the current pedestrian survey.

Based on the presence of archaeological sites nearby and the known history and sensitivity of the project vicinity, each study area in the APE is considered to have high sensitivity for archaeological resources. However, ground disturbance proposed under the project will be minimal and targeted on recently accumulated sediments impeding the flow of the storm drainage system. Therefore, the limited ground disturbance and nature of sediments to be disturbed do not warrant archaeological testing. If ground disturbance extends beyond accumulated sediments and into native soils, Rincon recommends archaeological monitoring and Native American monitoring in the event that cultural resources of Native American origin are unearthed. This measure is discussed in further detail below.

Some of the culverts in the APE may be over 50 years old or may reach 50 years of age during the course of this project. The current project consists of the continued maintenance of the storm drainage features for the continued use of these features for their original and intended purpose. The culverts are not proposed to be removed as part of the current project and will therefore not be affected by operations and maintenance (O&M) activities. If it is determined any culverts require removal and/or replacement, Rincon recommends they be evaluated for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. If any O&M activity proposed in the future requires removal of a culvert or drainage feature older than 50 years of age, the resource should be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history (National Park Service [NPS] 1983), to determine significance under CEQA and/or Section 106 of the NHPA, as applicable. If a feature is identified as significant and cannot be avoided by maintenance activities, the findings of this report may need to be revisited and further measures such as Historic American Engineering Record documentation may be required.

Under the assumption no culverts will be removed during routine O&M activities and with adherence to the following recommended measures, Rincon recommends a finding of less than significant impact to cultural resources with mitigation under CEQA and a finding of no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Should any ground disturbance extend beyond the removal of recently accumulated sediments and into native soils for the O&M activities included in this project, those ground-disturbing activities shall be observed by a qualified archaeological monitor under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology (NPS 1983). If cultural resources of Native American origin are discovered, monitoring activities shall be coordinated with a Native American monitor. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find evaluated for significance under CEQA and/or Section 106 of the NHPA, as applicable.

Archaeological monitoring may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitors, as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, excavating fill sediments, or observing negative findings during the first 60 percent of sediment removal. If monitoring is reduced to spot-checking, spot-checking shall occur when ground disturbance moves to a new location in the APE.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and/or the NHPA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

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

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Monterey to conduct a cultural resources study for the Monterey Stormwater Drainage System Maintenance Project. The proposed project includes a total of 29 locations throughout the city of Monterey. The current project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project site is depicted within the Seaside and Monterey, California United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles on the Monterey Peninsula at the southern end of Monterey Bay. The project site is located primarily in urbanized Monterey, and includes 29 sites. Three project sites are on the city limit boundary between Monterey and Seaside. Arrangements have been made between the two cities to allow access to the sites on the boundary. Elevations in the project vicinity range between 17 to 609 feet above mean sea level.

The proposed Storm Drainage System Management Program is intended, in part, to address concerns on the part of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Water Quality Control Board about the City performing work with the proper regulatory permits and/or certifications. The storm drainage system maintenance locations include nine discrete sites throughout the city, plus 20 culverts, for a total of 29 locations. The City plans to conduct operations and maintenance (O&M) activities in the identified system maintenance locations prior to the 2018/2019 wet season, with a long-term goal to look at drainage more holistically with an eye to preparing a citywide, watershed-based Storm Drainage Management Plan.

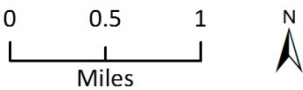
The proposed project activities include routine maintenance, including trash and debris removal, vegetation trimming, sediment removal, and minor repairs to headwall slopes and structures. Mechanical and non-mechanical maintenance techniques will be applied with heavy equipment or hand-tools. Equipment that cannot be accommodated by designated access areas will not be used. The majority of the sites are in ephemeral or intermittent streams, but a few sites are in constructed basins, and four sites are in or near Roberts Lake and Laguna Grande, areas that fall within the coastal zone. In most cases, maintenance is expected to occur along the bottom of the facilities and approximately two feet up the adjacent banks to ensure the ability of the channels to transport floodwaters and prevent flooding. Sediment, trash, and green waste generated from the proposed activities would be disposed of properly at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill in Marina to the north of the APE.

Figure 1 Project Location



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2018. Monterey & Seaside Quadrangles. T15S R1E S19,21,28-34; T16S R1E S1,2,5; T18S R1W S25,36. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

