



March 11, 2020

Tiffany Chao
Assistant Environmental Planner,
Environmental Planning Unit
Santa Clara Valley Water District
5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA 95118
Via Email

Re: Santa Clara Valley Water District Cultural Resources On-Call,
Rancho Cañada de Pala Project, Santa Clara County (PL-3039-01, Task 11)

Dear Ms. Chao:

On behalf of Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), Pacific Legacy, Inc. conducted a preliminary cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rancho Cañada de Pala Project (Project) in February and March 2020. The assessment included an archival and records search, outreach to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribal representatives, and an examination of existing geoarchaeological sensitivity data for the Project environs. The Project will involve the formulation of management plans for Areas 1, 2, and 3 of the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve (Preserve). These plans will focus on biological resource management and monitoring, livestock grazing management, non-native invasive species management, road rehabilitation and maintenance, and infrastructure maintenance. The Preserve spans approximately 1,532.5 acres and straddles Poverty Ridge east of the City of Milpitas and just east of the Cherry Flat Reservoir (*see* Attachment A, Figures 1 and 2). All work performed by Pacific Legacy was intended to comply with implementing regulations and guidelines for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) and the California Environmental Quality Act (14 CCR Section 15000 et seq.).

The archival and records search revealed that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area, though one prehistoric archaeological site (P-43-002398) has been recorded within a surrounding 0.25-mile radius (*see* Attachment A, Figure 3). The archival and records search also revealed that only 2% of the Project area has been previously surveyed, specifically a 0.6-mile stretch of Penitencia Creek in Areas 1 and 2 and a small area in the southern portion of Area 2. Neither of these areas was examined in the past ten years and would need to be re-examined in support the current Project. Contact with the NAHC revealed that no Native American cultural resources listed in the Sacred Lands File have been reported in the Project area. An examination of geoarchaeological sensitivity data indicates that buried cultural resource potential within the Project area ranges from very low to high, with areas surrounding drainages and springs characterized as most sensitive.

Based on the results of our assessment, we recommend that additional studies be completed in advance of Project implementation. Specifically, we recommend that an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey be conducted for the Project area, particularly for those areas where

Project activities may result in direct or indirect impact to cultural resources, if present. Any prehistoric or historic period resources discovered during the survey should be recorded on standardized Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Forms 523. If they cannot be avoided by Project activities such as road rehabilitation or infrastructure maintenance, these resources should be evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and treated appropriately. These steps will allow Valley Water to better determine the potential impacts of the Project on cultural resources.

Project Location and Setting

The Project area is in northern Santa Clara County east of the City of Milpitas and the Cherry Flat Reservoir, west of Mount Day, and North of Mount Hamilton. It straddles Poverty Ridge and is marked by extremely rugged terrain that varies in elevation from roughly 1,400 feet to over 2,900 feet above mean sea level (*see* Attachment A, Figure 2). Several springs have been mapped along Poverty Ridge, and two key drainages pass through the Project area. The Upper Penitencia Creek watershed originates on Poverty Ridge and flows south through Areas 1 and 2 before draining into the Cherry Flat Reservoir and then on through Alum Rock Park where it is joined by Arroyo Aguague. The Arroyo Hondo watershed, which is bordered by Poverty Ridge to the west and Oak Ridge to the east, marks the eastern boundary of the Project area and Area 3. It is formed by the confluence of Isabel Creek and Smith Creek and trends northwest before joining Calaveras Creek at the Calaveras Reservoir.

The Project area is located in Township 6 South, Range 2 East, Sections 9 – 16 and 22 – 24 and in the northern portion of the Cañada de Pala Civil Colonies Land Grant. Attachment A, Figure 1 depicts the Project area on the Mount Day 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. Attachment A, Figure 2 depicts the Project area on a true-color orthophoto.

Project Background and Description

Valley Water is formulating two management plans for the Preserve, one that focuses on Areas 1 and 2 and a second that is specific to Area 3. The management plan for Areas 1 and 2 includes the following objectives:

- monitoring, conserving, and managing streams and ponds;
- livestock grazing management;
- minimizing the spread of existing non-native vegetation;
- conserving sensitive biological species such as the tiger salamander and red-legged frog;
- monitoring the condition of fences, gates, and troughs to ensure they are maintained to facilitate the grazing regime;
- installing, modifying, or removing existing fencing, gates, troughs, and other grazing-related infrastructure if indicated for grazing or other resource-related management needs;
- utilizing temporary means, such as electric fencing, for short-term exclusion or inclusion;
- monitoring and maintaining roads to provide access and minimize erosion and sedimentation;

- monitoring and maintaining pipelines or spring boxes used to supplement water flow and troughs or on-site ponds; and
- monitoring the condition of an existing ranch house.

