

## **APPENDIX D – CULTURAL RESOURCES**

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Archaeology Consultants. Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Portions of APM 416-211-21 and 415-011-01, San Benancio, Monterey County, California. May 22, 1993

Pacific Municipal Consultants. Written communication to the County of Monterey Planning and Building Inspection Department from Pacific Municipal Consultants regarding the Harper Canyon Subdivision. November 30, 2005.

Pacific Municipal Consultants. Archaeological and Historical Investigations. May 2006.

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

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## PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF PORTIONS OF A.P.N. 416-211-21 AND 415-011-01, SAN BENANCIO, MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by

Anna Runnings, M.A., and Trudy Haversat, *SOPA*

March 22, 1993

Prepared for

Mr. Michael D. Cling

SUMMARY: PROJECT 2097

RESULTS: NEGATIVE

ACRES: ~441

SITES: NONE

UTMG: N 6.1657/40.5010, E 6.1729/40.4785, S 6.1673/40.4725, W 6.1552/40.4834

MAP: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SPRECKELS QUADRANGLE

## INTRODUCTION

In January 1993, Archaeological Consulting was authorized by Michael D. Cling to prepare a Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance report for a lot line adjustment on the property of Albert and Dana Broccoli near Salinas, Monterey County, California.

As part of our methodology in the preparation of this report, we have conducted: 1) a background records search at the Northwest Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, located at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park; and 2) a field reconnaissance of the project area. The following report contains the results of these investigations as well as our conclusions and recommendations.

## PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project parcel is located off San Benancio Road approximately a mile from it's intersection with Highway 68 near Salinas, Monterey County, California (see Map 1). The Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) are 416-211-21 and 415-011-01, and the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) coordinates for the approximate corners of the project parcel are N 6.1657/40.5010, E 6.1729/40.4785, S 6.1673/40.4725, and W 6.1552/40.4834 on the USGS 7.5 minute Spreckels Quadrangle (1947; photorevised 1984). The two parcels total approximately 441 acres.

At the time of the cultural resources reconnaissance there were no existing structures on the parcel. The area was primarily rangeland, with oak grassland and oak woodland on the moderate slopes and some small areas of dense brush on steeper slopes. Soil visibility was aided by abundant rodent burrowing activity. Overall, ground surface visibility was considered adequate for the purposes of this reconnaissance.

## PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in the preparation of this report included two primary steps, as follows:

### Background Research

The background research for this project included an examination of the archaeological site records, maps, and project files of the Northwest Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, located at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California. In addition, our own extensive personal files and maps were examined for supplemental information, such as rumors of historic or prehistoric resources within the general project area.

The Regional Information Centers have been established by the California Office of Historic Preservation as the local repository for all archaeological reports which are prepared under cultural resource management regulations. The background literature search at the appropriate Regional Information Center is required by state guidelines and current professional standards. Following completion of the project, a copy of the report also must be deposited with that organization.

These literature searches are undertaken to determine if there are any previously recorded archaeological resources within the project area, and whether the area has been included within any previous archaeological research or reconnaissance projects.

### Field Reconnaissance

The field reconnaissance was conducted by Anna Runnings, M.A., Mary Doane, B.A., Susan Morley, Kathy Owens, and Joanne O'Conner on February 15, 1993, and by Trudy Haversat, M.A., Kathy Owens and Susan Morley on March 8, 1993. The survey consisted of a "general surface reconnaissance" of all areas which could reasonably be expected to contain visible cultural resources, and which could be viewed without major vegetation removal or excavation.

## RESULTS OF THE RECONNAISSANCE

### Background Research

The record search of the files at the Northwest Regional Information Center showed that there are several archaeological sites recorded within one kilometer of the project parcel, but that none are recorded for the project parcel itself. There was one previous archaeological reconnaissance that covered a portion of one parcel, but the majority of the project area had not been previously studied.

In addition, the California Inventory of Historical Resources (March 1976), California Historical Landmarks, and the National Register of Historic Places were checked for cultural resources which might be present in the project area, but which were not recorded with the Regional Information Center; none were discovered.

The project area lies within the currently recognized ethnographic territory of the Costanoan (often called Ohlone) linguistic group. Discussions of this group and their territorial boundaries can be found in Breschini, Haversat, and Hampson (1983), Kroeber (1925), Levy (1978), Margolin (1978), and other sources. In brief, the group followed a general hunting and gathering subsistence pattern with partial dependence on the natural acorn crop. Habitation is considered to have been semi-sedentary and occupation sites can be expected most often at the confluence of streams, other areas of similar topography along streams, or in the vicinity of springs. These original sources of water may no longer be present or adequate. Also, resource gathering and processing areas, and associated temporary campsites, are frequently found on the coast and in other locations containing resources utilized by the group. Factors which influence the location of these sites include the presence of suitable exposures of rock for bedrock mortars or other milling activities, ecotones, the presence of specific resources (oak groves, marshes, quarries, game trails, trade routes, etc.), proximity to water, and the availability of shelter. Temporary camps or other activity areas can also be found along ridges or other travel corridors.

## Field Research

None of the materials frequently associated with prehistoric cultural resources in this area (shell fragments, dark soil, broken or fire-altered rocks, bone or bone fragments, flaked or ground stone, etc.) were noted during the survey.

There was no evidence of significant historical resources.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the background research and the surface reconnaissance, we conclude that the project area does not contain surface evidence of potentially significant cultural resources. Because of this we make the following recommendation:

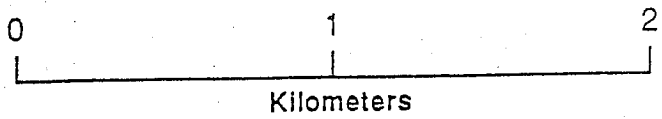
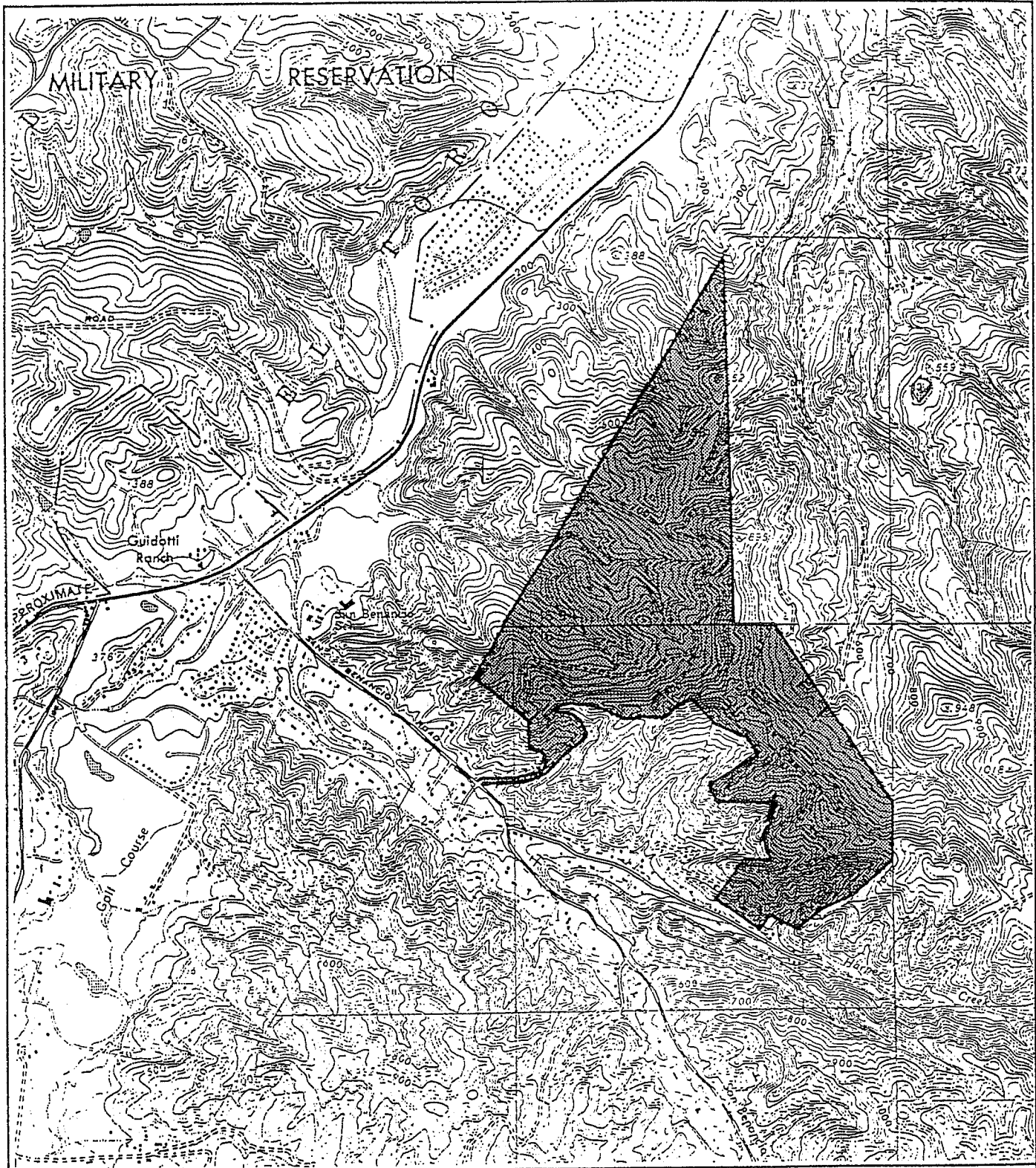
- The proposed project should not be delayed for archaeological reasons.

Because of the possibility of unidentified (e.g., buried) cultural resources being found during construction, we recommend that the following standard language, or the equivalent, be included in any permits issued within the project area:

- If archaeological resources or human remains are accidentally discovered during construction, work shall be halted within 50 meters (150 feet) of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist. If the find is determined to be significant, appropriate mitigation measures shall be formulated and implemented.

## REFERENCES

- Breschini, G. S., T. Haversat, and R. P. Hampson  
1983 A Cultural Resources Overview of the Coast and Coast-Valley Study Areas [California]. Submitted to Bureau of Land Management, Bakersfield.
- Kroeber, A. L.  
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78.
- Levy, R.  
1978 Costanoan. Pp. 485-495 in Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Margolin, M.  
1978 The Ohlone Way. Heyday Books, Berkeley.
- Runnings, A. and G. S. Breschini  
1990 Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Portion of A.P.N. 161-251-04, San Benancio, Monterey County California. Submitted to Ken and Patty Slama, Salinas.



Map 1. Project Location.





[www.pacificmunicipal.com](http://www.pacificmunicipal.com)

November 30, 2005

Paul Muga, Senior Planner  
Planning and Building Inspection Department  
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230 Church Street, Building 1  
Salinas, CA 93901

**RE: PEER REVIEW OF CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE  
ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION**

Dear Paul:

I have reviewed the cultural resources report titled *Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Portions of APN 416-211-21 and 415-011-01, San Benancio, Monterey County, California* (Archaeological Consulting 1993) that was completed for the area encompassed by the proposed Encina Hills Subdivision. The report is over ten years old and does not appear adequate for project needs. The cultural context of the project area and its archaeological sensitivity are not discussed in sufficient detail, and the description of the surface survey methodology is vague, being described as "general surface reconnaissance."

It is important to address the cultural context and archaeological sensitivity of the project area because: there are archaeological sites near the project area; the report states that ridge tops are archaeologically sensitive; and the cultural context and archaeological sensitivity provide support for the choice of pedestrian surface survey strategy used for the project. For example, the project area appears to be relatively steep with archaeologically sensitive areas along ridge tops, but the description of the survey methodology is unclear (i.e., "general surface reconnaissance" is not described) and does not provide information regarding any differences in survey strategy (e.g., spacing between survey transects) in these areas that vary in archaeological sensitivity. Therefore, I recommend the following:

- A current records search for the project area conducted by the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University;

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
for the  
HARPER CANYON RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT  
in  
MONTEREY COUNTY**

Report Prepared For:

Monterey County Planning Department

Report Prepared By:

Pacific Municipal Consultants  
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May 2006

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Monterey County Planning Department is considering approval of the Harper Canyon Residential Development. The approximately 345-acre development is located northeast of the intersection of State Highway 68 and San Benancio Road. Project activities will include: construction of private residences on 17 large lots; construction of roadways; and installation of infrastructure (e.g., utilities and sewage disposal facilities). The project is subject to the legal requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.) 1970, as amended.

Cultural resources staff of Pacific Municipal Consultants conducted archaeological and historical investigations for the Harper Canyon Residential Development in May 2006. These investigations included: a records search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park; a sacred lands search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission; consultation with the Native American community; and pedestrian surface survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project. The archaeological and historical investigations for the project did not identify any cultural resources (e.g., prehistoric sites, historic sites, historic buildings, or isolated artifacts) either within or immediately adjacent to the project APE. Therefore, it is not anticipated that implementation and completion of the Harper Canyon Residential Development would likely affect any historical resources or unique archaeological resources.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Monterey County Planning Department is considering approval of the Harper Canyon Residential Development. Project activities will include: construction of private residences on 17 large lots; construction of roadways; and installation of infrastructure (e.g., utilities and sewage disposal facilities). The project is subject to the legal requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.) 1970, as amended.

### 1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 345-acre Harper Canyon Residential Development is located northeast of the intersection of State Highway 68 and San Benancio Road (Figures 1-2). The project APE is in the Sierra de la Salinas Mountains north of Harper Creek. The area primarily consists of steeply sloped canyons that are separated by ridges, some of which are relatively flat. The residential lots in the project APE are located on relatively flat areas along ridges that vary from moderate to steeply sloped (Figures 3-4).