 Project Location



PaleoFig 1 Proj Locn Map



Figure 2a Study Areas

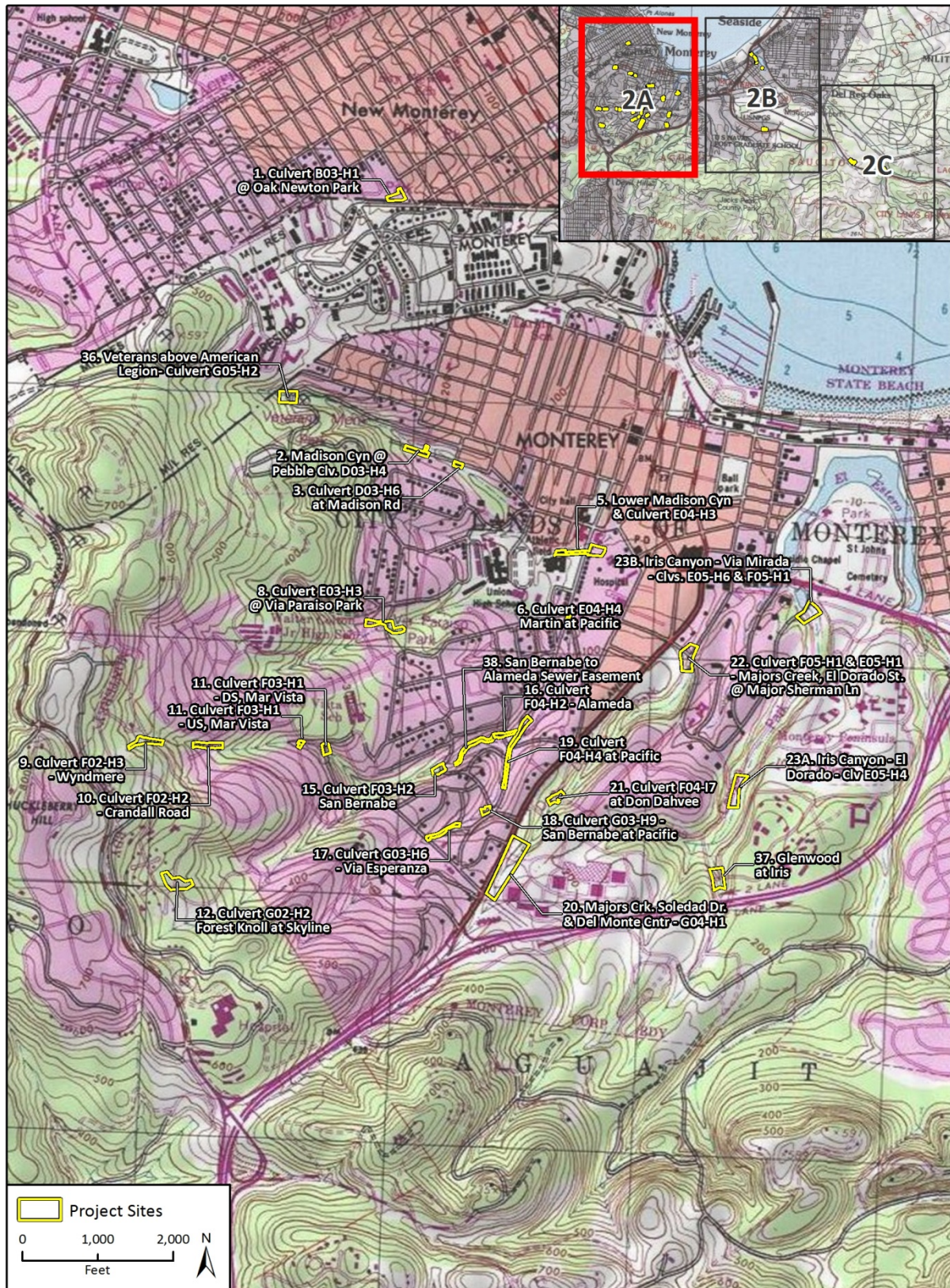


Figure 2b Study Areas

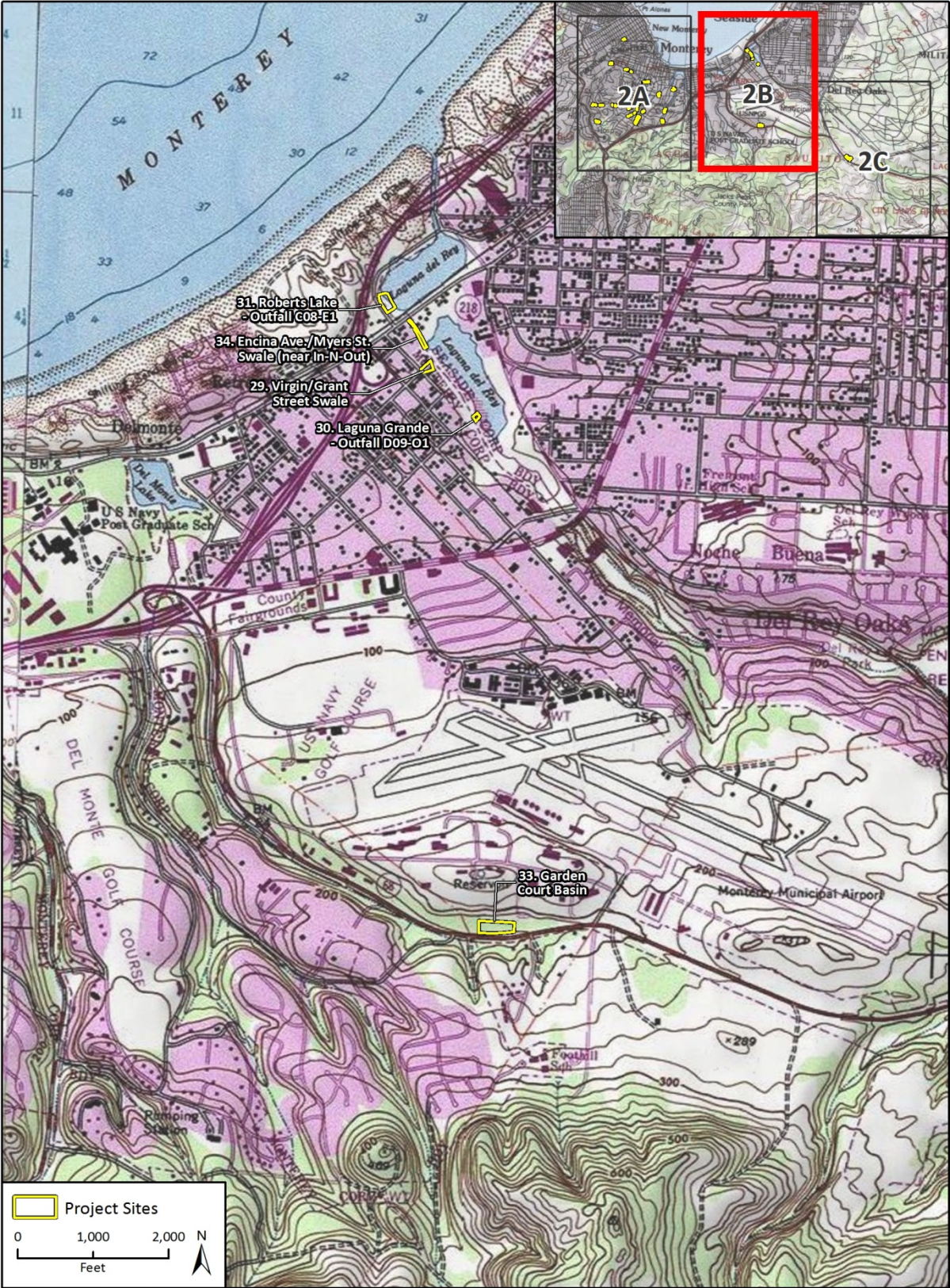
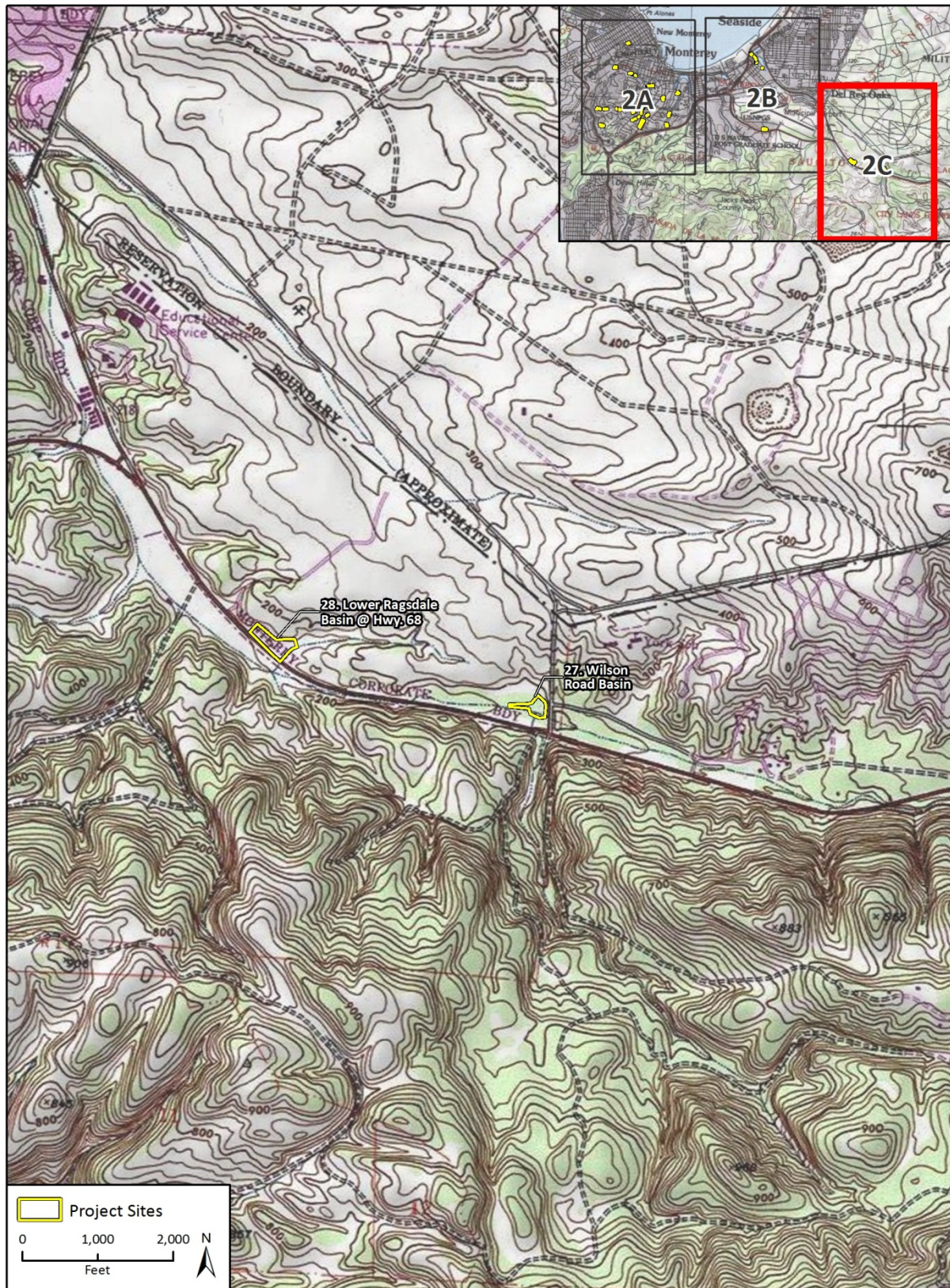


Figure 2c Study Areas



1.2 Regulatory Setting

1.2.1 Federal

Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and the National Environmental Policy Act. Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA. Other federal laws guiding cultural resource studies include the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others. Section 106 of NHPA (16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of an adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4). Under 36 CFR 800, NRHP-eligible/listed resources are referred to as “historic properties.” 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 that meet the following criteria:

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

1.2.2 State

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1) and tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074 [a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources, or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any 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

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 resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b]).

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

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, “tribal cultural resources.” AB 52 establishes “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

1.2.3 Local

The Historic Preservation Element of the City of Monterey General Plan contains the following goals and policies relating to cultural resources that are relevant and/or applicable to the current project:

Goal A. Preserve historic and cultural resources in Monterey, including buildings, sites, landscapes, artifacts, and memories.

Policy a.1. Maintain a balanced preservation program with plans, surveys, ordinances to preserve historic resources, and incentives, including permit streamlining, to balance the added costs of maintaining historic resources.

Program a.1.2. Encourage historic zoning and Historic Districts in areas that are eligible. Consider City-initiated historic zoning and Districts for resources with state, national, and international significance.

Program a.1.3. Complete the City-wide historic survey program and maintain up-to-date surveys of potentially historic resources.

Program a.1.6. Encourage the identification and preservation of historic landscapes, including incentives for preservation.

Policy a.2. Encourage the collection and preservation of artifacts, print materials, oral histories, and ephemera.

Program a.2.1. Maintain and expand the historic collection at the Library California Room.

Program a.2.2. Support cultural museums, learning and interpretive centers, and libraries that preserve, store, protect, and make artifacts available for public display and study.

Policy a.3. Maintain City-owned historic buildings in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Resources.

Policy a.4. Utilize the CEQA process for projects located in archaeologically sensitive areas to identify and mitigate potential impacts on archaeological resources.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The area of potential effect (APE) of an undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d) as the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists.” Based on the nature of the project, which consists solely of O&M activities at existing facilities, the APE is limited to the direct project footprint. The APE includes 29 discrete locations where the City of Monterey intends to carry out O&M activities on existing storm drain infrastructure. The vertical APE varies based on study area location and the required maintenance activities, but it is expected to be limited to near surface for the removal of accumulated sediment in existing drainages.

1.4 Personnel

Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed the cultural resources study, requested the cultural resources records search, conducted the Native American scoping, and serves as primary author of this report. Archaeologist Dustin Merrick conducted the cultural resources survey. Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Christopher Duran, MA, RPA, coauthored this report and served as Principal Investigator. GIS and Graphic

Technicians Jon Montgomery and Doug Carreiro prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Senior Technical Editor April Durham, PhD, and Principal Jennifer Haddow, PhD, reviewed this report for quality control.

2 Project Setting

2.1 Natural Setting

The APE is located in the city of Monterey, at an elevation of approximately 15 to 600 meters above mean sea level. Monterey is situated primarily between the coast of the Monterey Bay and a pine-covered ridgeline. The area features several vegetation communities, including coast live oak woodland, Monterey pine forest, chaparral, freshwater emergent wetland, riparian woodland and forested wetland, riparian scrub and blackberry brambles, and open water.

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The APE lies in what is generally described as the Central Coast Archaeological Region, one of eight organizational divisions of the state (Moratto 1984). This region extends from Monterey Bay to Morro Bay, and includes all of Monterey County.

Several chronological sequences have been devised to understand cultural changes within the Central Coast Region from the Milling Stone period to contact. Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) present the following sequence: Milling Stone, Early, Early-Middle Transition, Middle, Middle-Late Transition, and Late periods. The archaeology of the Central Coast Region subsequent to the Milling Stone period is distinct from that of the Bay Area and Central Valley, although the region has more in common with the Santa Barbara Channel area during the Middle and Middle-Late Transition periods, but few similarities during the Late period (Jones & Ferneau 2002:213).

Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10,000 to 6000 B.C.E.)

When Wallace developed the Early Man horizon in the 1950s, little evidence of human presence was known for the California coast prior to 6000 B.C.E. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous sites older than this date, including coastal and Channel Islands sites (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984). The earliest accepted dates for occupation are from two of the Northern Channel Islands, located off the coast from Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002).

Only a few archaeological sites within the Central Coast Region are documented prior to 6,000 years ago. It is likely that most earlier coastal sites are presently under water because it is estimated that 10,000 years ago sea levels were 15 - 20 meters lower than today (Bickel 1978:7). Estimates place the early Holocene shore in central and southern California at approximately 10 kilometers farther west than today's coastline (Breschini and Haversat 1991:126)

Recent data from Paleo-Indian sites in California indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on Pleistocene lake shores in eastern California (Moratto 1984:90-92).

Milling Stone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.E.)

The Milling Stone horizon of Wallace (1955, 1978) is characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting, and by the dominance of the principal ground stone implements generally associated with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds; namely, milling stones (metates, slabs) and hand stones (manos, mullers), which are typically shaped (Wallace 1955, 1978). Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time in the region's archaeological record and are even more numerous near the end of this period. As testified by their toolkits and shell middens in coastal sites, people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Subsistence patterns varied somewhat as groups became better adapted to their regional or local environments.

Early Period and Early-Middle Transition Period (3500 to 600 B.C.E.)

Although Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) have distinguished an Early-Middle Transition period, it is not well defined and is difficult to observe. Thus, the transition phase is included in the following discussion of the sites and characteristics recognized for the Early Period in the Central Coast Region.

An extensive series of shoreline midden deposits are within the Central Coast Region during the Early period, signifying an increase in occupation of the open coast (Jones and Waugh 1995, 1997). These include estuarine sites such as CA-SLO-165 in Estero Bay and open-coast sites in Monterey Bay area, including CA-MNT-73, CA-MNT-108, and CA-MNT-1228. Lithic artifact assemblages from these sites include Central Coast Stemmed Series and side-notched projectile points. Square-stemmed and side-notched points have also been found in deposits at Willow Creek in Big Sur (CA-MNT-282), and Little Pico II on the San Luis Obispo coast (CA-SLO-175) (Jones and Ferneau 2002).

The material culture recovered from Early period sites within the Central Coast Region provides evidence for continued exploitation of inland plant and coastal marine resources. Artifacts include milling slabs and handstones, as well as mortars and pestles, which were used for processing a variety of plant resources. Bipointed bone gorge hooks were used for fishing. Assemblages also include a suite of *Olivella* beads, bone tools, and pendants made from talc schist. Square abalone shell (*Haliotis* spp.) beads have been found in Monterey Bay, but not yet in the Big Sur or San Luis Obispo areas (Jones and Waugh 1997:122).

Shell beads and obsidian are hallmarks of the trade and exchange networks of the central and southern California coasts. The archaeological record indicates that there was a substantial increase in the abundance of obsidian at Early period sites in the Monterey Bay and San Luis Obispo areas (Jones and Waugh 1997:124–126). Obsidian trade continued to increase during the following Middle period.

Middle Period (600 B.C.E. to 1000 C.E.)

A pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources occurred during the Middle period. For example, the remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in archaeological deposits along the coast. Chipped stone tools used for hunting were more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Large knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive became common.

