# Revised Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

# WWTP Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Replacement Project

# Carmel Area Wastewater District Wastewater Treatment Plant

November 2020

Carmel Area Wastewater District
3945 Rio Road
P.O. Box 221428
Carmel, CA. 93922

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# Section 1: Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared in accord with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project. The proposed Project includes rehabilitation of existing Influent Pump Station, Headworks, Chlorination Building, and Effluent Pump Station by installation of various new electrical and mechanical equipment. Furthermore, the project includes demolition of three existing sludge tanks and installation of one new sludge tank.

| | |
|---|---|
| **1. Project title:** | WWTP Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Replacement Project |
| **2. Lead agency name and address:** | Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD)<br>3945 Rio Road<br>Carmel, CA 93922 |
| **3. Contact person and phone number:** | Barbara Buikema<br>General Manager<br>831-624-1248 |
| **4. Project location:** | Monterey County |
| **5. Project sponsor name and address:** | Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD)<br>3945 Rio Road<br>Carmel, CA 93922 |
| **6. General plan designation:** | Coastal Zone |
| **7. Zoning:** | Public Quasi Public (PQP) |
| **8. Other Agency Approvals Required:** | Coastal Commission |

# Section 2: General Description and Location

## 2.1 General Description

Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD) proposes to conduct rehabilitation of several areas of the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP/Plant) to maintain the facilities in good operating condition.

The project involves replacement of select electrical and mechanical equipment with in-kind or substantially similar equipment. The new equipment will be installed to serve the existing Influent Pump Station, Headworks, Chlorination Building, and Effluent Pump Station. Not all equipment in these areas is being replaced, and no changes are being made to the existing building structures.

Furthermore, the project includes demolition of three existing sludge tanks and a small storage building, and the installation of one new sludge tank in the location of one demolished tank. The new tank storage capacity will be about 75,000 gallons. The three sludge tanks being demolished are about 70,000 gallons, 188,000 gallons, and 70,000 gallons respectively.

## 2.2 Project Location

The general location of the Project is shown in Figure 1. The Plant is located South of the Carmel River, as shown in Figure 2. The closest residences to the plant are across the river on the northeast side, approximately 100 yards from the closest process structure on the plant site. Directly north of the plant site, across the river, is the Larsen Youth Baseball field, approximately 200 yards away. The Carmel Elementary School is over 0.3 miles northwest of the Plant site. The other sides of the plant site are bounded by undeveloped land. The west boundary of the plant site is slightly more than 800 yards from the Pacific Ocean and Highway 1 is approximately 600 yards to the east and south of the plant site. The Plant facilities are screened from view by heavy tree cover and vegetation that surrounds the Plant site.

The Plant site is within the flood plain of the Carmel River and the facilities on the Plant site are protected from flooding by using structures that are made of concrete with first floor elevations above the flood levels. The 100-yr flood level according to FEMA is between 16 ft to 20 ft elevation (0 to 4 ft. above ground level). Accordingly, the mechanical and electrical equipment for the Project will be designed to be elevated above the flood elevation, or designed to withstand flood waters if they are below the flood elevation.

The existing facilities located on the Plant site are typical industrial facilities that are found on a site of a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant. The Plant site is categorized as Public/Quasi-Public in the Monterey County Land Use Plan.

## 2.3 Description of Project Components

The components of the Project are described below. The site layout showing the location of the components of the Project is shown on Figure 3. Four existing structures will be demolished including three sludge holding tanks. One new sludge holding tank will be constructed within the footprint of one of the existing tanks that will be demolished. The remainder of the work is within existing structures or within the footprint of existing process areas.

The Project components will generally consist of civil, mechanical, structural, electrical, instrumentation and control modifications. General work that will be completed related to the components listed below consists of earthwork, removal of existing buried piping, installation of buried piping, installation of buried electrical conduits, demolition of incidental quantities of existing asphalt pavement, and placement of new asphalt pavement in areas of demolition.

### 2.3.1 Influent-Standby Generator Building Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation

The Project includes rehabilitation work inside the existing Influent Pump Station and Standby Generator Structure. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC), installing two smaller pumps in the existing pump room, and demolition of one redundant existing 450 kW Standby Generator.

### 2.3.2 Headworks-Operations Building Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation

The Project includes rehabilitation work for the existing Headworks process. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC) with a new MCC in the Operations Building, replacing the existing mechanical screening equipment in the existing structure, replacing the existing grit removal collector drive in the existing tank structure, and replacing the existing influent flowmeter in the existing structure.

### 2.3.3 Chlorination Building Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation

The Project includes rehabilitation work inside the existing Chlorination Building. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC), replacing the existing programmable logic controller (PLC), replacing the existing plant water hydropneumatic tank, and replacing the existing chlorine analyzers.

### 2.3.4 Effluent Pump Station Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation

The Project includes rehabilitation work inside the existing Effluent Pump Station structure. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC), replacing the existing programmable logic controller (PLC), replacing the existing effluent flowmeter, and installing a bubble mixer in the effluent wet well.

### 2.3.5 Laboratory Power Standby Power Feeder

The CAWD/Reclamation Laboratory Facilities are not connected to the standby power system at the treatment plant. Therefore, if power goes out the lab has to hook up a small portable generator and the loss of power may effect sample testing. A new power sub feed from the Chlorination Building will be installed to provide automatic standby power at the lab.

### 2.3.6 Demolition of Three Existing Sludge Tanks and One Storage Building

The Project includes demolition of existing sludge handling structures, sludge recirculation pump, and exposed and below grade piping. Four existing structures will be demolished (three sludge holding tanks, and one storage building). Demolition of piping for these structures includes piping in the basement of the Digester No. 1 Control Building.

### 2.3.7 Construction of One New Sludge Holding Tank

One new 75,000 gallon sludge holding tank will be constructed in the location of the existing 188,000 sludge holding tank and will include a new recirculation pump to replace the one that is demolished. The construction of the new sludge holding tank involves driving eighteen (18) precast concrete piles. Data and reports from recent pile driving tests at the site from construction in 2015 show that each pile will take about 20 minutes to drive into place. Therefore, elevated noise is anticipated for a combined time of about 6 hours spread out over several days. The electrical feeds to the New Sludge Holding tank will be routed from the existing MCC in the Digester No. 2 Control Building.

**Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map**

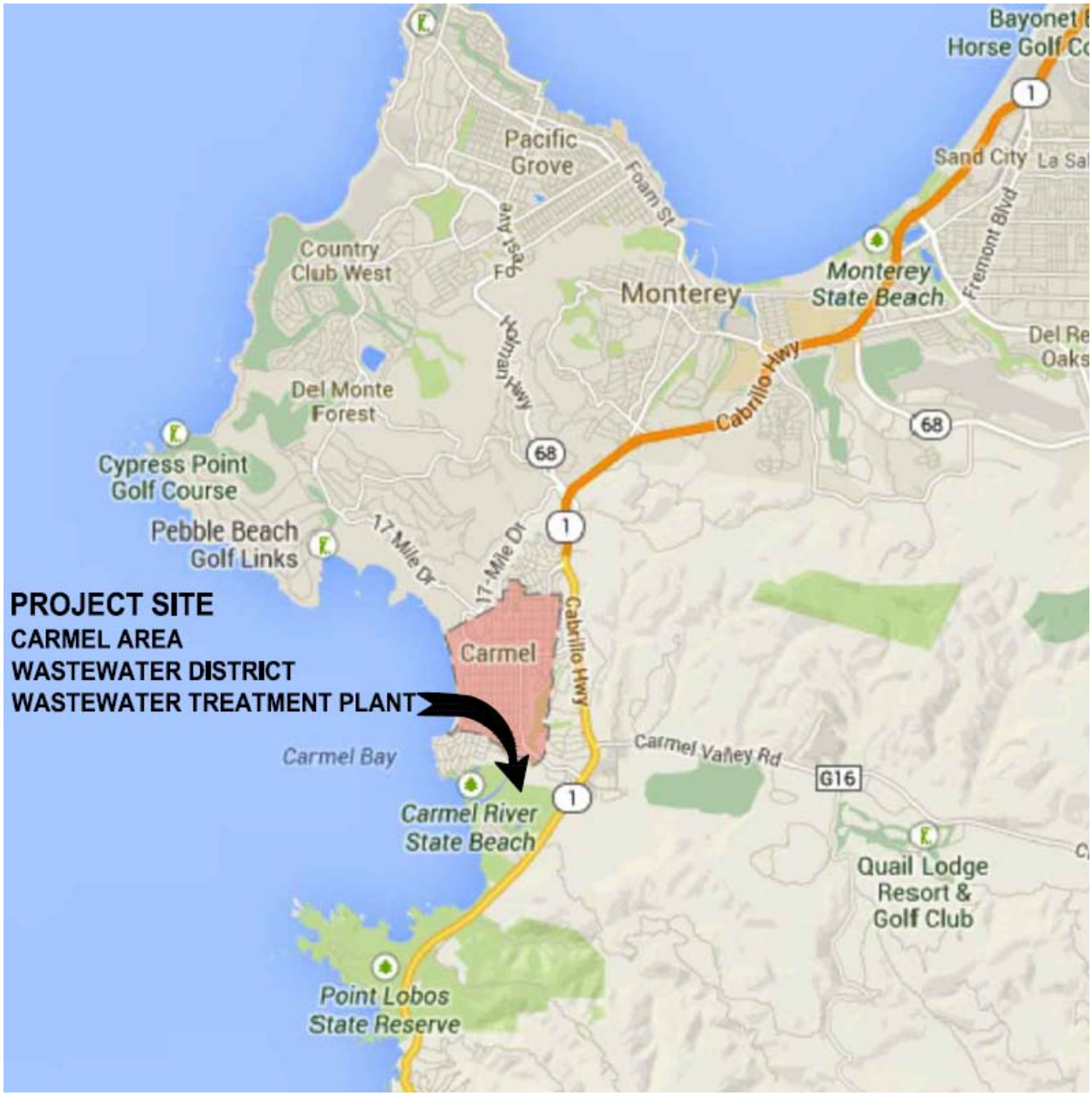
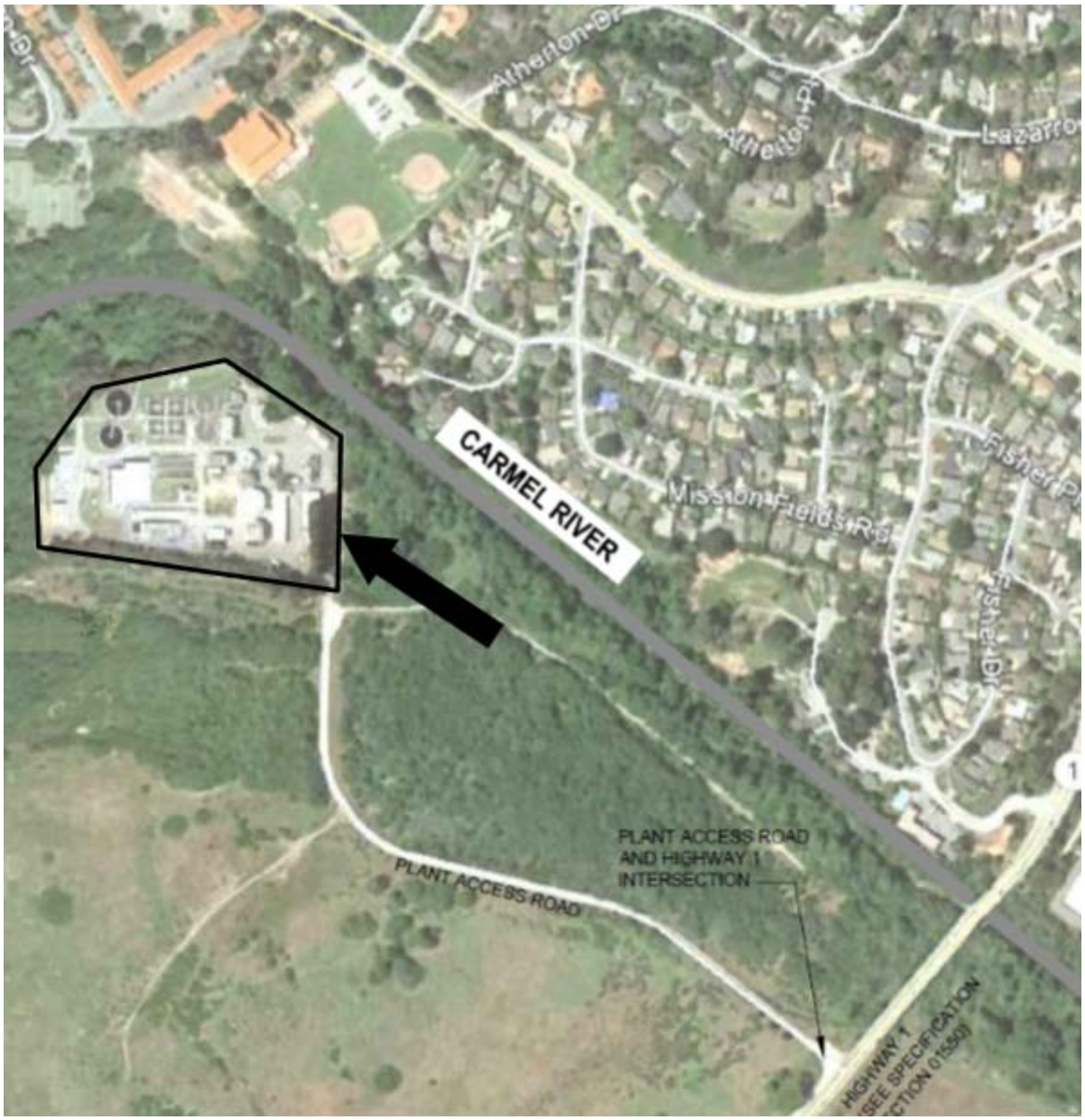


**Figure 2: Project Location**




Address: 26900 State Route 1, Carmel, CA 93923

**Figure 3: Site Layout**


**EXISTING BUILDINGS TO RECEIVE NEW WORK**

1 INFLUENT-STANDBY GENRATOR BUILDING
2 HEADWORKS
3 OPERATIONS BUILDING
4 CHLORINATION BUILDING
5 EFFLUENT BUILDING
6 LABORATRY BUILDING
7 DIGESTER NO. 1 CONTROL BUILDING
8 DIGESTER NO. 2 CONTROL BUILDING

**EXISTING STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED**

i 188,000 GALLON SLUDGE TANK
ii 70,000 GALLON SLUDGE TANK
iii 70,000 GALLON SLUDGE TANK
iv STORAGE BUILDING

**NEW STRUCTURE**

A NEW 75,000 GALLON SLUDGE HOLDING TANK

**CARMEL AREA WASTEWATER DISTRICT**
**WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY**
**BUILDING NUMBER PLAN**

## Section 3: Determination

### 3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially significantly affected by this Project as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ Aesthetics | ☐ Agricultural & Forestry Resources | ☐ Air Quality |
| ☒ Biological Resources | ☒ Cultural Resources | ☐ Geology/Soils |
| ☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions | ☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials | ☐ Hydrology/Water Quality |
| ☐ Land Use/Planning | ☐ Mineral Resources | ☒ Noise |
| ☐ Population/Housing | ☐ Public Services | ☐ Recreation |
| ☐ Transportation/Traffic | ☐ Utilities/Service Systems | ☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance |

### 3.2 Determination: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed Project, nothing further is required.

| | |
|---|---|
| Signature | Date |
| Title | For |

# Section 4: Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

The Carmel Area Wastewater District, as the CEQA Lead Agency, has prepared this initial study to identify potentially significant effects of the project and revisions to the project that would avoid or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur. This document includes a checklist for each resource topic, supporting explanations, and a discussion of mitigation measures that have been incorporated into the proposed project.

The resource topics considered in this Initial Study include:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation and Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems

## 4.1 Aesthetics

| Would the project: | **Potentially Significant Impact** | **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated** | **Less Than Significant Impact** | **No Impact** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The site is industrial in nature and does not involve scenic resources or a scenic vista. The proposed Project facility improvements will be located within the existing Plant site and will cause a relatively minor change in the visual characteristics of the existing facility. All new facilities would be installed in areas that are already graded and/or paved. As a result, the proposed improvements will not create substantial impacts to the visual quality of the site or surroundings. The character of the site will be temporarily disrupted during the construction period.

The Plant has existing lighting features, including nighttime safety lighting, as part of normal operations. Lighting fixtures added as part of the Project will not add a new source of substantial light or glare to the site, and will be equipped with off switches to turn the lights out at night when they are not needed.

In addition to the above, the Plant site is surrounded by trees and vegetation that effectively screen the existing facilities on the Plant site, such that the existing facilities are not visible beyond the fence line of the site. The new facilities also will not be visible beyond the fence line of the site.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for aesthetic resources.

## 4.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources

| In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project: | **Potentially Significant Impact** | **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated** | **Less Than Significant Impact** | **No Impact** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The facilities will be installed on the site of the existing Plant. The Plant site is not used for any agricultural resources.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for agricultural resources.

## 4.3 Air Quality

| Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project: | **Potentially Significant Impact** | **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated** | **Less Than Significant Impact** | **No Impact** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The operation of the new components of the Project will not cause any change to the air emissions or odors from the Plant site compared to the existing air quality condition. Many

project components consist of replacing existing project equipment with new similar equipment that are not sources of air emissions or odors, and therefore will not impact air quality. The Project does not expand the capacity of the Plant to treat wastewater and does not change the processes used to treat wastewater.

**Construction Impacts**

Dust may be generated during the construction of the sludge holding tank, and the installation of the adjacent paving. Overall, minimal earthmoving for a short duration is anticipated during construction of the above components. The area of the earthmoving is as follows:

- Demolition of existing sludge tanks and storage structure and construction of one new tank: 0.18 acres

The 0.18 total acres of minor earthmoving work for the above described improvements is significantly less than the Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD) threshold of 2.2 acres per day, and therefore will not have a potentially significant impact for particulate matter.

The contractor will be required to employ general dust suppression methods. By employing dust suppression, and due to the fact that the Plant is surrounded by vegetation, it's anticipated that dust, if generated, will not be noticeable beyond the Plant site.

The Project will use typical construction equipment such as dump trucks, pile drivers, and front end loaders that will temporarily emit precursors of ozone. Per Section 5.3 of the CEQA Air Quality Guidelines published by the MBARD, these emissions are accommodated in the emission inventories of State and federally approved air plans and would not have a significant impact on the attainment and maintenance of ozone Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS).

**Operations Impacts**

No additional Plant vehicles or Plant vehicle miles will be needed as a result of the Project.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for Air Quality

## 4.4 Biological Resources

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Have substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The Project will be within the footprint of the existing Plant and all work will occur on previously developed, disturbed, and paved land within the Plant site. Biological resource values are extremely limited and there is no suitable habitat for sensitive species on the Plant site. There are no known sensitive species as identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in areas where the Project work will occur. The Project does not include any work in wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The Project will not result in disturbance to local natural systems or biological resources.

Pile driving activities for the construction of the Sludge Holding Tank will generate short term construction noise. The project includes driving 18 piles. The duration of pile driving noise to drive one pile would last about 20 minutes followed by about 20 to 60 minutes with no noise. Therefore, the cumulative time that pile driving noise will occur would be about 6 hours spread out over the course of approximately two or three days.

CAWD has conducted pile driving during previous projects at the WWTP and conducted sound tests during the latest pile driving activities in 2015. Sound measurements taken show the maximum and equivalent decibels (dB) at various distances from the pile driving activities. The results are shown in Figure 4. The equivalent amplitude of sound measured at distances of about 300 feet from the pile driving was measured at about 80 dB.

**Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation will be carried out for potential noise effects on nesting raptors and/or other protected avian/bat species. Mitigation for noise effects will include:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1

Pile driving activities that may indirectly affect nesting raptors and/or other protected avian/bat species will be timed to avoid the primary breeding and nesting seasons (generally February 1st through September 31st).

Mitigation Measure BIO-2

In addition, prior to pile driving, a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for avian/bat species within 300 feet of the proposed pile driving activities. Pre-construction surveys will be conducted prior to the initiation of the pile driving activities, with a final preconstruction survey occurring no more than 72 hours prior to the start of pile driving. Based on the results of these surveys, one or more of the following will occur:

- If avian/bat surveys determine that protected species are not nesting or roosting within the survey area, then no additional mitigation is required.

- If avian/bat surveys identify nests or roosts that would be impacted by the pile driving activities, the qualified biologist would notify the CAWD representative and an appropriate no-disturbance buffer would be imposed within which no pile driving activities would take place until the young of the year are no longer reliant upon the nest/roost or parental care for survival, as determined by a qualified biologist.

**Figure 4: Pile Driving Sound Measurements from 2015 Project**

**SUMMARY OF AVERAGE AND MAXIMUM SOUND LEVELS**
**CAWD WWTP REHABILITATION - PHASE 1**
**CARMEL, CA**

| Pile | Time Started | Time Ended | Run Time | Approx. Distance from Rig (ft.) | LAeq (dB) | LAFmax (dB) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 9/30/2015 9:07 | 9/30/2015 9:42 | 36:01.0 | 590 | 64.7 | 79.3 |
| 11 | 9/29/2015 15:22 | 9/29/2015 16:07 | 44:44.1 | 615 | 64.2 | 85 |
| 13 | 9/29/2015 14:28 | 9/29/2015 15:19 | 50:49.4 | 600 | 64.6 | 81.2 |
| 22 | 9/30/2015 7:54 | 9/30/2015 8:29 | 34:41.3 | 635 | 63.1 | 78.9 |
| 28 | 9/30/2015 8:33 | 9/30/2015 9:07 | 34:00.0 | 610 | 64.7 | 79.3 |
| 30 | 9/29/2015 8:40 | 9/29/2015 9:39 | 59:12.9 | 305 | 75.6 | 96.9 |
| 34 | 9/30/2015 10:30 | 9/30/2015 11:38 | 08:01.7 | 265 | 78.9 | 98.4 |
| 42 | 9/30/2015 13:11 | 9/30/2015 14:09 | 57:44.1 | 295 | 77.8 | 95 |
| 54 | 9/29/2015 9:40 | 9/29/2015 10:29 | 49:03.5 | 270 | 81.3 | 101.3 |
| 64 | 9/29/2015 10:35 | 9/29/2015 11:13 | 37:40.6 | 310 | 81.2 | 99.5 |
| 68 | 9/29/2015 11:28 | 9/29/2015 11:34 | 06:31.0 | 600 | 61.9 | 72.5 |
| 71 | 9/30/2015 14:11 | 9/30/2015 14:41 | 29:35.3 | 295 | 77.3 | 94.3 |
| 75 | 9/29/2015 12:59 | 9/29/2015 13:28 | 29:38.1 | 100 | 93 | 107.3 |
| 79 | 9/30/2015 15:25 | 9/30/2015 15:57 | 32:00.5 | 305 | 77 | 94.9 |
| 84 | 9/30/2015 14:43 | 9/30/2015 15:20 | 36:16.9 | 320 | 74.8 | 94 |
| 128 | 9/30/2015 16:29 | 9/30/2015 17:02 | 32:37.4 | 320 | 76.1 | 96.5 |
| 137 | 9/30/2015 15:59 | 9/30/2015 16:29 | 30:30.0 | 310 | 78.2 | 98.8 |

## 4.5 Cultural Resources

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |

The ground disturbed for the Project will be in areas that have previously been disturbed during past treatment plant construction activities. Cultural and archaeological resources were not recorded during this previous work, and the potential for encountering important cultural, archaeological and paleontological resources is considered to be low at the treatment plant - in part due to the treatment plant location in the flood plain, and the fact the new excavations will only be about 5 feet deep in alluvial material. However, the area at large is a known culturally sensitive zone and there is a potential that archaeological resources from native cultures could be found. Therefore, advance preparation and mitigation is necessary.

A Cultural Resources Assessment was completed by Pacific Legacy for this project (Appendix A). The assessment determined that there is a possibility that archaeological resources could exist within the Project area although there is no direct evidence that this is the case. To mitigate impacts in the event that unknown archaeological resources do exist, the project will include sensitivity training for construction personnel, and a qualified archaeologist to inspect initial ground disturbing activities while exposed during construction. Furthermore, in accordance with outreach to interested tribes and consultation with the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation (OCEN), OCEN requests its own monitors to inspect ground excavations and to be involved in any potential discoveries.

**Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation will be carried out for potential discovery of buried archaeological or paleontological resources. Mitigation for impacts to cultural resources will include:

Mitigation Measure CUL-1
Cultural resource sensitivity training will be administered to construction personnel prior to excavation activities.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2
Tribal monitors from OCEN will be notified 48 hours in advance of digging activities to provide monitoring.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3
A qualified archaeologist (and if applicable a tribal monitor) will inspect initial ground disturbing activities while exposed during construction.

Mitigation Measure CUL-4
If human remains are encountered during construction, work in that area must cease and the Monterey County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the NAHC must be notified within 48 hours as required by Public Resources Code 5097. The NAHC will notify the designated Most Likely Descendant, who will in turn provide recommendations for the treatment of the remains within 24 hours.

## 4.6 Geology and Soils

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: | | | | |
| i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| ii) Strong seismic ground shaking? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction? | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| iv) Landslides? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

A geotechnical report was completed by Geotechnical Consultants Inc. (GTC) for the Project site to provide foundation design criteria for the new facilities to be constructed on the site. Based on the findings of the investigation, GTC concluded that the construction of the proposed facilities on the project site is geotechnically feasible.

The proposed facilities will be designed in accordance with the 2010 American Society of civil Engineers/Structural Engineering Institute (ASCE/SEI) "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures", referred to hereafter as ASCE 7-10. ASCE 7-10 was adopted by the California Building Code effective as of January 1, 2014. ASCE 7-10 prescribes minimum design loads for civil structures. When used in tandem with appropriate design practices, quality control procedures, and construction practices, the risk of structural failure is minimized to a level acceptable to the California Building Code.

The primary geologic hazards at the Plant site are strong ground shaking related to moderate to large earthquakes occurring on one of the regional active faults in the vicinity, liquefaction, seismic settlement, and flooding inundation. Hazards related to fault rupture, lateral spread, inundation by tsunami, land sliding, and expansive soils are considered low to very low. Construction of the Project will not result in substantial risks to life or property.

Due to the liquefaction potential and the seismic settlement potential, the new Sludge Holding Tank will be pile supported. Other minor structures, such as concrete slabs, will have a foundation that is designed to minimize settlement to the extent possible.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for geology and soils resources other than employing the design standards referenced above.

## 4.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gasses? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The Project will likely cause a slight reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for two primary reasons:

- The Project includes installing smaller Influent Pumps which will use less electricity than the existing pumps.
- The Project includes installing variable frequency drives in the new MCC in the Chlorination Building for the plant water pumps to reduce energy consumption.

No additional Plant vehicles or Plant vehicle miles will be needed for operations as a result of the Project.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for GHG.

## 4.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The Project is located on the site of an operating wastewater treatment plant, and public access to the site is restricted. Hazardous chemicals are used in various processes for wastewater treatment, however the Project does not involve any changes to the existing chemical systems.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for hazards or hazardous materials

## 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The Project will not change the treatment processes used by the Plant, nor will it increase the wastewater treatment capacity of the Plant. Consequently, the Project will not change the water quantity or quality of the Plant effluent.

The drainage pattern of water on Plant site will not be functionally changed by the construction of the project. The plant site has a self-contained stormwater system that captures any runoff within the plant site and pumps it into the wastewater treatment system.

The Plant is within a flood plain as defined by the Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 06053C0320G of Monterey County. The existing Plant consists of numerous concrete structures that may impede flow in the flood plain. The Project involves a net reduction in buildings onsite that could impede flow in the flood plain.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for hydrology and water quality.

## 4.10 Land Use and Planning

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Physically divide an established community? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The Project will be constructed within the Plant site and the work has no impact on land use or planning. The facilities to be constructed are similar to other existing facilities on the Plant site, and are consistent with the land use of the Plant site.

The Plant site is within the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission and there is an existing permit that authorizes rehabilitation projects that intend to maintain the existing facility. The existing permit requires the coastal commission be notified 30 days prior to commencement of construction.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for land use and planning.

## 4.11 Mineral Resources

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

There are no known mineral resources in the project area.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for mineral resources.

## 4.12 Noise

| Would the project result in: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the project result in: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above level, existing without the project | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

During the construction of the project, concrete piles will be driven using a pile hammer over a period of a few days. The short term increase in noise levels above what is typically generated on the Plant site will be noticeable off site. Pile driving noise was measured during similar pile driving activities during WWTP construction in 2015. The pile driving noise was measured at various distances from the pile driver and are shown in Figure 4. The nearest residence on the North side of the Carmel River is over 400 feet from the pile driving activities; at this distance the equivalent dB is estimated to be less than 75 dB based on the previous tests. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set the 8-hour noise exposure limit at 90 dB. The total time of pile driving is expected to be around 6 hours (about 20 minutes per pile) based on past pile driving. The 6 hours of driving is expected to be spread out over about 3 days assuming about 6 piles are driven per day.

Except for the pile driving, the Project will not expose the public to noticeable noise levels for the following reasons:

- The Plant site is isolated from the public
- The Plant site is surrounded by heavy vegetation that screens the site
- Work will be primarily conducted during the day when ambient noise levels are equivalent to construction noise offsite.

Operation of the Project components will have minimal, if any, impact on the noise level on the Plant site. In general, the new mechanical equipment is replacing existing mechanical equipment and will not have noticeably different noise characteristics.

**Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation Measure NOI-1
The Carmel Area Wastewater District will distribute an information flyer to residents and businesses that have the potential to notice the noise generated by the pile driving activities. While the noise cannot be mitigated, the flyer will at least inform the public about the higher noise levels during pile driving, and note that the noise will be short term.

Mitigation Measure NOI-2
The specifications for the construction of the Project will limit the normal construction hours to between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Monday through Friday. Special construction needs may require some work to be completed outside these hours, but this will be atypical.

Mitigation Measure NOI-3
Typical noise levels for construction equipment (not including pile driving equipment) will be limited to a maximum of 90 decibels within 50 feet of the equipment.

## 4.13 Population and Housing

| Would the proposed project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the proposed project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| infrastructure)? | | | | |
| b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The Project will have no impact on population since it will not increase the treatment capacity of the Plant. There is no housing on the Plant site, and the Project does not involve housing.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for population and housing.

## 4.14 Public Services

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: | | | | |
| i. Fire protection? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| ii. Police protection? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| iii. Schools? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| iv. Parks? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| v. Other public facilities? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The Project will have no impact on public services. The Project includes components that will need to be operated and maintained by the existing Plant staff. However, the components are replacing the function of existing components, and therefore will not cause a noticeable increase in workload and will not cause additional staff to be hired. The Project will have no impact on other public services.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for public services.

## 4.15 Recreation

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The Plant site is not used for public, or private recreation, hence the Project has no impact on recreation.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for recreation.

## 4.16 Transportation/Traffic

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) Result in inadequate emergency | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| access? | | | | |
| f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

There will be a temporary increase in traffic to the Plant site during construction of the facilities due to construction vehicle traffic. The construction vehicle traffic will enter the Plant site via the Plant access road from Highway 1. The construction vehicle traffic will likely be an average of less than 20 vehicles per day, consisting primarily of light duty trucks and personal vehicles with occasional heavy duty trucks for supply and material deliveries. Since Highway 1 is heavily travelled, the extra construction vehicle traffic on Highway 1 will be negligible. The Plant access road is used only to access the Plant site and is not used by the public.