### 1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

Monterey County contracted Pacific Municipal Consultants (PMC) to complete the environmental documents necessary for the proposed Harper Canyon Residential Development, including archaeological and historical investigations. Archaeological and historical investigations for the project included: a records search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park in May 2006; a sacred lands search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 14, 2005; a pedestrian surface survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project; and completion of a report documenting the results of archaeological and historical investigations that presents recommendations, as appropriate, for the protection of cultural resources (e.g., prehistoric sites, historic sites, historic buildings, or isolated artifacts) within project boundaries.

#### 1.3.1 Cultural Resources Identification

The record search for the Harper Canyon Residential Development identified that the project APE was previously surveyed (cf., Archaeological Consulting 1993), but did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within it. The project APE was previously surveyed in 1993, consequently PMC cultural resources staff conducted a pedestrian surface survey across the project APE to identify any changed conditions in the area and confirm the negative results of the previous survey.

Pedestrian surface survey of the project APE using 10-15 meter parallel transects across open areas and 20-25 meter transects across areas covered with brush did not identify any cultural resources. Vegetation (e.g., grasses and brush) across parts of the project APE affected surface visibility, but surface visibility was generally good in areas that might be sensitive for cultural resources, such as the ridge tops. Surface visibility was generally good across the residential lots along the ridge tops (e.g., there are areas of exposed native soils and rock along the ridge tops) and ranged from good to poor in areas beyond the residential lots on the slopes of the ridges that have a relatively low sensitivity for cultural resources. Consequently, surface visibility across the project APE was adequate to identify the types of cultural resources that would typically

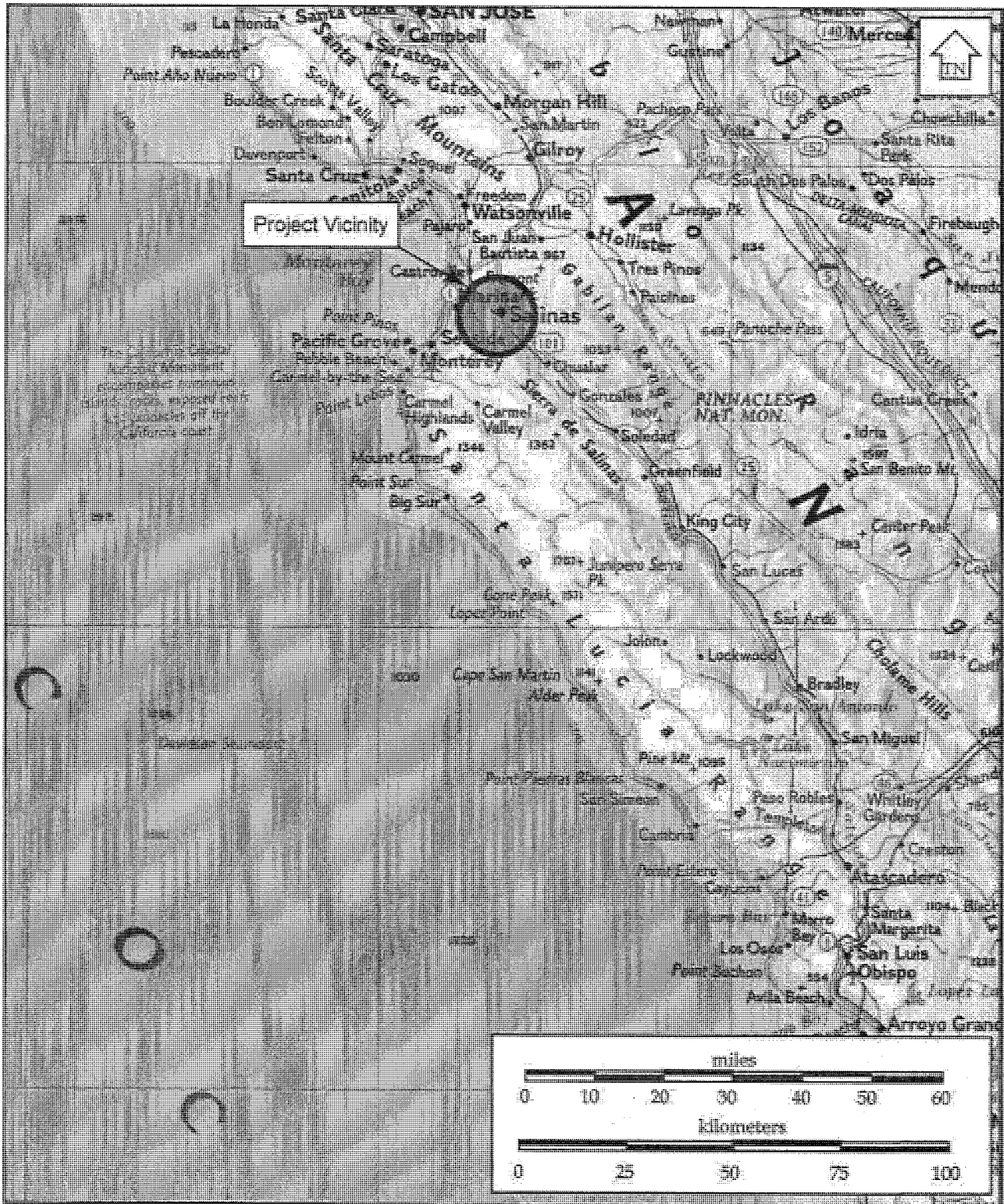


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.