Complex maritime technology also proliferated during this period. Notable introductions included circular shell fishhooks between 1000 and 500 B.C.E. (Jones and Klar 2005:466), and the appearance of compound bone fishhooks between 300 and 900 C.E. (Arnold 1995; Jones and Klar 2005:466; King 1990:87–88). The introduction of shell fishhooks and plank canoes in the southern portion of the region and tule reed or balsa rafts in the north, their subsequent modifications, and the increased use of other capture devices such as nets appear to have led to a substantial focus on fishing in most coastal areas. A seasonal round settlement pattern was still followed; however, large, permanently occupied settlements, particularly in coastal areas, appear to have been the norm by the end of the period (Jones et al. 2007).

Middle-Late Transition Period (1000-1250 C.E.)

The Middle-Late Transition period is marked by relative instability and change, with major changes in diet, settlement patterns, and interregional exchange. The Middle period shell midden sites found along the Central Coast were abandoned by the end of the Middle-Late Transition period, so most Transition period and Late period sites were first occupied during those periods (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213, 219).

During the Middle to Late Transition period, projectile points diagnostic of both the Middle and Late periods are found within the Central Coast Region (Jones and Ferneau 2002:217). These points include large, contracting-stemmed types typical of the Middle period, as well as Late period small, leaf-shaped points, which likely reflect the introduction of the bow and arrow.

Late Period (1250 C.E. to Historic Contact)

As noted above, Late period sites are marked by small, finely worked projectile points, as well as temporally diagnostic shell beads. The small projectile points are associated with bow and arrow technology. Although shell beads were typical of coastal sites, trade brought many of these maritime artifacts to inland locations, especially during the latter part of the Late period.

Unlike the large Middle period shell middens, Late period sites are more frequently single-component deposits. There are also more inland sites, with fewer and less visible sites along the Pacific shore during the Late period. The settlement pattern and dietary reconstructions indicate a lesser reliance on marine resources than observed for the Middle and Middle-Late Transition periods, as well as an increased preference for deer and rabbit (Jones et al. 2007). An increase in sites with bedrock mortars during the Late period further suggests that nuts and seeds began to take on a more significant dietary role.

2.2.2 Ethnographic Context

The APE lies within an area traditionally occupied by the Ohlone (or Costanoan) people. Ohlone territory extends from the point where the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers issue into the San Francisco Bay to Point Sur, with the inland boundary most likely constituted by the interior Coast Ranges (Kroeber 1925:462). The Ohlone language belongs to the Penutian family, with several distinct dialects throughout the region (Kroeber 1925: 462).

The pre-contact Ohlone were semi-sedentary, with a settlement system characterized by base camps of tule reed houses and seasonal specialized camps (Skowronek 1998). Villages were divided into small polities, each of which was governed by a chief responsible for settling disputes, acting as a war leader (general) during times of war, and supervising economic and ceremonial activities

(Skowronek 1998; Kroeber 1925:468). Social organization appeared flexible to ethnographers and any sort of social hierarchy was not apparent to mission priests (Skowronek 1998).

Ohlone subsistence was based on hunting, gathering, and fishing (Kroeber 1925: 467; Skowronek 1998). Mussels were a particularly important food resource (Kroeber 1925: 467). Sea mammals were also important; sea lions and seals were hunted and beached whales were exploited (Kroeber 1925: 467). Like the rest of California, the acorn was an important staple and was prepared by leaching acorn meal both in openwork baskets and in holes dug into the sand (Kroeber 1925: 467). The Ohlone also practiced controlled burning to facilitate plant growth (Kroeber 1925: 467; Skowronek 1998).

Seven Franciscan missions were built within Ohlone territory in the late 1700s, and all members of the Ohlone group were eventually brought in to the mission system (Kroeber 1925: 462; Skowronek 1998). After the establishment of the missions, Ohlone population dwindled from roughly 10,000 people in 1770 to 1,300 in 1814 (Skowronek 1998). In 1973, the population of people with Ohlone descent was estimated at fewer than 300 (Levy 1978:487). The descendants of the Ohlone united in 1971 and have since arranged political and cultural organizations to revitalize aspects of their culture (Skowronek 1998).

2.3 Historic Context

The Monterey County coast was first visited by Europeans in 1542 with the expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and later in 1602 by Sebastián Vizcaíno (Bean 1968). The Spanish presidio at Monterey and mission in Carmel were established in 1770 and served as the capital of the California missions until 1803 (California Missions Foundation 2017). In 1791, Comandante General Pedro de Nava authorized the establishment of pueblos (civilian lands around military forts) with detailed regulations for their organization (Crane 1991). The Pueblo of Monterey grew in population as Spanish soldiers married and raised families or retired to this location.

In 1822 California received word of Mexico's independence from Spain. At this time, the Pueblo of Monterey had a population of several hundred and the newly established Mexican government decreed the California ports open to increased trade with foreigners under the constitution of 1824 (Bean 1968; Crane 1991). Hallmarks of the Mexican Period in California are the secularization of mission lands, which was fully accomplished by 1836, and the issuance of large and numerous land grants to soldiers and prominent citizens. During the Mexican Period the APE was within the land grant Cañada de la Segunda, granted to Lazaro Zoto in 1839. Mexico also opened California up to international trade and Monterey became the primary port of entry, with hide and tallow export being one of the most important parts of the economy for the area (City of Monterey Museums N.D.).

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War and officially making California a territory of the United States. United States jurisdiction over California had really begun two years earlier, when on July 7, 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat raised the United States flag after the "Battle of Monterey," after 50 United States Marines and 100 Navy sailors landed unopposed and captured the city without firing a shot (Crane 1991). The Gold Rush brought a multitude of new settlers to California in 1848 and the construction of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 contributed further to California's population boom. In 1849, a year after American acquisition of California, Walter Colton, the American governor, called for a constitutional convention to move California toward statehood. The constitution was ratified in

1850, with Monterey as one of the first counties and the City of Monterey as the original county seat (City of Monterey Museums N.D.).

Since that time, California has experienced tremendous growth and become one of the dominant economies in the world. Monterey County is a popular tourist destination, famous for its golf courses, resorts, the Monterey Bay Aquarium, and Cannery Row, which was made famous by John Steinbeck in his titular novel. Steinbeck was born in the city of Salinas, and Monterey County has served as the setting for several of his books. Monterey County has remained largely agricultural and the Salinas Valley has been called the “Salad Bowl of the World.”

3 Background Research

3.1 California Historical Resources Information System

At Rincon's request, on October 26, 2018, the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University, conducted a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) to identify all previously conducted cultural resources work within the APE and a 0.5-mile radius around it, as well as to identify previously recorded cultural resources within or near the APE. The CHRIS search included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic United States Geological Survey 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps. These records were supplemented with data from previously conducted studies in the area and data on file with the City of Monterey.

3.1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

The NWIC records search identified 193 previously conducted cultural resource studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE (Appendix A: Table A-1).

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The NWIC records search identified 152 previously recorded mapped resources within 0.5 mile of the APE, one of which is located within a portion of the APE (P-27-003205; Appendix A: Table A-2). Three resources are located directly adjacent to a portion of the APE. These resources are discussed in further detail below.

CA-MNT-977/P-27-001033

Resource P-27-001033 was recorded adjacent to Study Area 5 by Paul Hampson in 1980. The site was entirely paved at the time of recording and was recorded based on anecdotal evidence from landowners who lived at the location. The site is described as a habitation site with burials.

CA-MNT-1849H/P-27-001752

Resource P-27-001752 is recorded adjacent to Study Area 1 and consists of the NRHP-listed Presidio of Monterey Historic District. The resource boundary encompasses the entirety of the Presidio of Monterey and contributing resources include all buildings and structures constructed in the primary period of significance between 1902 and 1910, and several other structures constructed from 1911 to the 1940s.

P-27-003035

Resource P-27-003035 is recorded adjacent to Study Area 1 and consists of the NRHP-listed El Castillo Historic District. The resource boundary encompasses several individual cultural resources: the Serra and Vizcaino Landing Site, multiple prehistoric archaeological sites, and military installation features spanning the Spanish, Mexican, and American periods.

P-27-003205

Resource P-27-003205 is recorded in Study Area 21. NWIC recorded the site in 2013, according to Seaside Police Department emails regarding a potential human burial site discovered during a cold case investigation. The Department was investigating Don Dahvee Park as a potential crime scene and conducted soil analysis and a cadaver dog investigation. The results of its analysis indicated a human decomposition event. The site has not been excavated and the resource record has not been updated since the initial contact by the Department, thus it is unclear whether the location represents a potential archaeological site or a modern crime scene.

3.2 Native American Heritage Commission

As part of the process of identifying Native American cultural resources within or near the APE, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 1, 2018 to request a review of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC emailed a response on March 12, 2018 (Appendix B), and stated the results of the search were negative. The NAHC provided a contact list of six Native American individuals or tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the APE. Rincon prepared and mailed letters (Appendix B) to each of the NAHC-listed contacts, requesting information regarding any Native American cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the APE.

Tom Little Bear Nason of the Esselen Tribe of Monterey County responded via telephone to state the project vicinity is highly sensitive for cultural resources. He requested periodic updates regarding the progress of the cultural resources study. As of the date of this report, no other responses have been received.

3.3 Local Group Consultation

Rincon prepared and mailed letters to local historical groups on March 1, 2018 to request any information they may have regarding cultural resource in the APE (Appendix C). As of the date of this report, no response was received.

3.4 Map Review

Based on a review of the City of Monterey Archaeological Sensitivity Maps, each study area, with the exception of Study Area of 33, is in a region identified as having high probability of prehistoric archaeological sites (City of Monterey 2005).

4 Field Survey

4.1 Methods

Rincon archaeologist Dustin Merrick conducted a cultural resources survey of the APE for three days from November 28 to November 30, 2018. Transects oriented parallel to the drainage feature surveyed and spaced no greater than five meters were walked in unpaved areas and where vegetation was sparse enough to allow it. Mr. Merrick examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances, such as burrows and drainages, were visually inspected.

4.2 Results

The study areas are generally characterized as a series of drainages, stormwater outfalls, detention basins, and swales throughout the city of Monterey in residential, commercial, and open space areas (see Figure 2). Photographs of each study area are included in Appendix D. Table 1 summarizes the results of the pedestrian survey at each study area. The study areas are numbered sequentially, however there are gaps in the sequence due to the removal of certain study areas from the project.

- Study Area 1 is located in Oak Newton Park and encompasses an intermittent drainage that flows generally west to east at the southern end of the park. The drainage enters the study area from a culvert at the west edge of the site and flows east to a second culvert. The drainage is crossed by a bridge providing pedestrian access to the park. The Presidio of Monterey (CA-MNT-1849H/P-27-001752) and the El Castillo (P-27-003035) historic districts are recorded directly adjacent to Study Area 1, but will not be affected by O&M activities in the study area. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation including poison oak, California blackberry, and non-native grasses. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 1 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 2 encompasses a drainage and culvert in a residential area. Bags of concrete line the sides of the drainage to form a retaining wall. During the survey, Study Area 2 was covered entirely in vegetation and leaf litter, which restricted visibility. No archaeological resources were identified in Study Area 2 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 3 encompasses a culvert and drainage in a residential area. The drainage is within the right-of-way directly adjacent to Madison Street and is crossed by a bridge to provide access from Madison Street to a residence. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 3 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 5 encompasses a drainage bordered by a residential neighborhood, school, and City of Monterey Police and Fire Department buildings. During the survey, the drainage was overgrown with vegetation which obscured ground visibility. Where ground surface was visible,

soils consisted of sandy clay and gravel. Soils in and surrounding the drainage appeared to have been disturbed by the construction of Madison Street and the surrounding residences. One prehistoric archaeological site, CA-MNT-977/P-27-001033, has been recorded adjacent to the Study Area, but no evidence of the site was identified during the pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 5 during the pedestrian survey.

