

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT/FINDING OF EFFECT
(No Historic Properties Affected)

**MONTEREY-SALINAS TRANSIT (MST)
SOUTH COUNTY MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS FACILITY
KING CITY, MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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CORRESPONDENCE

EMAIL	REQUEST TO NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
LETTER	NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RESPONSE
LETTERS	REQUEST TO NATIVE AMERICANS IDENTIFIED BY NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
MEMO	RECORD OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS

CHRIS/NWIC SEARCH

SEARCH	File No. 16-1645 (dated 5/10/2017) [NO CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]
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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This *Historic Property Survey Report/Finding of Effect* (HPSR/FOE) report has been prepared for the proposed 4.8 acre Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility (Undertaking) located in King City, Monterey County, California. This report represents the identification effort pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4 completed by the MST to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in regard to historic properties as well as meeting the mandates of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in regard to cultural resources.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) may function as the Lead Federal Agency as grant funding may be via Rural Development, Rural Business-Cooperative and Rural Utilities Services (see 7 CFR Part 1970.54). Requirements for funding mandates an Environmental Review (ER) incorporating information from authoritative sources acceptable to the USDA confirming the presence or absence of sensitive environmental resources in the area that could be affected by the project. Additional NEPA compliance may be required under 23 CFR Part 771 administered by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration (FTA) for Categorical Exclusions (23 CFR Part 771.117).

The USDA is the NEPA lead entity and will be required to complete the federal regulatory requirements for cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800. The regulations require a federal agency with jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking to take into account the effects of the undertaking on Historic Properties, properties that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on the undertaking should it adversely affect a NRHP eligible or NRHP listed property. The criteria for determining NRHP eligibility are found in 36 CFR Part 60.

In addition, the lead local agency is required to determine the potential impacts of the construction on both historical and unique archaeological cultural resources and mitigate impacts on any significant resources located that may be affected by the project to a less than significant effect in accordance with CEQA and local planning and cultural resource requirements of the MST.

The MST is the lead local agency and the USDA (Santa Maria Office) is the lead federal agency for the project in partnership with the FTA. The USDA is responsible for consulting with the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on the identification and evaluation efforts and on the effects, if any, of the undertaking upon historic properties in accordance with 54 U.S.C. § 302303(b)(5), (b)(6) and (b)(9).

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Archaeology includes the area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. No buildings are present within the project site and an APE for the built environment is not required. The horizontal and vertical APE consists of the proposed construction within the project's envelope with a potential vertical depth of 8 feet in selected areas for subsurface utilities

with the majority of the property subject to grading and disturbance of less than three feet.

This HPSR/FOE provides supporting materials for the Section 106 identification and evaluation including the results of a records search, a review of pertinent literature, consultation with local Native Americans, and a field review. A determination of *No Historic properties affected* (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1)) is applicable.

1.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- No historic properties listed, determined eligible, or potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as a result of archival research, consultation and a field inventory. The APE is defined as the areas subject to direct impact.

1.1A Identification Effort

The identification effort included archival research, a review of pertinent literature, a systematic archaeological field inventory and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and individuals and groups recommended by the NAHC.

- No prehistoric or historic era archaeological sites have been identified (recorded or observed) in or adjacent to the APE.
- No listed historic properties have been identified in or adjacent to the APE.
- No ethnographic resources or traditional/contemporary Native American use areas and/or other features of cultural significance have been identified in or adjacent to the APE.
- No Hispanic Period or American Period historic archaeological resources have been recorded or identified in or adjacent to the APE.
- No architectural properties, other built environment, or landscape features have been identified within the APE.
- No local, state or federal historically or architecturally significant structures, landmarks, or points of interest have been identified within or adjacent to the project.

1.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

- The development of a formal *Post-Review Discovery Plan* is not recommended due to the low potential for exposing prehistoric or historic archaeological materials within the APE. Post-review discoveries of cultural resources shall be treated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.13(b).
- *Mitigation Measure 3: Cultural Resources* developed for the *East Ranch Business Park Specific Plan Area* and adopted by the King City Council on August 14, 2007 is applicable and suitable for the proposed project to meet CEQA requirements.

1.3 FINDING OF EFFECT

- No historic properties listed, determined eligible, or potentially eligible for inclusion on

the NRHP have been identified in or immediately adjacent to the APE.

- A determination of *No Historic properties affected* (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1)) is applicable.

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility Project consists of developing an approximately 4.8-acre, vacant parcel in King City to construct an operations and maintenance facility for public transit vehicles that primarily serve southern Monterey County. The proposed project site is part of the existing industrial park site for which King City has approved the *East Ranch Business Park Specific Plan* (Specific Plan). The planning area is characterized by existing and ongoing industrial and commercial development. The proposed project is allowed under the Specific Plan as an industrial type use pursuant to acquiring a Conditional Use Permit and Architectural Review approval.

2.1 LOCATION

The proposed facility is located within the Salinas Valley in the northeast part of King City in southern Monterey County. King City is approximately 45 miles south of Salinas and was historically the commercial and industrial center for South Monterey County. U.S. Highway 101 as well as the Salinas River are located to the west and south (United States Geological Survey [hereafter USGS], San Lucas, Calif. 1984, 7.5' quadrangle topographic map, T 20S R 8E, unsectioned) [Figs. 1-3].

The project site is located within about the center of the approximately 107 acre *East Ranch Business Park Specific Plan* area within King City's Redevelopment Project area. The vacant 4.8 acre parcel is bounded to the west by a vacant lot; to the south by San Antonio Drive; to the north by the King City Energy Center; and, to the east by Don Bates Way. A post-1984 extension of San Antonio Road bifurcates the Plan Area and provides vehicle access from nearby Metz Road. Airport Drive between Bitterwater Road on the south and Metz Road provide access to the nearby Mesa Del Rey Airport located just northeast of the Plan area (King City 2007:1-4 [Specific Plan], 2017; Duffy 2016:Fig. 4). The site is level, surrounded by industrial uses, and is heavily disturbed due to mowing and maintenance activities. The approximate elevation of the proposed project site is 340 feet above mean sea level.

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

MST is a transit district that provides fixed route, demand-response, and special seasonal transit service to a 293.9-square mile area of Monterey County with connections to: Santa Cruz County in Watsonville and Santa Cruz; Santa Clara County in Gilroy, Morgan Hill, and San Jose; and San Luis Obispo County in Paso Robles and Templeton.

MST plans to use a design similar to the existing Salinas Operations and Maintenance Facility. The proposed building - a pre-engineered (Butler) type of building, constructed on a concrete slab will have a metal roof and siding - includes a maintenance area; an administration area; an area for parts storage, a mezzanine, steam cleaning, and other miscellaneous uses; and parking.

2.2A Project Components

Maintenance Area: A 4,600 square foot (sq ft) maintenance area would be constructed with 3 maintenance bays to service buses. The one-story building would include services for drivers, mechanics, and equipment related to bus maintenance. The new facility would be capable of maintaining 40 buses of varying sizes and types, including support vehicles which have been previously serviced at off site vendors due to lack of facilities on-site. Additionally, the building would include: a machine and rebuild shop for engines, transmissions, and small components; overhead consumable services as required throughout the service bays; special dedicated HVAC and exhaust systems; parts storage areas; utilities and parts cleaning facilities.

Administration Area: The southeast half of the building would include a 2,830 sq ft administrative area for office work stations, restrooms, a break room, training room, storage, and a dispatch communication center. The drivers' facilities would include: a drivers' lounge with adjacent day lockers, a quiet room, kitchen with vending machine area, and toilet rooms with showers.

Mezzanine, Steam Cleaning, and Other Miscellaneous Uses: The northwest corner of the building would include an area (6,580 sq ft) for parts storage, mezzanine, steam cleaning, and other miscellaneous uses.

Landscape and Irrigation: Landscaping would be confined to the building entry, parking lot perimeter, and site perimeter. Existing plantings that are not removed during construction, if in good condition and climate appropriate, would be maintained. An irrigation system would be installed that meets current water efficiency standards.

Parking: The parking areas would accommodate 45 employee vehicles and 40 buses. Electrical infrastructure will be designed to accommodate as many as four all-electric buses and several all-electric agency cars.

Domestic Water: The domestic water service provides water for the interior (domestic) uses, industrial processes (steam clean), and landscape irrigation. The King City water supply system is owned and operated by California Water Services Company (Cal Water). New water system piping would be installed, including purple pipe to connect with future recycled water pipelines. The proposed project would include a new efficient bus wash as well as a mechanical and steam cleaning system.