SOURCE: National Geographic TOPOI; San Francisco CD; 2004



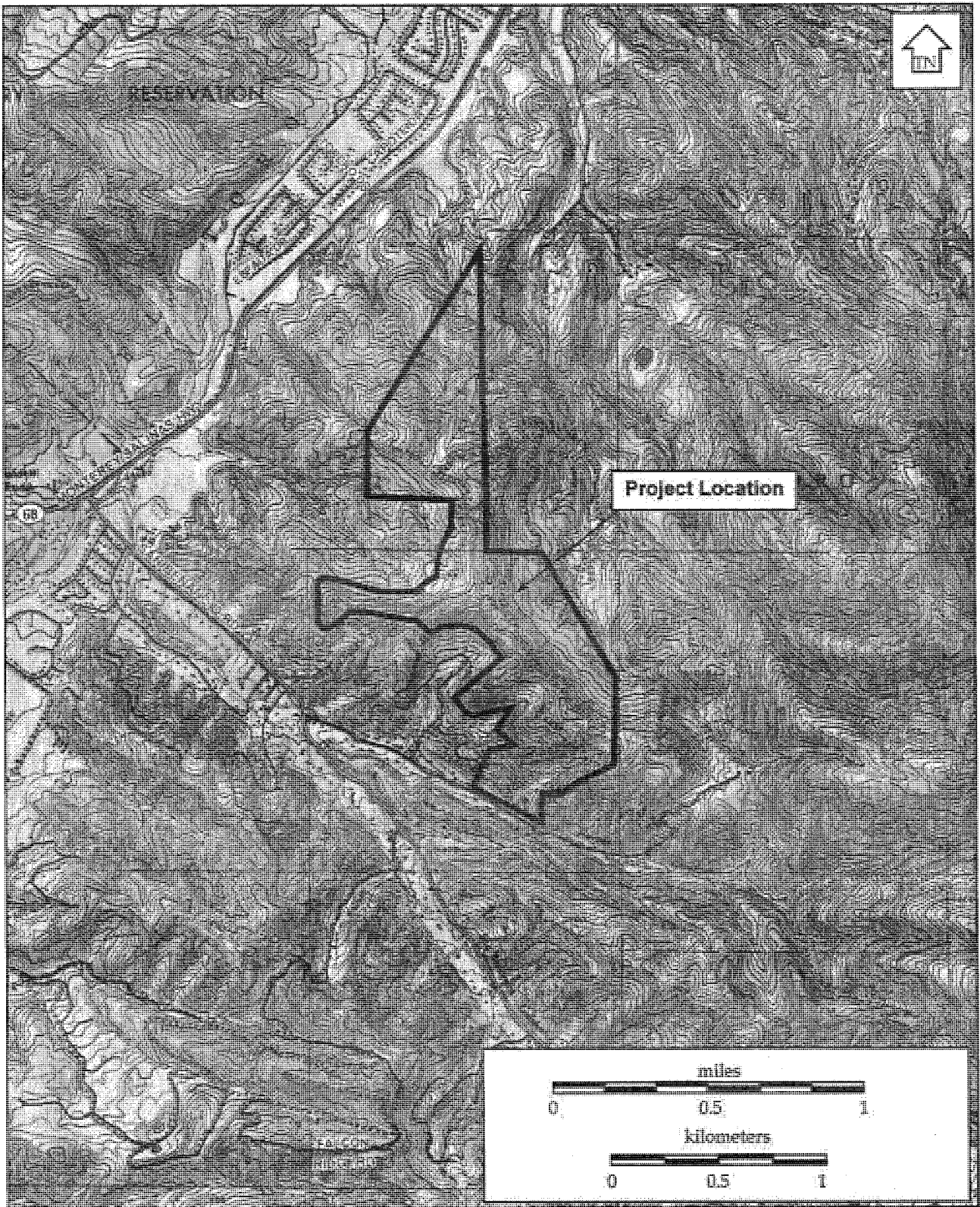


Figure 2. Project Location Map.

SOURCE: National Geographic TOPO; San Francisco CD; 2004; showing the Spreckles quadrangle; T15S, R2E and T16S, R2E.



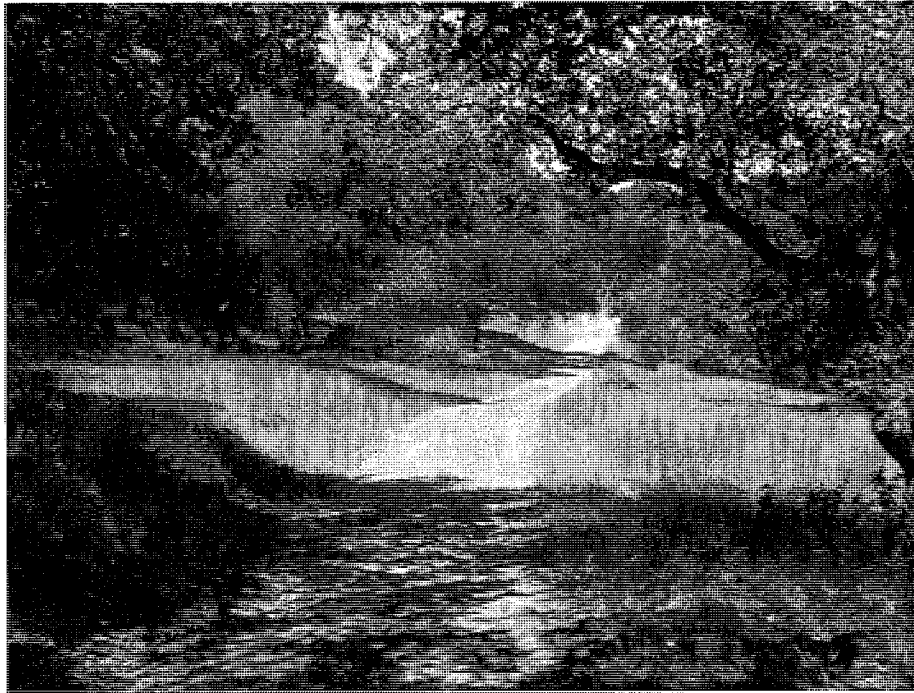
Overview of the central section of the project APE (i.e., Lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11) facing north



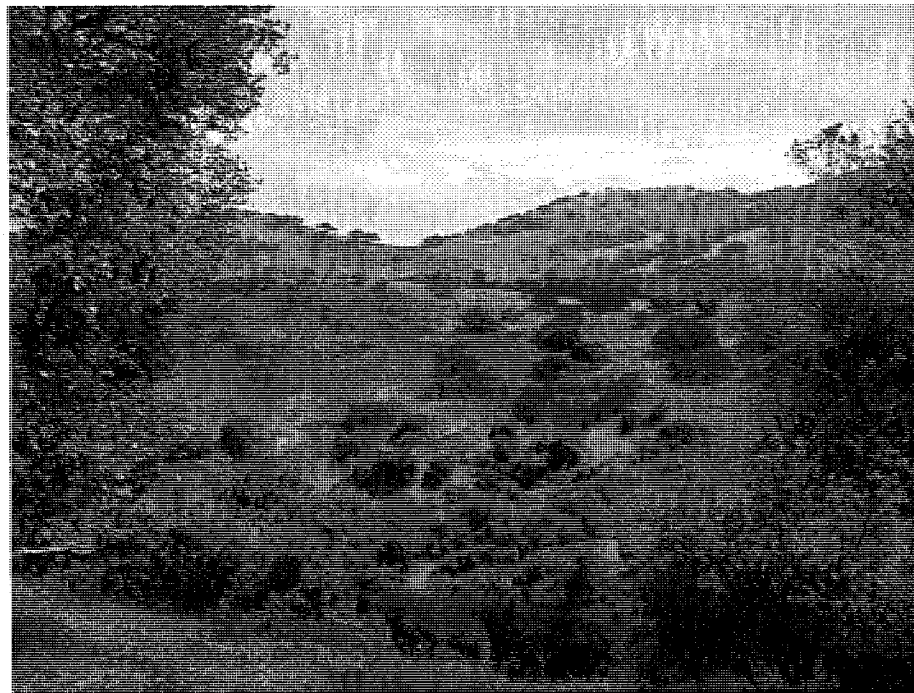
Overview of the northwest boundary of the project APE (i.e., Lot 11) facing southeast

Figure 3. Overview of Project APE





Overview of the eastern section of the project APE (i.e., Lot 16) facing southeast



Overview of the eastern section of the project APE (i.e., Lot 16) facing northwest

Figure 4. Overview of Project APE

occur in the area. Surface survey, however, did identify that there are dirt roads and an overhead utility line across the project APE and also that it is used for grazing.