The management plan for Area 3 focuses the following objectives:

- monitoring, conserving, and managing streams;
- livestock grazing management;
- minimizing the spread of existing non-native vegetation;
- conserving and improving habitat for sensitive biological species such as the tiger salamander and red-legged frog;
- monitoring the condition of fences, gates, and troughs to ensure they are maintained to facilitate the grazing regime;
- installing, modifying, or removing existing fencing, gates, troughs, and other grazing-related infrastructure if indicated for grazing or other resource-related management needs;
- installing, modifying, or removing existing fencing, gates, troughs, and other grazing-related infrastructure if indicated for grazing or other resource-related management needs;
- utilizing temporary means, such as electric fencing, for short-term exclusion or inclusion needs; and
- monitoring and maintaining roads to provide access and minimize erosion and sedimentation.

Many of the Project activities associated with these management plans, such as monitoring livestock grazing, biological species, and infrastructure conditions, would be expected to have minimal or no impact on cultural resources. Other activities, such as fencing and road improvements or invasive plant removal, have a greater potential to impact cultural resources that may be present within the Project area.

Archival and Records Search Results

An archival and records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was completed by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) on March 3, 2020 for the Project area and a surrounding 0.25-mile radius (NWIC File No. 19-1348). This search included a review of the following:

- *The Historic Properties Directory* (California Office of Historic Preservation 2013);
- *The California Inventory of Historic Resources* (State of California 1976);
- *Archaeological Determination of Eligibility* listings (California Office of Historic Preservation 2012);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1996);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* listing May 1992 (State of California 1992); and
- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (*Directory of Determinations of Eligibility*, California Office of Historic Preservation, Volumes I and II, 1990; Office of Historic Preservation Computer Listing 1990 and updates).

In addition to the listings and directories above, a GIS database of prior cultural resource studies and known cultural resources was examined for the Project area and a surrounding 0.25-mile radius. Relevant files were provided digitally to Pacific Legacy by the NWIC. Caltrans bridge surveys, ethnographic information, historical literature, and historical maps and documents concerning the general area were reviewed by technical staff at the Berkeley office of Pacific Legacy using online resources and company archives.

The archival and records search revealed that three prior cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project area, and all three just overlap it (*see* Table 1). The earliest of these studies was conducted in 1973 by Jackson, Holman, and Dietz for the Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District East Zone Flood Control Project (S-004772). It involved the reconnaissance survey of a number of key drainages in central Santa Clara County, including the Upper Penitencia Creek corridor from near its source in Area 1 to its confluence with Coyote Creek in San Jose. Roughly a decade later, Edwards, Simpson-Smith, and Laffey completed a reconnaissance survey of 325 acres centered to either side of an existing access road in the northern portion of the Blue Oak Ranch Reserve that just extends into Area 2 (S-006905). The most recent prior study, conducted in 2009 by Whatford, was centered on the same and additional access roads in the northern portion of the Blue Oak Ranch Reserve. The study spanned 299 acres and encompassed an area north of the Lick Observatory and south of Area 2, overlapping Area 2 by less than 1 acre.

Table 1. Prior Cultural Resource Studies Within the Project Area.

Report Number	Authors	Report Date	Report Title	Study Type	Positive/Negative*
S-004772	Thomas L. Jackson, Miley P. Holman, and Stephen A. Dietz	1973	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District East Zone Flood Control Project	Archaeological, Field study	43-000022, 43-000056, 43-000057, 43-000068, 43-000072, 43-000080
S-006905	Rob Edwards, Charlotte Simpson-Smith, and Glory Anne Laffey	1984	A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Development on a Portion of Rancho Pilon, Santa Clara County, California	Archaeological, Field study, Other research (~325 acres)	43-000335, 43-000336, 43-000337
S-035833	J. Charles Whatford	2009	Archaeological Survey Report, Blue Oak Ranch Reserve VMP, Rx 1-SCU	Archaeological, Field study (~299 acres)	43-000337, 43-002242, 43-002243, 43-002248, 43-002249, 43-002250, 43-002251, 43-002252