Wastewater System: The proposed project site would receive sanitary sewer collection service from the King City Public Works Department. The proposed project would be served by a sanitary sewer main connecting to the existing City sewer line in the street right-of-way adjacent to the property.

Natural Gas: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) would provide natural gas service to the proposed project site.

Storm Drainage: The proposed project site is located within the King City Specific Plan planning area for which storm drainage facilities have been developed.

Site Fencing: The proposed project site would include a security fence. In addition, a new site gate would be installed as part of the proposed project with secure access.

Security: The project would include security fencing with an access gate secured by cameras and electronic readers for authorized personnel only. The buildings would be equipped with multiple security cameras to monitor interior and exterior areas, as well as security access into the buildings.

Information Technology Infrastructure: MST will arrange for a dedicated connection via the existing fiber infrastructure approximately 400 yards from the site for its technology needs.

2.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Archaeology includes the area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The horizontal and vertical APE consists of the proposed construction within the project's envelope with a potential vertical depth of 8 feet in selected areas for subsurface utilities with the majority of the property subject to grading and disturbance of less than 3 feet.

3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

This report has been prepared to meet applicable federal regulatory requirements for historic properties (cultural resources) which require the identification and evaluation of cultural resources that could be affected by the project. Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, districts and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts and objects; and locations of important historic events or sites of traditional/cultural importance to various groups. The analysis of cultural resources can provide valuable information on the cultural heritage of both local and regional populations.

The proposed undertaking must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation of 1966 (NHPA) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800 which requires a federal agency with jurisdiction over a federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking to take into account the effect of the undertaking on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and prior to approval of an undertaking to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

In addition, the lead local agency is required to determine the potential impacts of the construction on both historical and unique archaeological cultural resources and mitigate impacts on any significant resources located that may be affected by the project to a less than significant effect in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and local planning and cultural resource requirements of King City.

MST is the lead local agency and the USDA (Santa Maria Office) is the NEPA responsible entity assuming lead federal agency status for the project in accordance with the regulations in 24 CFR Part 58.1 in partnership with the FTA. USDA is responsible for consulting with the SHPO on the identification and evaluation efforts and on the effects, if any, of the undertaking upon Historic Properties in accordance with 54 U.S.C. § 302303(b)(5), (b)(6) and (b)(9). The final reviewing party is the California SHPO.

4.0 BACKGROUND REVIEW

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Salinas Valley with the Santa Lucia Mountain Range on the west and the Diablo Mountain Range on the east. The valley between the two ranges is a combination of rolling hills and flat range lands. The most prominent natural feature is the Salinas River which divides the South County down the middle. This shallow water course is prone to wide displacement during intermittent seasonal flow. It is the principal river in Monterey County and flows for 170 miles from the midpoint of San Luis Obispo County northwest through Monterey County to the Monterey Bay. Numerous creeks and streams from the neighboring mountains feed into the Salinas River. Both the Nacimiento River and the San Antonio Rivers converge to meet the Salinas River near present day Bradley. The confluence of the Salinas River with San Lorenzo Creek is located approximately 0.4 miles south of King City and approximately one mile south of the APE (e.g., USGS 1984; CA-AAA 2015).

Vegetation is designated as California prairie (Kuchler 1977:#36) just east of riparian forest along the Salinas River. The project straddles the 340 foot contour line (USGS 1984). The soils in the APE and vicinity are classified as Mocho silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (MoA). These well drained soils that are formed in alluvium derived mostly from sedimentary rocks are mostly used for irrigated row crops in the Salinas Valley (USDA 1978:50-51, Sheet 92).

King City has a semi-arid climate although bordering on a Mediterranean climate with very warm, mostly dry summers and cool, wet winters. The average January temperatures are a maximum of 64.1°F and a minimum of 34.9°F. The average July temperatures are a maximum of 86.9°F and a minimum of 51.0°F.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN

4.2A Prehistoric

Cultural resources are traces of human occupation and activity. In central California, cultural resources may extend back in time for a least 9,000 years and possibly longer. The general area appears to have been situated in a favorable environment for prehistoric use with water and variety of ecological niches available for exploitation in the alluvial plain, foothills and along the river and associated streams. The few habitation sites in the area appear to have been selected for accessibility, protection from seasonal flooding and proximity to a diversified resource base. Prehistoric site types recorded in the region consist of mounds, lithic scatters, quarries, habitation sites (including burials), bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites, petroglyph sites, and isolated burial sites.

Archaeological information suggests an increase in the prehistoric population over time in California with an increasing focus on permanent settlements with large populations in later periods. This change from hunter-collectors to an increased sedentary lifestyle is due to more efficient resource procurement but with a focus on staple food exploitation, the increased ability to store food at village locations, and the development of increasing complex social and political systems including long-distance trade networks.

Hattori (1985) provides a very brief summary of the King City region noting that “Little

regionally oriented research has been conducted in the area, and the few sites recorded have yielded little readily diagnostic data.” Archaeological research in the general project area has been interpreted using several chronological schemes based on stratigraphic differences and cultural traits (see Table 1). General overviews and perspectives on the regional prehistory including chronological sequences can be found in Moratto (1984) and Jones and Klar (2007).

TABLE 1
HYPOTHESIZED CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURAL PERIODS IN CALIFORNIA

1800 A.D. Upper Emergent Period Phase 2, Late Horizon	Clam disk bead money economy appears. More and more goods moving farther and farther. Growth of local specializations relative to production and exchange. Interpenetration of south and central exchange systems.
1500 A.D. Lower Emergent Period Phase 1, Late Horizon	Bow and arrow introduced replace atlatl and dart; south coast maritime adaptation flowers. Territorial boundaries well established. Evidence of distinctions in social status linked to wealth increasingly common. Regularized exchanges between groups continue with more material put into the network of exchanges.
1000 A.D. Upper Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	Growth of sociopolitical complexity; development of status distinctions based on wealth. Shell beads gain importance, possibly indicators of both exchange and status. Emergence of group-oriented religious organizations; possible origins of Kuksu religious system at end of period. Greater complexity of exchange systems; evidence of regular, sustained exchanges between groups; territorial boundaries not firmly established.
500 B.C. Middle Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	Climate more benign during this interval. Mortars and pestles and inferred acorn economy introduced. Hunting important. Diversification of economy; sedentism begins to develop, accompanied by population growth and expansion. Technological and environmental factors provide dominant themes. Changes in exchange or in social relations appear to have little impact.
3000 B.C. Lower Archaic Period Early Horizon Early San Francisco Bay Early Milling Stone Cultures	Ancient lakes dry up as a result of climatic changes; milling stones found in abundance; plant food emphasis, little hunting. Most artifacts manufactured of local materials; exchange similar to previous period. Little emphasis on wealth. Social unit remains the extended family.
6000 B.C. Upper Paleo-Indian Period San Dieguito Western Clovis 8000 B.C.	First demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California; lakeside sites with a probable but not clearly demonstrated hunting emphasis. No evidence for a developed milling technology, although cultures with such technology may exist in the state at this time depth. Exchange probably ad hoc on one-to-one basis. Social unit (the extended family) not heavily dependent on exchange; resources acquired by changing habitat.

4.2B Ethnographic

The project area is situated within the territory of the ethnographic group known as the *Salinan*.¹ The Salinan were a people sharing a common language who inhabited the rugged mountains of the south-central California Coast (Hester 1978). Kroeber (1925) assigned the Salinan to the area from the headwaters of the Salinas River or the vicinity of the Santa Margarita divide in the

1. Lonnberg (1975:/S-5412) differs, placing the APE within the *Chalon* of the Costanoan group.

south to Santa Lucia Peak (now Junipero Serra Peak) and a point south of Soledad in the north; and from the sea on the west to the main crest of Coast Range on the east (i.e., southern Monterey County, northern San Luis Obispo County and parts of San Benito County). Levy (1973) set the northern boundary of the Esselen and Costanoan groups with Salinan in the Salinas River Valley, 10 to 12 miles from Mission San Antonio de Padua.