In summary, archival and field investigations are complete for the Harper Canyon Residential Development. A reasonable effort has been made to identify cultural resources within the APE for the Harper Canyon Residential Development. Archival and field investigations for the project are adequate, and did not identify any cultural resources.

### **1.3.2 Site Recording**

Archaeological and historical investigations did not identify any previous or new prehistoric sites, historic sites, or historic buildings within the APE for the Harper Canyon Residential Development. Consequently, no sites were recorded and no site records were updated as part of the current project.

## **1.4 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

Cultural resources staff of PMC requested a sacred lands search and a list of Native American contacts from the Native American Heritage Commission. The results of sacred lands search were received on December 14, 2005, and did not identify any Native American cultural resources either within or near the project APE. PMC contacted all groups and/or individuals on the list provided by the NAHC regarding the Harper Canyon Residential Development (Appendix A, Native American Consultation). PMC cultural resources staff, to date, has not received any comments regarding the project.

## **1.5 PERSONNEL CONDUCTING RESEARCH**

Professional staff of PMC performed all current archaeological and historical investigations for the Harper Canyon Residential Development. John A. Nadolski, M.A. was responsible for overall project management and implementation, including report writing. Kurt E. Lambert, B.A. assisted Mr. Nadolski in the completion of archaeological and historical investigations. All project personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications.

## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project is located on California's central coast, which is biologically diverse. The diverse resources and ecosystems in the area attracted prehistoric and historic Native American populations and Euroamericans.

### 2.1 GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The Harper Canyon Residential Development is located in the Sierra de la Salinas Mountains. The Salinas River is located north of the project site and Harper Creek is located to the south. The topography of the project area is primarily composed of relatively well-defined eastward trending drainage channels with steep sloping canyons separated by ridges, some of which are relatively flat.

The climate of the Monterey Bay area is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, rainy winters. The Pacific Ocean influences the regional climate causing fog and onshore winds that generally maintain mild temperatures in the area.

The Harper Canyon Residential Development is in the Coast Range geomorphic province. This area primarily consists of northwest trending mountain ranges, broad basins, and elongated valleys that generally parallel the coast (Norris and Webb 1990). The principal geologic components in the area include: Mesozoic granite and metamorphic rocks; Miocene marine sedimentary rocks of the Monterey Formation; Upper Miocene to lower Pliocene marine sandstone of the Santa Margarita Formation; Plio-Pleistocene alluvial fan, lake, and fluvial deposits of the Paso Roble Formation; Pleistocene eolian and fluvial sands of Aromas Sand; the Franciscan Formation; and Pleistocene to Holocene valley fill deposits including gravel, silt, sand, clay, and dune sands (Norris and Webb 1990). The Miocene Monterey Formation is generally composed of beds of diatomaceous shales, which are interbedded with siliceous cherts varying in color from black to tan to white (Norris and Webb 1990). The Franciscan Formation is generally composed of graywackes interbedded with lesser amounts of shale, occasional limestone, and bands of black, red, and greenish chert (Norris and Webb 1990).

The Franciscan and Monterey Formations are not only interesting from a geological viewpoint, but also from an archaeological perspective. These formations provided an accessible and plentiful source of chert. Prehistoric and historic Native American populations in the area used Franciscan and Monterey cherts for the production of a variety of tools.

### 2.2 FLORA AND FAUNA

The Harper Canyon Residential Development is in a biologically diverse area that supports a wide range of plant and animal communities. Regardless, the project area primarily consists of coastal oak woodland (Holland 1988). Coastal oak woodland provides habitat for a variety of animal species including deer, quail, and turkey.

### 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

The proposed project is located in an area with a long history of use by both Native American and Euroamerican populations. Archaeological evidence suggests that Native American populations occupied the area for 10,000 years, and Spanish exploration/settlement of the area dates to the 1600s.

#### 3.1 REGIONAL PREHISTORY

Archaeological work in vicinity of Monterey Bay dates to 1875, when Saxe tested the Sand Hill Bluff site, CA-SCR-7, just north of Santa Cruz (Saxe 1875). Early research was continued by Kroeber (1915), who recorded nine sites near Monterey Bay, and by Golomshtok (1921-1922), Hill (1929), and Wood (1930) all of who conducted surveys near Elkhorn Slough. Following this early work, virtually no archaeological research was conducted in the area until the late 1940s and 1950s. Research during this period is highlighted by the work of: Pilling (1948) who identified numerous sites in Monterey County and specifically Elkhorn Slough; Greengo (1951) who sampled shellmounds near Elkhorn Slough; and Broadbent (1951a, 1951b) who tested the Berwick Park site, CA-MNT-107. Most of this work may be classified as exploratory, and tended to be site specific rather than integrative in focus. One of the first major site reports in the Monterey Bay area was completed by Pritchard (1968) for CA-MNT-101. Since the completion of Pritchard's report, archaeological research and interest in the Monterey Bay area has steadily grown. A catalyst to this development is the implementation and completion of numerous cultural resource management projects. These projects have expanded the archaeological database for the area and also have made significant contributions to our understanding of its prehistory.

This recent archaeological work involved the development of regional chronologies and models of culture change for Monterey Bay and its immediate environs (Figure 5). Significant contributions in this regard have been presented by: Breschini (1983); Breschini et al. (1983); Breschini and Haversat (1992); Cartier (1993); Dietz (1985); Dietz et al. (1988); Dietz and Jackson (1981); Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993); Jones and Hylkema (1988); Jones (1993); Jones et al. (1996); Jones and Jones (1992); and Patch and Jones (1984).

Breschini and Haversat proposed two archaeological "patterns" for the Monterey Bay area: the Sur Pattern and the Monterey Pattern (Breschini and Haversat 1980; Breschini 1983). They suggest that the Sur Pattern represents an early "forager" subsistence strategy and a very generalized economy. The Sur Pattern appears by 3000 B.P., and its sites reflect a variety of activities, with both inland and coastal sites exhibiting similar artifact assemblages. Breschini and Haversat associate the Sur Pattern with Hokan speaking ancestors of historic Esselen populations. By contrast, Breschini and Haversat suggest the later Monterey Pattern represents a "collector" subsistence strategy. This pattern appears in the Monterey Bay area after 2450 B.P., and its sites reflect two different strategies of resource exploitation. Coastal sites highlight exploitation of marine resources, while sites located further inland exhibit evidence of more diversified subsistence activities. Breschini and Haversat associate the Monterey Pattern with Penutian speaking ancestors of historic Costanoan populations (1980).

Dietz and Jackson's (1981) archaeological investigations at nineteen sites along the northern shore of Monterey Peninsula confirmed the presence of two archaeological "populations" in the area that are comparable to the Sur and Monterey Patterns. Like Breschini and Haversat, they identified a group of foragers and a group of collectors. The foraging group, which dated to approximately 4,000 B.P., was probably Hokan-speaking ancestors of the Esselen.