- Study Area 6 encompasses a drainage and culvert which flows through a residential and commercial area. The upstream reach is channelized near the culvert inlet and a retaining wall is present along Pacific Street. The majority of Study Area 6 was inaccessible during the survey due to steeply sloping banks. The study area was covered almost entirely by vegetation and leaf litter, restricting ground visibility. Where ground was visible, soil appeared to be sandy clay and gravel. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 6 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 8 encompasses a drainage and culvert at Via Paraiso Park. The drainage channel is stabilized by log drops and gabion walls constructed to control erosion and sedimentation. A pedestrian footbridge spans the banks just upstream of Via Paraiso. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation and pine duff. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 8 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 9 encompasses a drainage in a residential area. The drainage flows through a culvert under Skyline Drive. The drainage channel is stabilized by log drops crib walls to reduce erosion and sedimentation. The culvert outfalls into an entrenched channel with steep banks. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 9 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 10 encompasses a drainage in a residential area. The drainage flows through a culvert under Crandall Road and continues east into designated open space. The drainage channel shows evidence of past stabilization efforts, including geotextile and log drops. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to vegetation and leaf litter. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 10 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 11 encompasses a drainage in a residential area. The drainage flows through a culvert under Mar Vista and Soledad Drive. Downstream of Soledad Drive, the channel is incised deeply, with nearly vertical banks. A trash rack has been installed at the culvert inlet. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 11 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 12 encompasses two drainages in open space adjacent to a residential area. The drainage flows through a culvert under Skyline Drive. The smaller of the two channels is armored with boulders. The larger channel is armored with rock gabion crib walls and log drops. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation and armored bank walls. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 12 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 15 encompasses a drainage in an open space and residential area. The drainage flows through a culvert under San Bernabe Road. The drainage is flanked by several sewer manholes. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation, leaf litter, and pine duff. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 15 during the pedestrian survey or records search.

- Study Area 16 encompasses a drainage in a residential area. The drainage flows through a culvert under Alameda Street and Pacific Street. The drainage walls are armored partially with rock walls. The downstream reach of the drainage has eroded banks and is deeply incised. Ground visibility during the survey was very low due to dense leaf litter. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 16 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 17 encompasses a drainage in a residential neighborhood. The drainage flows through a culvert at the upstream end of the Study Area. Portions of the bank are partially reinforced with stone masonry. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 17 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 18 encompasses a drainage in a residential area that flows into a culvert under San Bernabe Road. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation and leaf litter. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 18 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 19 encompasses a drainage in a residential area that flows through a culvert under Pacific Street. The channel is armored by concrete brick and asphalt. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 19 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 20 encompasses a drainage in an open space greenbelt between Del Monte Boulevard and the Del Monte Center. The drainage enters the study area through a culvert beneath Highway 1. A second culvert carries water under the Del Monte Center entrance. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 20 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 21 encompasses a drainage in open space that forms a greenbelt at Don Dahvee Park. The drainage enters the study area in a natural channel and leaves the study area through a culvert upstream of Don Dahvee Road. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. One cultural resource, P-27-003205, has been recorded in Study Area 21. It consists of a possible burial site identified by the Seaside Police Department during a cold case investigation. No physical human remains have been found at the site but cadaver dogs and soil analysis indicated a possible human decomposition event. No evidence of an archaeological site was identified during the pedestrian survey.
- Study Area 22 encompasses a drainage in open space. The drainage is conveyed under El Dorado Street through a culvert and exits the study area through a second culvert. An elevated pathway for pedestrians is present along the top of the bank. Ground visibility during the survey was completely obscured by poison oak and other vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 22 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 23 encompasses an upstream (23A) and downstream (23B) portion of Iris Canyon. In both sections of the study area, ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in study areas 23A or 23B during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 27 encompasses a detention basin and swale between Highway 68 and a business park. Pedestrian survey of the study area was limited due to the presence of water in the basin and dense riparian vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 27 during the pedestrian survey or records search.

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- Study Area 28 encompasses a detention basin near Highway 68. Pedestrian survey of the study area was limited due to the presence of water within the basin and riparian vegetation. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 28 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 29 encompasses a detention basin adjacent to Laguna Grande. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to vegetation and landscaping mulch. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 29 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 30 encompasses a stormwater outfall that drains into Laguna Grande. Ground visibility during the survey was poor due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 30 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 31 encompasses a stormwater outfall into Roberts Lake. Ground visibility was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 9 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 33 encompasses a detention basin in open space. The basin is overgrown and filled partially with downed wood and debris. Ground visibility during the survey was negligible due to dense vegetation, including poison oak. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 33 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 34 encompasses a swale between an In-n-Out restaurant and a lumberyard; it was constructed to capture stormwater and irrigation runoff. Ground visibility during the survey was fair. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 34 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 36 encompasses a drainage within an open space. The drainage exits the study area through a culvert. Ground visibility during the survey was limited by dense vegetation. Concrete and asphalt fragments and modern refuse are present throughout the drainage. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 36 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 37 encompasses a drainage in a residential area. A culvert carries the drainage under Glenwood Circle. Ground visibility during the survey was lacking due to dense vegetation. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 37 during the pedestrian survey or records search.
- Study Area 38 encompasses a drainage and sewer easement in a residential area. The banks of the drainage were steeply sloping and covered in dense vegetation. The sewer line spans the stream channel in several places. No cultural resources were identified in Study Area 38 during the pedestrian survey or records search.

Table 1 Study Area Summary

Study Area Number	Study Area Name	Site Characteristics	Visibility	Specific Cultural Resources Considerations
1	Culvert B03-H1 - Oak Newton Park	Drainage within Oak Newton Park	Poor	None
2	Madison Cyn - Pebble St. and Culvert D03-H4	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
3†	Culvert D03-H6 - Madison Rd	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
5†	Lower Madison Canyon & Culvert E04-H3	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
6†	Culvert E04-H4 Martin at Pacific	Drainage in residential and commercial area	Poor	None
8†	Culvert E03-H3 Via Paraiso Study Area	Drainage in open space associated with Via Paraiso Park	Poor	None
9	Culvert F02-H3 Wyndmere	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
10	Culvert F02-H2 - Crandall Road Study Area	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
11	Culvert F03-H1	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
12†	Culvert G02-H2 Forest Knoll at Skyline	Drainage in open space area	Poor	None
15†	Culvert F03-H2 San Bernabe	Drainage in open space and residential area	Poor	None
16	Culvert F04-H2 - Alameda	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
17	Culvert G03-H6 Via Esperanza	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
18	Culvert G03-H9 at San Bernabe and Pacific	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
19	Culvert F04-H4 at Pacific	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
20	Majors Creek - Soledad Dr. & Del Monte Center	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
21	Culvert F04-I7 at Don Dahvee	Drainage in Don Dahvee Park	Poor	P-27-003205: potential human remains in Don Dahvee Park
22	Majors Creek at El Dorado Street/ Major Sherman Ln	Drainage in open space	Poor	None
23A	Iris Canyon, upstream End	Drainage in open space	Poor	None

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Study Area Number	Study Area Name	Site Characteristics	Visibility	Specific Cultural Resources Considerations
23B†	Iris Canyon, Downstream end	Drainage in open space	Poor	None
27†	Wilson Road Detention Basin	Basin and swale in open space	Poor	None
28	Lower Ragsdale Detention Basin	Basin and stream channel in open space	Poor	None
29	Virgin/Grant Street Swale	Swale in open space	Poor	None
30	Laguna Grande Eastern Culvert	Stormwater outfall into Laguna Grande	Poor	None
31†	Roberts Lake West Outfall	Stormwater outfall into Roberts Lake	Poor	None
33†	Garden Court Basin	Detention basin on open space	Poor	None
34†	Encina Ave/ Myers St Swale	Swale in residential and commercial area	Poor	None
36†	Veterans Dr above American Legion	Drainage in open space	Poor	None
37	Glenwood at Iris	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
38	San Bernabe to Alameda Sewer Easement	Drainage in residential area	Poor	None
†Gaps in sequence are due to sites previously removed from the study.				

5 Management Recommendations

Numerous archaeological sites are present in the vicinity of the APE, though only one is located in the APE. Resource P-27-003205, recorded in Study Area 21, consists of a possible burial site identified through soil analysis and cadaver dog investigation. This has not been confirmed through survey or excavation and, if human remains are present at this location, they may be of modern origin. No evidence of the site was identified during the current pedestrian survey. The standard O&M activities associated with the current undertaking are unlikely to disturb any potential human remains that may be present at the site. As the O&M activities include vegetation clearing and the removal of sediment buildup and will not extend into native soils, any potential human remains located in the surrounding area will not be disturbed.

Based on the presence of archaeological sites nearby and the known history and sensitivity of the project vicinity, each study area within the APE is considered to have high sensitivity for archaeological resources. The project will primarily target recently accumulated sediments impeding the flow of the storm drainage system and management of vegetation around the drainage features. The removal of accumulated sediments does not warrant archaeological testing. If it becomes apparent O&M work will require ground disturbance extending beyond accumulated sediments and into native soils, Rincon recommends archaeological monitoring, and Native American monitoring if a cultural resource of Native American origin is discovered. This measure is discussed in further detail below.

Some of the culverts in the APE may be over 50 years old or may reach 50 years of age during the course of this project. The current project consists of the continued maintenance of the storm drainage features for the continued use of these features for their original and intended purpose. The culverts are not proposed to be removed as part of the current project and will therefore not be affected by O&M activities. If it is determined any culverts require removal and/or replacement, Rincon recommends they be evaluated for listing in the CRHR or the NRHP. If any O&M activity proposed in the future requires removal of a culvert or drainage feature older than 50 years of age, the resource should be evaluated by a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history (National Park Service [NPS] 1983), to determine significance under CEQA and/or Section 106 of the NHPA as applicable. If a feature is identified as significant and cannot be avoided by maintenance activities, the findings of this report may need to be revisited and further measures such as Historic American Engineering Record documentation may be required.

Under the assumption no culverts will be removed during routine O&M activities and with adherence to the following recommended measures, Rincon recommends a finding of less than significant impact to cultural resources with mitigation under CEQA and a finding of no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA.

5.1 Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Should any ground disturbance extend beyond the removal of recently accumulated sediments and into native soils for the O&M activities included in this project, those ground-disturbing activities shall be observed by a qualified archaeological monitor under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology (NPS 1983). If a cultural resource of Native American origin is discovered, monitoring activities shall be coordinated with a Native American monitor. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find evaluated for significance under CEQA and/or Section 106 of the NHPA, as applicable.

Archaeological and Native American monitoring may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitors, as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, excavating fill sediments, or observing negative findings during the first 60 percent of sediment removal. If monitoring is reduced to spot-checking, spot-checking shall occur when ground disturbance moves to a new location in the APE.