The Salinan language belongs to the larger Hokan language stock (Powell 1891; Sapir 1921, cited in Hester 1978) with at least two major dialects and possibly a third. The northern area was associated with the Mission San Antonio de Padua and the southern area associated with Mission San Miguel (Hester 1978:500). The territorial boundary between these two groups was the divide between the San Antonio and the Nacimiento rivers (see Hester 1978). Records from the two missions in Salinan territory refer to a possible third dialect, spoken by the *playanos* or "beach people" (from the coast). Little is known of these people, who were apparently few in number, but who understood the other Salinan dialects (Hester 1978:500).

No Native American ethnographic settlements or contemporary Native American use areas have been placed in the vicinity of the project (e.g., Kroeber 1925; Hester 1978; Hampson et al. 1982; Gibson 1983). According to Lonnberg (1975:4), "All of the major villages mentioned in the mission registers were located in the foothills away from the Salinas River floodplain."

Mission San Antonio de Padua, the third mission founded in California, was established on July 14, 1771 about 15 miles southwest of King City and would have had the greatest impact on Native Americans in the general study area ((Mason 1912; Hoover et al. 1996).

For a general review of the Salinan see Kroeber (1925), Hester (1978), and Breschini et al. (1983) and for an extensive review see Mason (1912), Gibson (1983) and Milliken and Johnson (2005).

4.3 HISTORIC ERA

The history of the Salinas Valley can be divided into the Age of Exploration, the Hispanic Era (Spanish Period 1769-1821 and the Mexican Period 1822-1848), and the American Period (1848-onward). During the Hispanic Period, Spanish government policy in northwestern New Spain was directed at the founding of *presidios* (forts), missions, and *pueblos* (secular towns) with the land held by the Crown whereas later Mexican policy (1822-1848) stressed individual ownership of the land with grants of vast tracts of land to individuals. After the secularization of the missions by Mexico in 1833, vast tracts of mission lands were granted to individual citizens. The American Period focused on development and growth - a pattern that continues into the 21st century.

4.3A Hispanic Era (1769 to 1848)

The Salinas River, the principal river in Monterey County, was discovered by scouts of the Portola expedition in late September 1769 and reached by the expedition on September 26. Gaspar de Portola and Father Juan Crespi camped in what would later become part of King City in September 1769 (Monterey County Historical Society (hereafter MCoHS 1997:1; Lonnberg 1975). The later exploration party of Juan Bautista de Anza and Father Pedro Font in 1774 rested northwest of King City at Los Ositos (Hoover et al. 1966; Breschini et al. 1983; Clark 1991).

The Presidio of Monterey was established in Monterey along the coast shortly thereafter in 1770, the mission in 1771, and the civilian pueblo in 1777. Monterey was the principal settlement and capital of Alta California, the seat of Hispanic government in California and, later, the urban center of landholders who received grants of ranchos (Hart 1987:328).

Ranchos, Tracts, and Roads

No known Hispanic Period resources - dwellings, features (e.g., corrals, orchards, etc.), and/or roads - have been identified within or adjacent to the APE. The proposed project site is within the far southern part of *Rancho San Lorenzo (Soberanes)* granted by Governor Alvarado to Feliciano Soberanes on August 9, 1841 and patented to him on July 28, 1866 for 21,884 acres. He was born in Monterey, a *regidor* of Monterey (a member of the town council) 1829-1830 and *alcalde* 1838-1839 (municipal officer with administrative and judicial functions). The Salinas River functions as the western boundary of the rancho while San Lorenzo Creek as the southern boundary. His grant includes some of the lands formerly held by Mission Soledad. No known Hispanic Period dwellings, roads or other features are located in or adjacent to the proposed project. The project area was probably used for grazing cattle as the export of tallow and hides was the major economic pursuit in central California during the Hispanic Period (Clark 1991; Perez 1996; Kyle 2002).

At the end of 1846 and early 1847 and during the latter part of the Hispanic Era, John C. Fremont led the California Battalion southward from Monterey and along the Salinas River Valley during the last phase of the American takeover of California. He undoubtedly passed nearby the project area (Beck and Haase 1974:#48).

4.3B American Period

California became a United States territory in 1848 through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican War of 1846-1847. California was not formally admitted as a state until 1850. In the mid-19th century, most of the rancho and pueblo lands and some of the ungranted land in California were subdivided as the result of population growth, the American takeover and the confirmation of property titles. Prior to the legal resolution of titles, the transfer of real estate was extremely risky. Large cattle ranches were converted to farming varied crops, and this agricultural land-use pattern continued throughout the American Period.

The onset of this period, however, did nothing to change the economic condition of the Native American populations working on the ranchos. The rancho system generally remained intact until 1862-1864, when a drought forced many landowners to sell off or subdivide their holdings. At this time landowners started to fence ranges and the economy began a shift from cattle ranching to dairy farming and agriculture based on new crops such as wheat and sugar beets. Regardless of the change of economic focus, the plight of Native American populations remained, at best, relatively unchanged (e.g., the U.S. Senate rejected treaties between the government and Native Americans in 1851 and 1852, and military reserves were established to maintain various groups) (Heizer 1978).

The latter half of the nineteenth century witnessed an ongoing and growing immigration of Anglo-Americans into the area, an influx also accompanied by regional cultural and economic

changes. Indeed, Anglo-American culture expanded at the expense of Hispanic culture. Dispersed farmsteads slowly replaced the immense Mexican ranchos and the farming of various crops slowly replaced cattle ranching as the primary economic activity in the region. The advent of the railroad in the area in the mid-to-late 1800s, and the mechanization of farming with steam-driven machinery, once again altered the economy of the region. For example, larger and larger tracts of land were opened for farming. Some of this land consisted of areas reclaimed from sloughs and lowlands, but corporations specializing in crops grown for export soon purchased many of these farms. These agricultural developments demanded a large labor force and sparked a new wave of immigration into the region. Groups of Chinese were the first new immigrants in the area and were followed by Japanese, Filipino, and Mexican laborers.

Monterey County, Spanish for “hill or wood of the king”, is one of the original 27 counties created and is named in honor of Gaspar de Zúñiga, Count of Monterey and Viceroy of Mexico. Monterey, located on Monterey Bay, was the capital of Hispanic California from 1777 onward and functioned as the original county seat until replaced in 1873 by Salinas. Monterey County's southern boundary has been modified several times; San Benito County was formed in 1874 from part of Monterey County (Coy 1973; Hart 1987; Kyle 2002).

Soledad was the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) through the Salinas Valley until 1886. Prior to the arrival of the SPRR in July 1886, the King City area was a holding area for livestock and known as "Hogtown." The arrival of the railroad along the west side of the Salinas River led to the founding of the town now known as King City. The first train arrived in “Kings” City on Saturday, July 3, 1886. The town consisted of a 20 block plat on the west side of the tracks with First Street next to the railroad and Broadway the main street. The ranch of the town's namesake, Charles H. King's King or "Home" Ranch, was located three miles north of King City (Spreckels Road at Metz Road). King City has had a post office since February 1887 and by 1900 had a population of 300, 475 in 1907, and 699 when incorporated in 1911. The city continues to function as the chief marketing center of this southern Salinas Valley agricultural region and as an important stopover for travelers between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

In the late 1950s, United States Highway 101 was shifted from the west side of the Salinas River to pass through King City. This rerouting appeared to assure the economic survival of King City although the alignment shifted commercial activity closer to the highway. King City currently occupies 3.8 square miles with a population of 13,580 (Breschini et al. 1983; Clark 1991; King City Planning Department 1998 *Conservation, Open Space, and Safety Element*; Patera 1991; Kyle 2002; Walker 2009; King City 2009, 2017; MCoHS 2017).

5.0 RESEARCH PROTOCOLS

An archival record review of the APE was completed by the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (CHRIS/NWIC File No. 16-1645 by Hagel 5/12/2017). The search mapped recorded sites and reports on file at the CHRIS/NWIC within 0.5 mile. Specialized listings consulted include:

- *National Register of Historic Places* listings for Monterey County, California (USNPS 2015a-c);

- *California Historical Resources* – Monterey County (CAL/OHP 2017 [including National Register, State Landmark, California Register, and Point of Interest]);
- *Historic Properties Directory* for Monterey County (CAL/OHP 2012a) with updates of the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State of California Office of Historic Preservation;
- *California History Plan* (CAL/OHP 1973);
- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (CAL/OHP 1990);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (CAL/OHP 1992);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (CAL/OHP 1988);
- *Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility* for Monterey County (CAL/OHP 2012b); and,
- Various Monterey County sensitivity maps and lists (see Section 11.0 REFERENCES CITED AND CONSULTED).