Period	Dating	Obsidian Hydration		Bead Types	Projectile Points	Groundstone	Significant Components			Phase
		Napa	Casa Diablo				Santa Cruz	Elkhorn Slough	Monterey Peninsula	
Historic	Post 1769			Glass; Clam shell disk	Desert Side-notched		Mission Santa Cruz	MINT-229**	MINT-112	
Late***	A.D. 1200-1769	0.9-2.2	1.0-2.2	Olivella E; Olivella M1*; Olivella K; Clam shell disk; Tale schist disk	Desert Side-notched; Canalino	Hopper mortar; Bedrock mortar; Pestle; Handstone; Millingslab	SCR-20	MINT-1765	MNT-1485/H MNT-1486/H	Rancho San Carlos
Middle/ Late	A.D. 1000-1200	1.4-2.4	1.5-2.4	Olivella D	Central coast Stemmed Series; Small leaf-shaped	Hopper mortar; Bowl mortar; Pestle; Millingslab; Handstone	SMA-238		MINT-3	
Middle	600 B.C.- A.D. 1000	2.0-4.3	2.0-4.8	Olivella G; Olivella F;	Central coast Stemmed Series; Ano Nuevo Long-stemmed*; Concave base; Side-notched	Bowl mortar; Pestle; Millingslab; Handstone	SCR-9	MINT-229	MNT-101**	Vierra
Early	3500 B.C.- 600 B.C.	3.9-5.9	4.4-6.2	Olivella L	Central coast Stemmed Series; Side-notched	Bowl mortar; Millingslab; Handstone	SCR-7**		MNT-391 MNT-387	Saunders
Millingstone and Paleo-Indian	3500 B.C.- 8000 B.C.	>5.3	>5.6		Lanceolate Ovate Bi-point; Eccentric crescent	Millingslab; Handstone	SCR-177	MNT-229		Scotts Valley

\* Santa Cruz only

\*\* Multi-component

\*\*\* The Late Period is generally split into two sub-periods. Jones (1993) defines Late as A.D. 1200-1500, and Protohistoric as A.D. 1500-1769. In the Sacramento Valley, Bennyhoff and Hughes refer to Late Phase I (up to A.D. 1500), and Phase II (A.D. 1500-1769). Bead types from Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987).

Figure 5. Regional Chronologies (after Jones et al. 1996).

The subsequent group of collectors entered the area about 2000 B.P. and either absorbed or replaced the foragers inhabiting the area. These groups of collectors were probably early Costanoan populations. The early Costanoans exploited both the coastal and inland areas, establishing temporary camps along the shore and permanent residential base camps further inland.

Recently, the work of Breschini and Haversat (1980) and Dietz and Jackson (1981) has been thoroughly revised by Dietz et al. (1988), Jones and Hylkema (1988), Hylkema (1991), Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993), and Jones (1993). This recent work proposes a series of seven cultural periods for the Monterey Bay area. These seven periods and their associated dates are: Paleoindian 10,000–8,000 B.C.; Millingstone 8,000–3,500 B.C.; Early 3,500–600 B.C.; Middle 600 B.C.–A.D. 1200; Late A.D. 1200–1769; and Historic. All seven periods are represented in the Monterey Bay area, but are only formally established for the Early, Middle, and Late periods.

The Paleoindian and Millingstone periods are identified as local expressions of the Paleo-Coastal Tradition (Jones et al. 1996). The Early period is best represented at CA-Mnt-391, and is characterized by Class L *Olivella* beads, contracting stem Rossi Square-stemmed projectile points, mortars and pestles, and handstones and milling slabs (Cartier 1993). The Middle period is represented at CA-SCR-9, and is characterized by Class G2 *Olivella* beads, Año Nuevo Long-stemmed and contracting stem Rossi Square-stemmed projectile points, mortars and pestles, and handstones and milling slabs (Hylkema 1991). The Late period has been difficult to define in the Monterey Bay area. Sites CA-MNT-1485/H and -1486/H, however, represent this period and are characterized by Class E, K, and M *Olivella* beads, Desert Side-notched projectile points, bedrock mortars, and pestles (Breschini and Haversat 1992).

## 3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

At the time of Euroamerican contact (ca. 1769), Native American groups of the Costanoan language family occupied the area from San Francisco Bay to southern Monterey Bay and the lower Salinas River. The Costanoan language family consists of eight separate and distinct languages, and approximately 50 tribelets (Levy 1978). The Monterey Bay area was primarily occupied by speakers of three different Costanoan languages: Awaswas speakers occupied northern Monterey Bay near Aptos; Mutsun speakers occupied the Pajaro River drainage; and Rumsen speakers occupied the drainages of the lower Salinas, Carmel, and Sur Rivers. The tribelets of Kalendaruc and Guachiron dominated the central Monterey Bay area (Jones et al. 1996). Unfortunately, Costanoan culture was dramatically affected by missionization, and information (e.g., mission records and travelers logs) regarding its pre-contact organization is incomplete and inconsistent. Indeed, Costanoan languages were probably extinct by 1935, and in 1971 the remaining Costanoan descendants united as a corporate entity identified as the Ohlone Indian Tribe (Levy 1978).

### 3.2.1 Settlement, Social Organization, and Subsistence Patterns

Costanoans lived in an area extending from San Francisco Bay to Monterey Bay. This large area was subdivided among several individual tribelets occupying specific territories. Each tribelet consisted of approximately 200 individuals, who were grouped into clans and moieties, usually controlled by a headman (Harrington 1933, 1942; Levy 1978). The position of headman was usually passed from father to son, with succession being subject to approval by the community. If no suitable male heir was available, a woman could also assume the role of headman. Tribelet political organization also included a council of elders, official speakers, and shamans (Levy 1978).

Costanoan tribelets experienced both friendly and hostile relations with each other and with neighboring cultural groups such as the Salinan and Yokuts. Interaction between these groups involved marriage, trade, and warfare. Inter-marriage usually occurred between adjacent tribes, and was rare between tribes at greater distances (Milliken et al. 1993). Trade was a regular activity among the tribes of the area, with resources such as shell, piñon, and obsidian moving between coastal and inland groups. Warfare is a common theme in many historical accounts of various groups of Costanoans, and is usually associated with territorial disputes and/or access to and control of particular resources (Broadbent 1972; Langsdorff 1968).

Costanoans usually moved between several semi-permanent camps and villages to take full advantage of seasonally available resources. Dwellings at these camps and villages were dome-shaped, with pole frameworks and thatch for roof and walls. Other structures typically found in a Costanoan village included: acorn granaries; sweathouses; menstrual houses; and dance and/or assembly houses, generally located in the center of a village (Broadbent 1972).

A wide variety of ecological zones, including foothills, valleys, sloughs, and coastal areas, were exploited by Costanoans to obtain subsistence resources. These resources included: various seeds; nuts (e.g., acorn, buckeye, laurel, and hazelnuts); berries; grasses; corms; roots; insects; birds (e.g., geese, mallard, and coot); fish (e.g., steelhead, salmon, and sturgeon); shellfish (e.g., abalone, mussel and clam); and both marine and terrestrial mammals (e.g., sea otter, sea lion, harbor seal, deer, elk, grizzly bear, rabbits, antelope, raccoon, and squirrels) (Levy 1978).