After completion, the Project will not create a change in vehicle traffic entering and exiting the plant from the current conditions.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for transportation or traffic.

## 4.17 Utilities and Service Systems

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the projects projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the projects solid waste disposal needs? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The project will not increase the capacity of the wastewater treatment Plant or change the capability of the Plant to treat wastewater. Therefore, the quantity and quality of the Plant effluent will not be changed by the Project.

The Plant will likely use less electricity as a result of the project. There will be no anticipated change to the quantity of potable water and natural gas used by the Plant as a result of the Project. The Project will not have any impact on other utilities or services.

**Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are necessary for utilities and service systems.

## Section 5: Mandatory Findings of Significance

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

The Project consists of a variety of modifications to the existing Carmel Area Wastewater District wastewater treatment plant (Plant) so that it will retain its capability to reliably function to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit

to discharge wastewater. The modifications will not have a significant impact on fish, wildlife, human beings, or the environment with mitigation measures employed. The incremental modifications contained in the Project will not change the cumulative existing impact of the overall Plant on the environment.

Once construction is completed, the Project could not have a significant impact on the environment. A Mitigated Negative Declaration will be prepared for the Project to account for the minor potential environmental impacts during construction.

# Appendix A

## Cultural Resources Assessment for the WWTP Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Replacement Project

Pacific Legacy Historic Preservation
Bay Area Division
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September 28, 2020

Patrick Treanor
Carmel Area Wastewater District
3945 Rio Road, P.O. Box 221428
Carmel, CA 93922

Re: Cultural Resources Assessment for the WWTP Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Replacement Project.

Dear Mr. Treanor:

This letter report details the results of a cultural resource survey conducted by Pacific Legacy, Inc. for the WWTP Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Replacement Project (Project) as proposed by the Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD). The wastewater treatment plant is located on the south bank of the Carmel River, within the Carmel Lagoon and just south of Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, California (*see* Attachment A, Figure 1). Pacific Legacy was retained by CAWD in order to review previous cultural resources studies within the Project and surrounding areas, advise on consultation with interested Native American stakeholders, and conduct an intensive pedestrian survey of the wastewater treatment plant if needed. The study was done to assist CAWD in complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

**Project Description**
The Project objective is to conduct rehabilitation of several areas at the Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant to ensure that facilities remain in good operating condition. Select electrical and mechanical equipment will be replaced with in-kind or substantially similar equipment. The new equipment will serve the existing influent pump station, headworks, chlorination building, and effluent pump station. Not all equipment will be replaced and no changes will be made to existing building structures in these areas. Maps of the general location and proposed areas of work are included in Attachment A, Figures 2 and 3.

The Project will additionally include the demolition of three existing sludge tanks and a small storage building, and the installation of one new sludge tank in the location of one demolished tank. The new tank storage capacity will be about 75,000 gallons. The three sludge tanks being demolished are about 70,000 gallons, 188,000 gallons, and 70,000 gallons respectively (CAWD 2020). The 70,000-gallon sludge tank and attached storage room identified as ii, iii, and iv on Figure 3 in Attachment A were built in 1938 with minor modifications over the years. The 188,000-gallon sludge tank identified as "i" on Attachment A, Figure 3 was built in 1960 and was slightly modified with new piping in 1976. Overall, the area of direct impact is within a 3-acre area on the west side of the plant. Ground disturbance will be three to five feet in the general areas marked i, ii, iii, and iv on Attachment A, Figure 3.

**Project Location**
The approximately 3-acre Project area is located at the CAWD Wastewater Treatment Plant in unincorporated Carmel, Monterey County, California. The CAWD Wastewater Treatment Plant is located along the south bank of the Carmel River within the Carmel Lagoon. The Project area is depicted on a true-color orthophotograph in Attachment A, Figure 2 and specific Project work locations are depicted in Attachment A, Figure 3.

**Archival and Records Search**
An archival and records search of the Project area was conducted on June 30, 2020 by staff at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at Sonoma State University (*see* Attachment B) at the request of CAWD. This search included a review of:

- *Built Environment Resource Directory* (California Office of Historic Preservation 2019);
- *The California Inventory of Historic Resources* (State of California 1976);
- *Survey Plat for Township 16 South/Range 1 West* (General Land Office 1873; 1890);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and California Office of Historic Preservation 1988);

The following three articles from *California* (Heizer 1978):

- Esselen (Hester 1978a)
- Salinan (Hester 1978b)
- Costanoan (Levy 1978)

The NWIC non-confidential request response to the CAWD indicated that the project area had been subject to four studies which covered the proposed project area and one study which may partially overlap with project area. On July 21, 2020, Pacific Legacy received copies of S-003309, S-005427, S-005452, S005452a, S-047234, and S-047234a which had been identified in CAWD record search as being within or immediately adjacent to the project area (Attachment B).

The archival and records search revealed that four prior cultural resources studies encompassed portions of the Project area. All four studies described the results of archaeological pedestrian surveys and/or planning documents. No previously identified cultural resources were identified within the Project area. The results of the archival and records search are detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1. Prior Cultural Resource Studies Associated with the Project Area.**

| Study Number | Title | Author | Year | Type | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S-003309 | Archaeological Reconnaissance and Literature Survey for the Proposed Solids Handling Modifications at the Carmel Sanitary District Water Pollution Control Plant | Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc. | 1976 | Archaeological; Field Study | Negative, survey area covered the whole plant |
| S-005427 | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Golf | Ann S. Peak & Associates | 1978 | Archaeological; Field Study | Negative, survey area |

| Study Number | Title | Author | Year | Type | Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Course Irrigation Project, Pacific Grove, Del Monte Forest, Monterey County, California | | | | very small portion |
| S-005452and S-005452a | An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Carmel Sanitary District Facilities Alternative 631-Reuse on Del Monte Forest Golf Courses | Dietz, Stephen A. | 1978 | Archaeological; Field Study | Negative, survey area covered small area leading to plant |
| S-047234 and S-047234a | Archaeological Records Search and Site Reconnaissance, Rio Park/Larsen Field Trail Project, City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Monterey County, California | Schlagheck, John | 2015 | Archaeological; Field Study | Negative, survey maps are unclear if survey continued to boundary of plant. |

The most applicable study, which was at the wastewater treatment plant site, was S-003309. This study covered the current project area and noted that in the area proposed for a new digester tank, just south of tank "i" (Appendix A; Map 3), the area had been extensively disturbed by previous development of digesters 1, 2, and 3 and sludge beds (Attachment B: S-003309). The examination of soil bores indicated that the area south of tank "i" on Map 3 contained five to six feet of fill. S-003309 suggested the project would have no impact on archaeological resources but included a provision for inadvertent discoveries.

The NWIC also included a list of recommendations to the CAWD, one of which indicated a high potential for identifying Native American archaeological resources and a moderate potential for identifying historic-period archaeological resources.

**Native American Contact**

In April of 2020, Patrick Treanor of the CAWD contacted nine groups on CAWD's list for AB 52 consultation. This included: Mr. Patrick Orozco, Chairperson of the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsun Tribe; Mr. Tony Cerda, Chairperson of the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe; Mr. Valentin Lopez, Chairperson of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band; Ms. Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Mr. Tom Nason of the Esselen Tribe of Monterey County; Ms. Sue Morley of the Esselen Tribe of Monterey County; Ms. Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Ms. Louise-Miranda Ramirez, Chairperson of the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation; and Ms. Christine Arias of the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation via certified letter to request any information they might have regarding the Project area. Ms. Louise-Miranda Ramirez, Chairperson of the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation responded on June 21, 2020 indicting the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Tribe wished to continue consultation. Mr. Treanor replied on July 9, 2020 indicating CAWD would continue to consult and CAWD was in the process of completing a literature review and archaeological survey.

In June of 2020, CAWD submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of the Sacred Lands File as it encompasses the Project area (see Attachment C.) Sarah Fonseca, Cultural Resources Analyst with the NAHC, responded

on June 23, 2020 to report that the Sacred Lands File search was positive within the Project area. She provided contact information for two tribal representatives who may have knowledge of the vicinity. Mr. Treanor contacted Mr. Patrick Orozco, Chairperson of the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsun Tribe and Mr. Tony Cerda, Chairperson of the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe via certified letter on June 24, 2020 to request any information they might have regarding the Project area. No responses have been received to date regarding specific information these two stakeholders may have. Correspondence with interested Native American groups is found in Attachment C.

**Archaeological Survey**

Pedestrian archaeological survey of the Project area was conducted by Pacific Legacy archaeologist Christopher Peske on September 10, 2020 (*see* Attachment A, Figure 2). The purpose of the survey was to identify archaeological resources that may be adversely impacted by ground disturbing activities associated with the Project. The entire Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant, including the Project area, was surveyed employing 15-meter spaced transects. This included approximately 3-acre area relevant to this project.

A total area of 8.75 acres was surveyed. Exposed soils were closely inspected for evidence of archaeological resources. Exposed soils were visible along the borders of the Wastewater Treatment Plant property as well as in patches spread throughout the property. Approximately 2.94 acres of the Wastewater Treatment Plant features exposed soil. Only a small patch of soil was visible near the sludge tanks that will be removed. Ground disturbance throughout the treatment plant is likely due to regular flood events and plant maintenance. No archaeological resources were identified during the survey. Photographic documentation of the pedestrian survey is provided in Attachment D.

**Discussion of Results and Recommendations**

Though no archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey, ground surface visibility was limited to unpaved areas within the Wastewater Treatment Plant. In general, portions of the project area have been subject to previous ground disturbing activities such as construction of the sludge ponds, the digesters and holding tanks, and interconnect piping. Approximately 33.72% of the surveyed area was visible. Given the sensitivity of the area for archaeological resources and the limited surface visibility within the Wastewater Treatment Plant, there is a possibility that archaeological resources exist within the Project area. Pacific Legacy recommends that a qualified archaeologist be allowed to inspect initial ground disturbing activities while exposed during construction

Due to the poor visibility of the ground surface, we recommend prior to initiating ground disturbing activities associated with the Project area, construction personnel should be alerted to the possibility of encountering buried prehistoric or historic period cultural material. Personnel should be advised that, upon discovery of buried archaeological deposits, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately if one is not already present. Once the find has been identified, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed if it is found to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. Potential cultural

materials include prehistoric and historic period artifacts and remains. These may consist of, but are not limited to:

- Historic period artifacts, such as glass bottles and fragments, tin cans, nails, ceramic and pottery sherds, and other metal objects;
- Historic period features such as privies, wells, cellars, foundations, or other structural remains (bricks, concrete, or other building materials);
- Flaked-stone artifacts and debitage, consisting of obsidian, basalt, and/or chert;
- Groundstone artifacts, such as mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- Dark, almost black, soil with a "greasy" texture that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire-affected rock; and,
- Human remains.

If human remains are encountered during construction, work in that area must cease and the Monterey County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the NAHC must be notified within 48 hours as required by Public Resources Code 5097. The NAHC will notify the designated Most Likely Descendant, who will in turn provide recommendations for the treatment of the remains within 24 hours.

Should you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Pacific Legacy Principal Investigator John Holson, MA, at 510.524.3991, ext. 1.

Sincerely,

Christopher Peske, Cultural Resources Specialist
Pacific Legacy, Inc.

**Attachments:**
Attachment A – Project Figures (Figures 1, 2, and 3)
Attachment B – Records Search Documentation
Attachment C – Native American Communications
Attachment D – Photographic Documentation

**References Cited**

Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD)

2020 *DRAFT Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the WWTP Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Replacement Project.* On file at the Carmel Area Wastewater District, Carmel-by-the-Sea, California.

# ATTACHMENT A – PROJECT FIGURES

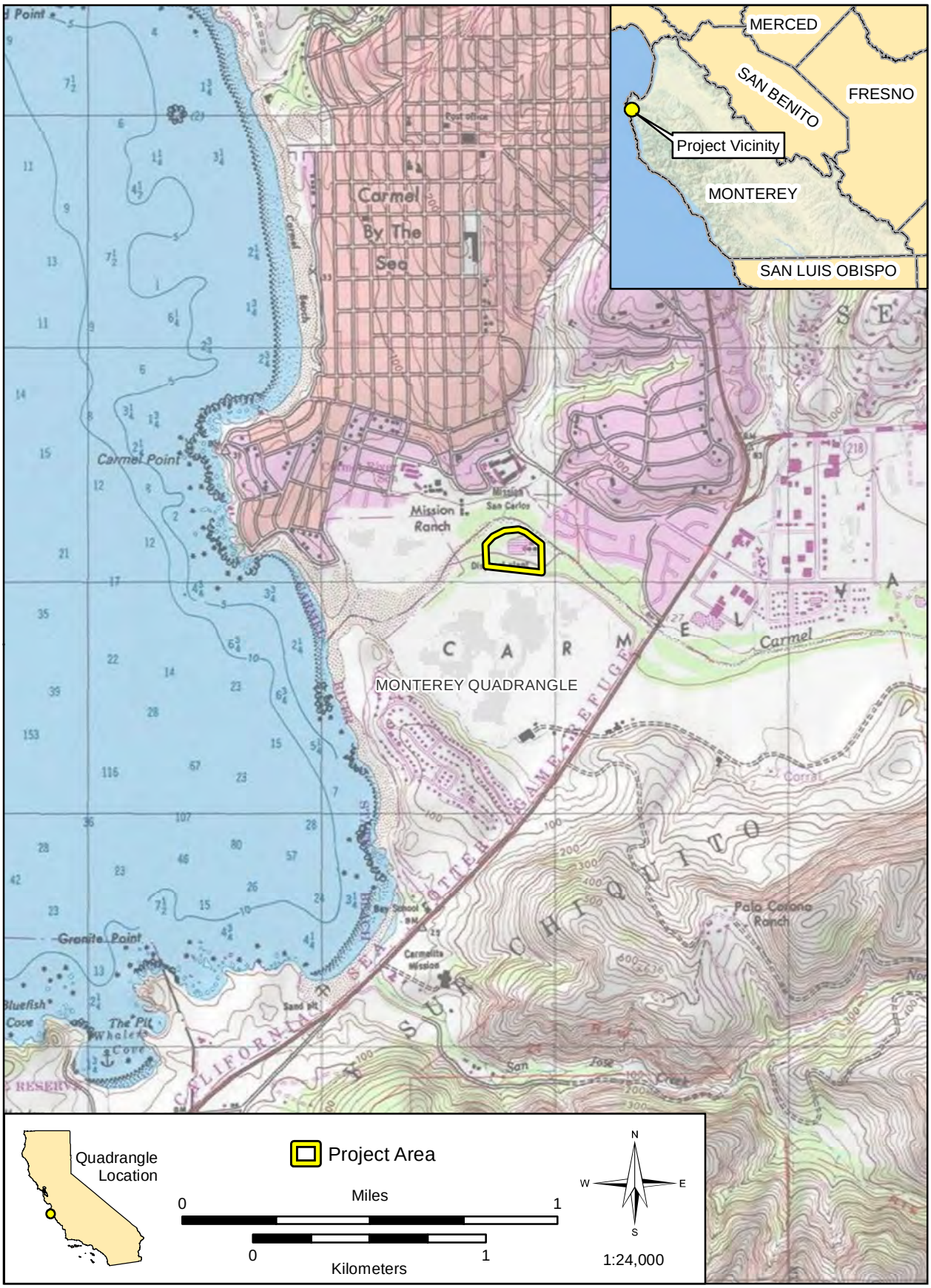



Figure 1. Project Vicnity and Location Map.


Figure 2. Project Area and Exposed Soil Areas with the Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant.

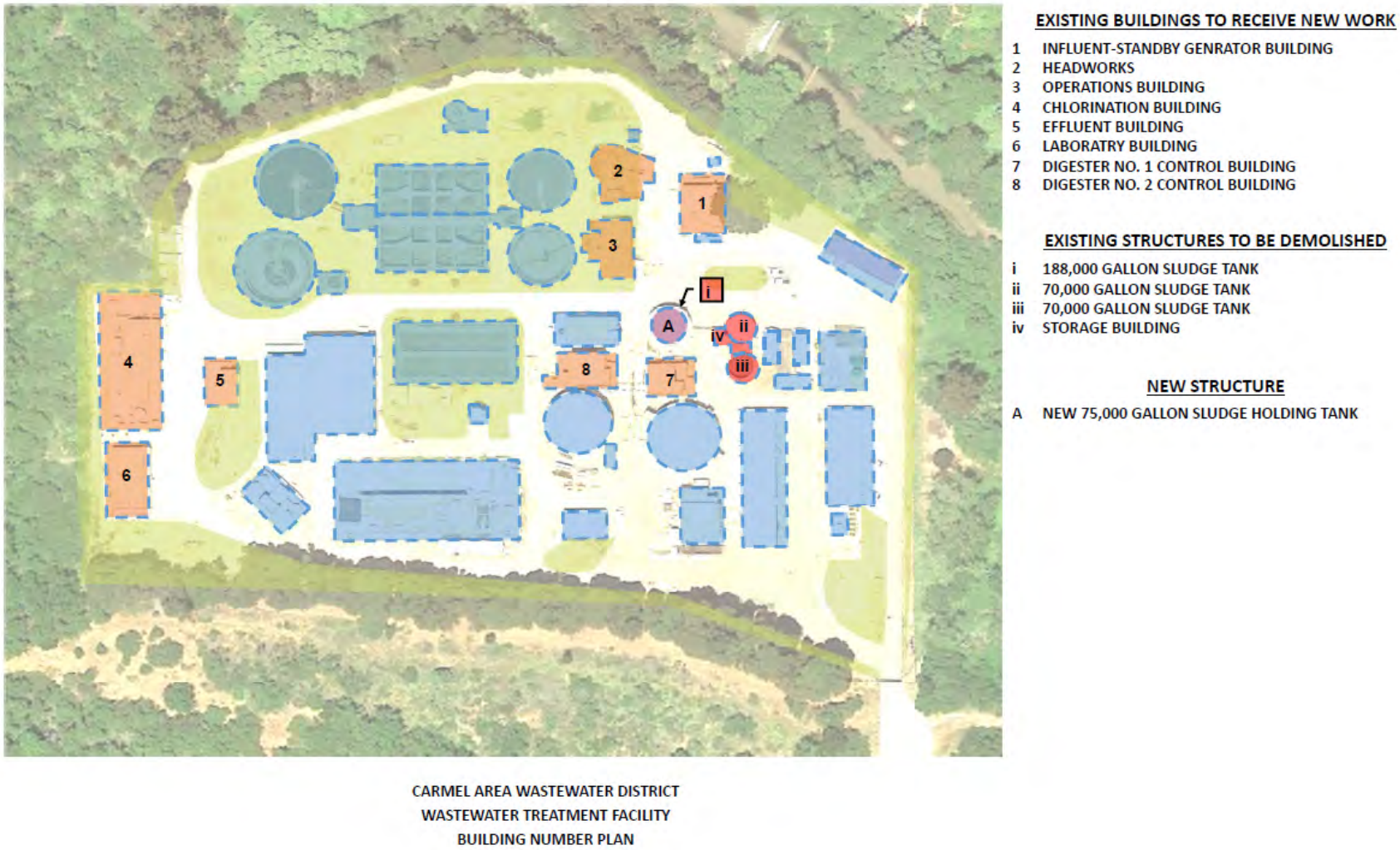



Figure 3. Wastewater Treatment Plant Building Number Plan (from CAWD 2020).

# ATTACHMENT B – RECORDS SEARCH DOCUMENTATION

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE
HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLATA
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
nwic@sonoma.edu
http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic

# ACCESS AGREEMENT SHORT FORM

File Number: 19-2315

I, the the undersigned, have been granted access to historical resources information on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Califronia Historical Resources Information System.

I understand that any CHRIS Confidential Information I receive shall not be disclosed to individuals who do not qualify for access to such information, as specified in Section III(A-E) of the CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual, or in publicly distributed documents without written consent of the Information Center Coordinator.

I agree to submit historical Resource Records and Reports based in part on the CHRIS information released under this Access Agreement to the Information Center within sixy (60) calendar days of completion.

I agree to pay for CHRIS services provided under this Access Agreement within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of billing.

I understand that failure to comply with this Access Agreement shall be grounds for denial of access to CHRIS Information.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Print Name: | Patrick Treanor | Date: | 6/30/2020 |
| Signature: | | | |
| Affiliation: | Carmel Area Wastewater District | | |
| Address: | | City/State/ZIP: | |
| Billing Address (if different from above): | | | |
| Special Billing Information | | | |
| Telephone: | (831) 917-6479 | Email: | Treanor@cawd.org |
| Purpose of Access: | Project Planning | | |

Reference (project name or number, title of study, and street address if applicable):

Project #18-01 - WWTP Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Project

County: MNT USGS 7.5' Quad: Monterey

| | |
|---|---|
| Sonoma State University Customer ID: | |
| Sonoma State University Invoice No.: | |
| Total Cost: | 787.5 |

**This is not an invoice. Sonoma State University will send separate Invoice**

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE
HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLATA
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
nwic@sonoma.edu
http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic

June 30, 2020 NWIC File No.: 19-2315

Patrick Treanor
Carmel Area Wastewater District
3945 Rio Road
Carmel, CA 93923

Re: Record search results for the proposed Project #18-01 Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Project.

Dear Mr. Patrick Treanor:

Per your request received by our office on June 22, 2020, a rapid response records search was conducted for the above referenced project by reviewing pertinent Northwest Information Center (NWIC) base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for Monterey County. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

Review of this information indicates that there have been three cultural resource studies that cover approximately 100% of the #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area, and one newer cultural resource study that may include a portion of the #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area (see attached report listing). This #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area contains no recorded archaeological resources. The State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, lists no recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the proposed #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area. The California Inventory of Historic Resources lists the town of Carmel-By-The-Sea as an historic settlement area (1976, p.244). In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no recorded buildings or structures within the proposed #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of the Rumsen language, part of the Costanoan/Ohlone language family (Levy 1978:485). There is one Native American resource in or adjacent to the proposed #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area referenced in the ethnographic literature [village of *Iczenta* (San Jose) (Levy 1978:485)].

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites, Native American resources in this part of Monterey County have been found in areas marginal to the Pacific Ocean and Carmel Bay, and inland near intermittent and perennial watercourses, and in upland areas near ecotones. The #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area is located in alluvial valley soils on the south side of the Carmel River approximately one mile from Carmel Bay and the Pacific Ocean. Given the similarity of these environmental factors and the ethnographic sensitivity of the area, there is a high potential for unrecorded Native American resources to be within the proposed #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area.

Review of historical literature and maps indicated the possibility of historic-period activity within the #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area. The 1947 Monterey USGS 15-minute topographic quadrangle depicts four structures within the #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area. With this in mind, there is a moderate potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the proposed #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area.

As mentioned above, the 1947 Monterey USGS 15-minute topographic quadrangle depicts four buildings or structures within the #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area. If present, these unrecorded buildings or structures meet the Office of Historic Preservation's minimum age standard that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1) There is a high potential of identifying Native American archaeological resources and a moderate potential of identifying historic-period archaeological resources in the project area. Due to the passage of time since the previous surveys that covered the project area (1976, 1978) and the changes in archaeological theory and method since that time, we recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study for the entire project area to identify archaeological resources.

The proposed project area, however, has been highly developed and is presently covered with asphalt, buildings, or fill that obscures the visibility of original surface soils, which negates the feasibility of an adequate surface inspection. Therefore, prior to demolition or other ground disturbance, we recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify archaeological resources, including a good faith effort to identify archaeological deposits that may show no indications on the surface.

Field study may include, but is not limited to, hand auger sampling, shovel test units, or geoarchaeological analyses as well as other common methods used to identify the presence of buried archaeological resources. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at http://www.chrisinfo.org.

2) We recommend the lead agency contact the local Native American tribe(s) regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. For a complete listing of tribes in the vicinity of the project, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission at 916/373-3710.

3) The proposed #18-01 CAWD WWTP project area may contain unrecorded buildings or structures that meet the minimum age requirement. In addition, the California Inventory of Historic Resources lists the town of Carmel-By-The-Sea as an historic settlement area (1976, p.244). Prior to commencement of project activities, it is recommended that potential impacts to these resources be assessed by a qualified professional familiar with the history and architecture of Monterey County. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at http://www.chrisinfo.org.

4) Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.

5) If archaeological resources are encountered **during construction,** work should be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and workers should avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Native American resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, and pestles; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic

Preservation's website: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351

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 California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. Please contact this office if you have any questions, (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

Jillian Guldenbrein
Researcher

**LITERATURE REVIEWED**

In addition to archaeological maps and site records on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Historical Resources Information System, California Archaeological Inventory, the following literature was reviewed:


General Land Office

1873, 1890 Survey Plat for Township 16 South/Range 1 West.

Hester, Thomas Roy

1978a Esselen. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 496-499. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

1978b Salinan. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 500-504. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Levy, Richard

1978 Costanoan. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 485-495. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation

1988 *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California*. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

State of California Office of Historic Preservation **

2019 *Built Environment Resources Directory*. Listing by City (through December 17, 2019). State of California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.


**Note that the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Properties Directory* includes National Register, State Registered Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as Certified Local Government surveys that have undergone Section 106 review.

**Northwest Information Center REPORT LIST**

(Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.)
1976 *Archaeological Reconnaissance and Literature Survey for the Proposed Solids Handling Modifications at the Carmel Sanitary District Water Pollution Control Plant.* **NWIC Report S-003309**

(Ann S. Peak & Associates)
1978 *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Golf Course Irrigation Project, Pacific Grove - Del Monte Forest, Monterey County, California.* **NWIC Report S-005427**

Stephen A. Dietz (Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.)
1978 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Carmel Sanitary District Facilities Alternative 631 - Reuse on Del Monte Forest Golf Courses.* **NWIC Report S-005452**

(Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.)
*Preliminary Records and Literature Search and Evaluation of Potential Impacts upon Archaeological Resources, Carmel Sanitary District Areawide Facilities Plan.* **NWIC Report S-005452a**

John Schlagheck (Holman & Associates)
2015 *Archaeological Records Search and Site Reconnaissance for the Rio Park/Larsen Field Trail Project, City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, California.* **NWIC Report S-047234**

Nichole Jordan Davis and Margo Nayyar (Michael Baker International)
2015 *Cultural Resources Letter Report Rio Park/Larsen Field Trail Project, City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey, California (letter report).* **NWIC Report S-047234a**

# Report Detail: S-003309

## Identifiers

*Report No.:* S-003309

| *Other IDs:* | *Type* | *Name* |
|---|---|---|
| | Voided | E-9 MNT |

*Cross-refs:*

## Citation information

*Author(s):*
*Year:* 1976 (Mar)
*Title:* Archaeological Reconnaissance and Literature Survey for the Proposed Solids Handling Modifications at the Carmel Sanitary District Water Pollution Control Plant
*Affliliation:* Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.
*No. pages:*
*No. maps:*
*Attributes:* Archaeological, Field study
*Inventory size:* c 5 ac
*Disclosure:* Not for publication
*Collections:* No

## General notes

## Associated resources

*No. resources:* 0
*Has informals:* No

## Location information

*County(ies):* Monterey
*USGS quad(s):* Monterey
*Address:*
*PLSS:*

## Database record metadata

| | *Date* | *User* |
|---|---|---|
| *Entered:* | 4/7/2005 | nwic-main |
| *Last modified:* | 3/22/2016 | mikulikc |

| *IC actions:* | *Date* | *User* | *Action taken* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 4/7/2005 | jay | Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database. |
| | 3/22/2016 | mikulikc | database incomplete: no author submitted |

*Record status:* Verified

# Report Detail: S-005427

## Identifiers

*Report No.:* S-005427

*Other IDs:*

| *Type* | *Name* |
|---|---|
| Voided | E-211 MNT |

*Cross-refs:*

## Citation information

*Author(s):*

*Year:* 1978 (Jan)

*Title:* Cultural Resource Assessment of the Golf Course Irrigation Project, Pacific Grove - Del Monte Forest, Monterey County, California.

*Affliliation:* Ann S. Peak & Associates

*No. pages:*

*No. maps:*

*Attributes:* Archaeological, Field study

*Inventory size:*

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

*Collections:* No

## General notes

This report contains one oversized map that could not be scanned.

## Associated resources

| *Primary No.* | *Trinomial* | *Name* |
|---|---|---|
| P-27-000259 | CA-MNT-000125 | Fisher #25 |
| P-27-000261 | CA-MNT-000128 | Lighthouse 4 |
| P-27-000269 | CA-MNT-000145 | Fisher #45 |
| P-27-000273 | CA-MNT-000149 | Spanish Bay 4 |
| P-27-000499 | CA-MNT-000405 | [none] |
| P-27-000808 | CA-MNT-000733 | ES-5 |
| P-27-000809 | CA-MNT-000734 | ES-6 |
| P-27-000810 | CA-MNT-000735 | ES-7 |

*No. resources:* 8

*Has informals:* No

## Location information

*County(ies):* Monterey

*USGS quad(s):* Monterey, Seaside

*Address:*

*PLSS:*

## Database record metadata

| | *Date* | *User* |
|---|---|---|
| *Entered:* | 4/7/2005 | nwic-main |
| *Last modified:* | 12/2/2016 | bentonb |

*IC actions:*

| *Date* | *User* | *Action taken* |
|---|---|---|
| 4/7/2005 | jay | Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database. |
| 9/22/2014 | rinerg | remapped (old B.S. shape removed) |
| 3/11/2015 | scanner | database incomplete: no author submitted |

*Record status:* Verified

# Report Detail: S-005452

### Identifiers

*Report No.:* S-005452

*Other IDs:*

| *Type* | *Name* |
|---|---|
| Voided | E-237 MNT |

*Cross-refs:*

### Citation information

*Author(s):* Stephen A. Dietz

*Year:* 1978 (Dec)

*Title:* An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Carmel Sanitary District Facilities Alternative 631 - Reuse on Del Monte Forest Golf Courses.

*Affliliation:* Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.