6.0 INDIVIDUALS, GROUP AND AGENCY PARTICIPATION

The State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a review of the Sacred Lands Inventory (Busby 2017a). The NAHC search of the Sacred Lands Inventory was negative and recommended contacting eight “Native American tribes [individuals/groups] who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area” (Lienert 2017; Busby 2017b-i) [see Attachments for Correspondence]. Mr. Christopher Canzonieri, Basin Research Associates, contacted the eight Native Americans on the NAHC list on June 1, 2017. Two individuals responded to telephone calls and one person via email.

Ms. Zwierlein (Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista) and Ms. Sayers (Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan) had no immediate concerns but recommended that construction crews receive cultural resources sensitivity training in areas with the potential of prehistoric cultural materials and any archaeologists on the project have experience with northern and central California archaeology. The retention of a qualified and trained Native American Monitor was recommended in the event of a discovery of Native American cultural materials.

Ms. Dunton (Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties) had concerns that unknown cultural resources may be impacted during ground disturbing activities based on her knowledge of the exposure of a deeply buried prehistoric hearth associated with the King City Energy Center in 2001 (see information for *P-27-002714* (CA-MNT-002184) in Section 8.0).

No local historical societies and planning departments or other agencies were contacted regarding landmarks, potential historic sites or structures in or adjacent to the proposed project.

7.0 FIELD REVIEW [Figs. 4-7]

Mr. Christopher Canzonieri (M.A., an archaeologist meeting the Standards of the Secretary of the Interior, completed a pedestrian field review of the proposed MST project in the APE on April 28, 2017. The parcel, an open field, is bound by East San Antonio Drive to the south, Don Bates Way to the east, the King City Energy Center and an earthen berm with vegetation (plants) to the north and an open parcel with grading in progress to the west. Visibility within the project APE was 95-100%. Field transects were oriented east to west and spaced approximately 30 feet apart. Observed sediments consist of a light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) sandy loam with rounded to subrounded pebbles and cobbles (quartz, chert, and sandstone).

No surface evidence of prehistoric or significant historic era archaeological material was observed during the field inventory.

8.0 FINDINGS

This report was prepared to identify historic properties which may be listed, determined or potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP within or immediately adjacent to the project APE.

8.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS (see Attachments, CHRIS/NWIC File No. 16-1645)

No prehistoric or combined prehistoric or historic era sites have been recorded or reported in or adjacent to the proposed project APE or within 0.5 miles. One cultural resources report includes the project site and reported negative results for both the records search and a field inventory.

8.1A Recorded Resources

No prehistoric or combined prehistoric or historic era sites have been recorded or reported in or adjacent to the proposed project APE or within 0.5 miles.

Three sites - one prehistoric and two built environment resources - have been recorded within 0.5 miles of the APE and are summarized below.

P-27-002714 (CA-MNT-002184), a subsurface prehistoric hearth feature with fire affected rock, and three associated lithic artifacts was exposed during the construction of the Calpine King City Energy Center at a depth of 2.46 meters (ca. 8 feet) within a 4 x 1.5 meter area (ca. 13 x 5 feet). Radiocarbon dating yielded a date of A.D. 1000 to 1200, attributed to the late Pacific Period (Davy and Farrell 2001/2002form; Davy with Popper 2003/S-27389). No other subsurface resources were noted during the data recovery excavations associated with the hearth. The resource is approximately 525 feet north of the northern boundary of the project site APE at an elevation of 350 feet.

P-27-002923 (CA-MNT-002295H), seven separate locations within a 3.9 mile segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a standard gauge track in use between Speckles Road [Spreckles] south to Bitterwater Road in King City. Two sets of parallel tracks are present at

three of the locations (one includes a culvert) while the remainder consist of a single track (Millett and Glover 2008/form; Maniery et al. 2008/S-44910).²

P-27-002972, an approximately 2,270 foot long “historic-era wooden pole transmission line” segment located on 30 feet east of and parallel to the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way (Millett and Glover 2008/form; Maniery et al. 2008/S-44910). Resource is approximately 1000 feet west of the project site.

8.1B Compliance Reports (see Table 2)

One cultural resources report includes most of the project APE. This report, *Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Rava Fresh Farms Project Everest, Parcels 026-051-008, 026-051-031, and 026-051-040 in King City, Monterey County, California* (Doane and Breschini 2007) was negative for any cultural resources.

Twenty-four reports are on file with the CHRIS/NWIC within 0.5 miles of the project site (Table 2).

TABLE 2
STUDIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

S #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources
In or Adjacent						
S-034381	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2007	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Rava Fresh Farms Project Everest, Parcels 026-051-008, 026-051-031, and 026-051-040 in King City, Monterey County, California	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
Within a 0.5 mile radius						
S-005412	John M. Fritz, Allan Lonnberg, and Joseph Moress	1975	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Areas to be Impacted by Proposed Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Facilities.	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None
S-005412a	Allan Lonnberg	1975	Ethno-Historic Record Search for the City of King	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Other research		None within project
S-005412b	Joseph W. Moress	1975	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of King City Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Project	Archaeological, Field study		None within project
S-005412c	Gary Berg	1974	Excerpts from Secondary Impacts of the Proposed Bodega Bay Public Utility District Sewage Facilities Report to the E.D.A. and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Management/planning		None within project

-
2. The Southern Pacific Railroad has been recorded in a number of locations and counties. Only the site record for the SPRR within 0.5 miles of the project site is summarized above.

TABLE 2, con't
STUDIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

S #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources
Within a 0.5 mile radius						
S-007718	E. M. Hattori	1985	Archaeological and Paleontological Surveys of Land to be Impacted by the Basic American I Cogeneration Facility, Monterey County, California	Archaeological, Field study, Other research	Negative	None within project
S-007750	David A. Fredrickson and Christian Gerike	1985	West Coast Cogeneration Project: San Ardo	Archaeological, Field study, Other research	Negative	None within project
S-007941	Andrew York and James H. Cleland	1986	A Cultural Resources Survey Along the Transmission Lines of the Proposed San Ardo Cogeneration Project, Monterey County, California.	Archaeological, Field study		27-001374 (MNT-1345) Within ½ mile
S-007941a (S-007978 Voided)	E. Bruce Lander	1986	Transmission Line Corridors Paleontologic Resource Assessment, San Ardo Cogeneration Project, Monterey County, California	Other research		None within project
S-009287	Gary S. Breschini	1987	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the American Potato Gas Line, San Benito and Monterey Counties, California	Archaeological, Field study	Voided - S-009961; S-010120; S-010295; and S-010317 One site outside of project vicinity	None within project
S-009287a	Gary S. Breschini	1988	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the American Potato Gas Line, San Benito and Monterey Counties, California (supplemental letter report)	Archaeological, Field study		None within project
S-009287b	Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat	1988	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for a Proposed Alternative Route for the American Potato Gas Line, San Benito and Monterey Counties, California	Archaeological, Field study		None within project
S-009287c	Gary S. Breschini	1988	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for Equipment Yards on the American Potato Gas Line, San Benito, San Benito County, California	Archaeological, Field study		None within project
S-009287d	Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat	1988	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for a Proposed Equipment Storage Yard for the American Potato Gas Line, San Benito County, California	Archaeological, Field study		None within project
S-022819	Wendy J. Nelson, Maureen Carpenter, and Julia G. Costello	2000	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS05: San Jose to San Luis Obispo	Archaeological, Field study	Many sites outside of project vicinity	None within project
S-027088	Robert Cartier	2003	Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Arboleta Project in King City in the County of Monterey	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None within project
S-027389	Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation	2003	Data Recovery Investigation, Buried Hearth KC-01-01, King City Energy Center, King City, California	Archaeological, Excavation		27-002714 (MNT-2184) within ½ mile
S-027588	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2003	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Portion of Mills Ranch, Assessor's Parcel 245-101-008 in King City, Monterey County, California	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None within project

TABLE 2, con't
STUDIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

S #	Author	Date	Title	Study Type	Comments	Resources
Within a 0.5 mile radius						
S-029746	Mary K. Maki	2004	King City Downtown Addition Project, Monterey County (letter report)		'Other' reports	None within project
S-033061	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study, Monitoring	Many sites outside of project vicinity	None within project
S-033061a	SWCA Environmental Consultants	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Archaeological, Monitoring		None within project
S-033061b	Nancy E. Sikes	2007	Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project (letter report)	Final Archaeological Monitoring		None within project
S-034726	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2008	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for Assessor's Parcels 026-521-011 in King City, Monterey County, California	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None within project
S-037193	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2010	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed CSVS Medical Facility, King City, Monterey County, California	Archaeological, Field study	Negative	None within project
S-044910	Mary L. Maniery, Benjamin Harris, Marshall Millett, and John Philip Glover	2008	Cultural Resources Constraints Study for the Replacement of 14 Poles on the Coburn Oil Fields No. 1 High Voltage Transmission Line, Monterey County, CA	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study	One site outside of project vicinity	27-002923 (MNT-2295H), 27-002972 within ½ mile

8.2 NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES

No prehistoric or combined prehistoric/historic archaeological resources, possible ethnographic and/or contemporary resources were observed during the field survey conducted within the APE.