The archival and records search revealed that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area, and just one resource has been recorded within a surrounding 0.25-mile radius (*see* Table 2 and Attachment A, Figure 3). That resource, P-43-002398, is a prehistoric archaeological site with two loci located in the northeast portion of the Blue Oak Ranch Reserve along an unnamed drainage that feeds into the Arroyo Hondo. Locus 1 is on a south-facing bench just north of the drainage and contains a midden deposit with a sparse lithic

scatter of chert and quartzite flakes and shatter, burnt bone, two possible groundstone fragments, and possible fire-affected rock. Locus 2, located west of Locus 1, is also on a south-facing bench just north of the drainage. It contains a sparse lithic scatter with an obsidian biface fragment, chert and quartzite fragments and shatter, burnt bone, and two possible groundstone fragments. The obsidian biface fragment, a projectile point midpoint fragment, was collected when it was recorded and later sourced to Napa Glass Mountain in Napa County – roughly 88 miles to the northwest. Pieces of weathered possible human bone were noted in Locus 1. A human maxilla, reportedly found at the site before it was formally recorded, could not be relocated (Whatford 2009). Site P-43-002398 has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Table 2. Known Cultural Resource Within the Project Area.

Resource Designation	Resource Type	Age	Description	Recording Dates and Authors	Report(s) Citations
P-43-002398 BORR Confluence Site	Site	Prehistoric	A prehistoric site comprised of two loci. Locus 1 is on a south-facing bench and contains a midden deposit with a sparse lithic scatter of chert and quartzite flakes and shatter, burnt bone, groundstone fragments, and possible fire-affected rock. Locus 2 is on a south-facing bench near an unnamed seasonal drainage and contains a sparse lithic scatter with an obsidian biface fragment, chert and quartzite fragments and shatter, and burnt bone. Note that the obsidian biface was collected by Hylkema and sourced to the Napa Glass Mt. area. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.	2009 (Linda Hylkema, J. Charles Whatford, Jess Wilcox, Santa Clara University, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Blue Oak Reserve)	---

The archival and records search did not reveal the presence of any previously recorded historic period built environment resources within the Project area, though it overlaps the boundaries of the Rancho Cañada de Pala, which was granted by the Mexican government to José de Jesús Bernal in 1839. José de Jesús and his brothers built adobes around a spring-fed pond on a ridge overlooking the Santa Clara Valley and pastured horses and cattle on the 15,714 acre *rancho*. Joaquin Bernal, José’s uncle, occupied Rancho Santa Teresa to the southwest (Beck and Haase 1974; Hoover et al. 1992). Following the Mexican-American War and the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Alta California became a part of the US. As required by the 1851 Land Act, a claim for Rancho Cañada de Pala was filed with the Public Land Commission in 1852. The land was ultimately patented 11 years later in 1863 to José de Jesús Bernal, José Antonio Bernal, and Juan Bernal. The area that encompasses most of present-day Grant Ranch Park was deeded to Bernal’s attorney Fredrick Hall in payment for processing his claim. The southern third of the former *rancho* was sold to Samuel Q. Broughton, a native of Kentucky, in 1850. Adam Grant, a founder of the Murphy, Grant & Company dry goods store, purchased his land holdings within the former *rancho* in 1880. His son, Joseph D. Grant, eventually owned 9,533 acres. Santa Clara County acquired Grant Ranch in 1974 for park use. The 1854 *diseño* map of Rancho Cañada de Pala is pictured below.

formal consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52. All available correspondence between Pacific Legacy and the NAHC or local tribal representatives is included in Attachment B.

Project Area Cultural Resource Sensitivity

The Project area lies within the foothills and mountains of the Diablo Range, which extends from the Carquinez Strait in the north to Orchard Peak and Polonio Pass in the south. It is bordered to the northeast by the San Joaquin River, to the southeast by the San Joaquin Valley, the Salinas River to the southwest, and the Santa Clara Valley to the northwest. The Diablo Range, like the broader Coast Ranges of which it is a part, consists mainly of Upper Jurassic-Cretaceous chert, greenstone, and sandstone from the Franciscan Complex, and Upper Cretaceous shale and sandstone from the Great Valley Sequence. The Diablo Range is intersected by major and minor fault zones, including the Calaveras fault, which runs through the Project vicinity. Movement along these faults is partly responsible for the uplift of the hills and mountains that characterize the region's rugged terrain.