*No. pages:*

*No. maps:*

*Attributes:* Archaeological, Field study

*Inventory size:* c 10 li mi

*Disclosure:* Not for publication

*Collections:* No

### General notes

### Associated resources

| *Primary No.* | *Trinomial* | *Name* |
|---|---|---|
| P-27-000245 | CA-MNT-000110 | Fisher #10 |
| P-27-000246 | CA-MNT-000111 | Fisher #11 |
| P-27-000489 | CA-MNT-000395 | [none] |
| P-27-000898 | CA-MNT-000831 | DM-1 |
| P-27-000899 | CA-MNT-000832 | DM-2 |
| P-27-000900 | CA-MNT-000833 | DM-3 |
| P-27-000901 | CA-MNT-000834 | DM-4 |
| P-27-000902 | CA-MNT-000835 | DM-5 |
| P-27-000903 | CA-MNT-000836 | DM-6 |

*No. resources:* 9

*Has informals:* No

### Location information

*County(ies):* Monterey

*USGS quad(s):* Monterey

*Address:*

*PLSS:*

### Database record metadata

| | *Date* | *User* |
|---|---|---|
| *Entered:* | 4/7/2005 | nwic-main |
| *Last modified:* | 12/2/2016 | bentonb |

*IC actions:*

| *Date* | *User* | *Action taken* |
|---|---|---|
| 4/7/2005 | jay | Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database. |

*Record status:* Verified

# Report Detail: S-047234

### Identifiers

*Report No.:* S-047234
*Other IDs:*
*Cross-refs:*

### Citation information

*Author(s):* John Schlagheck
*Year:* 2015 (May)
*Title:* Archaeological Records Search and Site Reconnaissance for the Rio Park/Larsen Field Trail Project, City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, California
*Affliliation:* Holman & Associates, Archaeological Consultants
*No. pages:*
*No. maps:*
*Attributes:* Archaeological, Field study
*Inventory size:*
*Disclosure:* Not for publication
*Collections:* No

---

*Sub-desig.:* a
*Author(s):* Nichole Jordan Davis and Margo Nayyar
*Year:* 2015 (Nov)
*Title:* Cultural Resources Letter Report Rio Park/Larsen Field Trail Project, City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey, California (letter report)
*Affiliation:* Michael Baker International
*Report type(s):* Archaeological, Field study
*Inventory size:*
*No. pages:*
*Disclosure:* Not for publication
*Collections:* No
*PDF Pages:* 13-24

### General notes

### Associated resources

*No. resources:* 0
*Has informals:* No

### Location information

*County(ies):* Monterey
*USGS quad(s):* Monterey

| *Address:* | *Address* | *City* | *Assessor's parcel no.* | *Zip code* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 009-521-001 | |
| | | | 009-531-004 | |
| | | | 009-511-011 | |
| | | | 009-521-002 | |

*PLSS:*

### Database record metadata

| | *Date* | *User* |
|---|---|---|
| *Entered:* | 1/25/2016 | cabrala |
| *Last modified:* | 12/11/2017 | hagell |

| *IC actions:* | *Date* | *User* | *Action taken* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 8/27/2016 | cabrala | Added additional citation 'a'. |

*Record status:* Verified

(E-9 MNT)

S-3309

# Archaeological Reconnaissance and Literature Survey for the Proposed Solids Handling Modifications at the Carmel Sanitary District Water Pollution Control Plant

submitted to:
Pacific Environmental Laboratory
657 Howard Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Prepared by:
Archaeological Consulting
and
Research Services, Inc.
20 Evergreen Ave.
Mill Valley, Calif.

March 1976

Table of Contents

## Description of Project

As detailed in a description of the proposed project which was provided to ACRS by the Pacific Environmental Laboratory,

> The Carmel Sanitary District proposes to modify the existing solids handling system at its Water Pollutiom Control Plant located south of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea and west of State Highway 1. The purposes of the modifications are to reduce nuisance odor conditions at the plant site and to improve effluent water quaility. The specific proposed modifications include construction of an additional anaerobic digester; a dissolved air flotation process for thickening waste activated sludge and a sludge control building with sludge heater, recirculation pumps and sludge gas collection and utilization equipment. All new facilities would be located at the existing plant site and all construction activities would occur within the site boundaries. (Pacific Environmental Laboratory 1976)

The Clean Water Grant Bulletin No. 34 of February 10, 1976, "Guidelines to Clean Water Grant Applicants for Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act", would define the Carmel Sanitary District proposal as a Type 2 project (projects which do not increase treatment plant capacity and where construction is limited to existing treatment plant sites). A vicinity map of the Carmel Sanitary District control plant is provided in this report as Map 1.

## Methodology

An archaeological reconnaissance of the locations of the proposed modifications was performed by Mr. Stephen A. Dietz, principal of ACRS, on March 10, 1976. This was accomplished by conducting a 100% visual surface examination of those areas which will be impacted by the proposed modifications. Those areas which were visually surveyed are

shown on Map 2 of this report.

Prior to the field investigation, a cultural records and literature search was undertaken to determine if any known archaeological resources were recorded to be within the limits of the Carmel Sanitary District Water Pollution Control Plant. The records inspected included,

1) The National Register of Historical Places,

2) the current listing of California State Historical Landmarks,

3) maps and records as previously obtained from the Society for California Archaeology clearinghouse #5 at Cabrillo College in Aptos, California, which show previously recorded archaeological resources and reconnaissances.

Findings

No indications of archaeological resources were observed during the course of the archaeological reconnaissance. Observations of the locations of the proposed modifications revealed that the positions of the new digestion tank, new sludge control building, and new sludge thickener have been heavily impacted by previous develoment activities. The site of the new digestion tank is, in fact, presently occupied by a sludge bed which has been excavated to a depth of approximately three feet. All soils as encountered during the surface examination appeared to be silty sands. This conclusion is supported by a soils report which was prepared in 1969 for the Carmel Sanitary District. The report dealt with the existing control plant and included the results of borings made at the plant site. One of the borings was made at the site of the proposed new digestion tank. The report states that the top five to six feet of soil from this boring is

silty sand "which is probably fill". The lower depths of the boring was represented by coarse wet dense sand which was silty to clayey in places (Obele and Associates 1969).

No resources as included in the National Register of Historical Places, the current listing of the California State Historical Landmarks, or the files of the Society for California Archaeology clearinghouse were recorded to be within the limits of the control plant. The clearinghouse files also indicated that the proposed project location had never been subject to any previous archaeological reconnaissances.

## Impacts on Cultural Resources

As a result of these investigations, it would appear that unless a subsurface discovery is made during consruction activities, the proposed project will have no impacts on archaeological or other cultural resources.

## Preservation and Mitigation Alternatives

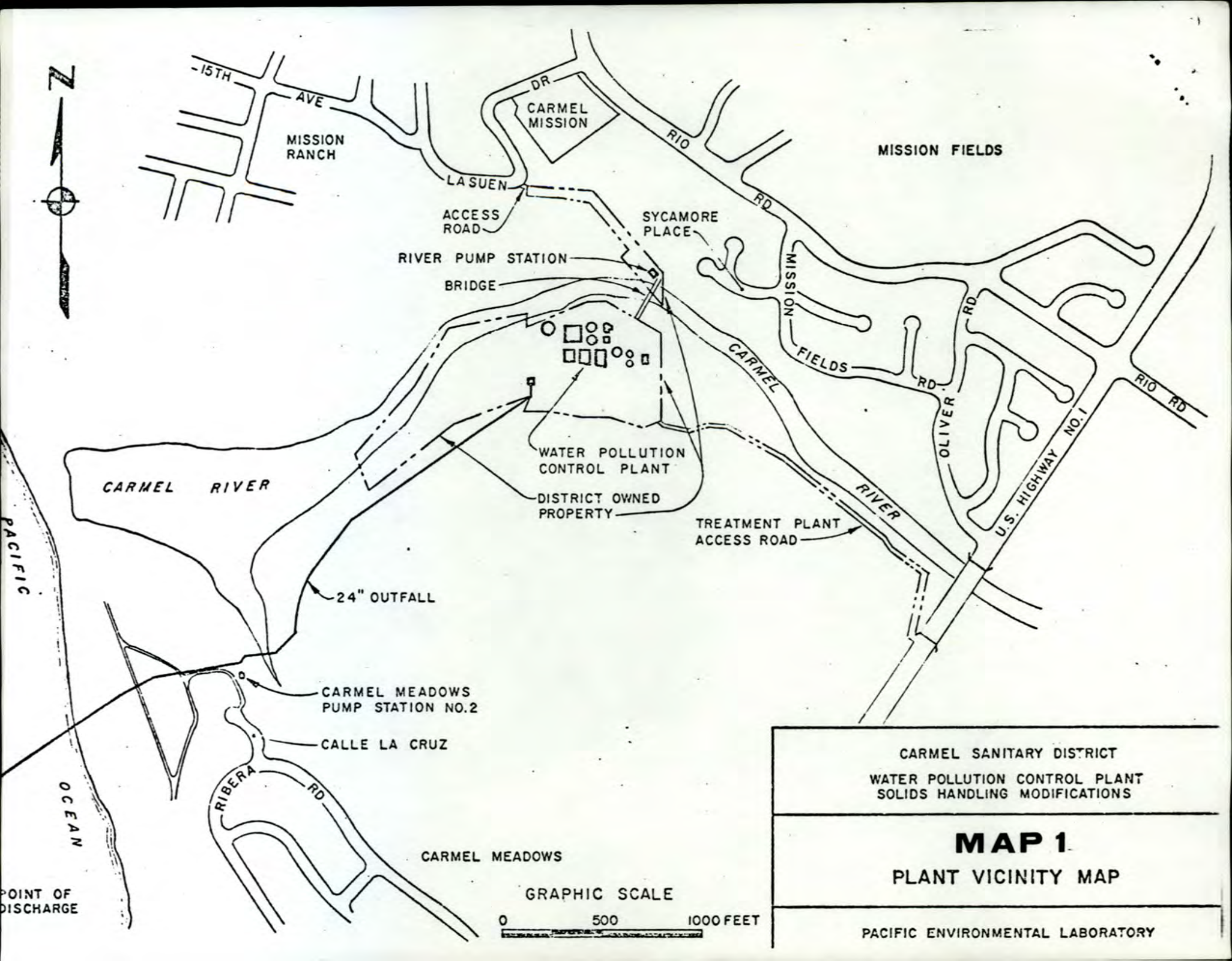
It is our recommendation that if any cultural resources are encountered during earth disturbance activities of the proposed project, all work should cease and a qualified archaeologist retained to ascertain the nature of the discovery and recommend mitigation as is necessary.

Bibliography

Anon. 1976 Guidelines to Clean Water Grant Applicants for Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. California State Water Resources Control Board, Sacramento.

Obele, Michael David & Associates 1969 Soil Investigation for Clarifier Digester and Head Work, Carmel Santiary District Office. Salinas.

Pacific Environmental Laboratory 1976 Project Description. Provided to ACRS by PEL. San Francisco.



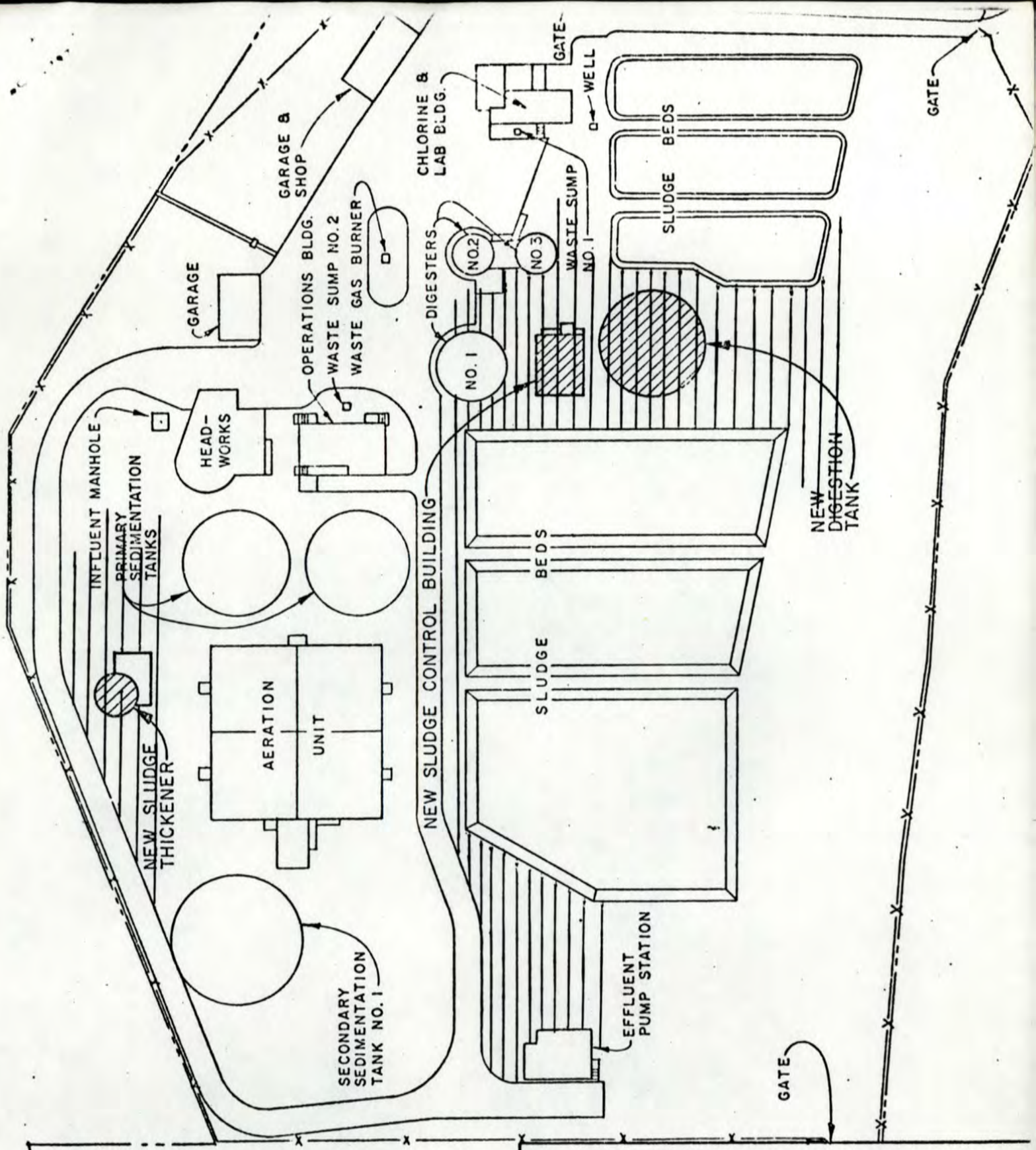

CARMEL SANITARY DISTRICT

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT
SOLIDS HANDLING MODIFICATIONS

# MAP 1

## PLANT VICINITY MAP

PACIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY




CARMEL SANITARY DISTRICT

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT
SOLIDS HANDLING MODIFICATIONS

# MAP 2

## PROPOSED PROJECT

PACIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

(E-237 MNT)

S-5452

# ACRS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING AND RESEARCH SERVICES, INC.

An Archaeological Reconnaissance
of
Carmel Sanitary District Facilities
Alternative 631-Reuse on
Del Monte Forest Golf Courses

Prepared for:
Sedway/Cooke
Urban and Environmental
Planners and Designers
325 Pacific Avenue
San Francisco

December 1978

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Admonition

Certain information contained within this report is not intended for public distribution. The data presented here are for the use of Sedway/Cooke, qualified archaeologists, and other responsible specialists and individuals at the discretion of Sedway/Cooke. Uncontrolled access to this report, particularly maps and text containing specific archaeological site locations, may result in danage to archaeological resources through acts of vandalism. It is requested that maps in this report showing locations of archaeological resources not be included in any public document. Abstractions of this report which may included in a public document should be submitted to the authors for approval.

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Summary

This report details the results of an archaeological reconnaissance of certain proposed facility developments associated with the Carmel Sanitary Disctrict's Areawide Facility Plan Alternative 631 between the Cities of Pacific Grove and Carmel, California (Maps I, IIa, IIb). The archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed locations of the facility developments was undertaken by Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc. (ACRS) at the request of Sedway/Cooke, Urban and Environmental Planners and Designers, of San Francisco.

The archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed facility locations was completed on November 28, 29, and 30, 1978 by Mr. Joseph W. Morris, Associate of ACRS. Mr. Morris holds a B.A. degree in anthropology with emphasis in archaeology and has over 5 years practical field experience in northern California archaeology.

Proposed as facility developments for Alternative 631, which will result in the utilization of reclaimed wastewater on golf courses in the Del Monte Forest, are a reclaimed wastewater pipeline between the Cities of Pacific Grove and Carmel, California, lateral reclaimed water distribution pipelines to disburse the reclaimed water to the golf courses, pump stations at the foot of Fountain Avenue in Pacific Grove (installed) and at the existing Carmel Valley disposal plant, and service and storage locations at the terminus of the lateral reclaimed water distribution pipelines (Maps IIa and IIb, facility locations supplied to ACRS by Sedway/Cooke).

Prior to the ACRS reconnaissance, it was known that the majority of the pipeline route and all of the other associated facility

development locations had never been previously reconnoitered in a systematic manner for archaeological resources. It was also known, however, that a number of archaeological resources had been previously recorded which were directly in the route of the proposed pipeline. At least three archaeological resources, 4-Mnt-110 (4=California, Mnt=Monterey County, 110=the 110th archaeological site to be recorded in Monterey County, California), 4-Mnt-111, and 4-Mnt-395, appeared to be in loactions that were directly in the route of the proposed reclaimed wastewater pipeline route (Map IIIa).

A total of nine (9) archaeological resources were recorded during the course of the ACRS reconnaissance. These included the three previously recorded archaeological resources mentioned above, 4-Mnt-110, 4-Mnt-111, and 4-Mnt-395, as well as six additional previously unrecorded archaeological resources which have been designated as DM-1 through and including DM-6 (DM=Del Monte, See Appendices A and B, Maps IIIa and IIIb). State trinomial designations will be obtained for the previously unrecorded resources as soon as is possible and transmitted to Sedway/Cooke. It would appear that all of the resources would be directly impacted by the installation of the proposed reclaimed wastewater pipeline. Mitigation alternatives as well as a recommended course of action have been provided in the body of this report as well as a more detailed discussion of the possible impacts that the facility developments would have on the cultural resources and the resources themselves.

Project Location

Approximately 10 miles of a proposed reclaimed wastewater pipeline route between the Cities of Pacific Grove and Carmel in Monterey County, California were the subject of an archaeological reconnaissance by Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc. (ACRS) of Santa Cruz, California. In addition, the locations of eight lateral reclaimed water distribution pipelines and service facilties at their termini along the pipeline route were examined, as well as the location of a pump station at the Carmel end of the pripeline route. Maps IIa and IIa best illustrate the precise locations of all the facility developments that were archaeologicaly reconnoitered by ACRS.

Project Description

The proposed facility development locations as reconnoitered by ACRS are elements of the Carmel Sanitary District Early Start Reclaimation Project. Examined was what is termed as Alternative 631, which will involve the installation of 1), an approximately 10 mile long reclaimed wasterwater pipeline between the Cities of Pacific Grove and Carmel, California, 2), eight lateral reclaimed water pipelines, 3), service and storage facilities at the end of the lateral reclaimed water distribution pielines, 4), a pump station at the Carmel end of the 10-mile-long reclaimed wastewater pipeline (Maps IIa and IIb). These facilities will be utilized to transmit and distribute reclaimed wastewater to existing and planned golf courses within the Del Monte Forest area of the Monterey Peninsula. Included are the Pebble

Beach, Cypress Point, Spyglass Hill, Monterey Peninsula C. C. Shore, and Monterey Peninsula C. C. Dunes Courses as well as the planned Spanish Bay Course and the Collins Polo Field (Sedway/Cooke 1978).

Previous Archaeological Research

Prior to the completion of the field reconnaissance of the proposed facility developments, maps and records in the possession of ACRS and the Archaeological Regional Research Center (ARRC) at Cabrillo College in Aptos were examined to determine if the locations of the facility developments as described above had been previously reconnoitered or if any known archaeological resources were within the limits of the areas to be surveyed. Information in the possession of ACRS and the ARRC indicated that certain locations involved in the proposed facility developments had been previously reconnoitered and that a number of previously recorded and known archaeological resources were positioned in the route of the 10-mile-long reclaimed wastewater pipeline. At least six areas along the pipeline route had been previously reconnoitered for archaeological resources. Four of these were examined in 1977 or 1978 by Ann S. Peak & Associates of Sacramento for the preparation of their "Cultural Resource Assessment of the Golf Course-Irrigation Project, Pacific Grove-Del Monte Forest, Monterey County, California" (1978). The reconnaissance for this report surveyed the route of a pipeline whose function would be identical to that of the pipeline that is the subject of this report. In three of the four areas examined by Ann S. Peak &

Associates, their route conforms exactly to the one reconnoitered by ACRS. These are 1), an approximately 1000' length adjacent to the S. P. Railroad tracks between Sinex Avenue and Sunset Drive in Pacific Grove, 2), an approximately 3000' length between the intersection of Sloat Road and Forest Lodge Road and Sloat Road and Lopez Road, and 3), an approximately 5000' length between the intersection of Forest Lake Road and Lopez Road and Forest Lake Road and Riata Road. The fourth area reconnoitered by Ann S. Peak & Associates was the location of Site DM-3, which was initially recorded by Ann S. Peak & Associates as their site ES-5 (additional details concerning the ES-5 recording discussed below in this section).

The two other areas previously reconnoitered were completed by ACRS. The first of these is the location of the proposed pump station at the Carmel end of the pipeline, which was examined in 1976 during an ACRS reconnaissance for the expansion of the existing disposal plant just below Mission Carmel. Also examined was an approximately 1000' length of the proposed pipeline extending from the location of the proposed pump station east to a point just above the existing treatment plant.

The location of sites 4-Mnt-110 and 4-Mnt-111 were previously examined by ACRS in January of 1977 and excavated in the summer of 1977 by ACRS for the Monterey Peninsula Water Pollution Control Agency's Pacific Grove-Monterey ConsolidationProject pipeline. he pipeline route examined by ACRS at that time followed Ocean View Blvd. and was slightly different from the one currently proposed.

Four of the nine archaeological resources recorded during the ACRS reconnaissance have been previously recorded and/or have been subject to previous archaeological excavations.

4-Mnt-110 was initially recorded in April 14, 1949 by A. Pilling. Little information is provided by Pilling concerning the resource (See Appendix B for previous site survey forms and other information pertaining to the resources). Also within the files of the ARRC was a letter and map of May 30, 1952 concerning the installation of a pipeline through the site alont Ocean View Blvd., and an anonymous note of June 4, 1968 concerning the location of the resource.

4-Mnt-110 was subject to archaeological test and salvage excavations in 1977 by ACRS for the Monterey Peninsula Water Pollution Control Agency's Consolidation Project pipeline along Ocean View Blvd. and at the location of the existing Fountain Ave. pump station. The site was found to be destroyed at the pump station location. Excavations within the street located a number of large Haliotis sp. features, a mammal bone pry, and a number of Monterey chert flake tools. The site was found to extend to a depth of almost 2 meters in the street and was relatively intact. Additional portions of this resource remain intact under the street and in areas adjacent to Ocean View Blvd.

4-Mnt-111 was recorded in August of 1947 by A. Pilling as "An Occupation Area on the top of a rocky point" and noted that it appeared to be badly disturbed. Excavations at the location of the resource were undertaken in 1977 by ACRS along Ocean View Blvd. Although little was found in units excavated along the street

between 17th Street and Lovers Point, intact concentrations of Haliotis sp. shells, chert flake tools, a mammal bone pry and Olivella shell beads were found in the parking lot area along Ocean View Blvd. adjacent to the S.P.R.R. between 16th and 17th Streets. A radiocarbon date was also obtained from this area. A sample of charcoal yielded a date of A.D.970±100 (RL-835) from a feature at a depth of 78-91cm. below the surface. Additional portions of the site appear to be intact under street surfaces and may extend into the route of the proposed pipeline.

4-Mnt-395 was initially recorded in August of 1973 by Don Howard, a local archaeologist, who described the site as "the remains of a shell midden that was destroyed when Del Monte St. was built". Although Howard notes that "most of the site is destroyed" he reported that "a bit of midden remains that could be salvaged". The limits of the resource shown on his sketch map (Appendix B) are somewhat smaller than those recorded by ACRS.

Site DM-3 was also recorded as site ES-5 by Ann S. Peak & Associates for their 1978 report concerning an alternative pipeline for the golf course irrigation project. Although no site records are included with the report on file at the ARRC, the report briefly describes the site as being a dark colored midden with a depth of 1 meter that is "highly charged with shells, including whole abalone, ground stone, and flakage" (1978:18). The report also estimates "that nearly 50 percent of the original site has been destroyed at the present time" (Ibid).

Investigation Method

An archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed facility developments for Alternative 631 (Maps IIa and IIb) was undertaken and completed on November 28, 29, and 30, 1978 by Mr. Joseph W. Morris, Associate of ACRS. Mr. Morris holds a B.A. degree in anthropology with emphasis in archaeology and has over five years practical survey and excavation experience in northern California archaeology. The reconnaissance of the facility developments was accomplished by walking over the route of the proposed pipeline and other facilities and visually examining ground surfaces for indications of archaeological resources. All of the routes were essentially examined in detail twice, as a stretch would be walked for a distance from the surveyor's car along one side of the pipeline route and then back to the car along the opposite side of the pipeline route. This methodology assured a thorough and complete examination of all main and lateral pipeline routes. The loci of pump station and service facilities were examined by walking a series of north-south or east-west transects which were no more than 10 meters apart over the facility locations.

In areas where the pipelines are to be laid under existing streets, care was taken to examine open ground surfaces on either side of the street for indications of archaeological resources.

Utilized during the reconnaissance was a map of the facility locations as supplied to ACRS by Sedway/Cooke and prepared by Kennedy Engineers in 1978. Also utililized were a U.S.G.S. Monterey 7.5' quadrangle and Cabrillo College Archaeological Site Survey Records for the purpose of recording any archaeological resources encountered

during the field investigations.

Investigation Results

Nine archaeological resources were recorded during the course of the ACRS reconnaissance of the Alternative 631 facilities (Maps IIIa and IIIb, Appendix A). These are: Rerecording of 4-Mnt-110, 4-Mnt-111, and 4-Mnt-395; recording of DM-1 through and including DM-6. Those resources which had not been previously recorded were assigned temporary field numbers (DM-1 through DM-6, DM=Del Monte). State trinomials like those used for the previously recorded sites will be obtained from the ARRC at Cabrillo College.

Each resource recorded can be described as follows (See Appendix A additional site details and specific site locations):

Site 4-Mnt-110: This resource is a large midden (accumulation of soils and other materials and remains in a particular location which are the result of human activities over a period of time) marked by the presence of dark grey sandy soils which have on their surface shell fragments (Haliotis sp.-Abalone, Mytilus californianus-Ocean mussel dominant), mammal bone fragments, and flakes of Monterey chert. The site measures approximately 200 meters east-west by 50 meters north-south and is within the route of the proposed pipeline.

Site 4-Mnt-111: This resource is also a midden that is characterized by dark grey sandy soils with shell fragments (same as 4-Mnt-110), mammal bone fragments, and flakes of Monterey chert on the surface. The site measures approximately 300 meters north-south by 200 meters east-west and is also within the route of

the proposed pipeline.

Site 4-Mnt-395: This site is another midden with dark brown powdery soils that is also within the route of the proposed pipeline. The surface of the site is littered with fragments of shell (Haliotis sp., Mytilus californianus, Tegula-Turban snail, Balanus-Barnacle) and large mammal bone (deer or elk?). The area of the resource is approximately 100 meters north-south by 200 meters east-west.

Site DM-1: The first of the newly recorded resources was evidenced by the presence of dark brown friable midden which has fragments of shell (Haliotis sp., Tegula, Balanus) on its surface. The area of the site is approximately 200 meters east-west by 20 meters north-south and straddles a location along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. Due to extensive urban development in the area and the presence of the railroad tracks, it is impossible to say if the observ-d limtis of the resource are, in fact, the original site boundaries or if the materials present at the location have been imported. Subsurface testing would be necessary to make this determination.

Site DM-2: This resource is also a dark brown friable midden with shell (Haliotis sp., Mytilus californianus, Tegula, Olivella biplicata-Olive shell) fragments on its surface. Large mammal bone fragments and tools and flakes of Monterey chert were also observed. The area of the site is approximately 100 meters east-west by 50 meters north-south, and is within the route of the proposed pipeline.

Site DM-3: This resource is within a series of sand dunes and is marked by a brown sandy midden with shell (Haliotis sp., Mytilus californianus, Balanus), burned and unburned mammal bone, and Monterey chert debitage (lithic manufacturing waste) on its surface. The area of the site is approximately 100 meters north-south by 100 meters east-west and is within the route of the proposed pipeline. Chert cores and a large tan-colored chert projectile point were also seen on the surface of the site.

Site DM-4: This is the largest of the resources recorded during the ACRS reconnaissance and measures approximately 600 meters north-south by 200 meters east-west. It is characterized by a dark brown friable midden with shell (all species mentioned above) fragments on its surface as well as thermally-fractured rock, bird bone, mammal bone, and Monterey chert tools and debitage. The site is within a golf course and its large area may be attributable to spreading by course construction and maintenance. Subsurface testing would be necessary to make this determination. The site is within the route of the proposed pipeline.

Site DM-5: This is another dark brown friable midden with the same materials on its surface as were observed for site DM-4. The area of the resource is approximately 100 meters north-south by 50 meters east-west and is within the route of the proposed pipeline.

Site DM-6: The last of the resources is a large dark brown sandy midden which straddles a large ridge near the ocean coast. It is also within a golf course and is characterized by shell

(Haliotis sp., Mytilus californianus, Tegula, Balanus), mammal bone, and Monterey chert debitage and flake tools on its surface. The area of the site is approximately 300 meters north-south by 100 meters east-west and is within the route of the proposed pipeline.

Again, the reader is refered to Maps IIa, IIb, IIIa, and IIIb and Appendix A for specific site locations and their relation to proposed facility developments and more detailed site descriptions.

Impacts on Cultural Resources

All of the resources recorded during the ACRS reconnaissance are within the route of the main reclaimed wastewater pipeline between Pacific Grove and Carmel, California. It is expected that if the pipeline is installed, construction activities associated with the installation procedures will result in direct impacts to the archaeological resources recorded by ACRS. Included is the trenching and other preparatory ground work or earth disturbance necessary to install the pipeline as well as vehicular movement over the surface of the sites, materials storage on the surface of the sites, and any other activities that would result in the disturbance of soils at the site locations.

Mitigation Alternatives

The folowoing alternatives for mitigating possible impacts to the resources are suggested:

1) No project. This would result in the prevention of impacts to the resources as may be imposed by the

proposed pipeline.

2) Reroute the pipeline around the locations of the archaeological resources. Placing the proposed pipeline in locations which do not contain archaeological resources would prevent impacts to the sites. Concommitant to rereouting the pipeline would be the requirement that site areas be designated as off-limits to other project activites associated with facility installations (vehicular movement, equipment storage, etc.) and that areas where rerouting occurs be reconnoitered for archaeological resources if they have not been previously surveyed.

3) Place the pipeline within the limits of the proposed route. Necessary for the implementation of this alternative would be the development of a two-phased archaeological excavation program. Phase 1 of the program would involve preliminary archaeological test excavations at the locations of the archaeological resources to determine the integrity, contents, depth, and extent of the sites which would be impacted by the proposed project. Those resources which were found to contain intact archaeological remains and to be of significance would then be involved in a Phase 2 archaeological salvage excavation whose purpose would be to retrieve those archaeological remains that would be disturbed or destroyed by the proposed project.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a course of action be undertaken that will result in the preservation of the archaeological resources recorded during the ACRS reconnaissance. The No Project and Reroute Pipeline alternatives would provide for the preservation of the resources without the expense of additional archaeological investigations. The Reroute Pipeline alternative would protect the resources as well provide for the completion of the proposed project. This alternative usually requires that information concerning archaeological resources be utilized as early as possible in the planning process when pipeline routes and facility locations are not inflexable. This alternative, if possible, would, from the standpoint of all concerned, appear to be the most desirable. If it is not possible to discontinue the project or reroute the pipeline, then it is recommended that preliminary archaeological test excavations be undertaken at the locations of the archaeological resources to determine their integrity, depth, contents, extent, and significance. Should it be necessary to complete the program of archaeolgical test excavations, it should be undertaken as soon as is possible to avoid difficulties with time constraints and project delays.