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified in or adjacent to the APE.

8.3 HISTORIC ERA RESOURCES

No known potential Hispanic or American Period archaeological resources have been recorded or reported in or adjacent to the APE as a result of the records search, literature review and/or field survey. The APE was historically used for agricultural uses.

8.4 LISTED HISTORICAL PROPERTIES

No known local, NRHP or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) listed, determined eligible, or pending properties were identified in or are adjacent to the APE.

8.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The most recent Monterey County archaeological sensitivity map (Estradó 2017) and the earlier map of Archaeological Sensitivity Zones in the 1980 *Overview of Monterey County Archaeology. General Plan Update Program* (MCoPD 1980:Fig. 2) shows the project within an area of "low" archaeological sensitivity. The latter was "based on known sites and topography."

The historic archaeological potential appears low due to the former agrarian use of the project and vicinity (e.g., USGS 1972, 1984).

Based on a lack of previous subsurface impacts and the project's minimal anticipated subsurface impacts, the potential for exposing significant archaeological materials appears low within both the horizontal and vertical APE.

9.0 FINDING OF EFFECT

A reasonable and good faith effort has been made to identify historic properties listed, determined, or potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (36 CFR Part 800.4) within or immediately adjacent the project's APE pursuant to the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800. The identification effort included a records search, literature review, consultation with local Native Americans, and a field inventory and determined that there are no NRHP listed, determined or potentially eligible resources within or adjacent to the APE.

The regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA define an effect as any action that would alter the characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP; and, diminish the integrity of a property's location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling or association (36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1-2)). A determination of *No Historic Properties Affected* is applicable since no historic properties are within or adjacent to the APE that are listed, eligible or appear to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (36 CFR Part 800.4).

10.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed undertaking will not adversely affect any NRHP properties. The development of a formal *Post-Review Discovery Plan* is not recommended due to the low potential for exposing prehistoric or historic archaeological materials within the APE. Post-review discoveries of cultural resources³ shall be treated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.13(b). The research

3. Significant prehistoric cultural materials may include:

- a. Human bone - either isolated or intact burials.
- b. Habitation (occupation or ceremonial structures as interpreted from rock rings/features,

completed for the project suggests a low potential to disturb significant, as-yet-unknown prehistoric and historic archaeological resources.

The following measures are applicable and suitable for the proposed project to meet CEQA requirements:

Mitigation Measure 3: Cultural Resources developed for the *East Ranch Business Park Specific Plan Area* and adopted by the King City Council on August 14, 2007 (King City 2007:64 [Appendix]) is applicable.

If subsurface archaeological, or prehistoric, or historic remains (including unusual amounts of bones, stones, or shells) are discovered during excavation or construction of the site, work shall stop immediately. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources and should avoid altering the materials and their content until a cultural resource consultant has evaluated the situation. Furthermore, a qualified archaeologist and a representative of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be consulted to develop, if necessary, mitigation measures to reduce any archaeological impact to a less-than-significant level before construction continues. Any identified cultural resources should be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms available online from the Office of Historic Preservation. In the event human remains are discovered during excavation, work must stop immediately and the county coroner must be contacted. Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code require consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, protection of Native American remains, and notification of most likely descendants. SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) also protects Native American remains or associated grave goods.

It is recommended that the following measures be implemented to provide additional

-
- distinct ground depressions, differences in compaction (e.g., house floors).
 - c. Artifacts including chipped stone objects such as projectile points and bifaces; groundstone artifacts such as manos, metates, mortars, pestles, grinding stones, pitted hammerstones; and, shell and bone artifacts including ornaments and beads.
 - d. Various features and samples including hearths (fire-cracked rock; baked and vitrified clay), artifact caches, faunal and shellfish remains (which permit dietary reconstruction), distinctive changes in soil stratigraphy indicative of prehistoric activities.
 - e. Isolated artifacts

Significant historic cultural materials may include finds from the late 19th through early 20th centuries. Objects and features associated with the Historic Period can include.

- a. Structural remains or portions of foundations (bricks, cobbles/boulders, stacked field stone, postholes, etc.).
- b. Trash pits, privies, wells and associated artifacts.
- c. Isolated artifacts or isolated clusters of manufactured artifacts (e.g., glass bottles, metal cans, manufactured wood items, etc.).
- d. Human remains.

In addition, cultural materials including both artifacts and structures that can be attributed to Hispanic, Asian and other ethnic or racial groups are potentially significant. Such features or clusters of artifacts and samples include remains of structures, trash pits, and privies.

resource protection:

- (a) The project proponent shall note on any plans that require ground disturbing excavation that there is a potential for exposing buried cultural resources.
- (b) The project proponent shall retain a Professional Archaeologist to provide a pre-construction briefing to supervisory personnel of any excavation contractor to alert them to the possibility of exposing significant prehistoric archaeological resources within the Project Focus Area. The briefing shall discuss any archaeological objects that could be exposed, the need to stop excavation at the discovery, and the procedures to follow regarding discovery protection and notification of the project proponent and archaeological team.
- (c) The project proponent shall retain a Professional Archaeologist on an “on-call” basis during ground disturbing construction for the project to review, identify and evaluate cultural resources that may be inadvertently exposed during construction. The archaeologist shall review and evaluate any discoveries to determine if they are historical resource(s) and/or unique archaeological resources under CEQA.

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Monterey County Historical Society (**MCoHS**)

2017 King City Monterey County, California. Source: King City, California: The First Hundred Years, 1886-1986. Privately printed, King City, 1986.
<http://mchsmuseum.com/kingcity.html> accessed 4/28/2017.

Monterey County Planning Department (**MCoPD**)

1980 Overview of Monterey County Archaeology. General Plan Update Program. December.

1981 Historical Overview of Monterey County. General Plan Update Program. August.

2002 Monterey County Register of Historic Resources as of January 2001. Copy received 6/17/2003. On file, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro.

2003 Chapter 2: Overview of Monterey County's Pre-History and History. Copy received 6/17/2003 (from Meg Clovis). On file, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro.

Moratto, Michael J.

1984 California Archaeology. Academic Press, New York.

Patera, E.L. (editor)

1991 H.E. Salley History of California Post Offices 1849-1990 (Second edition). The Depot, n.p. (H.E. Salley and E.L. Patera, researchers).

Perez, Crisostomo M.

1996 Land Grants in Alta California: A Compilation of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the State of California. Landmark Enterprises, Rancho Cordova, CA.

Powell, John W.

1891 Indian Linguistic Families of America North of Mexico. Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for the Years 1885-1886, pp. 7-142, Washington.

San Antonio Valley Historical Association (**SAVHA**)

1986 King City, California: The First Hundred Years, 1886-1986. Privately printed, King City (as cited by Monterey County Historical Society 2017).

Sapir, Edward

1921 A Supplementary Note on Salinan and Washo. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 2(1-2):68-72.

Shipley, William F.

1978 Native Languages of California. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, Volume 8. Handbook of North American Indians, W.G. Sturtevant, general editor, pp. 80-90. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service with the U.S. Forest Service and California Agricultural Experiment Station (**USDA**)

1978 Soil Survey of Monterey County, California.

United States Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs (**USDI**)

2017 Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. Federal Register: January 17, 2017 (Volume 82, Number 10) Notices [Page 4915-4920]. Web accessed 5/17/2017.

United States Department of Interior, Geological Survey (**USGS**)

1972 Orthography. Base photography for United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1978 Soil Survey of Monterey County, California.