### 3.2.2 Technology

Costanoan technology highlights exploitation of both marine and terrestrial resources. Tule balsas were used for transportation, fishing, and hunting (Levy 1978). Hunting weaponry and facilities included: sinew-backed and self-bows; wooden arrow shafts; projectile points and other flaked stone tools made from locally available chert or obsidian obtained through trade; and nets (Levy 1978). Costanoans utilitarian tools and facilities included: baskets, primarily twined, for food and water collection, food storage, and food preparation; portable stone mortars and bedrock mortars; pestles; metates; soaproot brushes; stone bowls; and bone awls (Levy 1978). Clothing, robes, and blankets were made of various animal skins (Levy 1978).

Steatite, serpentine, bone, and abalone were used for personal ornaments. In addition, *Olivella* and other shell were cut and ground into beads. Some Costanoans also decorated themselves with pigment and tattoos (Levy 1978).

### 3.2.3 Euroamerican Contact

Sebastian Vizcaino's landing at present day Monterey in 1602 is the earliest documented contact with Native Americans in the area. Following Vizcaino's landing, other Spanish ships may have stopped at Monterey, but contact was minimal until the initial overland exploration of the area by Gaspar de Portolá in 1769 (Hoover et al. 1990). Portolá's expedition followed the coast, while subsequent exploration of the region by Pedro Fages in 1770 and 1772, Fernando Javier de Rivera in 1774, and Juan Bautista de Anza in 1776 traveled on the east side of the Santa Cruz Mountains, along a route which became known as El Camino Real (Beck and Haase 1974).

Gaspar de Portolá founded Monterey in 1769, and in 1770 Padre Junipero Serra founded Mission San Carlos de Borromeo, which was later relocated to Carmel (Jones et al 1996). Other missions, such as Mission Santa Cruz, founded in 1791, and Mission San Juan Bautista, founded in 1797, are also located in the general area and had a dramatic effect on Native American populations. The Spanish attempted to convert the Native American population to Catholicism and incorporate them into the "mission system." The process of missionization disrupted traditional Costanoan cultural practices, and they were generally slow to adapt to the mission system. The Spanish, however, were intent on implementing it, and by 1810 most Native Americans in the area were either incorporated or relocated into local missions. This factor, coupled with exposure to European diseases, virtually ended the traditional life of Native Americans in and around Monterey Bay.

The Mexican period (ca. 1821-1848) in California is an outgrowth of the Mexican Revolution, and its accompanying social and political views affected the mission system. In 1833 the missions were secularized and their lands divided among the *Californios* as land grants called *Ranchos*. These *ranchos* facilitated the growth of a semi-aristocratic group that controlled the larger *ranchos*. Owners of *ranchos* used local populations, including Native Americans, essentially as forced labor to accomplish work on their large tracts of land. Consequently, Costanoans, and other Native American groups across California, were forced into a marginalized existence as *peons* or *vaqueros* on the large *ranchos*. *Ranchos* in the general project area include: Monterey, City Lands; Monterey County Tracts; Rincon de las Salinas; Las Salinas; and Noche Buena

(Beck and Haase 1974).

The end of the Mexican-American War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 marked the beginning of the American period (ca. 1848-Present) in California history. 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 a 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 1974).

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.



## 4.0 RESULTS OF RESEARCH

Archaeological and historical investigations for the Harper Canyon Residential Development are complete. These investigations included: a records search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park; a sacred lands search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission; and a pedestrian surface survey of the project APE. These investigations are adequate to identify the types of cultural resources that would likely be present in the project APE.

The record search identified that the project APE was previously surveyed (cf., Archaeological Consulting 1993), but did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within it. The sacred lands search did not identify any sensitive Native American cultural resources within or near the project APE. PMC cultural resources staff conducted a pedestrian surface survey across the project APE to identify any changed conditions in the area and confirm the negative results of the previous survey. Pedestrian surface survey did not identify any cultural resources (e.g., prehistoric sites, historic sites, or isolated artifacts) within the project APE. Archival and field research, however, did identify that the project APE is primarily an area of low sensitivity for cultural resources.

The project APE has a low sensitivity for cultural resources because the area consists of moderate to relatively steep slopes and exposed ridge tops that are not in close proximity to sources of water. Indeed, known archaeological sites in the project area are primarily located in protected valleys either along or near stream courses. The project APE provides plant resources, such as acorns, and habitat for a variety of animals exploited by both Native Americans and Euroamericans. These populations would have used the project APE to acquire food resources, but the exposed ridge tops, slopes, and absence of a water source make the area relatively unattractive for permanent settlements. The types of cultural resources that would likely occur in the project APE would represent transient use of the area, and include either small-scale sites (e.g., sparse lithic scatters or sparse trash scatters) or isolated artifacts.

In summary, archaeological and historical investigations for the Harper Canyon Residential Development did not identify any cultural resources either within or immediately adjacent to the project APE. These investigations are adequate to identify typical cultural resources that would likely be present in the project APE. Therefore, it is not anticipated that implementation and completion of the Harper Canyon Residential Development would likely affect any historical resources or unique archaeological resources.

## 5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The Monterey County Planning Department is considering approval of the Harper Canyon Residential Development. The approximately 345-acre development is located northeast of the intersection of State Highway 68 and San Benancio Road. Project activities will include: construction of private residences on 17 large lots; construction of roadways; and installation of infrastructure (e.g., utilities and sewage disposal facilities). The project is subject to the legal requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act 1970, as amended.

Cultural resources staff of Pacific Municipal Consultants conducted archaeological and historical investigations for the Harper Canyon Residential Development in May 2006. These investigations included: a records search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park; a sacred lands search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission; consultation with the Native American community; and pedestrian surface survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project. The archaeological and historical investigations for the project did not identify any cultural resources (e.g., prehistoric sites, historic sites, historic buildings, or isolated artifacts) either within or immediately adjacent to the project APE. Therefore, it is not anticipated that implementation and completion of the Harper Canyon Residential Development, as currently proposed, would likely affect any historical resources or unique archaeological resources.

Archaeological and historical investigations for the Harper Canyon Residential Development are complete and adequate for project needs. These investigations did not identify any cultural resources within the project APE. Regardless of the findings of the archaeological investigations, it is always possible to inadvertently uncover cultural resources during ground disturbing project activity. Therefore, if any cultural resources are uncovered during ground disturbing project activity it is recommended that all activity cease within 25 feet of the discovery and a qualified archaeologist be retained to determine the significance of the discovery. If human remains are discovered, all work must stop within 25 feet of the discovery, and the County Coroner must be notified, according to Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and follow the procedures outlined in the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(e).