It is also recommended that if the project is undertaken and buried or otherwise obscured archaeological resources are encountered in locations other than those recorded as resources, all work be halted within a 50 meter radius of the find and a qualified archaeologist retained to ascertain the nature of the discovery and recommend mitigation as is necessary.

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1978 Personal Communication.

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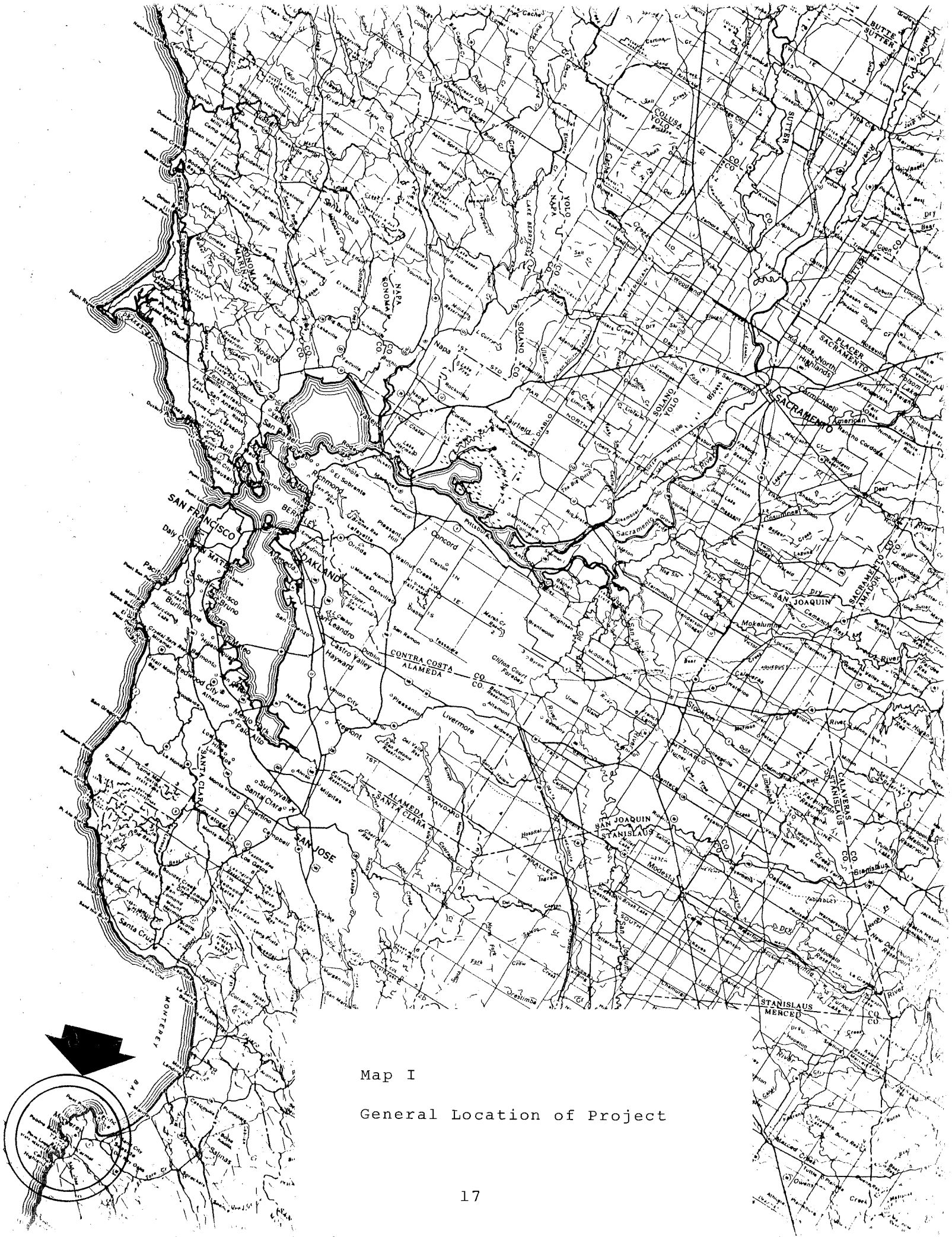
1947 Monterey 7.5' Quadrangle. Photorevised 1968. Denver.



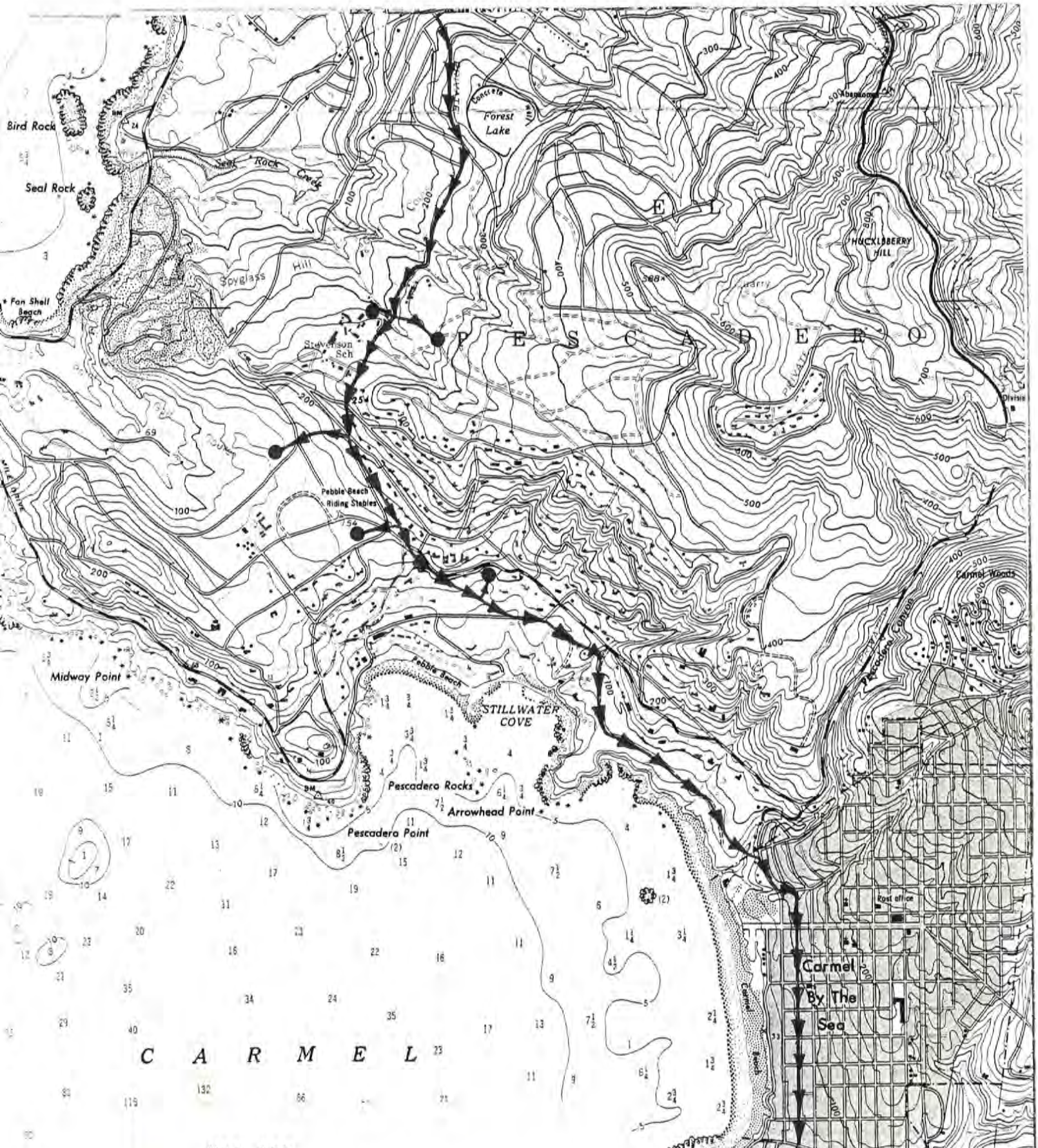

Map I

General Location of Project


Map IIa

Location of Pipeline Route and Facility Developments Subject to Archaeological Reconnaissance

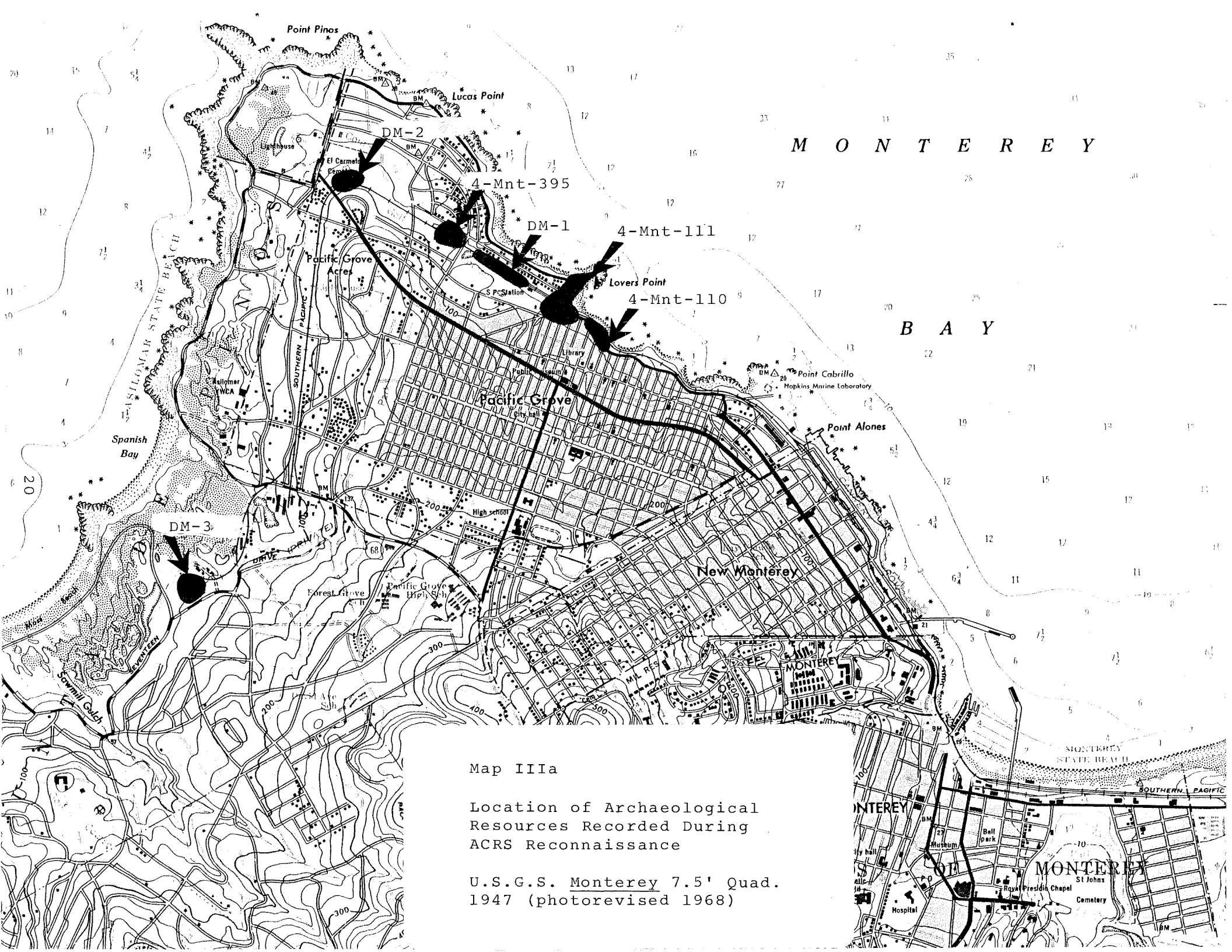
U.S.G.S. Monterey 7.5' Quad. 1947 (photorevised 1968)




Map IIb

Location of Pipeline Route and Facility Developments Subject to Archaeological Reconnaissance

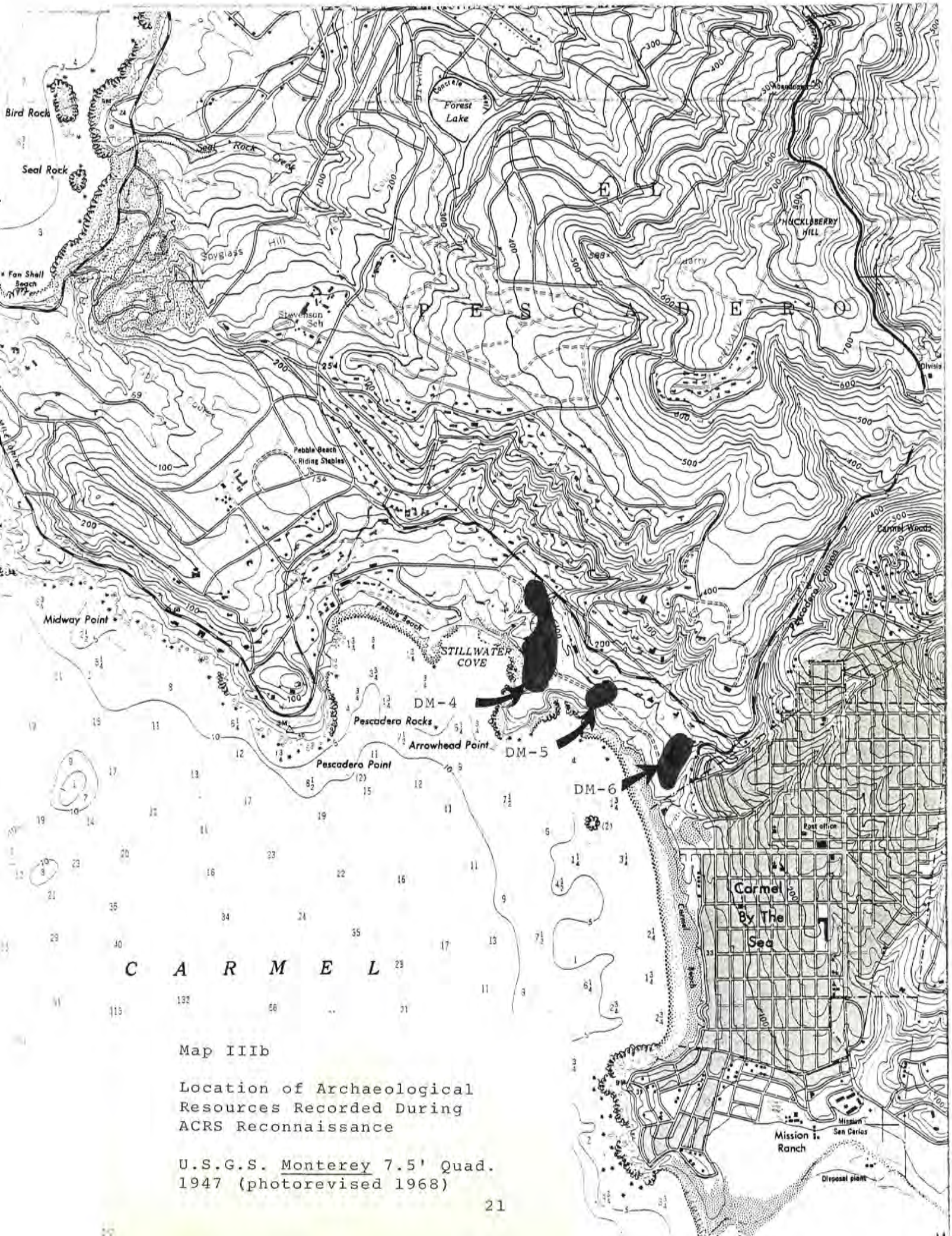
U.S.G.S. Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorevised 1968)




Map IIIa

Location of Archaeological Resources Recorded During ACRS Reconnaissance

U.S.G.S. Monterey 7.5' Quad. 1947 (photorevised 1968)




Map IIIb

Location of Archaeological Resources Recorded During ACRS Reconnaissance

U.S.G.S. Monterey 7.5' Quad. 1947 (photorevised 1968)

# APPENDIX A

Archaeological Site Survey Records
Sites Recorded During
ACRS Reconnaissance
4-Mnt-110
4-Mnt-111
4-Mnt-395
DM-1 through DM-6

# CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

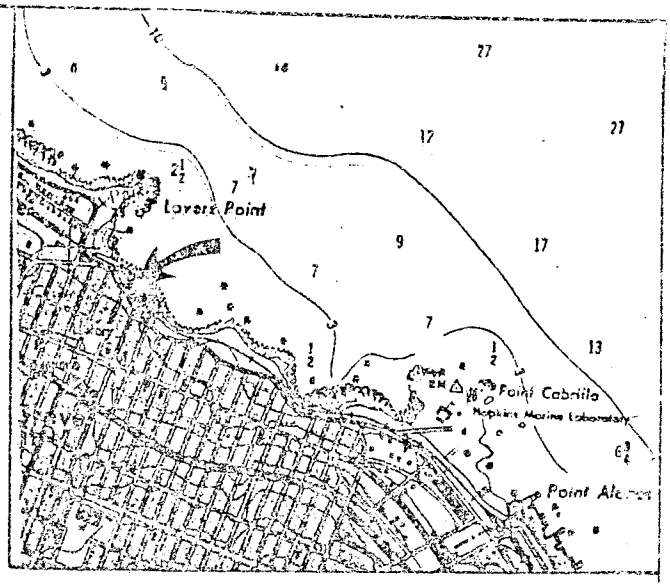
1. **Temporary Site No.** _____ **California State Site Designation** 4-Mnt-110
2. **Map** USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968) 3. **County** Monterey
4. **Twn** N/A **Range** N/A ; N/A ¼ of N/A ¼ of **Sec.** N/A
5. **Location** On north and south side of Ocean View Blvd in Pacific Grove at the foot Fountain and Grand Avenues. Site on terrace above Pacific Ocean. Observable in front yards of houses on Ocean View Blvd.

   **U.T.M.G. Coordinate** 597100mE, 4053550mN, Z10 6. **Contour elevation** 20'
7. **Previous designations for site** 4-Mnt-110
8. **Owner** Various 9. **Address** _____
10. **Previous owners, dates** Unknown
11. **Present tenant** City Streets, S.P. Railroad, Private residences.
12. **Attitude toward excavation** Unknown
13. **Description of site** Large midden characterized by dark grey sandy soil with fragments of Haliotis sp., Mytilus calif., Clinocardium nutallii, mammal bone, Monterey chert flakes.
14. **Area** 200m E-Wx50mN-S 15. **Depth** 150cm.+ 16. **Height** None visible
17. **Vegetation** Introduced grasses, iceplant 18. **Nearest water** Int. str. 75m. east
19. **Soil of site** Dark grey sandy midden 20. **Surrounding soil** light grey sandy
21. **Previous excavation** 1977 by ACRS. 150cm.+ depth, Haliotis concentrations.
22. **Cultivation** None 23. **Erosion** At ocean edge, sluffs
24. **Building, roads, etc.** Ocean View Blvd., S.P.R.R., Houses
25. **Possibility of destruction** Large intact portion under street.
26. **House pits** None
27. **Other features** Large Haliotis concentrations encountered 1977 by ACRS.
28. **Burials** None
29. **Artifacts** Monterey chert proj. pt. frags., Monterey chert flake tools, bone pry found 1977 during ACRS excavations.
30. **Remarks** Large amounts of site still intact under Ocean View Blvd. and in adjacent areas. 1977 excavations by ACRS indicated was a gathering and processing loci for shell fish and sea mammals.
31. **Published references** ACRS report of 1977 excavations in preparation
32. **Photos** No 33. **Sketch map** Attached
34. **Date** Nov. 29, 1978 35. **Recorded by** Morris for ACRS

SITE # 4-Mnt-110
FIELD #

P-27-000245
CA-MNT-110

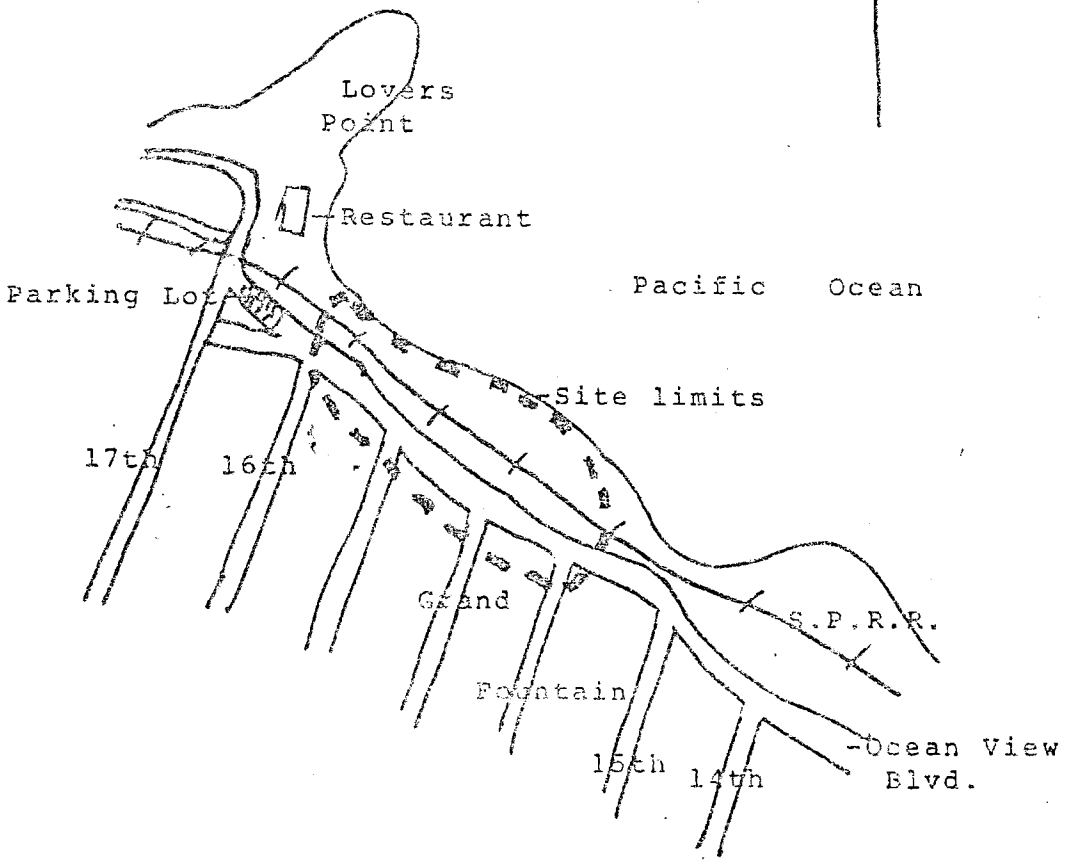
PORTION OF THE USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968)
MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION:




LEGEND

- Spring
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Road
- Fence
- Stone Wall
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Milling Station
- House Pit
- Petroglyph
- Tree
- Midden

N




SKETCH MAP OF SITE

SCALE: Not to Scale DATE: Nov. 29, 1978 NOTES:

DRAWN BY: Dietz - ACRS . (Indicate magnetic north.)

Site tested in 1977

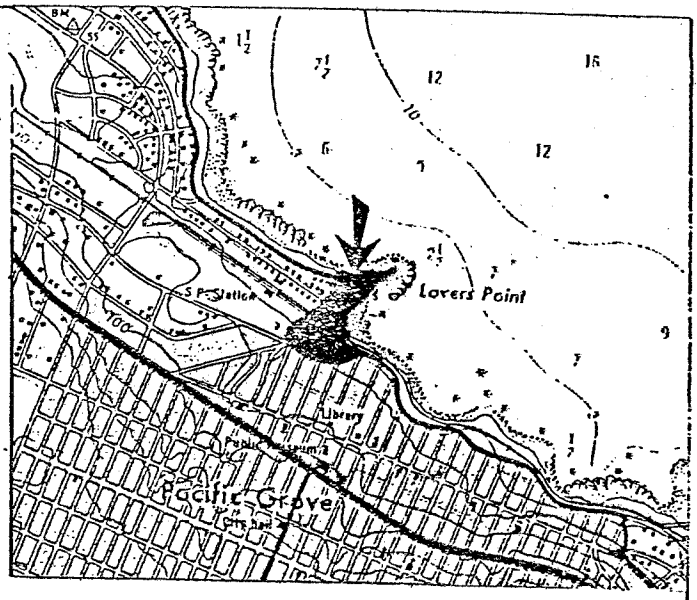
# CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD



1. Temporary Site No. _____ California State Site Designation 4-Mnt-111
2. Map USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968) 3. County Monterey
4. Twn N/A Range N/A ; N/A ¼ of N/A ¼ of Sec. N/A
5. Location At Lover's Point within City of Pacific Grove. On first terrace above Pacific Ocean. Occupies Lover's Point Park and extends south on either side of Ocean View Blvd for 300 meters.
   U.T.M.G. Coordinate 597000mE, 4053800mN, Z10 6. Contour elevation 25'
7. Previous designations for site 4-Mnt-111
8. Owner Various 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Pacific Grove Parks and Rec. other various
12. Attitude toward excavation Unknown
13. Description of site Large midden characterized by dark grey sandy soils. Site contains concentrations of Haliotis sp., as well as fragments of Mytilus calif., bone, and Monterey chert lithics.
14. Area 300mN-Sx200mE-W 15. Depth Less than 1m. 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Introduced grasses, iceplant 18. Nearest water Int. str. west side.
19. Soil of site Dark grey sandy midden 20. Surrounding soil light grey sandy
21. Previous excavation 1977 by ACRS. Bone pry frags. chert flake tools.
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Along ocean-sluff
24. Building, roads, etc. Ocean View Blvd., Restaurants, Park, houses.
25. Possibility of destruction Slight, large amounts intact under street and houses
26. House pits None
27. Other features Concentrations of Haliotis. sp.
28. Burials None
29. Artifacts Bone pry frags., Monterey chert flake tools
30. Remarks Date of AD 970±100 from charcoal sample obtained from 1977 ACRS excavations.
31. Published references ACRS report of 1977 excavations in preparation
32. Photos No 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date Nov. 29, 1978 35. Recorded by Morris for ACRS

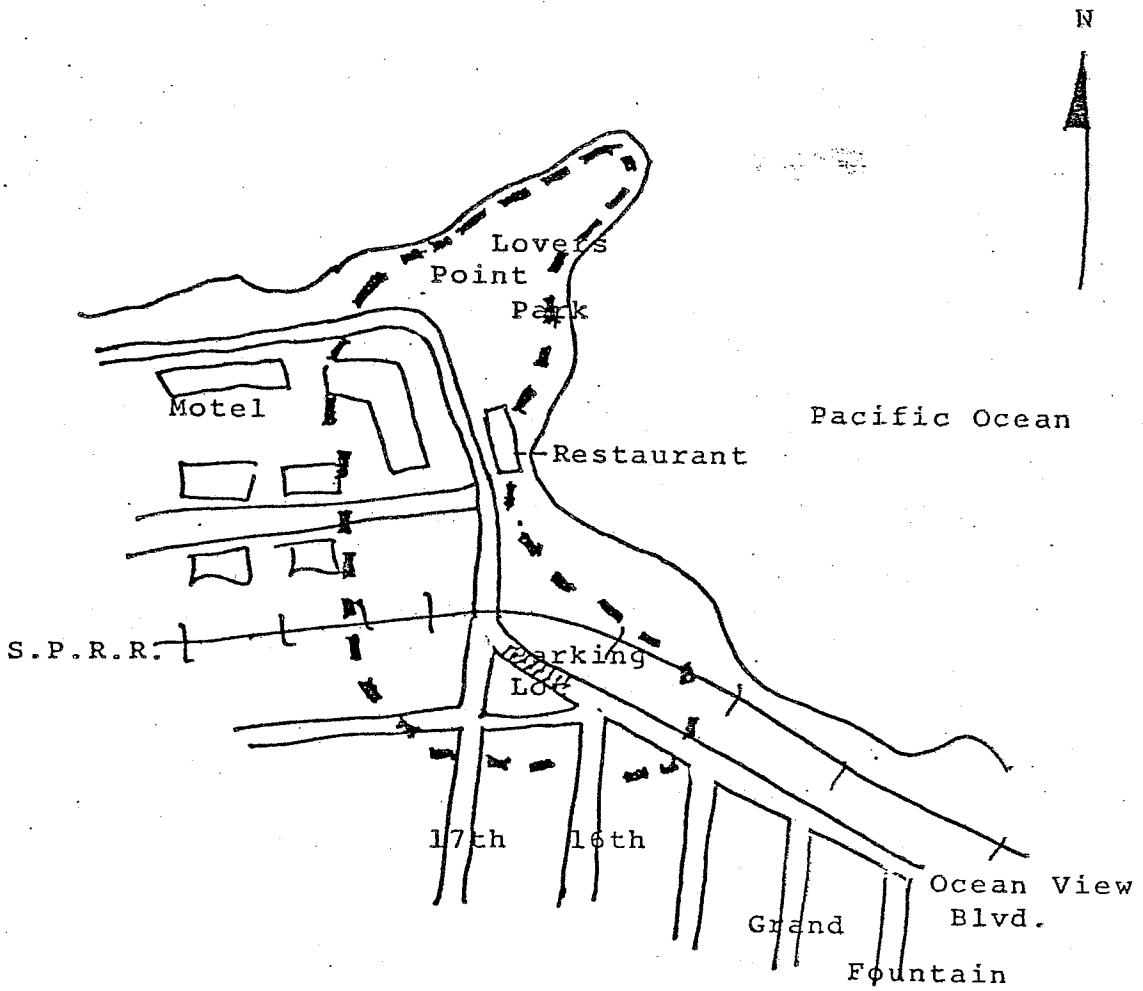
SITE # 4-Mnt-111
FIELD #

PORTION OF THE USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968)
MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION:




LEGEND

- Spring
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Road
- Fence
- Stone Wall
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Milling Station
- House Pit
- Petroglyph
- Tree
- Midden




SKETCH MAP OF SITE

SCALE: Not to Scale DATE: 12-29, 1978 NOTES:

DRAWN BY: Dietz, ACRS . (Indicate magnetic north.)

# CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

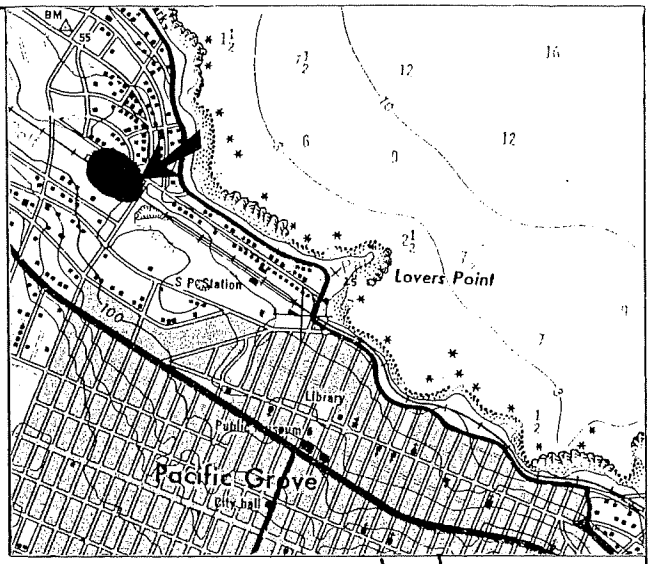
1. Temporary Site No. _____ California State Site Designation 4-Mnt-395
2. Map USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968) 3. County Monterey
4. Twn N/A Range N/A ; N/A ¼ of N/A ¼ of Sec. N/A
5. Location On Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Course just southwest of the intersection of Del Monte Blvd. and Sea Palm Avenue.