1984 San Lucas, Calif., (Quadrangle) Topographic maps, 7.5 minute series, 1:24000 (1949, photorevised 1984),

1984 Thompson Canyon, Calif., (Quadrangle) Topographic maps, 7.5 minute series, 1:24000 (1949, photorevised 1984).
United States Geological Survey, Menlo Park.

United States Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service (**USNPS**)

1996 Comprehensive Management and Use Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement. Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Arizona and California. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pacific West Field Area. MS on file, S-33545, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

2015a-c NRHP [National Register of Historic Places] Spreadsheet listings.
www.NPS.gov/nr/research NHL_links, NRHP_links and Multiple_links as of July 2015 accessed 5/02/2017.

Walker, Mike

2009 SPV's [Steam Powered Video's] Comprehensive Railroad Atlas of North America. California and Nevada. Stuart Andrews, SPV, Kent, England.

Wallace, William J.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, Volume 8. Handbook of North American Indians, W.G. Sturtevant, general editor, pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Abbreviations

n.d. no date

v.d. various dates

N.P. no publisher noted

n.p. no place of publisher noted

Note: CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park is used for materials on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

FIGURE 1	General Project Location
FIGURE 2	Project Location (USGS Thompson Canyon, Calif. 1984 and San Lucas, Calif. 1984)
FIGURE 3	King City – Monterey-Salinas Transit Facility Project Area
FIGURE 4	View west across the project area from Don Bates Way
FIGURE 5	View southeast towards East San Antonio Drive from the northwest corner of the project
FIGURE 6	View north across the west side of the project area towards the Calpine King City Energy Center
FIGURE 7	View east along East San Antonio Drive towards Don Bates Way

CORRESPONDENCE

EMAIL	REQUEST TO NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
LETTER	NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RESPONSE
LETTERS	REQUEST TO NATIVE AMERICANS IDENTIFIED BY NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
MEMO	RECORD OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS

CHRIS/NWIC SEARCH

SEARCH	File No. 16-1645 (dated 5/10/2017) [NO CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION]
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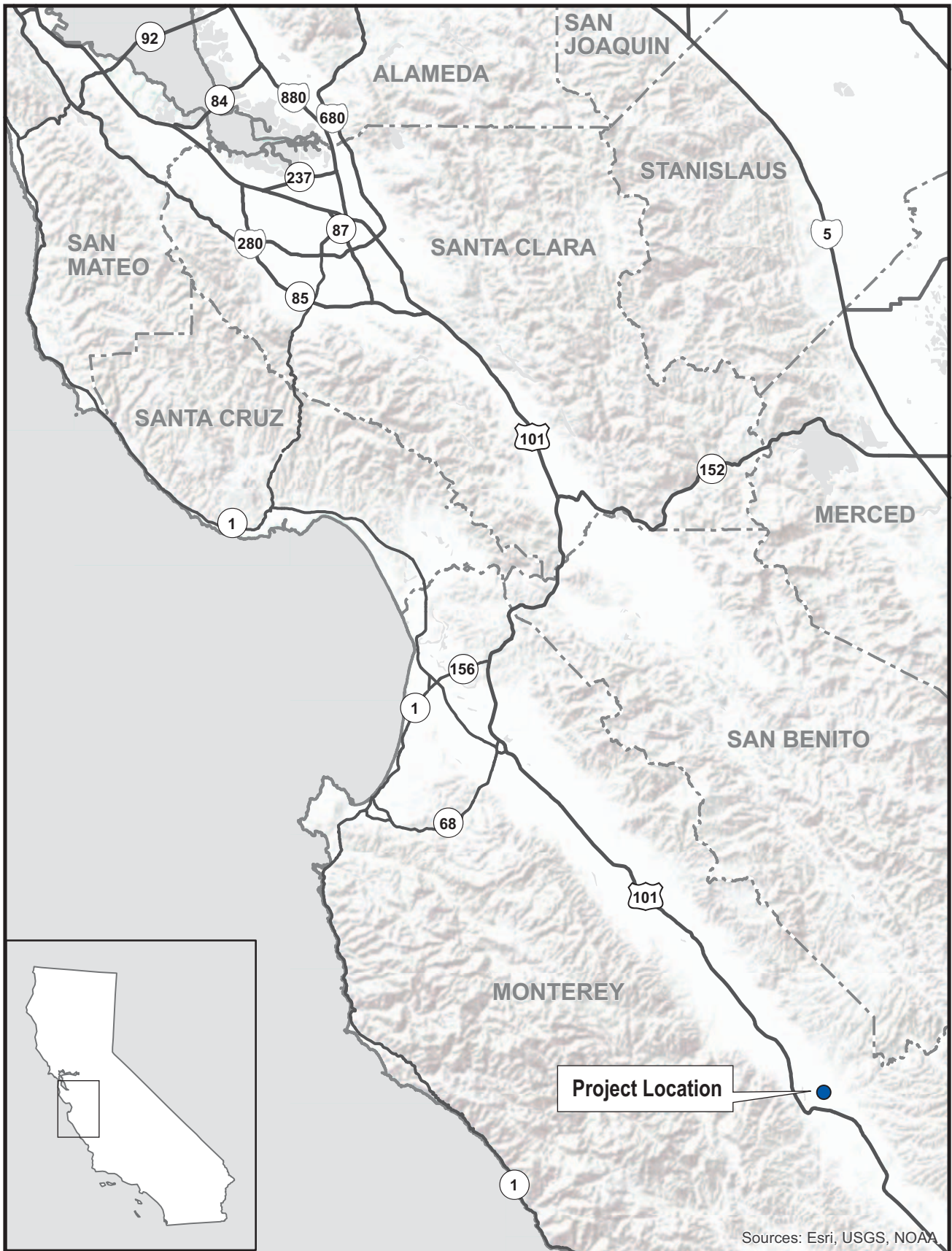