5.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and/or the NHPA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

5.3 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

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

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Appendix A

Records Search Summary

Table A-1 Previously Conducted Studies within 0.5-mile Radius of the APE

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-003343	Eric Hardesty	1974	Archaeological Impact Report on Proposed Project Nos. 021121 and 032900 for the State of California, Department of Transportation, District 05
S-003344	Rob Edwards	1973	Archaeological Aspects of Environmental Study of Jacks Peak County Park
S-003345	Ann S. Peak	1976	Monterey Peninsula Regional Wastewater Treatment System Expansion Project
S-003348	Toni Carrell	1974	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report Prepared for Monterey City Planning Department, Jacks Park
S-003349	Gary S. Breschini	1975	Report on Archaeological Observations During Construction at the Corner of Munras and Webster Streets, Monterey
S-003525	E. Breck Parkman	1979	Unit Records for CA-MNT-271
S-003594	Robert Hatch	1961	Colton Hall, Monterey, California: An Analysis of Feasibility as a State Historical Monument
S-003633	Jack L. Zahniser, Lois J. Roberts, and Janice Findley Fisher	1980	Intensive Cultural Resources Survey Report, Presidio of Monterey
S-003666	Larry Felton	1981	Recent Archeological Finds at Cooper-Molera Adobe, Courtyard Wall Reconstruction
S-003732	Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	1981	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Hotel San Carlos, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-005211	Philip Dole and Michael Swernoff	1982	Intensive Cultural Resource Survey, Armed Forces YMCA, Monterey, California
S-005427	Not listed	1978	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Golf Course Irrigation Project, Pacific Grove - Del Monte Forest, Monterey County, California.
S-005434	Thomas L. Jackson	1973	Del Monte Forest Comprehensive Plan, Archaeological Site Reconnaissance
S-005461	Robert K. Evans, D. L. Weide, and M. L. Susia	1967	The Monterey Peninsula College Sites (Mnt-371, 372, 373), Preliminary Report; and Geographic and Geologic Investigations Report
S-005489	Cynthia J. Adams	1979	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Signal Plan on 05-Mon-68 P.M. 3.9, at Monterey Peninsula Community Hospital, 05351-271701
S-005491	Gary S. Breschini	1979	Preliminary Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the Laguna Grande Regional Park, Adjacent to the Seaside City Hall, Seaside, Monterey County, California
S-005511	Gary S. Breschini	1979	Preliminary Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the Highway 68 Plan Line Area, Between York Road and Olmsted Road, East of Monterey, Monterey County, California

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-005544	E. Breck Parkman	1979	Archaeological testing at the future site of the San Carlos Social Hall, Monterey, California
S-005572	Dennis L. Wardell	1979	Cultural Resource Impact Evaluation Report for the Laguna Grande Neighborhood Improvement Project
S-005577	William J. Wallace	1975	Captain Cooper's House, Archaeological Explorations in 1974; Part I: Architectural Elements and Part II: The Grounds
S-005586	Donald M. Howard, Toni Graham, Vivian Kernohan, June Payne, Dawn Cope, and Gary S. Breschini	1971	Archaeological Investigation of the Royal Presidio of Monterey
S-005590	Lois J. Roberts, Gary Stickel, Jack Zahniser, Janice Findley Fisher, Ivan Show, Rod Brown, William Chilner, James Baldwin, and John Douglas	1979	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, Survey, and Overview, Fort Hunter Liggett, Fort Ord, and Presidio of Monterey, California.
S-005742	Robert Cartier	1982	Cultural Resource Evaluation for Highway 68 Improvements and Entrance Alignments for the Monterey Municipal Airport in the City of Monterey
S-005969	Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	1982	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Ryan Ranch Water Storage Tank, Monterey County, California
S-006108	Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat	1983	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Parcel at the Corner of Banner and Virgin Avenues, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-006274	Thomas L. Jackson	1974	Archaeological Reconnaissance: The Custom House Redevelopment Project
S-006331	Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat	1984	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance at 512 Pierce Street, Downtown Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-006648	R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	1984	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Washerwoman's Pond, Camino Aguajito and Fremont Street, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-006694	Matthew R. Clark	1984	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Monterra Ranch Project Area, Monterey County, California
S-006998	R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	1984	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 1-601-10, on Carmello Street, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-007340	Charles R. Smith	1985	A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance Report of the Monterey Institute of International Studies Campus, Monterey, California
S-007412	R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	1985	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the New Monterey/Cannery Row Traffic Improvements EIR, Monterey, Monterey County, California

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-007606	R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	1985	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Portion of the Southern Pacific Right-of-Way, Monterey, Monterey County, California.
S-007740	Stephen A. Dietz	1985	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Pacific Bell Projects NE 1841 T and NE 1843 T, Located from Olmstead Road to Torero Drive on Highway 68, and from Jackson Street to Del Monte Avenue, and Castroville to Boronda Road on Highway 183, Monterey County
S-009012	Gary S. Breschini	1986	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of APN 008-091-20, on Crest Road, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-009021	Gary S. Breschini and Charles R. Smith	1987	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Hartnell Gulch Park, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-009264	Gary S. Breschini and Charles R. Smith	1987	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Holman Highway (State Route 68) From State Highway 1 North to Asilomar Avenue in Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California
S-009747	Larry Bourdeau	1988	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, APN 001-612-011, 1108 Cass Street, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-010066	Stephen A. Dietz	1988	Seaside Laguna Grande Office Building
S-010282	Anna L. Runnings and Gary S. Breschini	1988	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Parcel A.P.N. 008-091-03, Costado Road, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-010551	Wendy Waldron	1988	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, proposed signal at the intersection of Josselyn Canyon Road and Highway 68, 05-MON 68 P.M. 5.2 5351-356800
S-010891	Gary S. Breschini	1989	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for APN 008-101-22 at 4043 Costado Road, Pebble Beach, Monterey County
S-011093	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1989	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 008-112-04, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-011280	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1988	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Del Monte Forest Subdivisions 3-13 Offsite Water Tank and Pump Station Improvements, Pebble Beach, Monterey
S-011282	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1989	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Portion of the Montera Ranch, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-011462	Allen G. Pastron	1988	An archaeological surface reconnaissance of the Roberts Lake area of the Laguna Grande/Roberts Lake Restoration project, City of Seaside, Monterey County, California
S-011483	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1990	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 008-061-01, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-011617	Anna Runnings and Gary S. Breschini	1990	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for Sewer Lines Near Roberts Lake, Monterey, Monterey County, California

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S-012618	Gary S. Breschini	1991	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Del Monte Avenue Widening, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-013973	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1991	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 008-091-21, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-014451	Gary S. Breschini, Trudy Haversat, and Kent Seavey	1992	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Larkin Street Bridge, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-015046	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1993	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for Water System Improvements in 5 Locations in Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-016280	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1994	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Portion of the St. Johns Cemetery, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-016375	Rob Edwards, Charlotte A. Simpson-Smith, and Allan Lonnberg	1994	Final Report: The Profiling and Monitoring of a California American Water Company Trench Through a Portion of the Historic Spanish Presidio and Adjacent to the Thomas O. Larkin House in Monterey, California
S-016375	J. Hagell	2005	Appended Records from NWIC Main Bibliographic Database
S-017103	Charlotte A. Simpson-Smith and Rob Edwards	1995	Archaeological Test Excavation Adjacent to the Eastern Exterior Foundation, San Carlos Cathedral, Royal Presidio Chapel, Monterey, California
S-017235	D. L. Weide and M. L. Susia	1965	Geographic and Geologic Investigation of the Monterey Peninsula Junior College Area (Sites MNT-371, 372, 373)
S-017497	Not listed	Not listed	Archaeological Reconnaissance, Proposed Site of Old Capitol Project, Monterey County, California
S-017788	W. Turrentine Jackson and William Hildebrandt	1985	Historical Resources Overview: Presidio of Monterey, Monterey, California
S-017788	W. Turrentine Jackson, Rand F. Herbert, Stephen R. Wee, Stephen D. Mikesell, Elizabeth McKee, Sharon D. Schuler, and Robert Mackensen	1985	Draft Cultural Resources Overview, Presidio of Monterey, Monterey, California
S-018008	Luke Serpa	1996	CDF Project Review Report for Archaeological and Historical Resources, Monterey ECC
S-018819	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1996	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 008-102-003, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-018833	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1996	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 008-102-005, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-019963	Anna Runnings	1997	Historic Property Clearance Report for Proposed Bicycle Path Along Sand Dunes Drive and Highway 1, Sand City, Monterey County, California

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S-019986	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	1997	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for Assessor's Parcel Number 001-671-032, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-020059	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2001	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Fort Ord Network Improvements Project Including State Highway 68 and South Boundary Road in Monterey, Monterey County, California, 05-Mon-68, Post KM 10.6-11.8
S-021973	Mary Doane	1999	Historic Property Clearance Report for Proposed Roadway Drainage Improvement on Soledad Drive at Soledad Place, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-022329	Terry L. Joslin and Kelda Wilson	1999	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, proposed fence replacement, 05-MON-01, PM R78.4-R81.2 CU 05-168 EA 05-0C4001
S-022405	Not listed	1999	Prehistoric Property Survey Report, 05-MNT-1, PM 78.48-79.00, Building of New Ocean Side Retaining Walls
S-022423	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	1999	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 008-061-002, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-022657	Izaak Sawyer, Laurie Pfeiffer, Karen Rasmussen, and Judy Berryman	2000	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project
S-022766	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2000	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Monterey Peninsula College Library Technology Center, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-022800	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Skyline Bridge Retrofit Project Adjacent to State Highway 68 at Skyline Forest Road in Monterey, Monterey County, California, 05-MON-0
S-024541	Mary Doane	2001	Project AC 3101
S-024894	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2001	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Three Golf Course Improvement Areas at the Spyglass Hill, Spanish Bay and Del Monte Courses, Pebble Beach and Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-025078	Hannah Ballard and John Holson	2002	Archaeological Survey and Record Search Results for the Public Service Center and 625 Van Bueren Projects, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-025440	Mary Doane and Gary Breschini	2002	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel 001-692-010, in Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-025817	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2002	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel 001-732-007, in Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-025832	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	Not listed	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcels 001-729-002, -003 & -004, in Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-027289	Eloise Richards Barter	2003	The French Potter of Monterey: Archeological Investigation of a 1860's Kiln in Monterey, CA