U.T.M.G. Coordinate 596300mE, 4054100mN, Z10 6. Contour elevation 60'

7. Previous designations for site 4-Mnt-395
8. Owner City of P. Grove 9. Address Unknown
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Course
12. Attitude toward excavation Unknown
13. Description of site Extensive shell midden with Haliotis sp., Mytilus calif., Tegula sp., Balanus sp., and large mammal bone on surface.
14. Area 100mN-Sx200mE-W 15. Depth Unknown 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Cypress, grasses, eucalytpus 18. Nearest water Spring 100m SE
19. Soil of site Dark brown powdery midden 20. Surrounding soil Tan, sandy
21. Previous excavation None known
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Minimal
24. Building, roads, etc. Sea Palm Ave., S.P. Line, Golf Course on site
25. Possibility of destruction Probably previously impacted, will continue
26. House pits None
27. Other features None observed
28. Burials None observed
29. Artifacts None observed
30. Remarks Site much larger than recorded earlier (1973-Don Howard)
31. Published references None known
32. Photos No 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 11-29-78 35. Recorded by Morris for ACRS

SITE # 4-Mnt-395
FIELD #

PORTION OF THE USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968)
MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION:




LEGEND

- Spring
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Road
- Fence
- Stone Wall
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Milling Station
- House Pit
- Petroglyph
- Tree
- Midden

Houses
Houses
Sea Palm Ave.
S.P.R.R.
S.P.R.R.
Site Boundary
N
Pacific Grove Golf Course
Del Monte Blvd.
Spring
4-Mnt-1

SKETCH MAP OF SITE

SCALE: Not to Scale DATE: 11-29-78 NOTES:

DRAWN BY: Morris for ACRS . (Indicate magnetic north.)

# CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. **Temporary Site No.** DM-1 **California State Site Designation** 4-Mnt-831
2. **Map** USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968) 3. **County** Monterey
4. **Twn** N/A **Range** N/A ; N/A ¼ of N/A ¼ of Sec. N/A
5. **Location** Along and on either side of S.P.R.R. at Monarch Manor Mobile Home Park and Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Course, City of Pacific Grove.

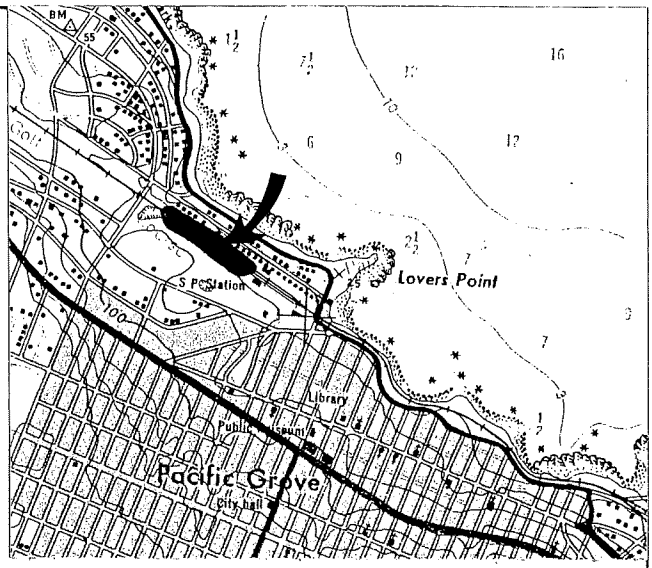
   **U.T.M.G. Coordinate** 596600mE, 4053800mN, Z10 6. **Contour elevation** 60'
7. **Previous designations for site** None known
8. **Owner** S.P. Railroad 9. **Address** Unknown
10. **Previous owners, dates** Unknown
11. **Present tenant** S.P.R.R. and Monarch Manor Mobile Home Park
12. **Attitude toward excavation** Unknown
13. **Description of site** Shell midden with Haliotis sp., Balanus sp., and Tequla sp. visible on surface.
14. **Area** 200mE-Wx20mN-S 15. **Depth** Unknown 16. **Height** None
17. **Vegetation** None 18. **Nearest water** Spring 100m SW
19. **Soil of site** Dark brown friable midden 20. **Surrounding soil** Pavement
21. **Previous excavation** None known
22. **Cultivation** Flower gardens 23. **Erosion** Minimal
24. **Building, roads, etc.** S.P.R.R., mobile homes
25. **Possibility of destruction** Unknown
26. **House pits** None
27. **Other features** None observed
28. **Burials** No indications
29. **Artifacts** None observed
30. **Remarks** Impossible to determine nature and extent of resource without subsurface testing due to extensive urban development at location of site. May be imported or destroyed.
31. **Published references** None known
32. **Photos** No 33. **Sketch map** Attached
34. **Date** 11-29-78 35. **Recorded by** Morris for ACRS

SITE # _____

FIELD # DM-1

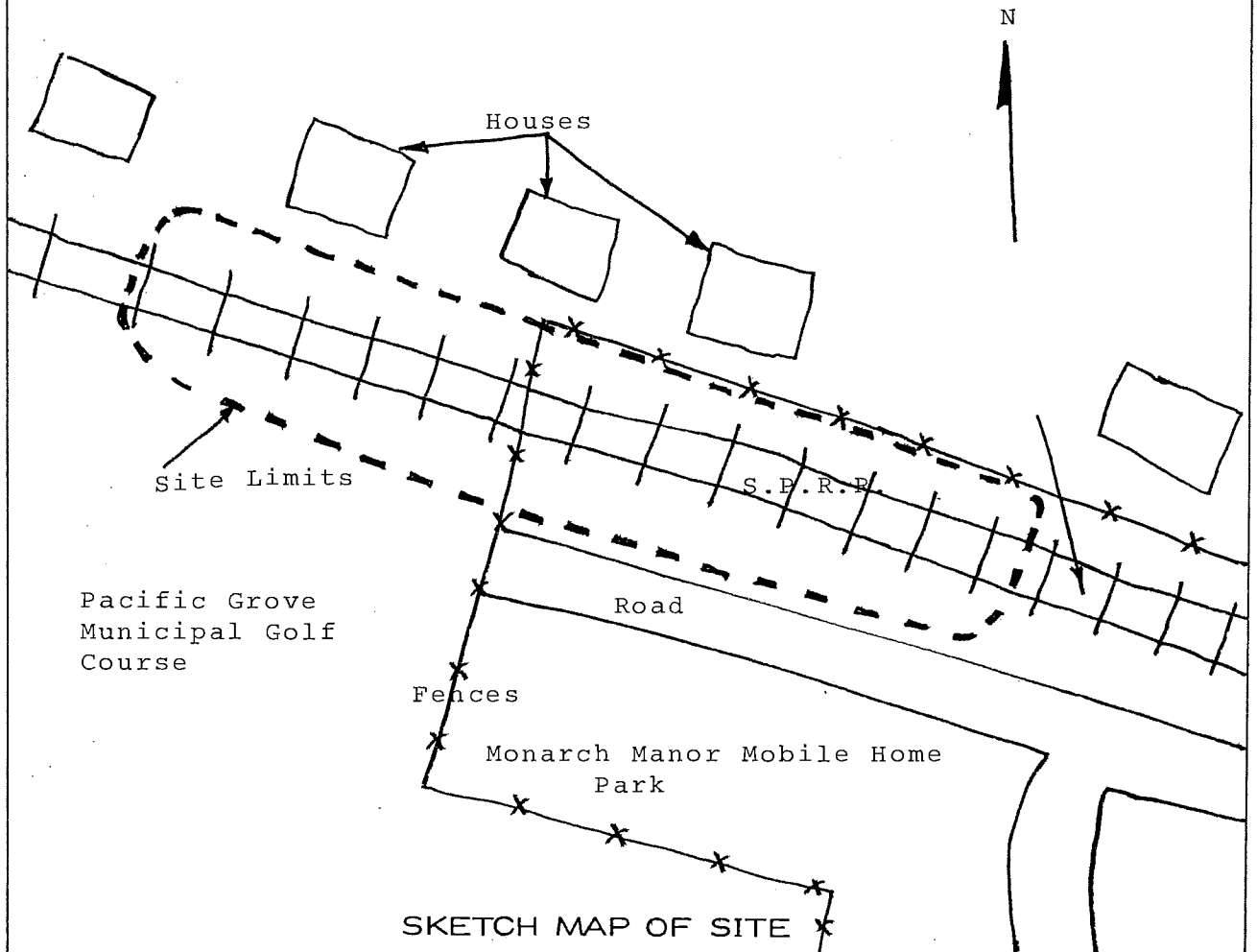
PORTION OF THE USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968)

MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION:




LEGEND

- Spring
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Road
- Fence
- Stone Wall
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Milling Station
- House Pit
- Petroglyph
- Tree
- Midden




SKETCH MAP OF SITE

SCALE: Not to Scale DATE: 11-29-78 NOTES: _____

DRAWN BY: Dietz after Morris for ACRS . (Indicate magnetic north.)

# CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. **Temporary Site No.** DM-2 **California State Site Designation** 4-Mnt-832
2. **Map** USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968) **3. County** Monterey
4. **Twn** N/A **Range** N/A ; N/A ¼ of N/A ¼ of Sec. N/A
5. **Location** At southern edge of El Carmelo Cemetery and along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks in City of Pacific Grove. Lighthouse Avenue is 25 meters west of site.

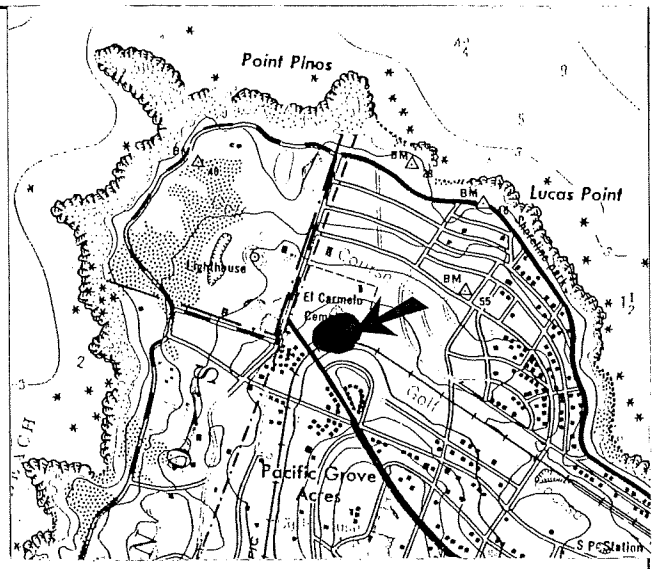
   **U.T.M.G. Coordinate** 595600mE, 4054300mN, Z10 **6. Contour elevation** 80'
7. **Previous designations for site** None known
8. **Owner** S.P.R.R. and Carmelo Cem. **9. Address** Unknown
10. **Previous owners, dates** Unknown
11. **Present tenant** S.P.R.R. and El Carmelo Cemetery
12. **Attitude toward excavation** Unknown
13. **Description of site** Shell midden with Haliotis sp., Mytilus calif., Tegula sp., Olivella biplicata, and large mammal bone on surface.
14. **Area** 100mE-Wx50mN-S **15. Depth** Unknown **16. Height** None
17. **Vegetation** Monterey pine, poison oak **18. Nearest water** None in vicinity
19. **Soil of site** Dark brown friable midden **20. Surrounding soil** Tan, sandy
21. **Previous excavation** None known
22. **Cultivation** None **23. Erosion** Minimal
24. **Building, roads, etc.** S.P.R.R. and cemetery on site
25. **Possibility of destruction** Already impacted additional dest. unknown
26. **House pits** None
27. **Other features** None observed.
28. **Burials** No indications
29. **Artifacts** Monterey chert flake tools and debitage
30. **Remarks** Much os site still relatively intact
31. **Published references** None known
32. **Photos** No **33. Sketch map** Attached
34. **Date** 11-29-78 **35. Recorded by** Morris for ACRS

SITE # _____

FIELD # DM-2

PORTION OF THE USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968)

MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION:




LEGEND

- Spring
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Road
- Fence
- Stone Wall
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Milling Station
- House Pit
- Petroglyph
- Tree
- Midden

El Carmelo Cemetery

Limits of site

Houses

Apartments

Asilomar Avenue

S.P.R.R.

Lighthouse Avenue

N

SKETCH MAP OF SITE

SCALE: Not to Scale DATE: 11-29-78 NOTES: _____

DRAWN BY: Dietz after Morris for ACRS . (Indicate magnetic north.)

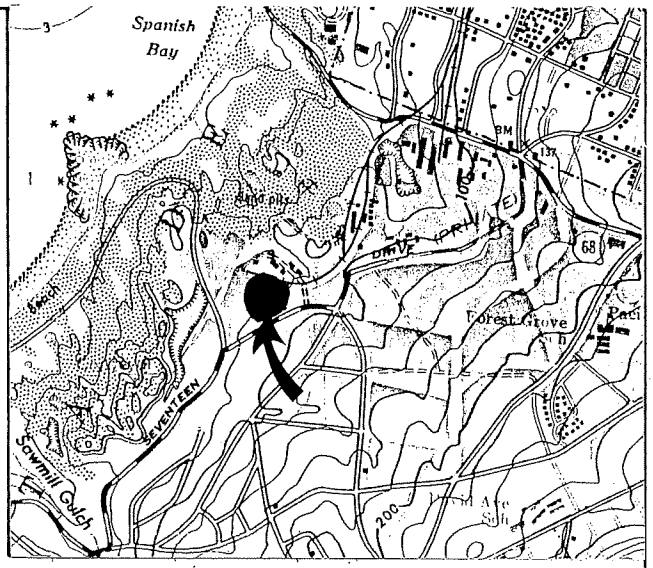
# CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Temporary Site No. DM-3 California State Site Designation 4-Mnt-833
2. Map USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968) 3. County Monterey
4. Twn N/A Range N/A ; N/A ¼ of N/A ¼ of Sec. N/A
5. Location In sand dunes at site of abandoned quarry approximately 100m northwest of 17 Mile Drive and 200m northeast of Spanish Bay Road

   U.T.M.G. Coordinate 594800mE., 4052100mN, Z10 6. Contour elevation 80'
7. Previous designations for site None known
8. Owner Unknown 9. Address Unknown
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Unknown
12. Attitude toward excavation Unknown
13. Description of site Shell midden with Haliotis sp., Mytilus calif., Balanus sp., mammal bone and Monterey chert debitage on surface Also Olivella, Chiton, and burned mammal bone.
14. Area 100mN-Sx100mE-W 15. Depth Unknown 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Dune vegetation 18. Nearest water Spring 100m NE
19. Soil of site Brown sandy midden 20. Surrounding soil White sand
21. Previous excavation None known
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Shifting dunes
24. Building, roads, etc. Dirt road at east edge of site
25. Possibility of destruction Unknown. Previously impacted
26. House pits None
27. Other features None observed
28. Burials No indications
29. Artifacts Large tan Franciscan chert projectile point, chert cores.
30. Remarks
31. Published references None known
32. Photos No 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 11-30-78 35. Recorded by Morris for ACRS

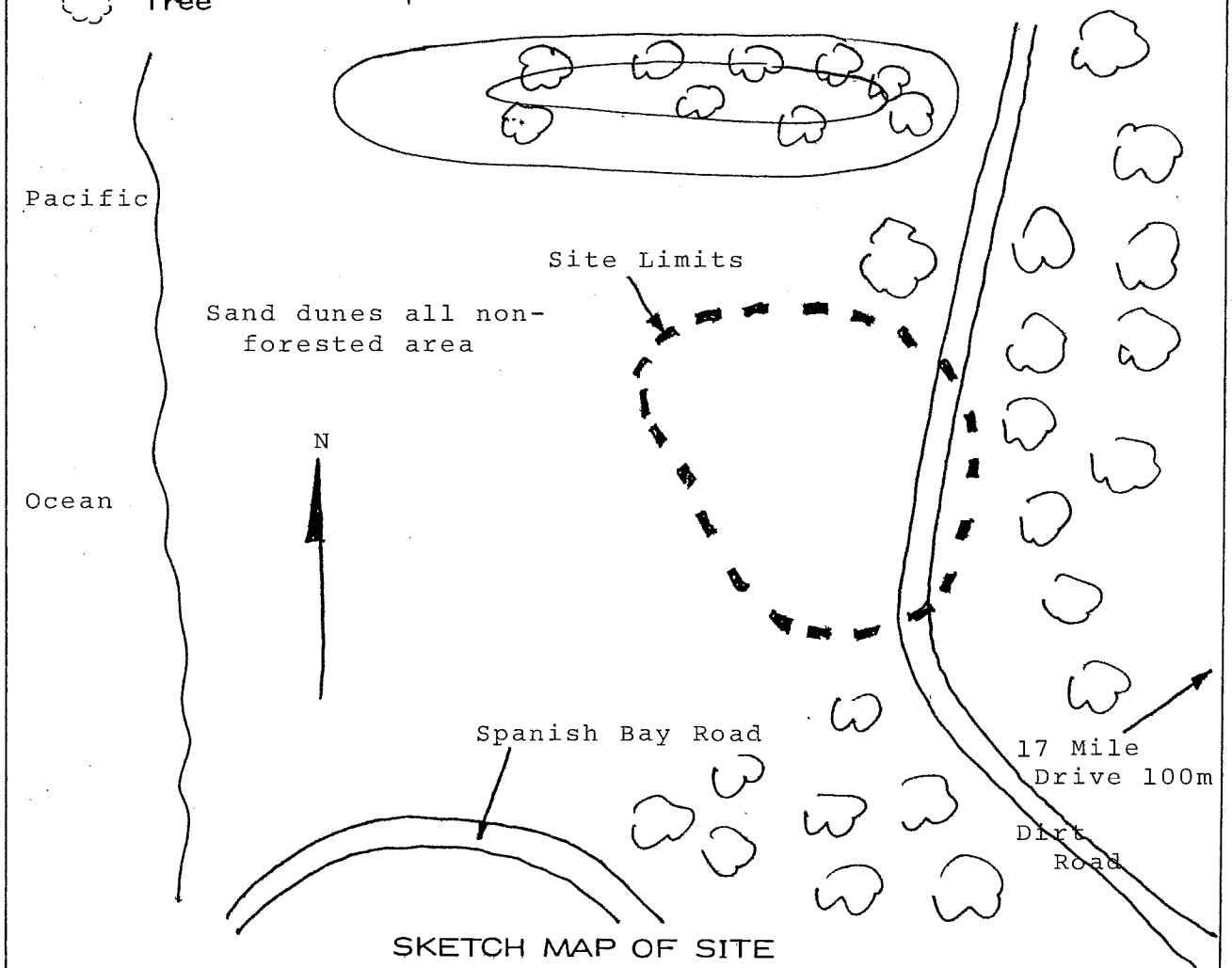
SITE # _____
FIELD # DM-3

PORTION OF THE USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968)
MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION:




LEGEND

- Spring
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Road
- Fence
- Stone Wall
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Milling Station
- House Pit
- Petroglyph
- Tree
- Midden




SKETCH MAP OF SITE

SCALE: Not to Scale DATE: 11-30-78 NOTES: _____
All trees on map are Monterey Pines
DRAWN BY: Dietz after Morris for ACRS . (Indicate magnetic north.)

# CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Temporary Site No. DM-4 California State Site Designation 4-Mnt-834
2. Map USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968) 3. County Monterey
4. Twn El Pescadero Landgrant Range ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec.
5. Location On Pebble Beach Golf Course at east side of Stillwater Cove and adjacent to (north of) Arrowhead Point.

U.T.M.G. Coordinate 595200mE, 4097000mN, Z10 6. Contour elevation 80'

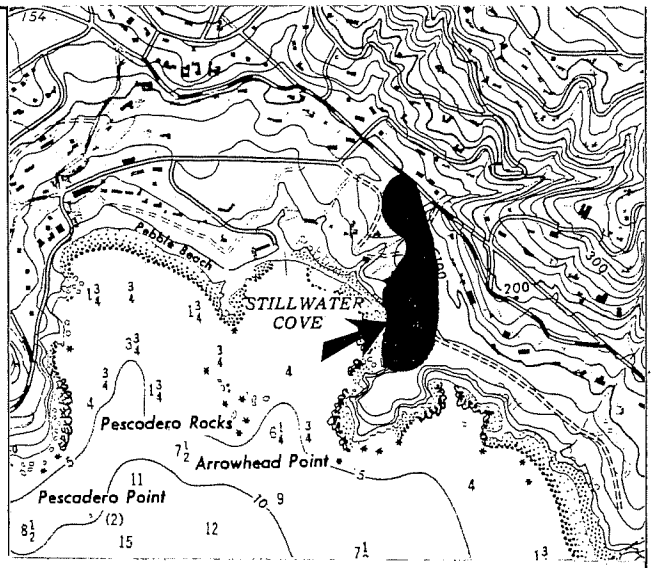
7. Previous designations for site None known
8. Owner P.B. Golf Course? 9. Address Unknown
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Pebble Beach Golf Course
12. Attitude toward excavation Unknown
13. Description of site Very large shell midden with many species (Haliotis sp., Balanus sp., Tegula sp., Olivella biplicata, Mytilus calif.), of shellfish remains, bird bone, mammal bone, FCR, Chert tools on surface
14. Area 600mN-Sx200mE-W 15. Depth Unknown 16. Height None
17. Vegetation Grasses, cypres, pine 18. Nearest water Int. creek at site
19. Soil of site Dark brown friable midden 20. Surrounding soil Tan, sandy
21. Previous excavation None known
22. Cultivation None 23. Erosion Minimal
24. Building, roads, etc. Golf course and 2 roads on site
25. Possibility of destruction Already impacted, will continue to be
26. House pits None
27. Other features None observed
28. Burials No indications
29. Artifacts Worked bone, chert flakes, tools, and cores, groundstone, worked Haliotis.
30. Remarks Site may have been mounds that were levelled for golf course. Subsurface testing necessary to make this determination.
31. Published references None known
32. Photos No 33. Sketch map Attached
34. Date 11-30-78 35. Recorded by Morris for ACRS

SITE # _____

FIELD # DM-4

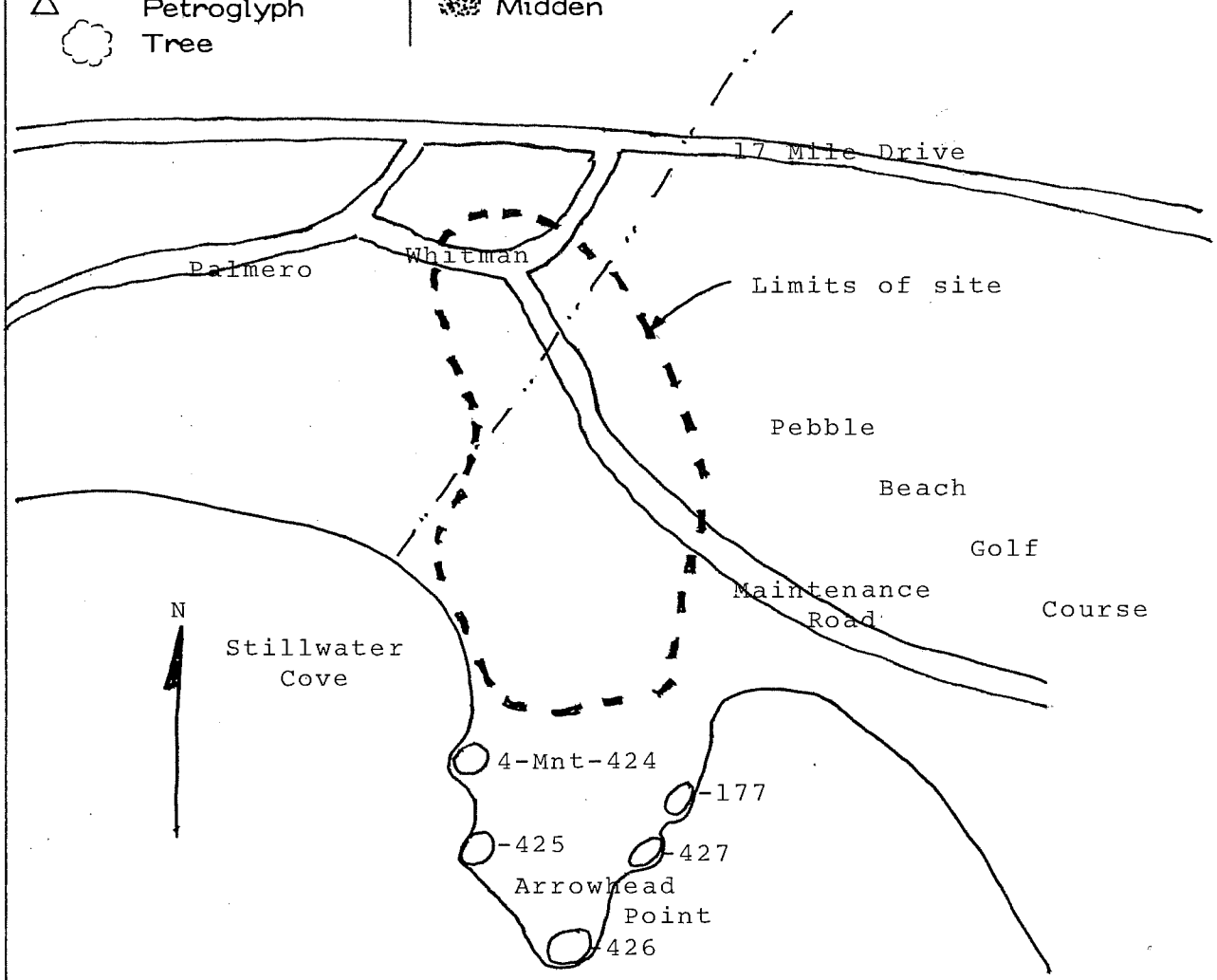
PORTION OF THE USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968)

MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION:




LEGEND

- Spring
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Road
- Fence
- Stone Wall
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Milling Station
- House Pit
- Petroglyph
- Tree
- Midden




SKETCH MAP OF SITE

SCALE: Not to Scale DATE: 11-30-78 NOTES: _____

DRAWN BY: Dietz after Morris for ACRS . (Indicate magnetic north.)

# CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. **Temporary Site No.** DM-5 **California State Site Designation** 4-Mnt-835

2. **Map** USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968) **3. County** Monterey

4. **Twn** El Pescadero Landgrant **Range** _____; _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec. _____

5. **Location** On pebble Beach Golf Course approximately 500 meters northeast of Arrowhead Point and 200 meters south of 17 mile drive.

**U.T.M.G. Coordinate** 595400mE, 406700mN, Z10 **6. Contour elevation** 100'

7. **Previous designations for site** Howards Mnt-430 record not available

8. **Owner** P.B. Golf Course? **9. Address** Unknown

10. **Previous owners, dates** Unknown

11. **Present tenant** Pebble Beach Golf Course

12. **Attitude toward excavation** Unknown

13. **Description of site** Shell midden with Haliotis sp., Mytilus calif., Balanus sp., Tegula sp., FCR, and Monterey chert on surface

14. **Area** 100mN-Sx50mE-W **15. Depth** Unknown **16. Height** None

17. **Vegetation** Cypress, turf **18. Nearest water** Spring 200m East

19. **Soil of site** Dark brown friable midden **20. Surrounding soil** Tan, Sandy

21. **Previous excavation** None known

22. **Cultivation** None **23. Erosion** Minimal

24. **Building, roads, etc.** House, golf course, maintenance road on site

25. **Possibility of destruction** Already impacted, will continue to be impacted

26. **House pits** None

27. **Other features** None observed

28. **Burials** No indications

29. **Artifacts** Monterey chert flake tools

30. **Remarks** SCA Clearinghouse records indicate site as Mnt-430-this is a Don Howard number. 4-Mnt-430 record on file is for a site in south Monterey County. Howard record unavailable.

31. **Published references** None known

32. **Photos** No **33. Sketch map** Attached

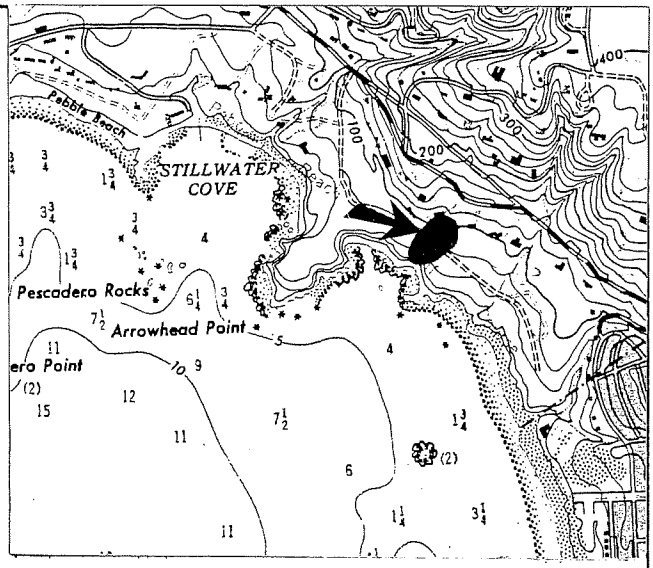
34. **Date** 11-30-78 **35. Recorded by** Morris for ACRS

SITE # _____

FIELD # DM-5

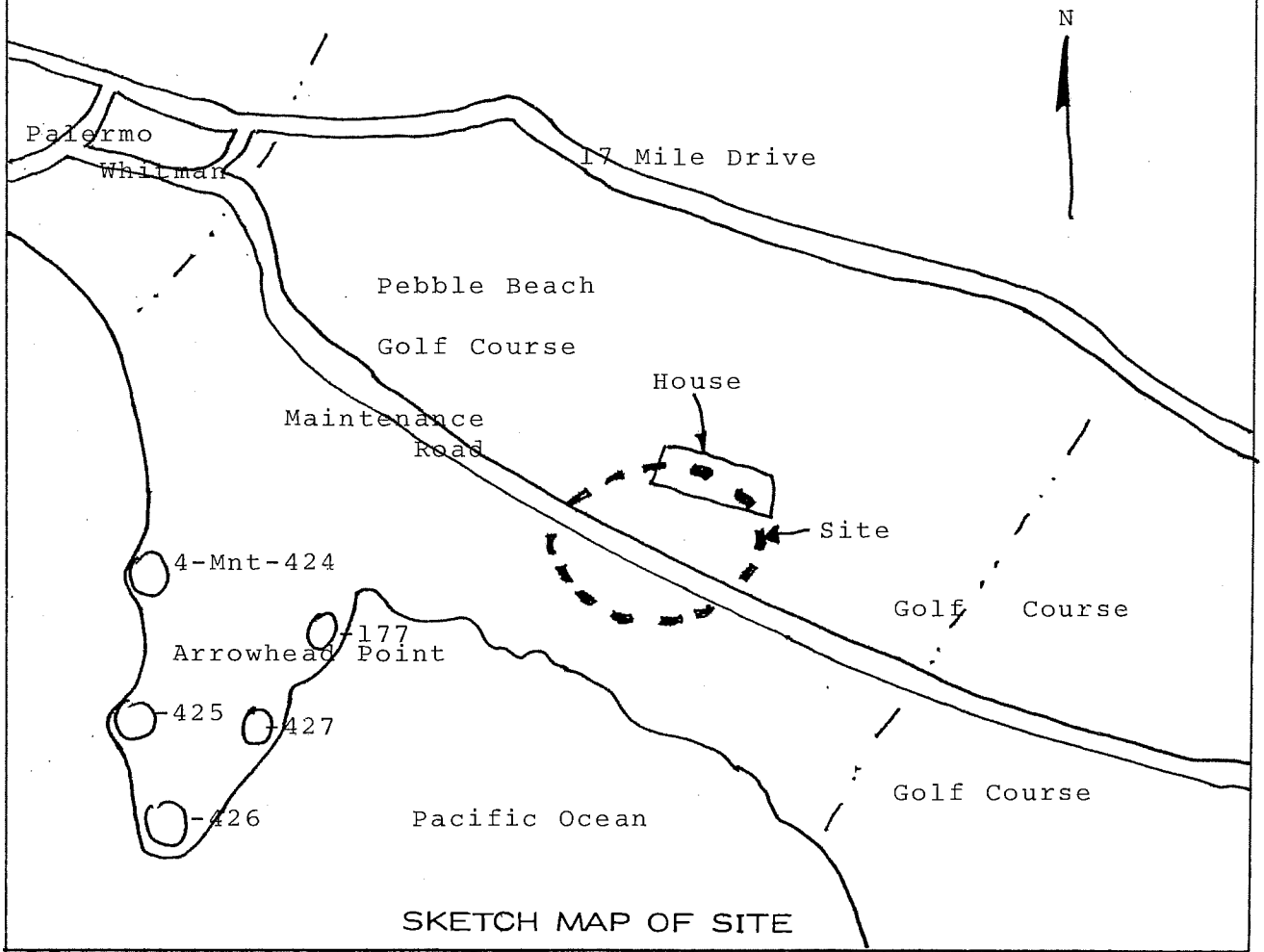
PORTION OF THE USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968)

MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION:




LEGEND

- Spring
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Road
- Fence
- Stone Wall
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Milling Station
- House Pit
- Petroglyph
- Tree
- Midden




SKETCH MAP OF SITE

SCALE: Not to Scale DATE: 11-30-78 NOTES: _____

DRAWN BY: Dietz after Morris for ACRS . (Indicate magnetic north.)

# CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. **Temporary Site No.** DM-6 **California State Site Designation** 4-Mnt-836
2. **Map** USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968) 3. **County** Monterey
4. **Twn** El Pescadero Landgrant **Range** _____; _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec. _____
5. **Location** At southeastern edge of Pebble Beach Golf Course on a NE-SW trending ridge. Site adjacent and west of the Carmel city limits. Ridge is situated 100 meters west of beach.

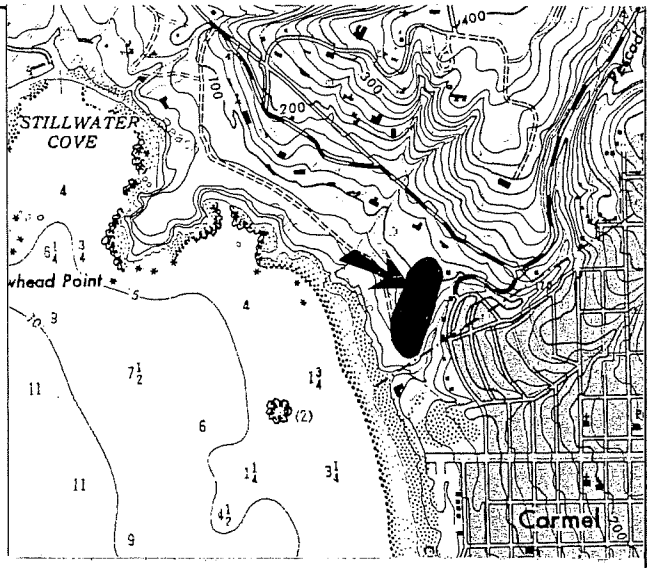
   **U.T.M.G. Coordinate** 595800mE, 4046400mN, Z10 6. **Contour elevation** 100'
7. **Previous designations for site** None known
8. **Owner** P.B. Golf Course? 9. **Address** Unknown
10. **Previous owners, dates** Unknown
11. **Present tenant** Pebble Beach Golf Course
12. **Attitude toward excavation** Unknown
13. **Description of site** Large midden with shell (Haliotis sp., Mytilus calif., Tegula sp., Balanus sp.), mammal bone, chert and artifacts on surface
14. **Area** 300mN-Sx100mE-W 15. **Depth** Unknown 16. **Height** None
17. **Vegetation** Cypress, turf 18. **Nearest water** Stream 50m east
19. **Soil of site** Dark browm sandy midden 20. **Surrounding soil** Tan, sandy
21. **Previous excavation** None known
22. **Cultivation** None 23. **Erosion** Minimal
24. **Building, roads, etc.** Golf course, maintenance road on site
25. **Possibility of destruction** Already impacted, probably continue to be
26. **House pits** None
27. **Other features** None observed
28. **Burials** No indications
29. **Artifacts** Grey Monterey chert projectile fragment, groundstone
30. **Remarks** Site appears to be fairly intact
31. **Published references** None known
32. **Photos** No 33. **Sketch map** Attached
34. **Date** 11-30-78 35. **Recorded by** Morris for ACRS

SITE # _____

FIELD # DM-6

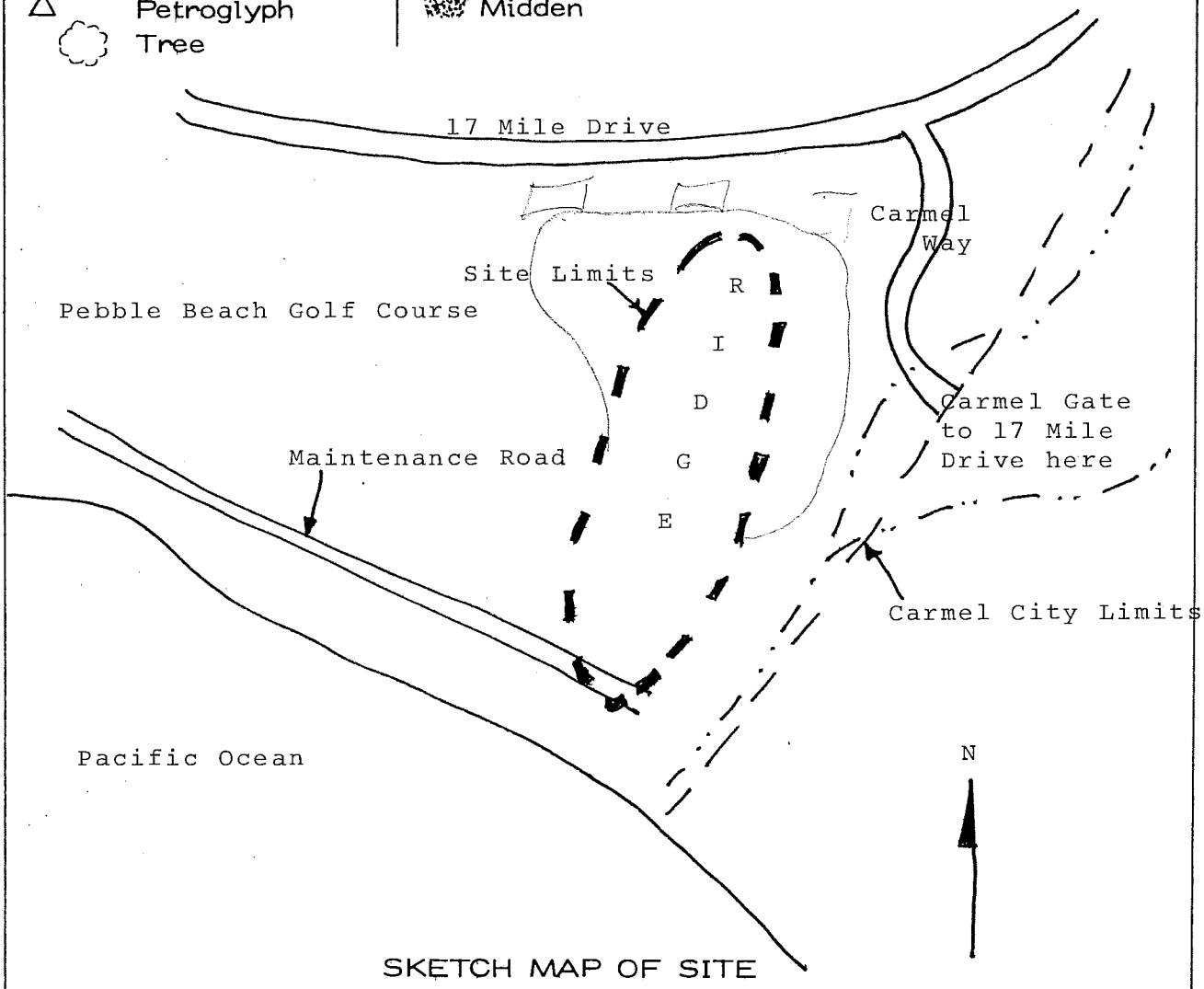
PORTION OF THE USGS Monterey 7.5' Quad. (1947 photorev. 1968)

MAP SHOWING SITE LOCATION:




LEGEND

- Spring
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Road
- Fence
- Stone Wall
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Milling Station
- House Pit
- Petroglyph
- Tree
- Midden




SKETCH MAP OF SITE

SCALE: Not to Scale DATE: 11-30-78 NOTES: _____

DRAWN BY: Dietz after Morris for ACRS . (Indicate magnetic north.)

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Site Survey Records
Previously Recorded Sites
4-Mnt-110
4-Mnt-111
4-Mnt-395

University of California — Archaeological Survey

MNT-110

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Mnt-110 Pacific Grove. 2. Map Monterey ~~Peninsula~~ 7.5' 3. County Monterey

4. Twp. ____ Range ____; ____ ¼ of ____ ¼ of Sec. ____

5. Location At the foot of Fountain Ave., on the ocean cliff.

6. On contour elevation 25 ft.

7. Previous designations for site Fisher #10

8. Owner ? 9. Address ?

10. Previous owners, dates

11. Present tenant

12. Attitude toward excavation

13. Description of site

14. Area 15. Depth 16. Height

17. Vegetation 18. Nearest water

19. Soil of site 20. Surrounding soil type

21. Previous excavation

22. Cultivation 23. Erosion

24. Buildings, roads, etc.

25. Possibility of destruction

26. House pits

27. Other features

28. Burials

29. Artifacts

30. Remarks Notes based on Edna Fisher survey of 1935.

31. Published references None

32. UCMA Accession No. 33. Sketch map None

34. Date April 14, 1949 35. Recorded by Pilling 36. Photos None

On map.

4-Mnt-110

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
FOREST AND CENTRAL AVENUES
PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

May 30, 1952



California Archeological Survey,
University of California,
Berkeley 4, California.

Gentlemen:

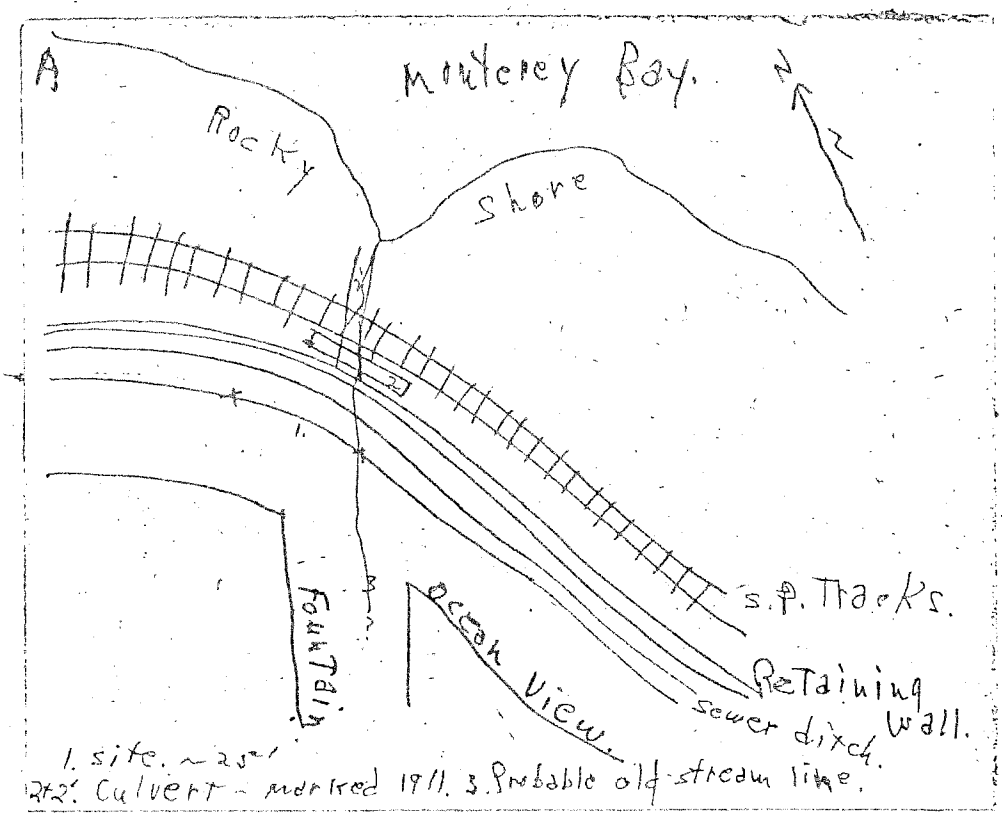
Thought you'd be interested in the following for what it is worth. There has been installed a new sewer line along the entire Pacific Grove waterfront facing Monterey Bay. There was little of obvious significance found to date. Only one extensive midden area was transected; this is a report on that area as seen on May 27, 1952.

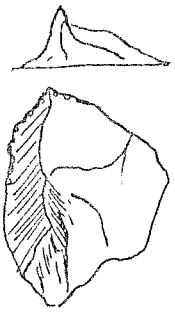
It is located at Fountain Ave. and Ocean View Blvd. in Pacific Grove, (see map and rough sketches A & B). The deposi varies between 3 & 4 feet below present street level. Lenticular in cross section, it extends 25 feet long in line with Ocean view Blvd. Deposit max depth exposed was 15 inches--with more extending below exposed level. Made up of fire-fractured granite rocks, typical midden earth, some gray ash, sparse Mytilus and limpets, many Haliotis. One piece of chert (hand worked?) enclosed; please return this. Haliotis in very decayed, crumbly state when disturbed; in situ, they maintained their form well; none seemed to have been worked by hand.

Time limitations make this necessarily brief and sketchy. I will be pleased to try to add any known pertinent data upon request. Yours very truly, Merton E. Hinshaw
Curator.

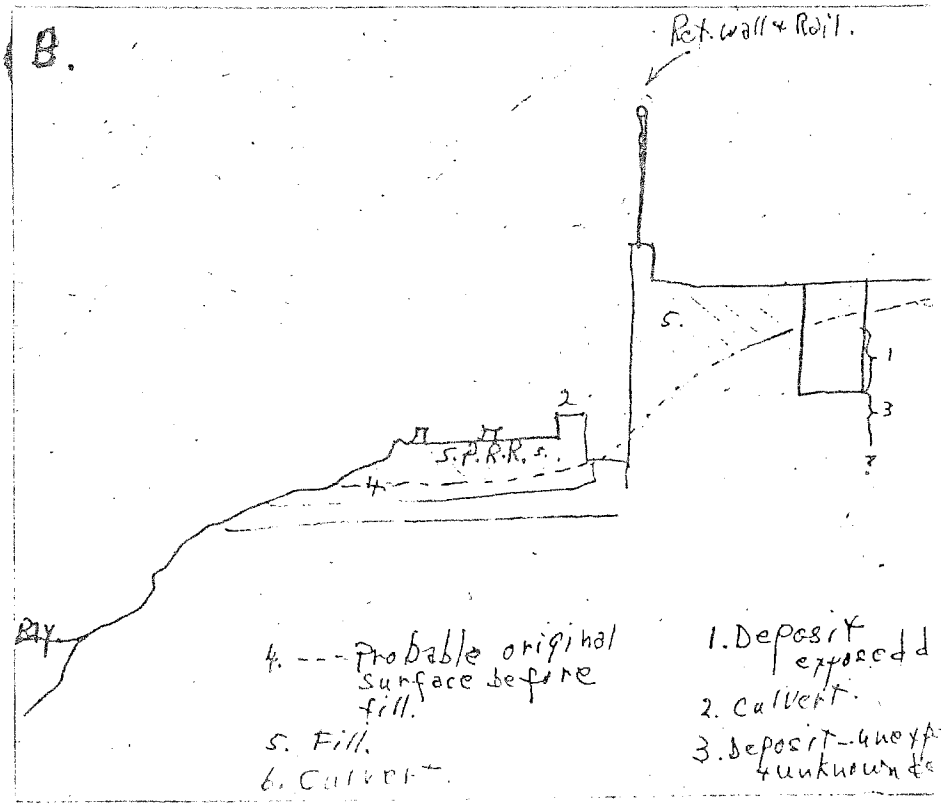
4-Mnt-110

Site location and sewer excavation sent by M. E. Hinshaw 5/30/52 (see appended letter)



Chert scraper found in sewer excavation. Natural size. Returned to Hinshaw 6/23/52.



MNT-110
6-4-68

Supplementary Note - June 4, 1968

CA-MNT-110

This site originally extended along the shore from near the foot of 15th Street to past Grand Avenue. It went inland 100-200 feet. Several houses were built on it before Fisher saw it in 1935, and the S.P. tracks together with Ocean View Avenue had cut across it, leaving a small remnant covering the top of a small bluff. This remnant was destroyed in the summer of 1967 by the City of Pacific Grove in order to set up a staging area for fireworks.

After living in the area for several years, it is my opinion that occupation debris of considerable depth stretched along the shore in a substantially unbroken belt from the estuary in Monterey to Point Pinos. Black shell-bearing soil, completely foreign to the native granitic derivative, is to be found on almost every vacant lot and in almost every construction cut along Cannery Row, Foam Street, and Wave Street. The attempt to segregate distinct sites by number, in this area, is itself an artifact [?].

University of California

Archaeological Survey

Mnt-111

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Mnt-111 2. Map Monterey ~~Peninsula~~ 7.5' 3. County Monterey
Pacific Grove.

4. Twp.____ Range____; ____ ¼ of ____ ¼ of Sec.____

5. Location At Lover's Point, at the Pacific Grove Beach.

6. On contour elevation 50 ft.

7. Previous designations for site Fisher #11; Hill #8

8. Owner City of Pacific Grove. 9. Address City Hall.

10. Previous owners, dates ?

11. Present tenant ?

12. Attitude toward excavation ?

13. Description of site An Occupation Area on the top of a rocky point.

14. Area 70 yds. E-W 15 yds. N-S 15. Depth ? 16. Height ?

17. Vegetation Cultivation 18. Nearest water Nearest creek 2 mi. in Hont

19. Soil of site Grey sand 20. Surrounding soil type Grey sand.

21. Previous excavation None, save by gardening.

22. Cultivation Rock garden 23. Erosion Wave-cut and sheet.

24. Buildings, roads, etc. None now.

25. Possibility of destruction Further possibility of destruction slight.

26. House pits None

27. Other features None

28. Burials None

29. Artifacts None

Shell: Red abalone.

30. Remarks Site badly disturbed.

31. Published references None

32. UCMA Accession No. None 33. Sketch map None

34. Date Aug. 1947 35. Recorded by Pilling 36. Photos None
On map.

See-E-12 MNT

MNT-395

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FACILITY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Mnt-395 2. Map Mont. ~~Pen.~~ 7.5 3. County Monterey

4. Twp. Land Grant Range ____; ____ 1/4 of ____ 1/4 of Sec. ____

5. Location South-west corner of Del Monte and Sea Palm, Pacific Grove, north of the Municipal Golf Course. Under eucalyptus trees.

UTMG # 963540 6. Contour elevation 60'

7. Previous designations for site None

8. Owner ____ 9. Address ____

10. Previous owners, dates ____

11. Present tenant ____

12. Attitude toward excavation Some of site is worth digging. ← what portions

13. Description of site The remains of a shell midden that was destroyed when Del Monte St. was built.

14. Area ____ 15. Depth About 2' deep. 16. Height ____

17. Vegetation ____ 18. Nearest water ____

19. Soil of site Shell midden. 20. Surrounding soil ____

21. Previous excavation None seen (except for construction).

22. Cultivation ____ 23. Erosion ____

24. Buildings, roads, etc. Extensive

25. Possibility of destruction Almost all destroyed.

26. House pits None seen.

27. Other features None seen

28. Burials None seen or reported.

29. Artifacts None reported

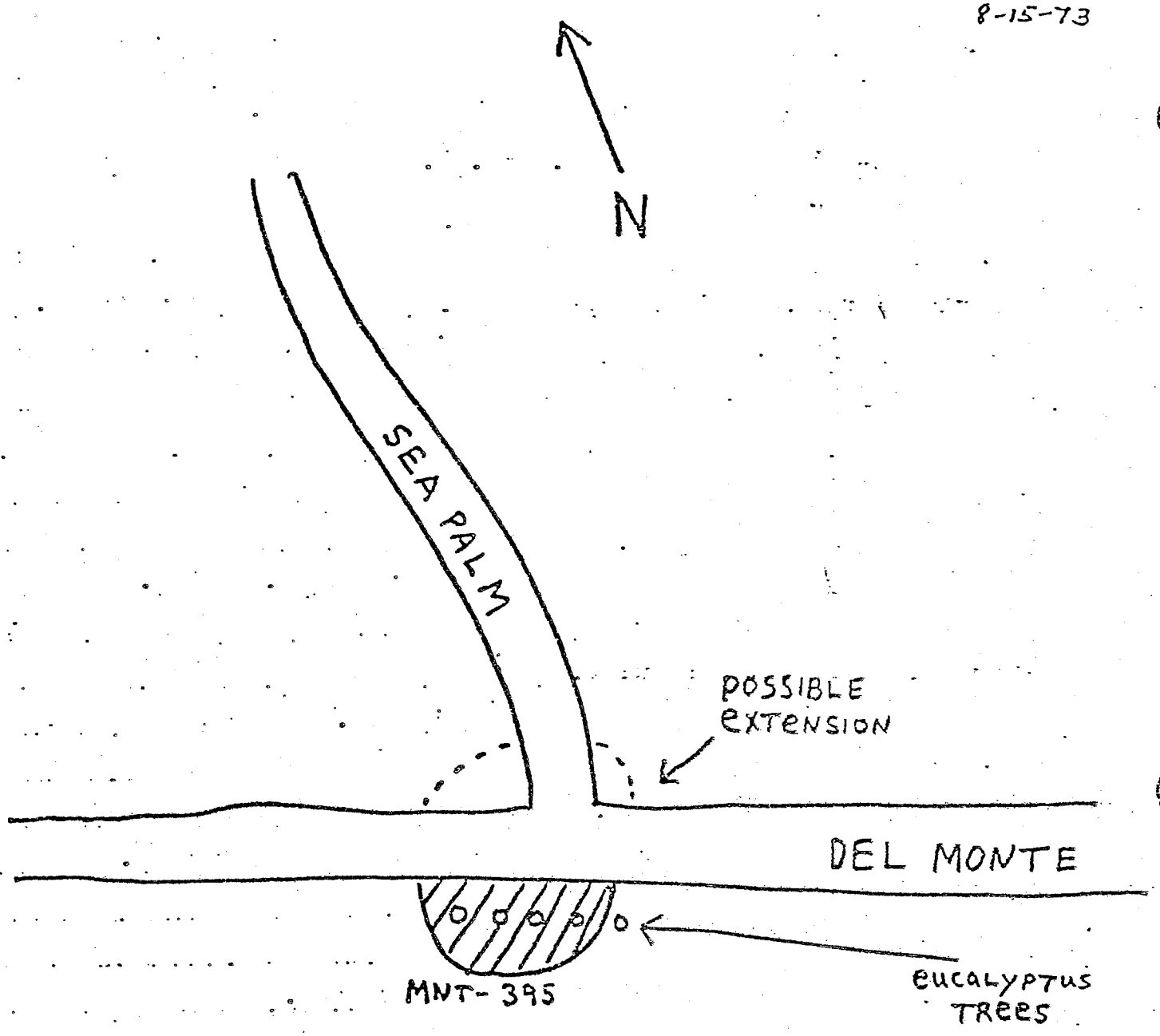
30. Remarks While most of the site is destroyed, a bit of midden remains that could be salvaged.

31. Published references ____

32. UCLM Accession No. ____ 33. Sketch map On back

34. Date 8-15-73 35. Recorded by Don Howard 36. Photos ____

MNT-395
8-15-73




GOLF COURSE

S-5452a

ACRS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING AND RESEARCH SERVICES, INC.

# PRELIMINARY RECORDS AND LITERATURE SEARCH

and

# EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

upon

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

# CARMEL SANITARY DISTRICT AREAWIDE FACILITIES PLAN

Prepared for:

SEDWAY / COOKE

San Francisco

1838 PINE FLAT ROAD SANTA CRUZ, CA 408·425·8245

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion is offered as providing necessary elementary data concerning the presently known distribution of archaeological resources within the proposed Carmel Sanitary District Areawide Facilities Plan study area. It must be noted at the outset that this discussion is offered without knowledge on the part of ACRS of any specific elements of the planned undertaking. The route of any proposed pipelines, sites of construction for facilities or any other construction efforts and alternative locations of these proposed developments have not been made known to ACRS.

At this point in time, the purpose of this report is to offer basic inventory and contextual data to aid in the planning of the proposed undertaking. Models and predictive statements made in this report are strictly hypothetical and are not designed as conclusive statements regarding the distribution of archaeological resources. Nor should this report be taken as offering specific mitigation measures relative to any actual impact which may ultimately result from the initiation and completion of any element of the proposed project. This report should be employed exclusively as an aid in planning the proposed project and related construction activities so as to avoid unnecessary impacts upon archaeological resources.

As planning advances to decision levels where a series of alternative actions may afford a choice to engineers and planners with regard to the placement of pipelines and other facilities, this report should be supplemented with actual on-the-ground reconnaissance by qualified professional archaeologists in order to confirm and define previously reported archaeological resources and to systematically explore for any resources which may exist in potential impact areas which have not previously been discovered. By close co-operation, archaeologists and planners should be able to minimize any impacts upon archaeological resources.

INTRODUCTION

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Spaniards who were part of the Portola expedition and who arrived at Monterey Bay via the Salinas River on October 1, 1769. Portola was, of course, in search of that harbor (Monterey Bay) which Vizcaino had described so glowingly 167 years earlier. After passing by Monterey Bay and going on to discover what is now called San Francisco Bay, Portola again returned to the mouth of the Salinas River on November 26, 1769. Culleton (1950:33) reports that Portola and his men then crossed Point Pinos on November 28 and arrived and camped at the mouth of San Jose Creek on that date where they remained until December 10. The Portola party made numerous contacts with the local Indians in the course of their journey through the Monterey Bay area and they reported positively on their experiences with these Indian peoples. Portola returned to the Monterey area in the course of a second expedition in May of 1770 in order to establish a mission and presidio at Monterey. It is on the basis of accounts from chroniclers of these two expeditions that we gain some of the earliest detailed data concerning the Rumsen.

Spanish missionary efforts began in earnest with the first baptisms of local Indians at the temporary chapel at Monterey on December 27, 1770. In the summer of 1771, the padres chose the site of the Mission San Carlos Borromeo del Rio Carmelo, and it is at this point that Spanish missionization began to have its full acculturative impact upon the native populations.

The term Rumsen (or Runsien) appears to have been employed by the Mission fathers in order to distinguish the Costanoan-speaking Penutian peoples from other language groups brought into the Mission at Carmel, especially the Esselen peoples. The term may have originated from the name of a village located on the Monterey Peninsula, although this point is unclear. It is from the various books of records maintained by the Mission padres that we have learned what little we know of Rumsen demography.

The Rumsen were a hunter-gatherer peoples who subsisted off of the bountiful resources of the land about the southern end of Monterey Bay, south to about Point Sur, inland to include portions of the Santa Lucia Mountains and up the drainage of the Carmel River to about the point of the present town of Carmel Village. Mission records suggest that within the subject study area were found 4 major Rumsen tribelets: *Achasta, Tucutnut, Ichxenta, Socorronda* (Milliken n.d.). Only the location of Tucutnut may be located with certainty (see Map 1).

Tibelet organization in California aboriginal populations was a complex social-political organization of populations about a major settlement which served as the major political focus of a given group and which usually gave its name to an area of territory which was specifically defined and protected by the memebers of that village community. This tribelet or village community was the major political focus of the population. These tribelets were politically autonomous and apparently rarely united on any super-tribelet level of organization. Alliances between families in different tribelets did apparently occur, however.

The Rumsen subsisted largely off of the vegetable resources of their territorial holdings and made seasonal trips to the coast for the purpose of gathering marine resources.

Religious and ideological orientation of the Rumsen is largely unknown. Economic relationships apparently extended as far inland as the San Joaquin Valley, although this point will be better defined archaeologically than ethnographically.

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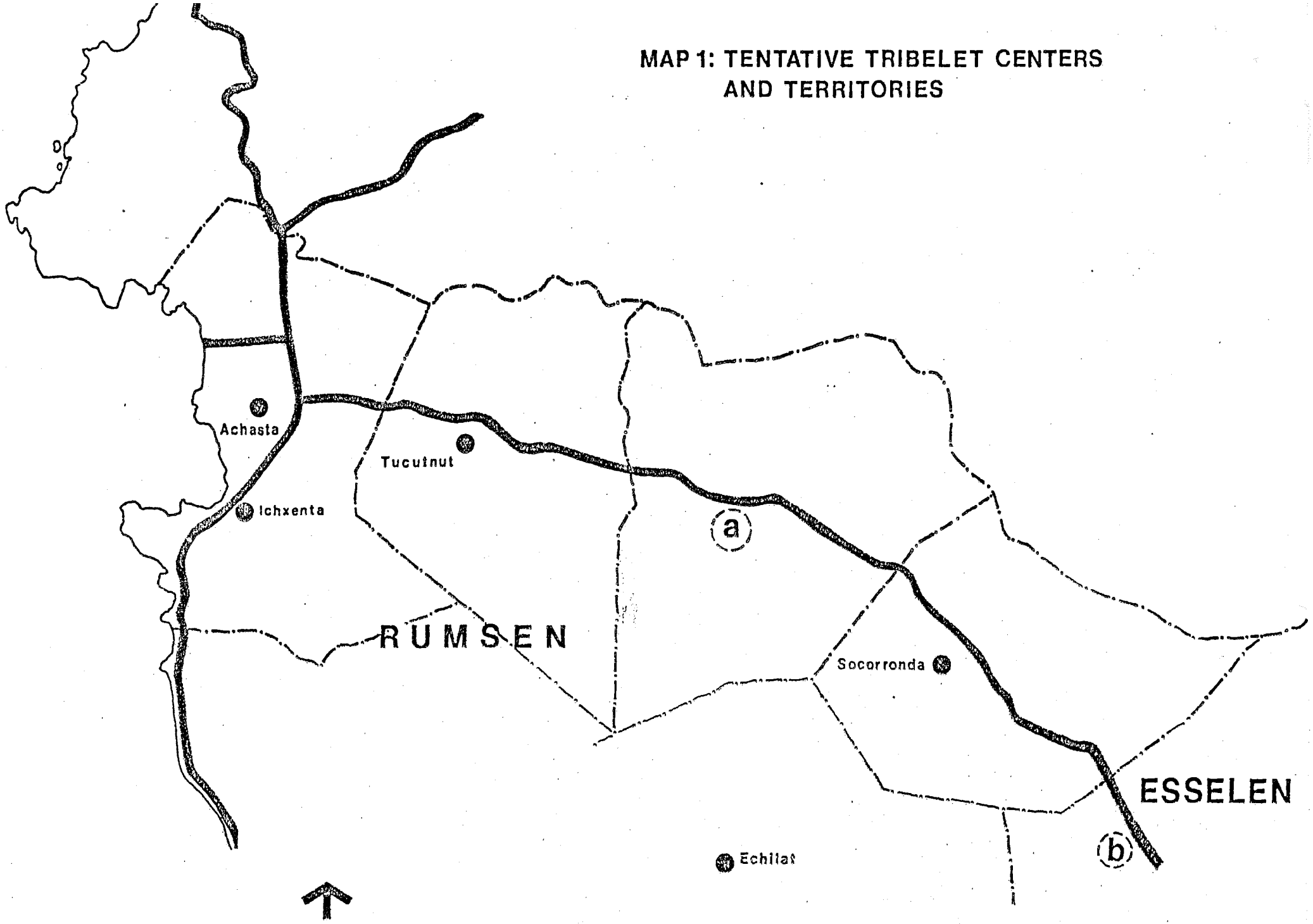
Note: The site of the Carmel Mission is one of two National Register of Historic Places properties within the study area. The other is the Robinson Jeffers ("Tor") house in Carmel.