Figure 1: General Project Location

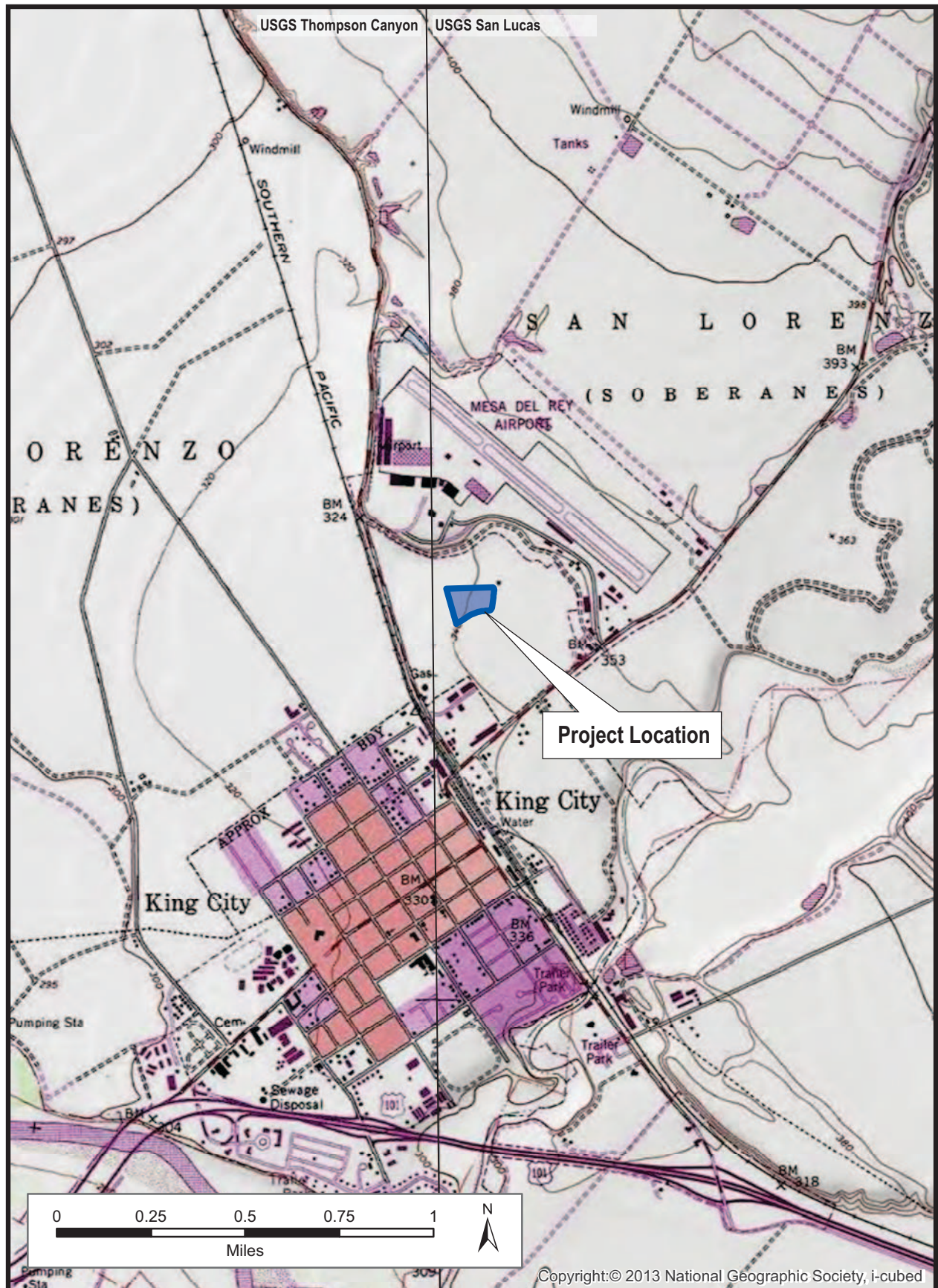




Figure 3: King City - Monterey-Salinas Transit Facility Project Area



Figure 4: View west across the project area from Don Bates Way



Figure 5: View southeast towards East San Antonio Drive from the northwest corner of the project



Figure 6: View north across the west side of the project area towards the Calpine King City Energy Center



Figure 7: View east along East San Antonio Drive towards Don Bates Way

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1556 Harbor Boulevard, STE 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

(916) 373-3710

(916) 373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: King City MST Facility

County: Monterey

USGS Quadrangle

Name: USGS San Lucas, Calif. 1984

Township: 20 Range: 8E Section(s): Unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency:

Basin Research Associates

Contact Person: Colin I. Busby

Street Address: 1933 Davis Street, STE 210

City: San Leandro, CA Zip: 94577

Phone: (510) 430-8441 x202

Fax: (510) 430-8443 or basinresfax@gmail.com

Email: basinres1@gmail.com

Project Description:

Construction of a Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility. MST is proposing to develop this bus maintenance and storage facility in southern Monterey County to accommodate future transit needs in the rural communities. The primary site under consideration for the new MST bus and maintenance facility is located in a vacant 4.8-acre parcel in King City, California. Site is a part of the existing industrial park.

X Project Location Map is attached

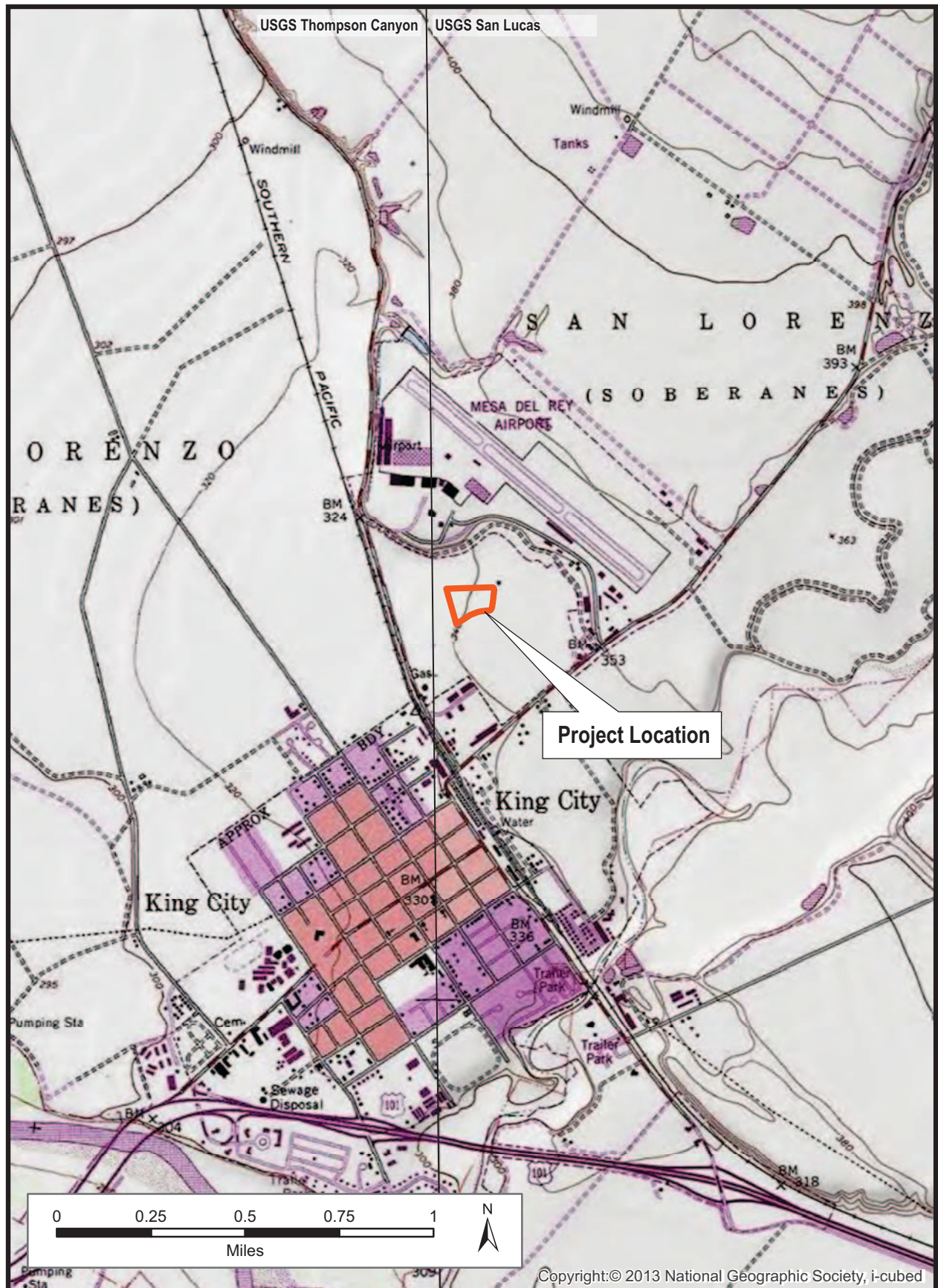


Figure 1: Project Location T20S R8E, unsectioned (USGS Thompson Canyon, Calif. 1984 and San Lucas, Calif. 1984)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



May 2, 2017

Colin Busby
Basin Research and Associates

basinres
Email to: *basinres*@gmail.com

RE: King City MST Facility, Monterey County

Dear Mr. Busby,

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 frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Frank Lienert", written over a horizontal line.

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
5/2/2017**

Esselen Tribe of Monterey County
Tom Little Bear Nason
38655 Tassajara Road Esselen
Carmel Valley , CA 93924 Ohlone
(408) 659-2153

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

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street Ohlone/Costanoan
Pomona , CA 91766
rumsen@aol.com
(909) 524-8041 Cell
(909) 629-6081

Xolon-Salinan Tribe
Karen White, Council Chairperson
PO Box 7045 Salinan
Spreckels , CA 93962
blukat41@yahoo.com
831-238-1488

Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties
Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator
7070 Morro Road, Suite A Salinan
Atascadero , CA 93422
salinantribe@aol.com
(805) 464-2650
(805) 235-2730 Cell
(805) 460-9204

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

Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation
Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1301 Esselen
Monterey , CA 93942 Ohlone/Costanoan
ramirez.louise@yahoo.com
(408) 629-5189
408-661-2486 Cell

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the updated contact list for King City MST Facility, Monterey County



May 8, 2017

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 210
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

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

RE: Request for Information - Proposed Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County
Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City, Monterey County

Dear Mr. Nason,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as an individual who may have information regarding Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project (see enclosed map). The project may be funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The project consists of the construction of the Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility. MST is proposing to develop this bus maintenance and storage facility in southern Monterey County to accommodate future transit needs in the rural communities. The primary site under consideration for the new MST bus and maintenance facility is located in a vacant 4.8-acre parcel in King City, California. The present site is a part of the existing industrial park near the Calpine King City Cogen power plant.

CLOSING REMARKS

Any information that you can provide will be used to assist with project review. Please don't hesitate to call to discuss any aspect of the project. I can be contacted at 510 430-8441 x202 (basinres1@gmail.com) for archaeological information.