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-027900	Edna E. Kimbro, Karen Hildebrand, Mike Zuccaro, Elizabeth Moore, Anthony Crosby, and Seth Bergstein	2002	Limited Historic Structure Report for the Alvarado Adobe, Monterey State Historic Park, 510 Dutra Street, Monterey, California
S-028279	Gary L. Ruggerone	2004	Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of Effect for the Larkin Street Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-028888	Hannah Ballard	2004	Archaeological Field Visit and Cultural Material Identification at Colton Hall, Monterey, California
S-029131	Gary S. Breschini	2004	CHOMP Sprint Tower Site MO45xc031-G
S-029637	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2004	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Monterey Peninsula College Master Plan EIR, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-030517	Heather Blind	2005	Archaeological Monitoring of Construction Activities at Church Street, Monterey, California
S-030861	Carolyn Losee	2005	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet FCC Form 620, Ave Maria, MT-219-01, 1249 Josselyn Canyon Road, Monterey County, California
S-032601	Elena Reese	2006	Archaeological Monitoring of Sewer Rehabilitation Construction at the Presidio and Cannery Row Areas, Monterey, California
S-032604	Elena Reese	2006	Archaeological Monitoring of the Eisenhower Cottage Sewer Repair at the Presidio, Monterey, California
S-033210	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2007	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel 008-102-015, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-033586	Elena Reese	2007	Whalebone Feature found at 570 Munras Avenue, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-033677	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	1999	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Marina Coast Water District Recycled Water Pipeline Project, Monterey County, California
S-034096	Lorna Billat	Not listed	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility - Monterey County, Nextel Site No. CA- 0576F/Monterey
S-034216	Colin I. Busby	2005	Cultural Resources Assessment: Technical Report for Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA), California American Water, Monterey County, Coastal Water Project
S-034430	Elena Reese	2007	Archaeological Monitoring of Solar Streetlight Excavations at the Presidio of Monterey, California
S-034826	Andrew Pulcheon	2008	A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Study for the Del Monte Boulevard Hotel Project
S-034953	Elena Reese	2008	Archaeological Monitoring for the Fitch Avenue and Lower Presidio Sewer Repairs Project Excavations in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-035563	Elena Reese	2008	Archaeological Monitoring for the Lower Presidio Sewer Spot Repairs Project Excavations in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-035565	Elena Reese	2008	Archaeological Monitoring for the 429 Col. Holland Road Sewer Repair Project Excavations in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-035566	Elena Reese	2008	Archaeological Monitoring for the Presidio Building 453 Sewer Repair Project Excavations in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-035567	Elena Reese	2008	Archaeological Monitoring for Building 358 French Drain Project Excavations in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-035568	Elena Reese	2010	Report of Inadvertent Discovery During Project Excavations for the Pacific and Jefferson Utility Replacement Project, Monterey, California
S-035569	Elena Reese	2008	Archaeological Monitoring for the Pacific and Madison Streets Flagpole Repair Project Excavations in Monterey, California
S-035572	Elena Reese	2008	Archaeological Assessment Report for the Hartnell Gulch Pedestrian Walkway Project, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-035771	Susan Morley	2008	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 103 061 015 in an unincorporated area of Monterey County, California
S-036108	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2009	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the California-American Water Company Improvement Project 1, PRV Stations in the Coastal Zone, In Monterey and Seaside, Monterey County, California
S-036276	Elena Reese	2009	Archaeological Monitoring for the Lower Presidio Pvt. Bolio Road Security Barrier Project Excavations in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-036377	Elena Reese	Not listed	Archaeological Documentation and Impact Assessment B for CA-MNT-930H within the Lower Presidio of Monterey, in the City of Monterey, California
S-036722	Not listed	2003	Visual Design Elements Documentation, Herrmann Hall, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California
S-036896	John Holson	2010	Historic Property Survey Report for Pacific Street/Del Monte Avenue Intersection
S-037143	Gary S. Breschini	2010	Stokes Adobe
S-037154	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2010	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Driveway at Casa Boronda, APN 001-732-001, Monterey County, California
S-037223	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2010	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Camino Aguajito/Aguajito Road Water Main Project, Monterey, Monterey County, California

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Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-037300	Matthew Armstrong	2010	Report of Unanticipated Discovery During El Estero Lake Edge Restoration, Monterey, California
S-037304	Elena Reese	2010	Archaeological Assessment Report for the Franklin Street Storm Drain Project, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-037361	Susan Morley	2010	Final Report on the Cultural Resources Monitoring for Building 343, Presidio of Monterey, City of Monterey, California
S-037566	Elena Reese	2010	Archaeological Monitoring for the Remove Inactive Communications Lines, Base-wide, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Project Excavations in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-037630	Elena Reese	2010	Archaeological Documentation and Impact Assessment A for CA-MNT-930H within the Lower Presidio of Monterey, in the City of Monterey, California
S-037725	Allika Ruby	2010	Archaeological Survey Report for the Monterey Light Rail Transit Project
S-038159	Charles A. Parker and Brooke Crumpton	2010	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the General Instruction Building Project at the Presidio of Monterey
S-038172	James M. Willison	2010	Proposed installation of a French drain adjacent to the garages associated with housing units 320 and 322 Fitch Avenue located within the Presidio of Monterey's historic district
S-038499	Mary Doane and Gary Breschini	2011	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment for APN 103-061-006, Carmel, Monterey County, California
S-038516	Gary Breschini	2011	Boronda Adobe
S-038722	Elena Reese	2011	Archaeological Assessment Report for the Van Buren Street Project, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-038723	Elena Reese	2011	Archaeological Monitoring for the Hartnell Gulch Pedestrian Walkway Project in the City of Monterey, California
S-038724	Lisa Holm	2011	Archaeological Survey Report for the Mark Thomas Bikeway Project, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-038727	Elena Reese	2011	Archaeological Monitoring for the Presidio of Monterey Water Line Potholing Project Excavaton in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-038729	Elena Reese	2011	Archaeological Monitoring for the Building 324 ADA Compliant Parking, Access Ramp, and Restroom Project Excavation in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-039231	Elena Reese	2012	Archaeological Monitoring for the PRV #2 Vault at Building 614 Project Excavation in the Lower Presidio of Monterey California
S-039271	Carolyn Losee	2012	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT & T Mobility CNU3619/FA#10087972 Highway 68 & Olmsted, Monterey, California 93940

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-039284	Elena Reese and John Holson	2012	An Archaeological Survey for the Barracks Phase I and IV and Huckleberry Hill Nature Preserve, Presidio of Monterey, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-039285	Elena Reese	2012	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the General Instruction Building Fiscal Year 09 Communication Line Project Excavations in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, Monterey California
S-039287	Elena Reese	2012	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Replace Deteriorated Sewer Lateral, Buildings: 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 450, and 451 in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-039288	Elena Reese	2012	Archaeological Monitoring the Sinkhole Investigation, Water Pipe Exposure for PRV #2, and Relocation of Water Meter for ADA Ramp Compliance in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-039292	Mary Doane	2012	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment for Parking Lot Renovation on APN 001-572-021, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-039778	Elena Reese	2012	Archaeological Assessment Report for the 512 and 526 Pierce Street Project, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-039806	Mary Doane and Gary Breschini	2012	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 008-062-004, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California
S-040224	Mary Doane and Gary Breschini	2013	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Santa Catalina School Campus, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-042551	Carolyn Losee	2012	Cultural Investigation for At&T Mobility CNU3418 Hwy 1/Munras 200 Glenwood Circle, Monterey City and County, California 93940
S-042856	Laura Prishmont Quimby	2011	Limited Archaeological Investigations at CA-MNT-931, in Support of the Install and Repair Concrete Sidewalk and Pedestrian Bridge Project
S-042907	Noelle C.S. Shaver	2011	Class III Archaeological Survey and Focused Trenching Program for the Proposed Expansion and Reconfiguration of Lots "A" and "S", Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) Monterey, Monterey, California
S-043049	Gary S. Breschini	2013	Parking Lot Behind 426 Alvarado Street in Monterey, Monterey California
S-043736	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2013	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment for APN 101-031-002, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-043775	Lorna Billat	2014	Collocation Submission Packet, Downtown Monterey, CNU3505, 2 Portola Plaza, Monterey City and County
S-044204	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2014	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of APN 001-733-002, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-044205	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2014	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment for APN 103-061-003, Carmel, Monterey County, California
S-044240	Not listed	2013	Naval Support Activity Monterey Herrmann Hall Exterior Repairs Rehabilitation Design Methodology

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S-044243	James M. Willison	2012	Proposed Rehabilitation of the Weckerling Center, Building 326, Presidio of Monterey Historic District, Monterey County, California
S-044267	Larry Felton and Lee Motz	1983	Preliminary Draft: Historic Changes to Doors and Windows in the Diaz House, Cooper-Molera Adobe Complex, Monterey SHP
S-044268	William Wallace	1976	Cooper-Molera Adobe, Monterey, William Wallace - Historical/archaeological proposals, progress reports, 1973-1975
S-044271	Robert F. Heizer	1977	Report on Archaeological Examination of Subfloor Soils and Features in the Cooper-Molera Adobe, Monterey, Carried out from August 7-15, 1977
S-044272	David L. Felton and Lee Motz	1982	A Summary of Archaeological Features Encountered During the Restoration of the Cooper-Molera Adobe Complex, Monterey, California
S-044483	Beatrice Cox and Caprice "Kip" Harper	2012	Cultural Resources Constraints Report: Del Monte 2103 Targeted Circuit, Monterey/Carmel, Monterey County, California
S-044484	Lisa Holm, Katherine Chao, and John Holson	2013	Archaeological Assessment for the City of Monterey 2013 Sewer Rehabilitation Project, Monterey County, California, PL-2616-21
S-044509	Susan Morley	2013	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 103 171 025 in an unincorporated portion of Carmel, Monterey County, California
S-044525	Susan Morley	2012	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 101-131-010 [PLN # 120787] in an unincorporated portion of Monterey County, California
S-045245	Amy Foutch Porras	2014	Cultural Resources Study for the PG&E Monterey Pipeline Replacement Project (DFM 1815-02: Spread 3 MP 7.98- 8.34, Spread 4 MP 8.67-9.17, Spread 4.5 MP 11.60, Spread 7b MP 15.85-16.95), Monterey County, California; Spread 3, 05-MON-68 PM 13.04-13.38; Spread 4, 05-MON-68 PM 12.01-12.72; Spread 4.5, 05-MON-68 PM 9.81-9.84; Spread 7b, 05-MON-68 PM 4.46-5.59
S-045433	Elena Reese	2013	Archaeological Monitoring for the Soldier Field Sidewalk in the Lower Presidio of Monterey, California
S-045490	Debi Howell-Ardila, Steven Treffers, Shannon Carmack, and John Dietler	2014	Historic Resources Assessment and Survey Report, Monterey Regional Airport, Monterey, California
S-045562	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2014	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Proposed Monterey Salinas Transit Bus Stop on Tyler Street in Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-045899	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2014	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Monterey Institute of International Studies Campus, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-046024	Patricia Paramoure and Charles Mikulik	2015	Presidio of Monterey, Building 326 - Weckerling Center - Renovation Project, Archaeological Monitoring Report

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S-046709	Susan Morley	2015	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 101-221-014 in an Unincorporated Portion of Monterey County, California
S-046717	Susan Morley	2015	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 101-221-014 in an unincorporated portion of Monterey County, California
S-047192	Jonathan Pangburn	2015	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Carmel Valley Regional Shaded Fuel Break, Monterey County, California
S-047320	Jack Meyer	2016	Phase I Exploratory Geoarchaeological Assessment of the Naval Support Activity (NSA) Monterey, California N62473- 14-D-1413 to 10
S-047742	Carolyn Losee	2013	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CNU3941 "Naval Postgraduate School" 1 Old Golf Course Road, Monterey City and County, California 93940
S-047743	Carolyn Losee and Dana Supernowicz	2011	Cultural Resources Investigation for "Huckleberry Hill" Telecommunications Project: 4041 Sunset Lane, Pebble Beach, Monterey County, California 93953: Revision 1
S-048033	Susan Moley	2016	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number APN 101-151-002 in an unincorporated area of Rancho Aguajito, Monterey County, California
S-048229	Ryan Brady	2016	Cultural Resources Constraints Review for Via Paraiso Handrail Improvements Project, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-048230	Ryan Brady	2016	Cultural Resource Constraints Review for Mar Vista Storm Drain Improvements Project, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-048359	Stella D'Oro	2016	Cultural Resource Monitoring for boring at 553 Munras Avenue, Monterey, California
S-048441	Lisa Holm	2014	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Storm Drain Rehabilitation Project, City of Monterey, Monterey County, California (2801-02)
S-048462	David W. Babson	1993	An Inventory of Historic-Period Archaeological Sites at Fort Ord, Monterey County, California
S-048610	Gary S. Breschini	2016	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the Gawain Family Theatre at York School, a Portion of Assessor's Parcel 173-071-008
S-048629	Gary S. Breschini	2016	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Portions of Assessor's Parcel 101-171-006 for the Del Monte Golf Course Irrigation Lake, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-048637	Gary S. Breschini	2016	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 101-231-001, Monterey, Monterey County, California
S-048863	Susan Morley	2017	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 001-732-009, City of Monterey, California

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S-049152	Susan Morley	2017	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number APN 101-211-026 in an unincorporated area of Rancho Aguajito, Monterey County, California
S-049322	Heidi Koenig	2017	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project, Monterey County
S-049345	Kent L. Seavey	2013	Phase II Historic Assessment, proposed repair and rehabilitation of a Craftsman Bungalow Style residence