MAP 1: TENTATIVE TRIBELET CENTERS
AND TERRITORIES
Achasta
Tucutnut
Ichxenta
a
RUMSEN
Socorronda
ESSELEN
b
Echilat

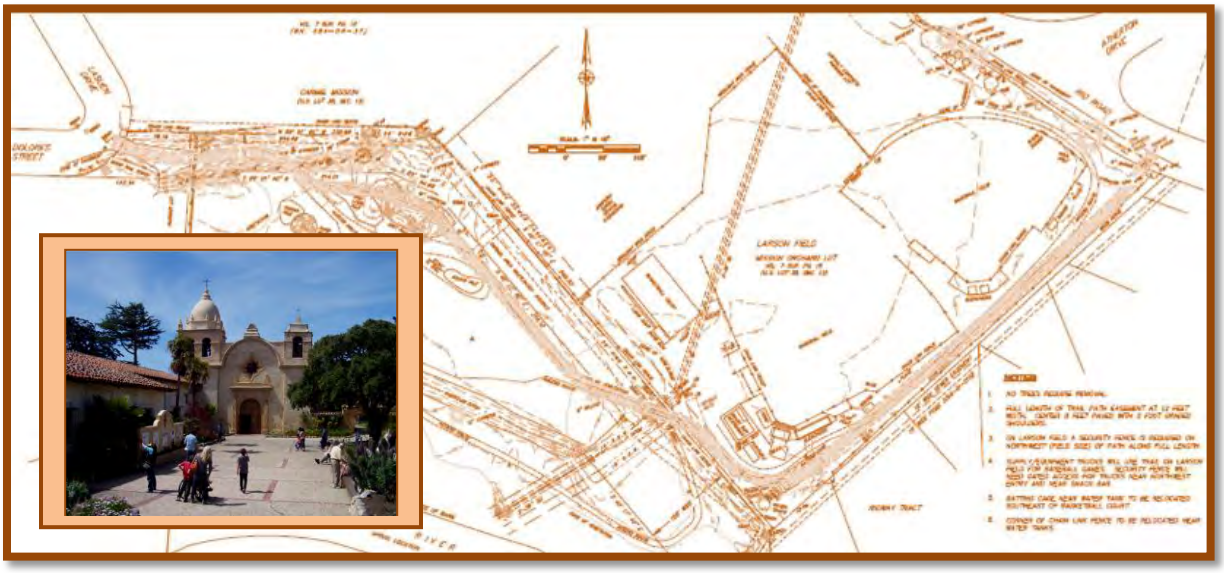
S-47234

# Archaeological Records Search and Site Reconnaissance
# Rio Park/Larsen Field Trail Project
# City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, California

By

John Schlagheck, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist

May 2015



Report Completed for

PMC
60 Garden Court, Suite 230
Monterey, CA 93940

**Holman & Associates**
**Archaeological Consultants**
**3615 Folsom Street**
**San Francisco, CA 94110**
**415-550-7286**
**Holman.assoc@comcast.net**

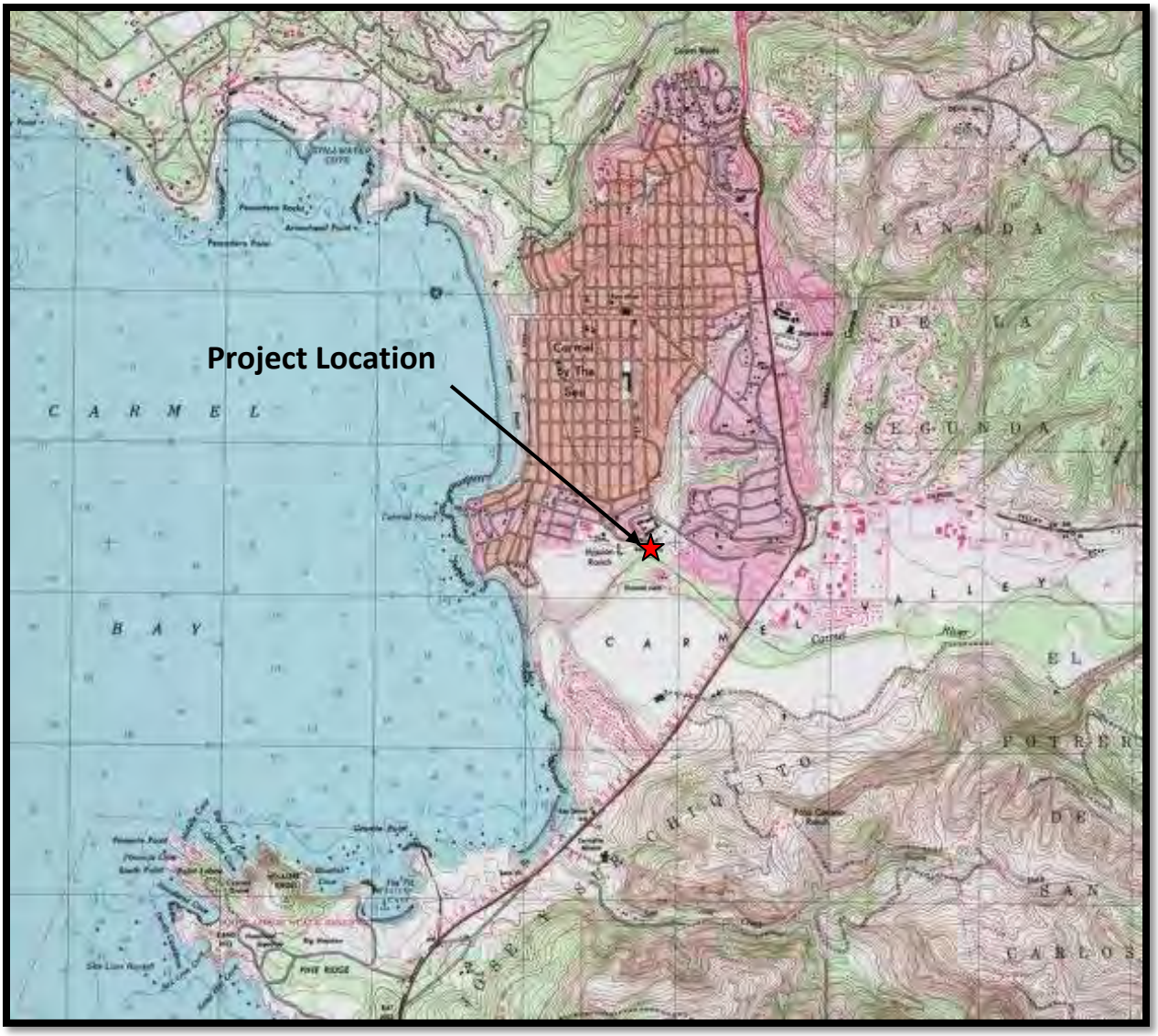
# Introduction and Project Summary

In April 2015, Holman & Associates (H&A) completed archival research and a pedestrian reconnaissance of a 1,400-foot long and 12-foot wide project area between Rio Road and Lasuen Drive in the jurisdiction of both the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea (hereinafter Carmel) and Monterey County, California. The project area is planned for the development of an eight-foot wide paved pedestrian/bike path. This research was conducted for Pacific Municipal Consultants (PMC) and authorized for the property owners by Brian Roseth, Monterey Bay Planning Services, as part of the project's environmental review per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project area is in close proximity to Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo (1770), aka Mission Carmel (California State Historic Landmark No. 135) and in a region known to have had a relatively dense prehistoric population.

This work entailed three steps. The first was a search of relevant records and maps maintained by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at Sonoma State University. Other documentary resources were also referenced with the assistance of local individuals having special knowledge of the history of Mission Carmel and its surroundings. As the second step, this author conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area. This report and the recommendations within are the third step of this cultural resources investigation of the subject property.

Notwithstanding that the pedestrian survey found no specific indication of surface or subsurface resources in the project area, archival research showed that the project's path runs through an area with known prehistoric archaeological resources and intersects property owned and operated by Mission Carmel beginning as early as 1771. Multiple archaeological investigations have been conducted that include portions of the project area resulting in the uniform opinion among researchers that the archaeological sensitivity of the area for both prehistoric and historical period resources is extremely high. Given the sensitivity of the area for potential archaeological resources, archaeological monitoring of all excavation and other ground disturbance related to the present project should be considered mandatory.

A copy of this report will be submitted to the NWIC as required by the State of California.




**Map 1:** Project Area Location (Source: USGS)
(USGS "Monterey" 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle, 1997)

## Project Location and Legal Description

The project area is an east/west trending linear/curvilinear shaped area 12 feet wide and about 1,400 feet long located between Rio Road and Lasuen Drive south and west of the Mission Carmel/Junipero Serra School complex and Larson athletic fields. The project is in the jurisdiction of both Carmel and Monterey County about 200 feet north of the Carmel River and about 2,000 feet west of Highway 1. The property is contained on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) "Monterey" 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle, a portion of which is reproduced here as Map 1. The project area crosses four parcels designated by Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 009-511-011 (Mission Ranch), 009-521-001 (Carmel Area Wastewater District), 009-521-002 (Rio Park-City of Carmel-By-The-Sea), and 009-531-004 (Larsen Field-Mission Orchard Lot). All four parcels are listed as "unsectioned" in the Monterey County GIS database.

## Environmental Setting

The project area lies on a low hill 200 feet north of the Carmel River at about 20 feet/6 meters above sea level. The surrounding area is defined by the Carmel River Valley which drains east to west from the Santa Lucia Range to the Pacific Ocean about 3,000 feet west of the project area.

Presently, the Carmel River Valley contains a variety of land uses including residential, commercial, active recreation (golf courses), open space recreation (Carmel River State Beach), water treatment facilities, and agriculture. Near the project area the river channel is lined with willow and other riparian plants. A row of mature cypress trees stands along the project path near Lasuen Drive while ground cover is mostly invasive passion vine, poison oak, wild berries, thick grasses and varieties of broom. Near Rio Road the project area is covered with mowed grass and gravel that is part of the Larson Field athletic area.

## Brief Cultural History

Most radiocarbon dates obtained from prehistoric contexts in the Monterey Bay region suggest that permanent occupation of the region began about 5,000 to 6,000 Years Before Present (YBP). While it is not entirely clear how population movements affected cultural continuity in the area, it is well established that hunting and gathering or a combination of hunting and gathering and collecting, as described by Binford (1980), was the primary subsistence strategy used by the region's inhabitants up to the beginning of the Spanish colonial presence in 1769.

Moratto (1984) and Breschini and Haversat (2005), suggest the Ohlone, also called Costanoan—from the Spanish "costanos" for coast-dwellers, arrived in the north and northwest portion of Monterey County about 200 B.C., perhaps from the lower Sacramento Valley/Delta. Linguistically, the Ohlone were a language family in aboriginal times but many independent tribal groups maintained autonomous territories and spoke mutually unintelligible languages. The Rumsen Tribe of the Ohlone was associated with the lower Carmel River Valley including the entire Monterey Peninsula to the north and about as far south as Garrapata State Park (Milliken 1999b). Habitation was likely semi-sedentary with seasonal camps often reflecting climate patterns and seasonal resource availability. Discussions of the Ohlone include Kroeber (1925), Levy (1978), Margolin (1978), and other sources.

From 1769 to 1776, three Spanish expeditions to reconnoiter the region for colonization passed through the Central Coast. With the development of the Spanish Presidio at Monterey Bay and the Franciscan mission at Carmel in 1770, and later the missions at Soledad and Santa Cruz (1791), and San Juan Bautista (1797) aboriginal life changed profoundly for the Ohlone. The root cause of change was Spanish religious and political hegemony brought by the Franciscan missionaries and enforcement of their assumed authority by the Spanish military. Religious conversion, adoption of farming practices, lethal illnesses, and intermarriage with other groups also contributed to the disintegration of tribal culture. The effect of Mission Carmel on the Native population was dramatic. By 1790, the Rumsen and the five tribes surrounding their territory (Locuyusta in Calendaruc, Ensen, Eslanajan, Excelen, and Sargentarue) had all experienced significant absorption into the Mission system (Milliken 1999b).

## Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo

Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo is arguably one of the most important historic sites on the west coast of The United States. The Mission was founded by Father Junípero Serra in June of 1770 at a Mission warehouse near the Spanish Presidio of Monterey Bay. In 1771 the Mission was moved to its present location on the Carmel River. Father Serra, the first Father-President of the mission system of Alta California, was pleased with the site and operated Mission Carmel as the administrative headquarters of the mission system until his death in August, 1784. The headquarters status continued until the death of subsequent Father-President, Father Lasuen, in 1803 (Lake 2006; Beebe and Senkewicz 2015).

Growth of the Mission under Father Serra and subsequent leaders was a priority. The first buildings were rough log shelters surrounded by a simple wood stockade. Reconstruction and expansion of the Mission church occurred eight times with a significant contribution of labor and skill from Native American apprentices. The present church was dedicated in 1797. The Mission evolved into perhaps the most unique in the California mission system with sandstone construction and Morrish-Gothic architectural features that provide an old world appearance compared to the rather plain style typical of the other churches (Krell 1979). It is thought that Father Serra was a strong influence regarding the architectural style (Lake 2006). Father Serra, Father Lasuen, and Father Crespi, chronicler of the Portola Expedition of 1769, are interred in the floor of the Mission Carmel church.

The Mission was at its most successful from 1771 to the first decade of the 19$^{th}$ century, when regional epidemics in 1802 and 1806 seriously depleted the Native population. After a long period of decline through the Mexican revolution of 1821, secularization in 1831-1832, and another epidemic in Monterey in 1844, Mission Carmel was left neglected and abandoned.

In 1884, Mission Carmel was partially restored by Father Angelo Casanova, a pastor in Monterey, for the centennial of the death of Father Serra. The main element of this work was replacement of the sanctuary roof, a treatment that was historically inaccurate but functional satisfactory. The fix was sufficient to stabilize the remaining structure until a more complete and historically sensitive restoration was undertaken in the 1930s. As a result of this rescue the Mission Carmel church is considered one of the most authentic buildings from the Mission Period (Krell 1979; Lake 2006). The restoration revived interest in the Mission. In 1960 the Vatican designated the Mission a minor basilica in recognition of is connection with Father Serra, who was made a candidate for sainthood in 1934 and canonized in 1988. Pope John Paul II visited the Mission in 1988, an event related to the canonization of Serra (Lake 2006). Mission Carmel is now an active parish and popular museum.

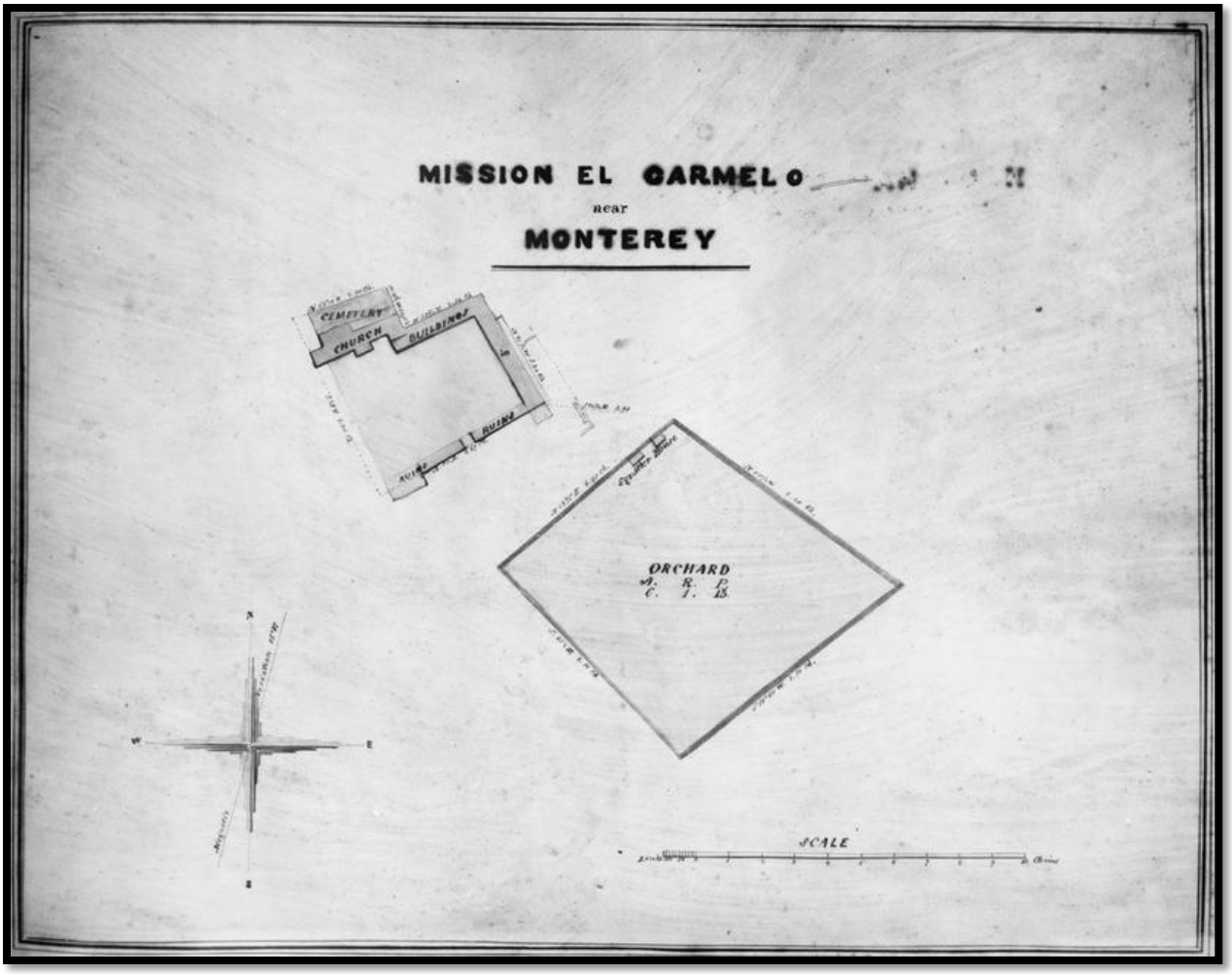



**Figure 1:** Mission Carmel and Mission Orchard (Source: Public Domain via Wikicommons)
Historic American Buildings Survey U.S. Land Commission, Clerk - U.S. District Court of Northern California - Mission San Carlos Borromeo, Rio Road and Lausen Drive, Carmel-by HABS CAL,27-CARM.

## Archaeological Sensitivity of the Project Area

While the location of the main Mission structures is relatively certain, the geography of the area around the Mission and the activities that may have taken place there is ambiguous. The Native American village associated with the Mission was mostly located to the north, but with an estimated 740 inhabitants in about 50 dwellings, the boundaries of the village are far from certain (from Lapérouse 1786 noted in Smith 1921).

South of the Mission near the project area the land uses appear to have been related to crops and animals. For example, French explorer Abel Du Petit-Thouars wrote in 1937 that a garden with fruit trees "…stretches out in a gentle slope from the mission to the edge of the river Carmelo…" (Quoted in Smith 1921:33), that is, south of the Mission. The Larsen Field area was the Mission orchard from 1779 until 1829. Figure 1 is an early 20th century government record almost certainly based on the "Alemany Plat" of 1854 (see Plate 5, Smith 1921:30). Encountering

archaeological evidence of the garden and orchard operation is therefore a possibility, although such evidence would likely be ephemeral. Other references also suggest there were structures outside the Mission. In 1771 there were “within sight some corrals for the mules and cattle” (Engelhardt 1973:33).

The lack of a map or other more precise location information to accompany these vague references is critical to the conclusion that the location of some Mission associated structures, land uses, and activities remains uncertain and that caution during ground disturbing work near the Mission is warranted.

# Historical Resources Records Search Results

An archive search was conducted by Leigh Jordan, archivist, on April 13, 2015, at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 14-1385). The records search showed that there are five archeological sites within one kilometer of the project area. The historic Mission Carmel (National Historic Landmark #214; State Historic Landmark #135; CA-MNT-18H) is located just north of the proposed trail route that intersects the south portion of Larsen Field, which contained the Mission orchard from 1779 until 1829. Evidence of shell midden is also noted in the original site record (Pilling 1948) perhaps associated with both the Mission period neophyte habitation near the Mission and an early prehistoric habitation of the same area. A separate prehistoric site (CA-MNT-188) was recorded in 1953 by Broadbent as a sparse shell midden on the hill just north of the Mission within the nearby built up neighborhood. The closest historic period site is the Mission Ranch complex west of the project area.

Nearby formal surveys include four archaeological reconnaissance studies which include land within or immediately adjacent to the project area (Doane and Haversat 2002, 2000; Runnings and Haversat 1995; Runnings and Breschini 1991)

The California Inventory of Historic Resources (March 1976), California Historical Landmarks, and the National Register of Historic Places were checked for listed cultural resources which might be present in the project area; none were discovered.

# Project Area Reconnaissance

## Methods

On April 9, 2015 a pedestrian survey for archaeological resources was conducted by this author on all accessible areas within and adjacent to the project area. The survey was a general surface reconnaissance (see King, Moratto, and Leonard 1973) that included careful inspection for prehistoric and historical period cultural materials, topographic indicators, as well as vegetation and soil characteristics that might indicate surface or subsurface cultural materials. Where exposed soil was encountered, a trowel was used to increase soil visibility by removing light vegetation.

## Results

No indications of cultural resources were found during the survey. Passion vine covers the majority of the project area near Lasuen Drive and soil visibility in that area was only about 15 percent. In the west central portion of the project area the ground is completely obscured by large piles of cut logs and other debris related to the City's use of the Rio Park parcel as a maintenance yard. Farther east the project area coincides with an existing gravel road that limits views of the underlying soil to less than ten percent. On the Larsen Field property, the ground cover is a combination of gravel and mowed grass. This area provided adequate access to the soil, especially at the margins of the mowed grass that roughly corresponds to the project area route along the fence line south of Larson Field. Rodent activity was also evident in the east portions of the project area and back dirt from borrows was closely examined.

From the relatively small amount of soil that was observed during the survey, the project area appears to contain a fine medium gray alluvial silt/clay with very few rocks that is typical of river valley sediment.

Several structures and buildings are in or very close to the project area. At the west terminus of the project area there is a masonry post made of fired brick. The post defines the south limit of the Serra School parking lot driveway at Lasuen Drive and the west limit of the chain-link fence that separates the project area from south boundary of the school parking lot. The proposed path of the project also passes within about 130 feet of the Serra School gymnasium, a new building completed within the last few years. Near Larsen field there are several small buildings, a metal storage container, a chain-link backspot and batting cage, and both a chain-link and wood fence line that either cross or run parallel with the project area. With the exception of the batting cages and two small sections of a chain-link fence which are to be removed or relocated as part of the present project, no changes to any of these buildings and structures are proposed. All the buildings related to Larsen field are of modern construction.

# Recommendation

Although no historic period archaeological materials were found during the survey of the project area, archival research showed that the project's path runs through an area with known prehistoric archaeological resources and intersects property owned and operated by Mission Carmel beginning as early as 1771. It is possible that significant subsurface deposits may have been obscured by the flooding of the Carmel River over many years and that modern land disturbance has covered resources that are vulnerable to adverse impact from the planned construction. The archaeological sensitivity of the area for both prehistoric and historical period resources is extremely high. Therefore we recommend the following which should be incorporated in the project's conditions of approval:

1. A qualified archaeologist should be present for all excavation and soil disturbance during the planned construction over the entire length of the project area and any equipment staging areas related to the project. If at any time potentially significant archaeological resources are discovered, the monitor should be authorized to halt excavation until a

determination of significance is made. If the find is determined to be significant, work may remain halted until a mitigation plan is developed and implemented.

2. Following the construction phase of the project, a monitoring report should be completed that includes the field methods used to find and identify potential resources, a preliminary evaluation of any resources found, a preliminary map of any resources found, and recommendations for additional research if warranted.

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Runnings Anna and Gary S. Bruschini
1991a Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 009-541-11, Carmel, Monterey County, California. Report prepared for Marjorie Ingram Design. On file, Northwest Information Center.
1991b Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of A.P.N. 009-521-02 and a Portion of A.P.N. 009-531-04, Carmel, Monterey County, California. Report prepared for Brian Roseth, City of Carmel-by-the-Sea. On file, Northwest Information Center.

Smith, Frances Rand
1921 *The Architectural History of Mission San Carlos Borromeo*. California Historical Survey Commission: Berkeley.

Temple, Sydney
1987 *Carmel-By-The-Sea: From Aborigines to Coastal Commission*. Angel Press: Monterey.

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United States Land Commission
1921 Historic American Building Survey Mission San Carlos Borromeo, Carmel, HABS CAL, 27-CARM.

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

November 10, 2015

Tad Stearn, Project Manager
**MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL**
60 Garden Court, Suite 230
Monterey, CA 93940

**RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES LETTER REPORT RIO PARK/LARSEN FIELD TRAIL PROJECT, CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Stearn:

In support of the Rio Park/Larsen Field Trail Project (project), Holman & Associates (H&A) completed an archaeological study (*Archaeological Records Search and Site Reconnaissance Rio Park/Larsen Field Trail Project, City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, California* [May 2015]). The report provided a records search and field survey summary, as well as recommendations for the treatment of previously unidentified cultural resources.

Since the H&A study, the project area has expanded. Michael Baker International cultural staff conducted a reconnaissance-level cultural resources field survey within the expanded area. The intent of the field survey was to determine the presence of archeological deposits within or adjacent to the project area that may be impacted by the project. The purpose of this letter report is to summarize the previous study and identify the necessary actions required for the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea to comply with the environmental review obligations of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would construct a 1,400-foot-long and 8-foot-wide paved pedestrian/bike path between Rio Road and Lasuen Drive in the jurisdiction of both the County of Monterey and the City.

## PREVIOUS STUDY

In May 2015, H&A completed the report *Archaeological Records Search and Site Reconnaissance Rio Park/Larsen Field Trail Project, City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, California.* The purpose of the report was to determine the presence of previously identified and unidentified cultural resources in the project area. The report summarized the identification efforts and recommendations as part of the project's environmental review per CEQA.

Identification efforts by H&A included a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC). The NWIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Sonoma, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Monterey County. The records search identified three previously identified archeological sites within 1 kilometer of the project area: 1) the historic Mission Carmel (National Historic Landmark #214; State Historic Landmark #135; CA-MNT-18H); 2) prehistoric site CA-MNT-188, a sparse shell midden; and 3) a historic period Mission Ranch complex.





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The records search also identified four archaeological reconnaissance studies which include land within or immediately adjacent to the project area. H&A did not provide the results of those studies.

On April 9, 2015, H&A conducted a general surface reconnaissance-level survey to inspect for "prehistoric and historical period cultural materials, topographic indicators, as well as vegetation and soil characteristics that might indicate surface or subsurface cultural materials" (H&A 2015: 7). No cultural resources were identified during the survey.

Lastly, H&A noted that the project area is located within an area with known prehistoric archaeological resources and intersects with Mission Carmel. Due to the presence of known cultural resources, H&A determined the area to have extremely high prehistoric and historical period archaeological sensitivity. H&A recommended the following:

1. A qualified archaeologist should be present for all excavation and soil disturbance during the planned construction over the entire length of the project area and any equipment staging areas related to the project. If at any time potentially significant archaeological resources are discovered, the monitor should be authorized to halt excavation until a determination of significance is made. If the find is determined to be significant, work may remain halted until a mitigation plan is developed and implemented; and

2. Following the construction phase of the project, a monitoring report should be completed which includes the field methods used to find and identify potential resources, a preliminary evaluation of any resources found, a preliminary map of any resources found, and recommendations for additional research if warranted.

## MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL FIELD SURVEY

In support of the project, Michael Baker Senior Cultural Resources Manager Nichole Jordan Davis conducted a cultural resources field survey of the project area expansion on November 3, 2015. The intent of the field survey was to verify H&A's previous findings that no cultural resources were identified within the project area expansion.

The entire project area expansion was accessible during the November 3, 2015, survey. Ground visibility within the project area expansion varied from 0 to 100 percent. The areas of 100 percent visibility were recently grubbed and were surveyed using 2-meter transects (see Photo 1). Areas that had not been grubbed had 0 percent ground visibility and were surveyed using 5-meter transects (see Photo 2).

Ms. Jordan Davis observed oyster and mussel shells that may be associated with a shell midden within the project area expansion, north of the Monterey Cypress colonnade (see Photo 3 and 4).

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Based on the results of H&A's study, Michael Baker's field survey, and public input from Louise J. Ramirez, Chairperson of the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation pursuant to Public Resources Code 21081.3.1 (Attachment 2), the project has extremely high prehistoric and historical period archaeological sensitivity.

Marc Weiner, Acting Community Planning and Building Director, of the City of Carmel and Michael Baker developed mitigation measure CULT-1 in response to input from Louise J. Ramirez, Chairperson of the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation during the public review process.

CULT-1 Prior to construction, the City shall conduct presence/absence testing of those areas along the trail that are proposed for grading or excavation. Areas that will receive fill and compaction do not warrant testing. If the testing demonstrates that the project would not impact cultural resources, no further mitigation or professional monitoring is necessary. Testing results will be shared with tribal representatives. If testing demonstrates that the project does have the potential to impact resources, specific mitigation strategies such as avoidance, protection (capping) or excavation/recovery will be employed. Mitigation strategies will be shared with tribal representatives prior to construction. With the above strategy, further on-site monitoring is not justified. However, if at any time potentially significant archaeological resources are encountered or suspected during construction, the construction manager shall be authorized to halt excavation until the archaeologist provides an evaluation of the find. If the find is determined to be significant, work shall remain halted until a mitigation plan is developed, approved by the City and tribal leaders, and implemented. Work may proceed on other parts of the project site while mitigation for the resource is carried out.

| | |
|---|---|
| Timing/Implementation: | Prior to and during construction |
| Enforcement/Monitoring: | City of Carmel-by-the-Sea<br>Department of Community Planning and Building |

Implementation of mitigation measure C-1 would ensure that provisions are in place to reduce impacts to historical resources to a less than significant level as required by CEQA. Should archaeological deposits be encountered, impacts to such resources should be avoided, or further investigation should be conducted to offset the loss of scientifically consequential information that would occur if avoidance is not possible.