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**APPENDIX A**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN AND OTHER CONSULTATION**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger Governor

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

815 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4082  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)



December 14, 2005

John Nadolski  
PMC  
10461 Old Placerville Road  
Suite 110  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95827

Sent by Fax: 916-361-1574  
Number of Pages: 6

**RE: Proposed Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision project, Monterey County; Two Road improvement projects, Sutter County; El Dorado Hills Blvd/Brittany Way Intersection improvement project, El Dorado County**

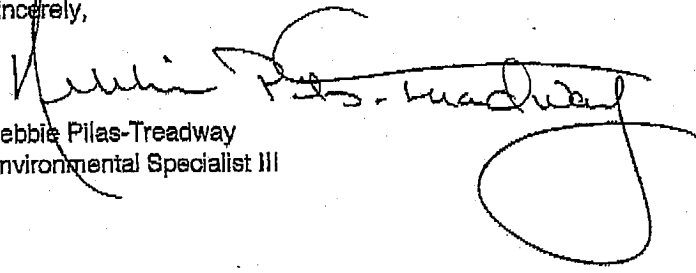
Dear Mr. Nadolski:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. 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 individuals or groups, 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) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

  
Debbie Pilas-Treadway  
Environmental Specialist III



**Native American Contacts**  
**Monterey County**  
**December 14, 2005**

<p>Linda G. Yamane            1585 Mira Mar Ave.            Seaside, CA 93955-3326            (831) 394-5915</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>	<p>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band            Edward Ketchum            35867 Yosemite Ave            Davis, CA 95616            aerieways@aol.com</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan            Northern Valley Yokuts</p>
<p>Jakki Kehl            720 North 2nd Street            Patterson, CA 95363            jakki@bigvalley.net            (209) 892-2436            (209) 892-2435 - Fax</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>	<p>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band            Quirina Luna            704 Wes Smith Way            Madera, CA 93638</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>
<p>Ella Rodriguez            PO Box 1411            Salinas, CA 93902            (831) 632-0490 - home            (831) 261-5827 - cell</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan            Esselen</p>	<p>Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band            Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson            789 Canada Road            Woodside, CA 94062            amah_mutsun@yahoo.com            (650) 851-7747 - Home            (650) 851-7489 - Fax</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>
<p>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band            Valentin Lopez, Chairperson            3015 Eastern Ave, #40            Sacramento, CA 95821            (916) 481-5785</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>	<p>Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe            Tony Cerda, Chairperson            3929 Riverside Drive            Chino, CA 91710            (909) 622-1564            (909) 464-2074</p>	<p>Ohlone/Costanoan</p>

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision project, Monterey County.

**Native American Contacts**  
Monterey County  
December 14, 2005

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

Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation  
Cari Herthel, Chairperson  
PO Box 1301 Esselen  
Monterey , CA 93942 Ohlone/Costanoan  
831-375-8224  
831-521-6828 - cell

Trina Marine Ruano Family  
Ramona Garibay, Representative  
5816 Thornton Ave Ohlone/Costanoan  
Newark , CA 94560 Bay Miwok  
510-300-5971 - cell Plains Miwok  
Patwin

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision project, Monterey County.

# PMC

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

Ella Rodriguez  
P.O. Box 1411  
Salinas, CA 93902

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

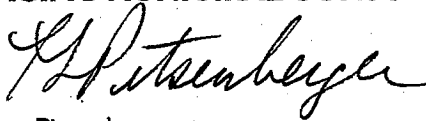
Dear Ms. Rodriguez:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

**PACIFIC MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS**



Tina Pitsenberger  
Cultural Resources Specialist

[www.pacificmunicipal.com](http://www.pacificmunicipal.com)

**CHICO**

140 Independence Circle  
Suite C  
Chico, CA 95973  
Phone (530) 894-3469  
Fax (530) 894-6459

**DAVIS**

1590 Drew Avenue  
Suite 120  
Davis, CA 95616  
Phone (530) 750-7076  
Fax (530) 750-2811

**MONTEREY**

585 Cannery Row  
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Monterey, CA 93940  
Phone (831) 644-9174  
Fax (831) 644-7696

**MT. SHASTA**

508 Chestnut Street  
Suite A  
Mt. Shasta, CA 96067  
Phone (530) 926-4059  
Fax (530) 926-4279

**OAKLAND**

1440 Broadway  
Suite 1008  
Oakland, CA 94612  
Phone (510) 272-4491  
Fax (510) 268-9207

**PHOENIX**

1616 E. Indian School Road  
Suite 440  
Phoenix, AZ 85016  
Phone (602) 279-1360  
Fax (602) 279-1326

**RANCHO CORDOVA**

10461 Old Placerville Road  
Suite 110  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95827  
Phone (916) 361-8384  
Fax (916) 361-1574

**SAN DIEGO**

10951 Sorrento Valley Road  
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Phone (858) 453-3602  
Fax (858) 453-3628



PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson  
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band  
789 Canada Road  
Woodside, CA 94062

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

Dear Ms. Zwierlein:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

**PACIFIC MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS**

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Fax (530) 926-4279

**OAKLAND**  
1440 Broadway  
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Fax (510) 268-9207

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Phoenix, AZ 85016  
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# PMC

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

Linda G. Yamane  
1585 Mira Mar Avenue  
Seaside, CA 93955-3326

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**


Dear Ms. Yamane:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

**PACIFIC MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS**



Tina Pitsenberger  
Cultural Resources Specialist

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

Ramona Garibay, Representative  
Trina Marie Ruano Family  
5816 Thronton Avenue  
Newark, CA 94560

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

Dear Ms. Garibay:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or concerns.

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

Tony Cerda, Chairperson  
Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe  
3929 Riverside Drive  
Chino, CA 91710

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

Dear Mr. Cerda:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or concerns.

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December 15, 2005

Quirina Luna  
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band  
704 Wes Smith Way  
Madera, CA 93638

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

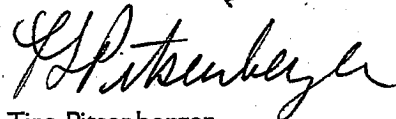
Dear Ms. Luna:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

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Cultural Resources Specialist

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

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

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

Dear Ms. Sayers:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or concerns.

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Tina Pitsenberger  
Cultural Resources Specialist

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

Jakki Kehl  
720 North 2nd Street  
Patterson, CA 95363

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

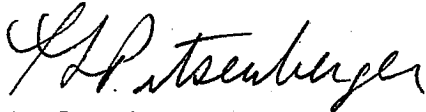
Dear Ms. Kehl:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or concerns.

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# PMC

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

Cari Herthel, Chairperson  
Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation  
P.O. Box 1301  
Monterey, CA 93942

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**

Dear Ms. Herthel:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or concerns.

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

Edward Ketchum  
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band  
35867 Yosemite Avenue  
Davis, CA 95616

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**


Dear Mr. Ketchum:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL  
CONSULTANTS

December 15, 2005

Valentin Lopez, Chairperson  
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band  
3015 Eastern Avenue #40  
Sacramento, CA 95821

**RE: HARPER CANYON/ENCINA HILLS SUBDIVISION PROJECT**


Dear Mr. Lopez:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of the Harper Canyon/Encina Hills Subdivision Project in Monterey County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map.

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