Table A-2 Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5-Mile Radius of the APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project
27-000090	CA-MNT-1801H	Historic Site	Collapsed Airplane Hanger	Unknown	Outside
27-000151	CA-MNT-15/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Shell Midden with Historic Drainage Feature	–	Outside
27-000238	CA-MNT-103/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Petroglyphs and Unassociated Historic Refuse	–	Outside
27-000243	CA-MNT-108	Prehistoric and Protohistoric Site	Shell Midden with Overlying Historic Refuse	Unknown	Outside
27-000297	CA-MNT-190H	Historic Site	De Soto Adobe	Unknown	Outside
27-000305	CA-MNT-198H	Historic Site	Historic Adobe Site (Destroyed)	Unknown	Outside
27-000306	CA-MNT-199H	Historic Site	Castro's Headquarters	Unknown	Outside
27-000376	CA-MNT-271H	Historic Site	Spanish Royal Presidio	Unknown	Outside
27-000377	CA-MNT-272/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Shell Scatter with Multiple Projectile Points	Unknown	Outside
27-000385	CA-MNT-280	Prehistoric Site	Unknown Site Destroyed in 1940	Unknown	Outside
27-000398	CA-MNT-295H	Historic Site	Spanish Royal Presidio	Unknown	Outside
27-000399	CA-MNT-296H	Historic Site	Casa Gutierrez	Unknown	Outside
27-000400	CA-MNT-297H	Historic Site	Stevenson House	NRHP Listed	Outside
27-000401	CA-MNT-298/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Shell Midden with potentially historic aged resource overlying	Unknown	Outside
27-000467	CA-MNT-372	Prehistoric Site	Sparse Shell Scatter	Unknown	Outside
27-000468	CA-MNT-373/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Shell Scatter	Unknown	Outside
27-000480	CA-MNT-386/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Shell Midden	Unknown	Outside
27-000775	CA-MNT-697	Prehistoric Site	Shell Midden	Unknown	Outside
27-000777	CA-MNT-699	Prehistoric Site	Flaked Stone Scatter	Unknown	Outside
27-000907	CA-MNT-841	Prehistoric Site	–	Unknown	Outside

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project
27-000908	CA-MNT-842	Prehistoric Site	Occupation Site	Unknown	Outside
27-000987	CA-MNT-930H	Historic Site	Historic Refuse	Unknown	Outside
27-000988	CA-MNT-931	Prehistoric Site	Presidio of Monterey	Unknown	Outside
27-000989	CA-MNT-932	Prehistoric Site	Shell Scatter	Unknown	Outside
27-000995	CA-MNT-938H	Historic Building	California's First Theatre	California State Historic Landmark	Outside
27-000996	CA-MNT-939H	Historic Building	Josiah Merritt Adobe	Unknown	Outside
27-001011	CA-MNT-955	Prehistoric Site	Shell Scatter	Unknown	Outside
27-001025	CA-MNT-969H	Historic Site	Cooper-Molera Adobe	NRHP Listed	Outside
27-001031	CA-MNT-975	Prehistoric Site	Shell midden	Unknown	Outside
27-001032	CA-MNT-976	Prehistoric Site	Shell Midden	Unknown	Outside
27-001033	CA-MNT-977	Prehistoric Site	Occupation Site with Human Remains	Unknown	Adjacent to Site 5
27-001302	CA-MNT-1265	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock Milling Feature	Unknown	Outside
27-001395	CA-MNT-1367H	Historic Site	Doud Family Residence	Unknown	Outside
27-001736	–	Historic Building	Carmel Hill Forest Fire Station	NRHP Eligible	Outside
27-001752	CA-MNT-1849H	Historic District	Presidio of Monterey	NRHP Listed	Adjacent to Site 1
27-001830	CA-MNT-1243H	Historic Site	Soberanes Adobe	Unknown	Outside
27-001831	CA-MNT-1245/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Bedrock Milling Feature	Unknown	Outside
27-001859	CA-MNT-662	Prehistoric Site	Shell Midden	Unknown	Outside
27-001877	CA-MNT-1888H	Historic Site	Presidio of Monterey Landfill	Unknown	Outside
27-001929	CA-MNT-374	Prehistoric Site	Unknown	Unknown	Outside
27-002769	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project
27-002770	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-002771	–	Historic Building	Two Single Family Residences	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-002772	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-002823	–	Historic Building	St. Mark Coptic Orthodox Church	Unknown	Outside
27-002831	–	Historic Structure	Bridge	Unknown	Outside
27-002846	–	Historic Building	Ave Maria Convalescent Hospital and Convent	Unknown	Outside
27-002905	–	Historic Building	First Baptist Church of Monterey	Unknown	Outside
27-002923	CA-MNT-2295H	Historic Structure	Railroad	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-002940	–	Historic Site	Railroad Depot	Unknown	Outside
27-002941	–	Historic Building	Historic Ranch	Unknown	Outside
27-002946	–	Historic Building	Guest House for Hotel Del Monte	May Become Eligible for NRHP	Outside
27-002947	–	Historic Building	Guest House for Hotel Del Monte	May Become Eligible for NRHP	Outside
27-002948	–	Historic Building	Guest House for Hotel Del Monte	May Become Eligible for NRHP	Outside
27-002965	–	Historic Building	Monterey SP Passenger Depot	Unknown	Outside
27-002966	–	Historic Building	Southern Pacific Freight Depot	Unknown	Outside
27-002967	–	Historic Building	DJ Café	Unknown	Outside
27-002968	–	Historic Building	Storage Shed	Unknown	Outside
27-002969	–	Historic Building	Warehouse Building	Unknown	Outside
27-002970	–	Historic Building	Wooden Commercial Building	Unknown	Outside
27-002977	–	Historic Building	Van Buren St. Residence	Unknown	Outside

City of Monterey
Monterey Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project
27-002978	–	Historic Structure	Retaining Walls	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002979	–	Historic Building	Lewis Hall Gym	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002980	–	Historic Building	Building 272 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002982	–	Historic Building	Building 81 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002983	–	Historic Building	Building 79 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002984	–	Historic Building	Building 77 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002985	–	Historic Building	Building 75 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002986	–	Historic Structure	Structure 133 (Historic Structure)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002987	–	Historic Building	Building 8 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002988	–	Historic Building	Buildings 9 and 10 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002989	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002990	–	Historic Building	Officers and Faculty Club	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002991	–	Historic Building	Building 36 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002992	–	Historic Building	Building 33 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project
27-002993	–	Historic Building	Building 73 ½	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002994	–	Historic Building	Building 84 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002995	–	Historic Building	Building 84 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002996	–	Historic Building	Building 74 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002997	–	Historic Building	Building 85 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002998	–	Historic Building	Building 86 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-002999	–	Historic Building	Building T183 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003000	–	Historic Building	Building 87 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003001	–	Historic Building	Building 86 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003002	–	Historic Building	Building 84 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003003	–	Historic Building	Building 84 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003004	–	Historic Building	Building 83 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003005	–	Historic Building	Building 53 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003006	–	Historic Building	Building 57 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside

City of Monterey
Monterey Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project
27-003007	–	Historic Building	Building 61 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003008	–	Historic Building	Building 63 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003009	–	Historic Building	Building 17 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003010	–	Historic Building	Building 18 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003012	–	Historic Building	Service Station (Building 230)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003015	–	Historic Building	Youth Center (Building 454)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003016	–	Historic Building	Building 349 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003017	–	Historic Building	Barracks	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003018	–	Historic Building	Building 317 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003019	–	Historic Building	Building 315 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003020	–	Historic Building	Telephone Exchange Building;	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003021	–	Historic Building	Defense Language Institute Faculty Offices	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003022	–	Historic Building	Defense Language Institute Facility Offices (Building 205)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003023	–	Historic Building	Faculty Offices (Building 204)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project
27-003024	–	Historic Building	Post Chapel (Building 325)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003025	–	Historic Building	Directorate of Training & Doctrine (Building 234)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003026	–	Historic Building	Printing Division (Building 233)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003030	–	Historic Building	Boy Scout Lodge (Building 141)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003031	–	Historic Building	Building 254 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003032	–	Historic Building	Building 20 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003033	–	Historic Building	Building 273 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003035	–	Historic District	El Castillo Historic District	NRHP Listed	Adjacent to Site 1
27-003064	–	Historic Building	Building 103 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003065	–	Historic Building	Historic Water Pump Station	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003066	–	Historic Building	Building 250 then 180 (Historic Names)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003067	–	Historic Building	Building 40 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003068	–	Historic Building	Building 39 (Historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003069	–	Historic Building	Defense Language Institute Facility Offices (Building 207);	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside

City of Monterey
Monterey Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project
27-003070	–	Historic Building	Building 5 (historic Name)	Within Presidio of Monterey Historic District	Outside
27-003171	–	Historic Building	Park Lane Senior Living Apartments	Unknown	Outside
27-003201	–	Historic Building	Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula	Unknown	Outside
27-003202	–	Historic Building	Gordon House	Appears Eligible as Part of a Historic District	Outside
27-003205	–	Site of Unknown Age	Don Dahvee Park Cold Case Site	Unknown	Within Site 21
27-003207	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003208	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003239	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003240	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003241	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003242	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003243	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003244	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003245	–	Historic Building	Single Family Residence	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003247	–	Historic Building	Del Monte Hotel/Herrmann Hall	NRHP Application Submitted	Outside
27-003248	–	Historic District	Old Del Monte Hotel Distric	NRHP Application Submitted	Outside
27-003255	–	Historic Building	Hangar	Unknown	Outside
27-003256	–	Historic Building	Hangar	Unknown	Outside
27-003257	–	Historic Building	Airport Terminal Building	Unknown	Outside
27-003268	–	Historic Building	FAA Tower	Unknown	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project
27-003403	–	Historic Building	Royal Presidio Chapel of San Carlos de Borromeo	NRHP Listed	Outside
27-003423	–	Historic District	Monterey Old Town Historic District	NRHP Listed	Outside
27-003429	–	Historic Site	Fort Mervine	Eligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003441	–	Historic Building	Substation;	Ineligible for NRHP	Outside
27-003444	CA-MNT-002411/H	Prehistoric and Historic Site	Shell Midden with Overlying Historic Site	Unknown	Outside
27-003466	–	Historic Building	Colton Hall	California State Historic Landmark	Outside
27-003467	–	Historic Building	Carolyn Rico House	Unknown	Outside
27-003477	–	Historic Building	Larkin House	National Historic Landmark	Outside
27-003478	–	Historic Building	Larkin Apartment	Unknown	Outside
27-003630	–	Historic Site	Del Monte Golf Course	Unknown	Outside
27-003659	–	Prehistoric Site	Shell and Lithic Scatter	Unknown	Outside
27-003665	–	Historic Structure	Bridge	Unknown	Outside
C-1301	–	Historic Building	YMCA Building	Unknown	Outside
C-1554	–	Historic Site	Refuse Scatter	Unknown	Outside
C-874	–	Historic Site	Refuse Scatter	Unknown	Outside

Source: NWIC 2018

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Appendix B

Native American Outreach

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



March 5, 2018

Hannah Haas
Rincon Consultants

Email to: hhaas@rinconconsultants.com

RE: Monterey SDMP, Monterey County

Dear Ms. Haas,

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 Groups Consulted

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe Tony Cerda, Chairperson 244 E. 1st Street Pomona, CA 91766	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Valentin Lopez, Chairperson P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA 95632	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	
Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson P.O. Box 1301 Monterey, CA 93942	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	
Esselen Tribe of Monterey County Tom Little Bear Nason 38655 Tassajara Road Carmel Valley, CA 93924	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	Mr. Nason left a voicemail on 3/5. Hannah Haas of Rincon called him back on 3/6 to discuss the project. He stated that the project vicinity is very sensitive for cultural resources and wants to be kept updating regarding the project progress, findings, and mitigation measures but that he trusts that Rincon will address impacts to potential Native American resources appropriately.
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA 95024	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

437 Figueroa Street, Suite 203
Monterey, California 93940

831 333 0310 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

March 1, 2018

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA 91766

RE: Cultural Study for City of Monterey's Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey,
Monterey County, CA

Dear Chairperson Cerda:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Monterey (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project (project) located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California, depicted in the enclosed figure. The proposed project is storm drainage system maintenance for 13 discreet areas throughout the city, plus 23 culverts, for a total of 35 locations.