CULT-2 Treatment of previously unidentified human remains. Any human remains encountered during project ground-disturbing activities should be treated in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of Monterey County has determined the manner and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. At the same time, an archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the situation and consult with agencies as appropriate. Project personnel/construction workers shall not collect or move any human remains and associated materials. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

Implementation of mitigation measure C-2 would ensure that human remains encountered during project activities are treated in a manner consistent with state law and would reduce impacts to human remains to a less than significant level as required by CEQA. This would occur through the

respectful coordination with descendant communities to ensure that the traditional and cultural values of said communities are incorporated in the decision-making process concerning the disposition of human remains that cannot be avoided.

## PREPARERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Michael Baker Senior Cultural Resources Manager Nichole Jordan Davis, RPA #989208, conducted the field survey and reviewed H&A's 2015 report. Ms. Jordan Davis has a master of arts in applied anthropology from California State University, East Bay, and 13 years of experience in California archaeology and history. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology and history.

Michael Baker Cultural Resources Analyst Margo Nayyar completed this letter report. Ms. Nayyar has a master of arts in public history from California State University, Sacramento, and a bachelor of arts in history from University of California, Santa Cruz. She has five years of cultural resource management experience throughout California. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for history and architectural history.

Sincerely,

NICHOLE JORDAN DAVIS

Nichole Jordan Davis, RPA
Senior Cultural Resources Manager

Margo Nayyar
Cultural Resource Analyst

Attachments

Attachment 1: Photographs

Attachment 2: Consultation between the Marc Weiner, Acting Community Planning and Building Director, of the City of Carmel and Louise J. Ramirez, Chairperson of the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation pursuant to Public Resources Code 21081.3.1



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**Attachment 1**



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Photo 1. Area of 100 percent ground visibility in foreground

Photo 2. Area of 0 percent ground visibility

Photo 3. Area where shells were observed

Photo 4. Shells

**Attachment 2**



2729 Prospect Park Drive, Suite 220, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
P: (916) 361-8384 F: (916) 361-1574

***Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation***

***Previously acknowledged as***
***The San Carlos Band of***
***Mission Indians***
***The Monterey Band***
***And also known as***
***O.C.E.N. or Esselen Nation***
***P.O. Box 1301***
***Monterey, CA 93942***

www.ohlonecostanoanesselennation.org.

October 11, 2015

Marc Weiner
Acting Community Planning and Building Director
City of Carmel-by-the-Sea
Post Office Drawer G
Carmel-By-The-Sea, CA 93921

Re: Rio Park/Larson Field Pathway Project, Carmel, Monterey County, California

Saleki Atsa,

Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation is an historically documented previously recognized tribe. OCEN is the legal tribal government representative for over 600 enrolled members of Esselen, Carmeleno, Monterey Band, Rumsen, Chalon, Soledad Mission, San Carlos Mission and/or Costanoan Mission Indian descent. Though other indigenous people may have lived in the area, the area is the indigenous homeland of our people. Included with this letter please find a territorial map by Taylor 1856; Levy 1973; and Milliken 1990, indentifying Tribal areas. We are aware that this is a known tribal site, sacred to our people as we have discussed with Rae Schwaderer of State Parks.

**Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation objects to all excavation in known cultural lands, even when they are described as previously disturbed, and of no significant archaeological value.** Please be advised that it is our first priority that our ancestor's remains be protected and undisturbed. We desire that all cultural and sacred items be left with our ancestors on site or where they are discovered. We ask for the respect that is afforded all of our current day deceased, by no other word these burial sites are cemeteries, respect for our ancestors as you would expect respect for your deceased family members in today's cemeteries. **Our definition of respect is no disturbance.**

***We quote Archaeological Report by Michael Baker International***

*Notwithstanding that the pedestrian survey found no specific indication of surface or subsurface resources in the project area, archival research showed that the project's path runs through an area with known prehistoric archaeological resources and intersects property owned and operated by Mission Carmel beginning as early as 1771. Multiple archaeological investigations have been conducted that include portions of the project area resulting in the uniform opinion among researchers that the archaeological sensitivity of the area for both prehistoric and historical period resources is extremely high. Given the sensitivity of the area for potential archaeological resources, archaeological monitoring of all excavation and other ground disturbance related to the present project should be considered mandatory.*

Aware that despite our objection, disturbance continues, therefore: We request that Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation be consulted as to the planned project that will adversely impact the known/predicted cultural resources and sacred sites within our aboriginal territory. Furthermore, the Tribal leadership desires to be contacted with: 1) surveys, 2) subsurface testing, 3) presence/absence testing, 4) mitigation and recovery programs, 5) reburial of any of our ancestral remains, 6) placement of all cultural items, and 7) **that a Native American Monitor of Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation, approved by the OCEN Tribal Council be used within our aboriginal territory.**

We request consultation since that Archaeological Study was completed before our notification as required by AB52 and requires archeological monitoring. We look forward to hearing more information about this project; please feel free to contact me at (408) 629-5189. Nimasianexelpasaleki. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely and Respectfully Yours,

Louise J. Miranda Ramirez, Chairperson
Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation
(408) 629-5189

Cc: OCEN Tribal Council
Katy Sanchez, Native American Heritage Commission

# *City of Carmel-by-the-Sea*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT
POST OFFICE DRAWER G
CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CA 93921
(831) 620-2010 OFFICE
(831) 620-2014 FAX


Louise J. Miranda Ramirez
OCEN Tribal Chairwomen
PO Box 1301
Monterey, CA 93942

Dear Ms. Ramirez,

Earlier this year you requested that the City notify you of projects undergoing environmental review by the City, consistent with Public Resources Code 21081.3.1. The purpose of this letter is to provide such notice. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the formal notice.

The project is a recreational trail for pedestrians and bicyclists that will cross the Larson Athletic Field (part of the Carmel Mission complex) and some vacant land south of the Mission owned by the Carmel Area Wastewater District and by the City. There won't be significant excavation involved for most of the trail, but there will be ground disturbance, vegetation removal and some grading to create smooth transitions along the trail route.

The project has entered its environmental review phase. An environmental Initial Study has been completed and has been posted on the City's website at the following internet address:

http://ci.carmel.ca.us/

Copies of the Initial Study are also available for review by the public at Harrison Memorial Library. If you request it, I can send you a PDF file of these documents by email.

For the next 30 days, the City will accept written comments on the environmental analysis and the conclusions reached in the documentation. In addition, the City's Planning Commission will hold a public hearing on 23 September 2015 at 4:00 PM at City Hall to receive oral comment. The public comment period closes on 12 October 2015 at 4:00 PM.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you regarding this project.

Sincerely,

Marc Weiner,
Acting Community Planning and Building Director

# PUBLIC NOTICE

## Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Rio Park/Larson Field Pathway Project

**Project Description:** The City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, is proposing to construct a shared-use path suitable for pedestrian and bicycle travel linking Rio Road to Lasuen Drive. The path intersects Rio Road near the northeast corner of Larson Field. The path intersects Lasuen Drive at the Mission Ranch tennis court driveway. The proposed route will pass across Larson Field along its eastern and southern boundaries. It will then cross a pipeline property owned by the Carmel Area Wastewater District and continue through the City's Rio Park property until reaching Lasuen Drive at the Mission Ranch tennis court driveway. The total length of the path is approximately 1,420 feet.

**Public Review Process:** The proposed pathway is located within the jurisdictions of Carmel-by-the-Sea and Monterey County. Both agencies will review the project for approval of Coastal Development Permits. The City of Carmel-by-the-Sea also will require approval of a Use Permit for the portion of the pathway that crosses Larson Field. Public notice for each of these permits will be published and/or mailed at a future date. Prior to any review of permits, the City is conducting environmental review consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act.

One purpose of this Notice is to inform the public that an environmental Initial Study has been completed and is available for public review. The Initial Study concluded that the project would not have a significant effect on the environment because all potentially significant impacts can be reduced or eliminated through the adoption of project changes (mitigations). The City of Carmel-by-the-Sea welcomes public comment on the environmental Initial Study and the proposed adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration. The public comment period will run from 11 September 2015 through 12 October 2015. Written comments must be addressed to:

Marc Weiner, Senior Planner
Department of Community Planning and Building
P. O. Drawer G
Carmel, CA 93921

In addition to receiving written comments, the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea Planning Commission will receive oral public comments at a public hearing on 23 September 2015, in City Hall located on the east side of Monte Verde Street between Ocean and 7th Avenues. The Public Hearing begins at 4:00 p.m. or as soon thereafter as the agenda permits. No action on the project will be taken at this hearing; its purpose is only to receive oral comments.

**Availability of Documents**: Copies of the Initial Study are available for review at the following locations:

Carmel-by-the-Sea City Hall
Department of Community Planning & Building
P.O. Drawer G
Carmel-by-the-Sea, CA 93921

Harrison Memorial Library
Northeast corner of Ocean Ave. and Lincoln Street
Carmel-by-the-Sea, CA

Date of Notice: September 11, 2015

Date of Publication: September 11, 2015

# ATTACHMENT C – NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS

**Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**

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

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Carmel Area Wastewater District – Wastewater Treatment Plant Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation and Sludge Holding Tank Project

County: Monterey County

USGS Quadrangle Name: USGS Monterey

Township: 16S Range: 1W

Company/Firm/Agency: Carmel Area Wastewater District

Street Address: Existing Wastewater Treatment Plant Located Just South of the Carmel River West of Hwy 1. See attached google earth .kmz file.

City: Carmel Zip: 93922

Phone: (831) 917-6479

Fax: N/A

Email: Treanor@cawd.org

Project Description: See following pages

## Project Location

Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD) proposes to conduct rehabilitation of several areas of the wastewater treatment plant to maintain the facilities in good operating condition. The project occurs entirely within the existing wastewater treatment plant developed area. The project involves replacement of select electrical and mechanical equipment with in-kind or substantially similar equipment. The new equipment will be installed to serve the existing Influent Pump Station, Headworks, Chlorination Building, and Effluent Pump Station. Not all equipment in these areas is being replaced, and no changes are being made to the existing building structures. The project also includes demolition of three existing sludge tanks and a small storage building, and the installation of one new sludge tank in the location of one demolished tank. The new tank storage capacity will be about 75,000 gallons. The three sludge tanks being demolished are about 70,000 gallons, 188,000 gallons, and 70,000 gallons respectively.

## Site Location

## Project Site Plan


**EXISTING BUILDINGS TO RECEIVE NEW WORK**

1 INFLUENT-STANDBY GENRATOR BUILDING
2 HEADWORKS
3 OPERATIONS BUILDING
4 CHLORINATION BUILDING
5 EFFLUENT BUILDING
6 LABORATRY BUILDING
7 DIGESTER NO. 1 CONTROL BUILDING
8 DIGESTER NO. 2 CONTROL BUILDING

**EXISTING STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED**

i 188,000 GALLON SLUDGE TANK
ii 70,000 GALLON SLUDGE TANK
iii 70,000 GALLON SLUDGE TANK
iv STORAGE BUILDING

**NEW STRUCTURE**

A NEW 75,000 GALLON SLUDGE HOLDING TANK

# NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION



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

June 23, 2020

Patrick Treanor, P.E., Plant Engineer
Carmel Area Wastewater District

Via Email to: treanor@cawd.org
Cc to: yanapvoic97@gmail.com
Ramirez.louise@yahoo.com

**Re: Carmel Area Wastewater District – Wastewater Treatment Plant Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation and sludge Holding Tank Project, Monterey County**

Dear Mr. Treanor:

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 positive. Please contact the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe and the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

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

Sincerely,

Sarah Fonseca
*Cultural Resources Analyst*

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contact List**
**Monterey County**
**6/23/2020**

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

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

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

***Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe***
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA, 91766
Phone: (909) 629 - 6081
Fax: (909) 524-8041
rumsen@aol.com
Costanoan

***Esselen Tribe of Monterey County***
Tom Little Bear Nason, Chairman
P. O. Box 95
Carmel Valley, CA, 93924
Phone: (831) 659 - 2153
Fax: (831) 659-0111
TribalChairman@EsselenTribe.org
Costanoan
Esselen

***Esselen Tribe of Monterey County***
Sue Morley, Cultural Resources
3059 Bostick Avenue
Marina, CA, 93933
Phone: (831) 262 - 2300
Cultural-Resources@EsselenTribe.org
Costanoan
Esselen

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

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

***Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation***
Christanne Arias, Vice Chairperson
519 Viejo Gabriel
Soledad, CA, 93960
Phone: (831) 235 - 4590
Costanoan
Esselen

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Carmel Area Wastewater District – Wastewater Treatment Plant Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation and sludge Holding Tank Project, Monterey County.

# Carmel Area Wastewater District

P.O. Box 221428 Carmel California 93922 ❖ (831) 624-1248 ❖ FAX (831) 624-0811

Barbara Buikema
General Manager
Ed Waggoner
Operations Superintendent
Robert R. Wellington
Legal Counsel

Board of Directors
Gregory D'Ambrosio
Michael K. Rachel
Robert Siegfried
Charlotte F. Townsend
Ken White


June 24, 2020

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

## NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT

FROM: CARMEL AREA WASTEWATER DISTRICT/ PATRICK TREANOR

RE: Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Chairperson Orozco,

The Carmel Area Wastewater District has made a determination to undertake the following project: **Wastewater Treatment Plant Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Replacement Project**. Below please find a description of the proposed project, a map showing the project location, and the name of our project point of contact, pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (d).

Project Description

Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD) proposes to conduct rehabilitation of several areas inside the existing wastewater treatment plant to maintain the facilities in good operating condition.

The project involves replacement of select existing electrical and mechanical equipment with in-kind or substantially similar equipment. The new equipment will be installed to serve the existing Influent Pump Station, Headworks, Chlorination Building, and Effluent Pump Station. Not all equipment in these areas is being replaced, and no changes are being made to the existing building structures.

Furthermore, the project includes demolition of three existing sludge tanks and a small storage building, and the installation of one new sludge tank in the location of one demolished tank. The new tank storage capacity will be about 75,000 gallons. The three sludge tanks being demolished are about 70,000 gallons, 188,000 gallons, and 70,000 gallons respectively.

Project Location

The general location of the Project is shown in Figure 1. The Plant is located South of the Carmel River, as shown in Figure 2.

The facilities are located within the fenceline of the existing developed wastewater treatment plant site and are typical industrial facilities that are found on a site of a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant. The site is categorized as Public/Quasi-Public in the Monterey County Land Use Plan.

Description of Project Components

The components of the Project are described below. The site layout showing the location of the components of the Project is shown on Figure 3.

Influent-Standby Generator Building Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation
The Project includes rehabilitation work inside the existing Influent Pump Station and Standby Generator Structure. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC), installing two smaller pumps in the existing pump room, and demolition of one redundant existing 450 kW Standby Generator.

Headworks -Operations Building Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation
The Project includes rehabilitation work for the existing Headworks process. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC) with a new MCC in the Operations Building, replacing the existing mechanical screening equipment in the existing structure, replacing the existing grit removal collector drive in the existing tank structure, and replacing the existing influent flowmeter in the existing structure.

Chlorination Building Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation
The Project includes rehabilitation work inside the existing Chlorination Building. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC), replacing the existing programmable logic controller (PLC), replacing the existing plant water hydropneumatic tank, and replacing the existing chlorine analyzers.

Effluent Pump Station Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation
The Project includes rehabilitation work inside the existing Effluent Pump Station structure. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC), replacing the existing programmable logic controller (PLC), and replacing the existing effluent flowmeter.

Laboratory Power Standby Power Feeder

The CAWD/Reclamation Laboratory Facilities are not connected to the standby power system at the treatment plant. Therefore, if power goes out the lab has to hook up a small portable generator and the loss of power may effect sample testing. A new power sub feed from the Chlorination Building will be installed to provide automatic standby power at the lab.

Demolition of Three Existing Sludge Tanks and One Storage Building

The Project includes demolition of existing sludge handling structures, sludge recirculation pump, and exposed and below grade piping. Four existing structures will be demolished (three sludge holding tanks, and one storage building). Demolition of piping for these structures includes piping in the basement of the Digester No. 1 Control Building.

Construction of One New Sludge Holding Tank

One new 75,000 gallon sludge holding tank will be constructed in the location of the existing 188,000 sludge holding tank and will include a new recirculation pump to replace the one that is demolished. The construction of the new sludge holding tank involves driving sixteen (16) precast concrete piles.

**Figure 1 - Project Vicinity Map**

**Figure 2 - Project Location**


Address: 26900 State Route 1, Carmel, CA 93923

**Figure 3 - Site Layout**


**EXISTING BUILDINGS TO RECEIVE NEW WORK**

1 INFLUENT-STANDBY GENRATOR BUILDING
2 HEADWORKS
3 OPERATIONS BUILDING
4 CHLORINATION BUILDING
5 EFFLUENT BUILDING
6 LABORATRY BUILDING
7 DIGESTER NO. 1 CONTROL BUILDING
8 DIGESTER NO. 2 CONTROL BUILDING

**EXISTING STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED**

i 188,000 GALLON SLUDGE TANK
ii 70,000 GALLON SLUDGE TANK
iii 70,000 GALLON SLUDGE TANK
iv STORAGE BUILDING

**NEW STRUCTURE**

A NEW 75,000 GALLON SLUDGE HOLDING TANK

CARMEL AREA WASTEWATER DISTRICT
WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY
BUILDING NUMBER PLAN

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request consultation, in writing, with the Carmel Area Wastewater District.

Any questions or comments should be directed to Patrick Treanor, Plant Engineer, at (831) 624-1248 or by email at treanor@cawd.org.

Very Respectfully,

Patrick Treanor
Plant Engineer
Carmel Area Wastewater District

# Carmel Area Wastewater District

P.O. Box 221428 Carmel California 93922 ❖ (831) 624-1248 ❖ FAX (831) 624-0811

Barbara Buikema
General Manager
Ed Waggoner
Operations Superintendent
Robert R. Wellington
Legal Counsel

Board of Directors
Gregory D'Ambrosio
Michael K. Rachel
Robert Siegfried
Charlotte F. Townsend
Ken White


June 24, 2020

Chairperson Tony Cerda
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA 91766
Phone: (909) 629-6081
rumsen@aol.com

## NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT

FROM: CARMEL AREA WASTEWATER DISTRICT/ PATRICK TREANOR

RE: Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Chairperson Cerda,

The Carmel Area Wastewater District has made a determination to undertake the following project: **Wastewater Treatment Plant Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank Replacement Project**. Below please find a description of the proposed project, a map showing the project location, and the name of our project point of contact, pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (d).

Project Description

Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD) proposes to conduct rehabilitation of several areas inside the existing wastewater treatment plant to maintain the facilities in good operating condition.

The project involves replacement of select existing electrical and mechanical equipment with in-kind or substantially similar equipment. The new equipment will be installed to serve the existing Influent Pump Station, Headworks, Chlorination Building, and Effluent Pump Station. Not all equipment in these areas is being replaced, and no changes are being made to the existing building structures.

Furthermore, the project includes demolition of three existing sludge tanks and a small storage building, and the installation of one new sludge tank in the location of one demolished tank. The new tank storage capacity will be about 75,000 gallons. The three sludge tanks being demolished are about 70,000 gallons, 188,000 gallons, and 70,000 gallons respectively.

Project Location

The general location of the Project is shown in Figure 1. The Plant is located South of the Carmel River, as shown in Figure 2.

The facilities are located within the fenceline of the existing developed wastewater treatment plant site and are typical industrial facilities that are found on a site of a publicly owned wastewater treatment plant. The site is categorized as Public/Quasi-Public in the Monterey County Land Use Plan.

Description of Project Components

The components of the Project are described below. The site layout showing the location of the components of the Project is shown on Figure 3.

Influent-Standby Generator Building Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation
The Project includes rehabilitation work inside the existing Influent Pump Station and Standby Generator Structure. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC), installing two smaller pumps in the existing pump room, and demolition of one redundant existing 450 kW Standby Generator.

Headworks -Operations Building Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation
The Project includes rehabilitation work for the existing Headworks process. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC) with a new MCC in the Operations Building, replacing the existing mechanical screening equipment in the existing structure, replacing the existing grit removal collector drive in the existing tank structure, and replacing the existing influent flowmeter in the existing structure.

Chlorination Building Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation
The Project includes rehabilitation work inside the existing Chlorination Building. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC), replacing the existing programmable logic controller (PLC), replacing the existing plant water hydropneumatic tank, and replacing the existing chlorine analyzers.

Effluent Pump Station Electrical/Mechanical Rehabilitation
The Project includes rehabilitation work inside the existing Effluent Pump Station structure. The rehabilitation work will include replacing the existing electrical motor control center (MCC),

replacing the existing programmable logic controller (PLC), and replacing the existing effluent flowmeter.

Laboratory Power Standby Power Feeder

The CAWD/Reclamation Laboratory Facilities are not connected to the standby power system at the treatment plant. Therefore, if power goes out the lab has to hook up a small portable generator and the loss of power may effect sample testing. A new power sub feed from the Chlorination Building will be installed to provide automatic standby power at the lab.

Demolition of Three Existing Sludge Tanks and One Storage Building

The Project includes demolition of existing sludge handling structures, sludge recirculation pump, and exposed and below grade piping. Four existing structures will be demolished (three sludge holding tanks, and one storage building). Demolition of piping for these structures includes piping in the basement of the Digester No. 1 Control Building.

Construction of One New Sludge Holding Tank

One new 75,000 gallon sludge holding tank will be constructed in the location of the existing 188,000 sludge holding tank and will include a new recirculation pump to replace the one that is demolished. The construction of the new sludge holding tank involves driving sixteen (16) precast concrete piles.

**Figure 1 - Project Vicinity Map**

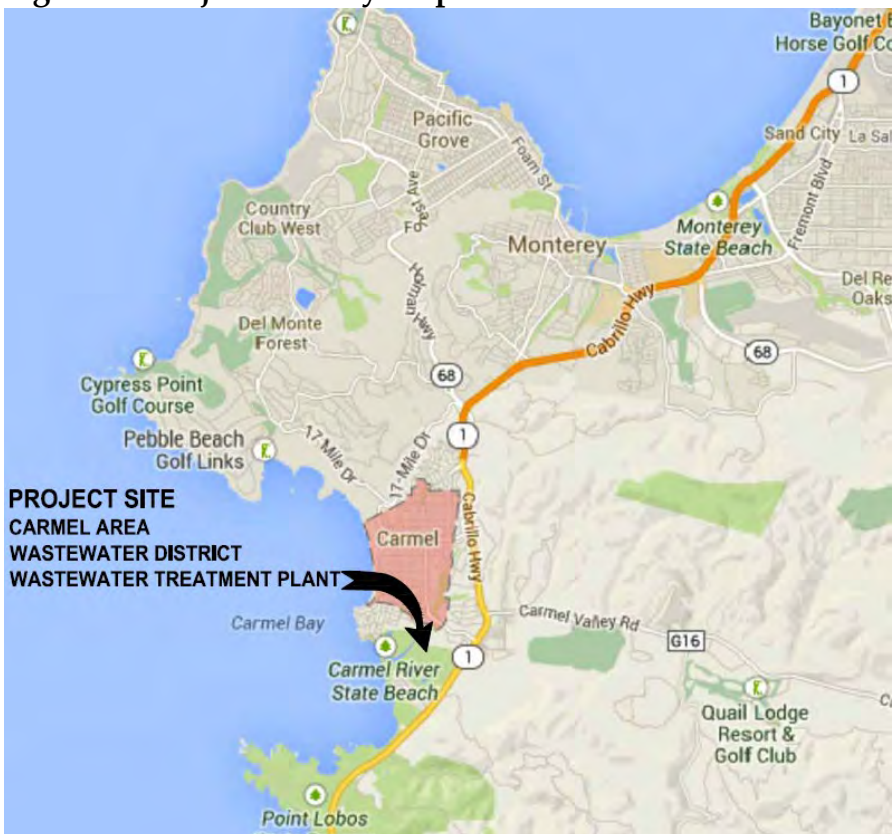

**Figure 2 - Project Location**


Address: 26900 State Route 1, Carmel, CA 93923

**Figure 3 - Site Layout**


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Charlotte F. Townsend
Ken White


April 16, 2020

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

## NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT

FROM: CARMEL AREA WASTEWATER DISTRICT/ PATRICK TREANOR

RE: Tribal Cultural Resources under the California Environmental Quality Act, AB 52 (Gatto, 2014). Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (hereafter PRC).

Dear Chairperson Miranda-Ramirez,

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**Figure 1 - Project Vicinity Map**

## Figure 3 - Site Layout


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Very Respectfully,

Patrick Treanor
Plant Engineer
Carmel Area Wastewater District

***Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation***

***Previously acknowledged as***
***The San Carlos Band of Mission Indians***
***The Monterey Band***
***And known as***
***O.C.E.N. or Esselen Nation***
***P.O. Box 1301***
***Monterey, CA 93942***

www.ohlonecostanoanesselennation.org.

June 20, 2020

Patrick Treanor
Carmel Area Wastewater District
P.O. Box 221428
Carmel, CA 93922
treanor@cawd.org

Re: Wastewater Treatment Plant Elec/Mech Rehab and Sludge Holding Tank – Document Received May 1, 2020

Saleki Atsa,

Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation is an historically documented previously recognized tribe. OCEN is the legal tribal government representative for over 600 enrolled members of Esselen, Carmeleno, Monterey Band, Rumsen, Chalon, Soledad Mission, San Carlos Mission and/or Costanoan Mission Indian descent of Monterey County. Though other indigenous people may have lived in the area, the area is the indigenous homeland of our people. Included with this letter please find a territorial map by Taylor 1856; Levy 1973; and Milliken 1990, identifying Tribal areas.

**OCEN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT REQUEST AB52/SB18 CONSULTATION WITH THE LEAD AGENCIES.**

Sincerely and Respectfully Yours,

Louise J. Miranda Ramirez
Tribal Chairwoman
Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation
(408) 629-5189

Cc: OCEN Tribal Council

HARRISON
TEMBLADOR
HUNGERFORD
& JOHNSON

MINING
LAND USE
NATURAL RESOURCES

2801 T STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816
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# Executive Order N-54-20 Suspends Certain CEQA Noticing and Posting Requirements and Tribal Consultation Timeframes.

On April 22, 2020, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-54-20, which modifies the requirements for posting certain notices under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and lengthens the timeframe for tribal consultation. The Executive Order will remain in place until June 21, 2020.

Per the Governor's Order, physical posting of the following Notices has been suspended for 60 days:

- Notices of Preparation of EIRs;
- Notices of Availability of Draft EIRs;
- Notices of Intent to Adopt Negative Declarations or Mitigated Negative Declarations;
- Notices of Determination;
- Notices of Exemption.

Agencies are instead required to take the following actions for making the above-listed notices available to the public in lieu of physical posting:

- "Post such materials on the relevant agency's or applicant's public-facing website for the same period of time that physical posting would otherwise be required;
- Submit all materials electronically to the State Clearinghouse CEQAnet Web Portal; and
- Engage in outreach to any individuals and entities known by the lead agency, responsible agency, or project applicant to be parties interested in the project in the manner contemplated by the Public Resources Code sections 21100 et seq. and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, sections 15000 et seq."

Notably, the Governor's Order does not suspend public comment or review periods.

In addition to the above, the Governor's Order also suspends tribal consultation request timelines. Specifically, the Order suspends the 30-day timeline for tribes to request consultation under AB52 and, for the next 60-days, precludes lead agencies from deeming a tribe's failure to request consultation as a waiver.

The full text of the Executive Order is available here.

*Tiffany Michou is an Associate at*
*Harrison, Temblador, Hungerford & Johnson LLP in Sacramento, California*

# ATTACHMENT D – PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

**Attachment D: Photographic Documentation**

**Photograph No. 1**
**Direction:** South
**Date:** 9/10/2020
**Location:** Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant

**Description:**
(Frame #92)
Area where piping will be installed on west side of plant.

**Photograph No. 2**
**Direction:** North
**Date:** 9/10/2020
**Location:** Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant

**Description:**
(Frame #93)
West boundary of Treatment Plant property.

**Attachment D: Photographic Documentation**

**Photograph No. 3**
**Direction:** South
**Date:** 9/10/2020
**Location:** Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant

**Description:**
(Frame #94)
Area where piping will be installed on west side of plant, overview.

**Photograph No. 4**
**Direction:** Southwest
**Date:** 9/10/2020
**Location:** Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant

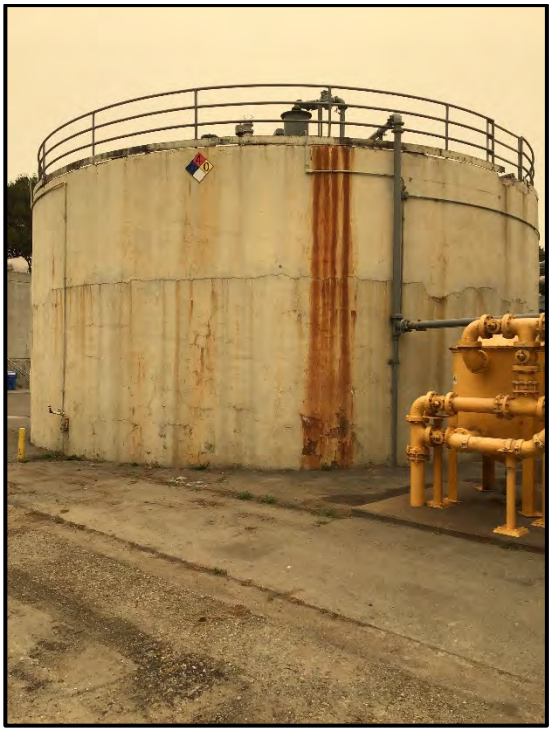
**Description:**
(Frame #95)
North Tanks to be removed

**Attachment D: Photographic Documentation**

**Photograph No. 5**
**Direction:** East
**Date:** 9/10/2020
**Location:** Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant

**Description:**
(Frame #97)
South edge of property.

**Photograph No. 6**
**Direction:**
Southwest
**Date:** 9/10/2020
**Location:** Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant



**Description:**
(Frame #98)
Northwest tank to be removed

**Attachment D: Photographic Documentation**

**Photograph No. 7**
**Direction:**
Southeast
**Date:** 9/10/2020
**Location:** Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant

**Description:**
(Frame #99)
Northeast tank to be removed.

**Photograph No. 8**
**Direction:**
Northeast
**Date:** 9/10/2020
**Location:** Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant

**Description:**
(Frame #100)
Southeast tank to be removed.

**Attachment D: Photographic Documentation**

**Photograph No. 9**
**Direction:** South
**Date:** 9/10/2020
**Location:** Carmel Wastewater Treatment Plant

**Description:**
(Frame #101) Eastern edge of property.