Sincerely yours,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal



May 8, 2017

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 210
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 East 1st Street
Pomona, CA 91766

RE: Request for Information - Proposed Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County
Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City, Monterey County

Dear Mr. Cerda,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as an individual who may have information regarding Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project (see enclosed map). The project may be funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

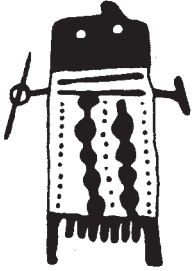
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Sincerely yours,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal



May 8, 2017

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 210
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties
Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator
7070 Morro Road, STE A
Atascadero, CA 93422

RE: Request for Information - Proposed Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County
Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City, Monterey County

Dear Ms. Dunton,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as an individual who may have information regarding Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project (see enclosed map). The project may be funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The project consists of the construction of the Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility. MST is proposing to develop this bus maintenance and storage facility in southern Monterey County to accommodate future transit needs in the rural communities. The primary site under consideration for the new MST bus and maintenance facility is located in a vacant 4.8-acre parcel in King City, California. The present site is a part of the existing industrial park near the Calpine King City Cogen power plant.

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Sincerely yours,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal



May 8, 2017

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 210
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation
Louis Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson
PO Box 1301
Monterey, CA 93942

RE: Request for Information - Proposed Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County
Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Miranda-Ramirez,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as an individual who may have information regarding Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project (see enclosed map). The project may be funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The project consists of the construction of the Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility. MST is proposing to develop this bus maintenance and storage facility in southern Monterey County to accommodate future transit needs in the rural communities. The primary site under consideration for the new MST bus and maintenance facility is located in a vacant 4.8-acre parcel in King City, California. The present site is a part of the existing industrial park near the Calpine King City Cogen power plant.

CLOSING REMARKS

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Sincerely yours,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal



May 8, 2017

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 210
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

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

RE: Request for Information - Proposed Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County
Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City, Monterey County

Dear Val,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as an individual who may have information regarding Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project (see enclosed map). The project may be funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The project consists of the construction of the Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility. MST is proposing to develop this bus maintenance and storage facility in southern Monterey County to accommodate future transit needs in the rural communities. The primary site under consideration for the new MST bus and maintenance facility is located in a vacant 4.8-acre parcel in King City, California. The present site is a part of the existing industrial park near the Calpine King City Cogen power plant.

CLOSING REMARKS

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Sincerely yours,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal



May 8, 2017

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 210
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

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

RE: Request for Information - Proposed Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County
Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City, Monterey County

Dear Irenne,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as an individual who may have information regarding Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project (see enclosed map). The project may be funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The project consists of the construction of the Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility. MST is proposing to develop this bus maintenance and storage facility in southern Monterey County to accommodate future transit needs in the rural communities. The primary site under consideration for the new MST bus and maintenance facility is located in a vacant 4.8-acre parcel in King City, California. The present site is a part of the existing industrial park near the Calpine King City Cogen power plant.

CLOSING REMARKS

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Sincerely yours,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal



May 8, 2017

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 210
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Xolon-Salinan Tribe
Karen White, Council Chairperson
P.O. Box 7045
Spreckels, CA 93962

RE: Request for Information - Proposed Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County
Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City, Monterey County

Dear Ms. White,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as an individual who may have information regarding Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project (see enclosed map). The project may be funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

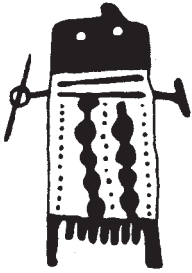
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CLOSING REMARKS

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Sincerely yours,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal



May 8, 2017

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 210
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

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

RE: Request for Information - Proposed Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County
Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City, Monterey County

Dear Ann Marie,

The Native American Heritage Commission has provided your name as an individual who may have information regarding Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project (see enclosed map). The project may be funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The project consists of the construction of the Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility. MST is proposing to develop this bus maintenance and storage facility in southern Monterey County to accommodate future transit needs in the rural communities. The primary site under consideration for the new MST bus and maintenance facility is located in a vacant 4.8-acre parcel in King City, California. The present site is a part of the existing industrial park near the Calpine King City Cogen power plant.

CLOSING REMARKS

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Sincerely yours,
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA
Principal

Record of Native American Contacts

Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) South County Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City, Monterey County

04/26/17 Letter to Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Sacramento. Regarding: Request for Review of Sacred Lands Inventory for project.

05/02/17 Letter response by Frank Lienert, NAHC.

05/08/17 Letters sent to all parties recommended by NAHC.

Letters to Tom Little Bear Nason, Esselen Tribe of Monterey County, Carmel Valley; Tony Cerda, Chairperson, Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe, Pomona; Patti Dutton, Tribal Administrator, Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties, Atascadero; Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson, Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation, Monterey; Valentin Lopez, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, Galt; Irenne Zwierlein, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista, Woodside; Karen White, Council Chairperson, Xolon-Salinan Tribe; Spreckels; and Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, Hollister.

06/01/17 Telephone calls and/or emails made by Basin Research Associates (Christopher Canzonieri) in the late morning to non-responding parties.

Tom Little Bear Nason – called at 10:56 AM left a detailed message.

Tony Cerda – called at 10:23 AM; unable to leave a message.

Patti Dunton– called at 10:58 AM; unable to leave a message - responded via email on 6/9/17.

"Greetings Colin, I have reviewed the proposed project and do have concerns that unknown cultural resources may be impacted during ground disturbing activities. Years ago while doing an addition of the nearby power plant a prehistoric hearth and artifacts were unearthed I believe about eight feet down. It was a site that had been covered up by river flooding. For this reason I would request that a cultural resource specialist from this tribe be on site during all ground disturbing activities. Xayatspanikan, Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator."

Louise Miranda-Ramirez - called at 11:00 AM; left a detailed message.

Valentin Lopez – called at 1:03 AM; left a detailed message.

Irenne Zwierlein – left message at 10:28 AM; per previous conversations Ms. Zwierlein recommends that all construction crew receive cultural sensitivity training in areas with the potential of prehistoric cultural materials and any archaeologists on the project have experience with northern and central California archaeology. The retention of a qualified and trained Native American Monitor is recommended in the event of a discovery of Native American cultural materials.

Karen White – called at 11:03 AM; left a detailed message.

Ann Marie Sayers – called at 10:36 AM; No immediate concerns, however Ms. Sayers recommends that all construction crew receive cultural sensitivity training in areas with the potential of prehistoric cultural materials and any archaeologists on the project have experience with northern and central California archaeology. The retention of a qualified and trained Native American Monitor is recommended in the event of a discovery of Native American cultural materials.

Subject: [FWD: Proposed Monterey Salinan Transit (MST) South county Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City]
From: <info@salinantribe.com>
Date: 6/9/17, 11:50 AM
To: basinres1@gmail.com

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Proposed Monterey Salinan Transit (MST) South county Operations and Maintenance Facility, King City
From: <info@salinantribe.com>
Date: Fri, June 09, 2017 11:14 am
To: basinres@gmail.com

Greetings Colin, I have reviewed the proposed project and do have concerns that unknown cultural resources may be impacted during ground disturbing activities. Years ago while doing an addition of the nearby power plant a prehistoric hearth and artifacts were unearthed I believe about eight feet down. It was a site that had been covered up by river flooding. For this reason I would request that a cultural resource specialist from this tribe be on site during all ground disturbing activities.

Xayatspanikan,

Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwc@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

5/10/2017

NWIC File No.: 16-1645

Donna M. Garaventa
Basin Research Associates, Inc.
1933 Davis Street, Suite 210
San Leandro, CA 94577

re: King City MST Facility

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the San Lucas & Thompson Canyon USGS 7.5' quads. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.5 mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-27-2972, 2923, & 2714.
Reports within project area:	S-34381.
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	S-27389, 7718, 44910, 33061, 22819, 34726, 5412, 7941, 9287, 27588, 27088, 37193, & 7750.
Other Reports within records search radius:	S-848, 2164, 29746, 30204, 32596, & 33545. These reports are classified as Other Reports; reports with little or no field work or missing maps. The electronic maps do not depict study areas for these reports, however a list of these reports has been provided. In addition, you have not been charged any fees associated with these studies.

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Literature: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

***Notes:**

****** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Soil Survey: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=CA>

Let us know if you need copies of any resource record forms or reports. The invoice will be kept open until 5/17/17.

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,
Lisa C. Hagel
Researcher