This letter serves to inquire about your knowledge of potential cultural resources within the vicinity that may be impacted by the project. Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project site, but a response has not yet been received. This letter is intended as an informal outreach only and does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52). Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the lead agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at the above address, at hhaas@rinconconsultants.com, or (916)-706-1374, x230. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hannah Haas". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Hannah Haas
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

437 Figueroa Street, Suite 203
Monterey, California 93940

831 333 0310 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

March 1, 2018

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632

RE: Cultural Study for City of Monterey's Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey,
Monterey County, CA

Dear Chairperson Lopez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Monterey (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project (project) located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California, depicted in the enclosed figure. The proposed project is storm drainage system maintenance for 13 discreet areas throughout the city, plus 23 culverts, for a total of 35 locations.

This letter serves to inquire about your knowledge of potential cultural resources within the vicinity that may be impacted by the project. Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project site, but a response has not yet been received. This letter is intended as an informal outreach only and does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52). Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

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Hannah Haas
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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Monterey, California 93940

831 333 0310 OFFICE AND FAX

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www.rinconconsultants.com

March 1, 2018

Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation
Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1301
Monterey, CA 93942

RE: Cultural Study for City of Monterey's Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey,
Monterey County, CA

Dear Chairperson Miranda-Ramirez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Monterey (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project (project) located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California, depicted in the enclosed figure. The proposed project is storm drainage system maintenance for 13 discreet areas throughout the city, plus 23 culverts, for a total of 35 locations.

This letter serves to inquire about your knowledge of potential cultural resources within the vicinity that may be impacted by the project. Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project site, but a response has not yet been received. This letter is intended as an informal outreach only and does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52). Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the lead agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at the above address, at hhaas@rinconconsultants.com, or (916)-706-1374, x230. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

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Hannah Haas
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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Monterey, California 93940

831 333 0310 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

March 1, 2018

Esselen Tribe of Monterey County
Tom Little Bear Nason
38655 Tassajara Road
Carmel Valley, CA 93924

RE: Cultural Study for City of Monterey's Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey,
Monterey County, CA

Dear Mr. Nason:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Monterey (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project (project) located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California, depicted in the enclosed figure. The proposed project is storm drainage system maintenance for 13 discreet areas throughout the city, plus 23 culverts, for a total of 35 locations.

This letter serves to inquire about your knowledge of potential cultural resources within the vicinity that may be impacted by the project. Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project site, but a response has not yet been received. This letter is intended as an informal outreach only and does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52). Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hannah Haas". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name and last name clearly distinguishable.

Hannah Haas
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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Monterey, California 93940

831 333 0310 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

March 1, 2018

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

RE: Cultural Study for City of Monterey's Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey,
Monterey County, CA

Dear Chairperson Sayers:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Monterey (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project (project) located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California, depicted in the enclosed figure. The proposed project is storm drainage system maintenance for 13 discreet areas throughout the city, plus 23 culverts, for a total of 35 locations.

This letter serves to inquire about your knowledge of potential cultural resources within the vicinity that may be impacted by the project. Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project site, but a response has not yet been received. This letter is intended as an informal outreach only and does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52). Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the lead agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at the above address, at hhaas@rinconconsultants.com, or (916)-706-1374, x230. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hannah Haas". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Hannah Haas
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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Monterey, California 93940

831 333 0310 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

March 1, 2018

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

RE: Cultural Study for City of Monterey's Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey,
Monterey County, CA

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Monterey (City) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project (project) located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California, depicted in the enclosed figure. The proposed project is storm drainage system maintenance for 13 discreet areas throughout the city, plus 23 culverts, for a total of 35 locations.

This letter serves to inquire about your knowledge of potential cultural resources within the vicinity that may be impacted by the project. Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to request a Sacred Lands File search of the project site, but a response has not yet been received. This letter is intended as an informal outreach only and does not constitute notification under Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52). Any AB 52 consultation will be carried out separately by the lead agency.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at the above address, at hhaas@rinconconsultants.com, or (916)-706-1374, x230. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hannah Haas". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Hannah Haas
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Appendix C

Local Consultation

Historic Groups Consulted

Local Group/Government Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
Monterey Bay Family History Center Don Locke, Director 25721 Box Canyon Lane Salinas, CA 93908 831-394-1124	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	
Monterey County Historical Society 333 Boronda Road Salinas, CA 93907 831-757-8085	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	
City of Monterey Elizabeth Caraker Housing & Community Development Mgr. 580 Pacific Street Monterey, CA 93940 831-646-1739 caraker@monterey.org	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	
County of Monterey Resource Management Agency Planning Services 1441 Schilling Place Salinas, CA 93901 831-755-5025	3/1/2018: Letter sent via U.S. Mail	



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

437 Figueroa Street, Suite 203
Monterey, California 93940

831 333 0310 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

March 1, 2018
Project No. 17-04515

City of Monterey
Elizabeth Caraker
Housing & Community Development Manager
580 Pacific Street
Monterey, CA 93940

Subject: City of Monterey Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey, Monterey
County, California

Dear Ms. Caraker:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the City of Monterey's Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project (project) located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California. The proposed project includes storm drainage system maintenance for thirteen discreet areas throughout the city plus twenty-three culverts, for a total of thirty-five locations which are depicted in the enclosed map.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. The project requires a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps, thus the cultural resources study is being prepared in conformance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Rincon is currently working in the study area to identify any cultural resource issues for the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party. If you or your organization have any knowledge or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area, please respond by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76 or by email to szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Susan Zamudio-Gurrola". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Susan" being more prominent.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

437 Figueroa Street, Suite 203
Monterey, California 93940

831 333 0310 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

March 1, 2018
Project No. 17-04515

County of Monterey
Resource Management Agency Planning Services
1441 Schilling Place
Salinas, CA 93901

Subject: City of Monterey Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey, Monterey
County, California

To Whom it May Concern:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the City of Monterey's Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project (project) located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California. The proposed project includes storm drainage system maintenance for thirteen discreet areas throughout the city plus twenty-three culverts, for a total of thirty-five locations which are depicted in the enclosed map.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. The project requires a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps, thus the cultural resources study is being prepared in conformance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Rincon is currently working in the study area to identify any cultural resource issues for the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party. If you or your organization have any knowledge or specific concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area, please respond by telephone at 805-644-4455 ext. 76 or by email to szgurrola@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Susan Zamudio-Gurrola", written in a cursive style.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

437 Figueroa Street, Suite 203
Monterey, California 93940

831 333 0310 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

March 1, 2018
Project No. 17-04515

Monterey Bay Family History Center
Don Locke, Director
25721 Box Canyon Lane
Salinas, CA 93908

Subject: City of Monterey Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey, Monterey
County, California

Dear Mr. Locke:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the City of Monterey's Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project (project) located in the City of Monterey in Monterey County, California. The proposed project includes storm drainage system maintenance for thirteen discreet areas throughout the city plus twenty-three culverts, for a total of thirty-five locations which are depicted in the enclosed map.

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Enclosure: Project Location Map



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March 1, 2018
Project No. 17-04515

Monterey County Historical Society
333 Boronda Road
Salinas, CA 93907

Subject: City of Monterey Storm Drainage System Maintenance Project, Monterey, Monterey
County, California

To Whom it May Concern:

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Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Susan Zamudio-Gurrola". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Susan" being the most prominent.

Susan Zamudio-Gurrola
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Appendix D

Survey Photos

Figure 1 Study Area 1



Figure 2 Study Area 2



Figure 3 Study Area 3



Figure 4 Study Area 5



Figure 5 Study Area 6



Figure 6 Study Area 8



Figure 7 Study Area 9



Figure 8 Study Area 10



Figure 9 Study Area 11



Figure 10 Study Area 12



Figure 11 Study Area 15



Figure 12 Study Area 16



Figure 13 Study Area 17



Figure 14 Study Area 18



Figure 15 Study Area 19



Figure 16 Study Area 20



Figure 17 Study Area 21



Figure 18 Study Area 22

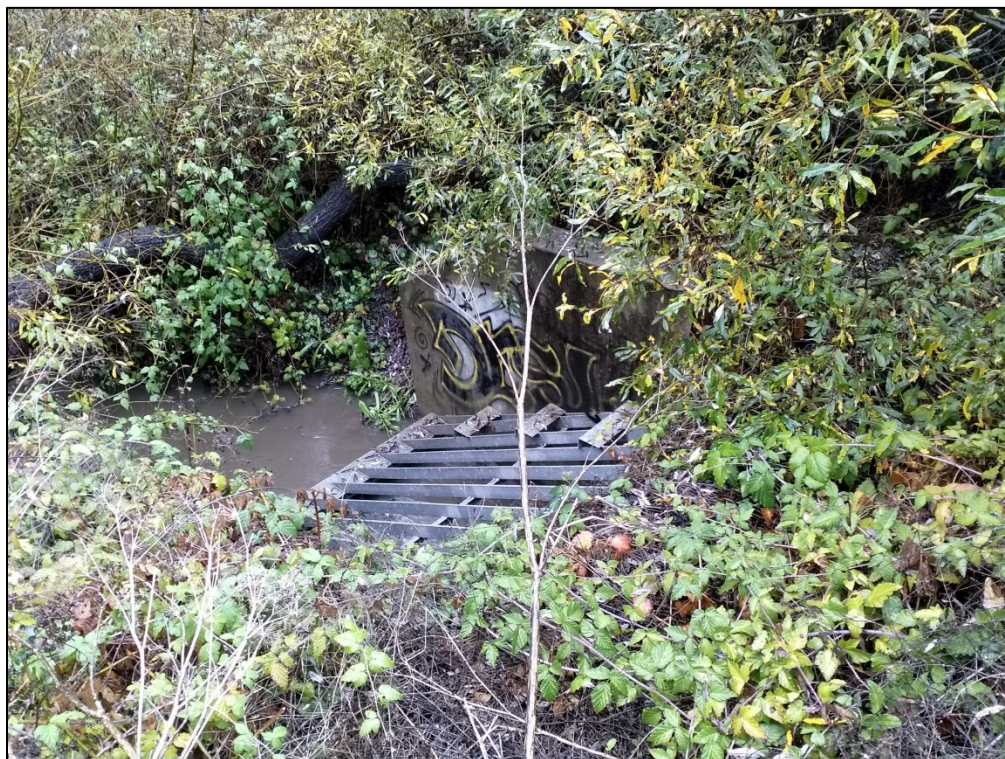


Figure 19 Study Area 23A



Figure 20 Study Area 23B



Figure 21 Study Area 27



Figure 22 Study Area 28



Figure 23 Study Area 29



Figure 24 Study Area 30



Figure 25 Study Area 31



Figure 26 Study Area 34



Figure 27 Study Area 36



Figure 28 Study Area 37



Figure 29 Study Area 38



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