Towards the end of the Pleistocene, roughly 15,000 to 11,000 before present (BP), rising sea levels inundated many portions of the San Francisco Bay region that had been exposed during the last glacial maximum (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007:3). Freshwater marshes began to form, and sediments accumulated on the floor of the Santa Clara Valley. Between about 7,000 and 4,000 BP, sedimentation was able to keep pace with inundation following a dramatic decrease in the rate of sea level rise. Extensive tidal marshes developed, and large alluvial floodplains formed that provided a wide range of natural resources that were attractive to Native settlement (Margolin 1978). Many archaeological sites dating to this period have been recorded in the lower Santa Clara Valley (Hildebrandt 1997, Jones 1997), though many have been subsumed by historic to modern period sediments. Historic period changes to the landscape led to widespread erosion of the uplands, rapid sediment deposition in the lowlands, and the formation of deeply incised channels in the alluvium-filled valley.

Historic period erosion in the uplands, spurred largely by deforestation and livestock grazing, increased sediment deposition in the interior valleys of the Diablo Range. This deposition likely buried or obscured numerous prehistoric archaeological sites – a phenomenon that has been documented at sites such as CCO-30 and CCO-308 in the San Ramon Valley, sites at Los Vaqueros Reservoir dating from 700 to 9,900 BP, and sites in the Amador-Livermore Valley dating from 600 to 6,100 BP (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007:14). These sites tend to be found in the interior valleys of the Diablo Range along drainages where sediment has accrued, and former stable land surfaces would have attracted Native American settlement.

Through the correlation of mapped soil types, field observations, vertical soil profiles, and radiocarbon dates compiled through existing studies and original fieldwork, Rosenthal and Meyer (2004a, 2004b) and Meyer and Rosenthal (2007) developed models of mapped soil series and landform age ranges. Their models were predicated on the idea that specific soil types could be related to certain depositional environments and landforms dating to a particular time period. The degree of soil profile development provided through soil series descriptions were used to make relative initial age estimates. In addition to relative soil development, age ranges

also were based on radiocarbon dates, correlations with other dated deposits, the geomorphic position of associated landforms, cross-cutting relationships, and the degree and extent of erosional dissection (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007:15-16). Soil Survey Geographic Database soil map units could thus be consistently associated with landforms that occupy similar geomorphic positions on the landscape. These units could then be grouped by major temporal periods and assigned relative sensitivities for buried cultural resources (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007:25).

Valleys and drainage basins within the Project area are dominated by alluvial deposits dating from the Holocene to the historic period (11,800 to 150 BP) or the latest Pleistocene to the historic period (30,000 to 150 BP). These deposits generally consist of gravel, sand, clay, and silt deposited through erosion and weathering. Soils identified within these areas consist mainly of Los Gatos-Gaviota complex soils formed in residuum from sandstone, shale and meta-sedimentary rock. Because humans tend to occupy stable landforms, most archaeological deposits will be associated with "A" and "B" horizons of surface and buried soils. Typically, Los Gatos series soils feature brown clay loam A1 horizons to yellowish red gravelly clay loam Bt horizons over sandstone bedrock. Gaviota series soils feature shallow brown gravelly loam A1 and A2 horizons over hard meta-sandstone.

Buried archaeological resource potential is generally based on the likelihood that a particular landform will contain buried soils or paleosols. These paleosols represent at least moderately stable landforms that could have supported human use and habitation. Younger surface soils are typically more likely to be on a depositional landform overlying buried, stable surfaces that may contain cultural materials. Accordingly, more recent Late Holocene (4,000 to 2,000 BP) and Latest Holocene to historic period (2,000 to 150 BP) deposits are typically the most sensitive for buried archaeological resources.

Meyer and Rosenthal (2007:25) noted that prehistoric settlements were generally associated with landforms located within valley basins and along major drainages where sediment deposition was most frequent and/or extensive during the Holocene. The current and former margins of the San Francisco Bay and stream or river channels would therefore offer the greatest potential for buried cultural materials. In other studies, Meyer et al. (2010) further refined their geoarchaeological sensitivity model to include measurable environmental variables such as proximity to water, precipitation, slope and aspect, and biotic zones and tested those variables against known archaeological site locations to determine positive or negative correlations. They found that proximity to water, specifically small springs and streams, was a significant factor in determining site location and that degree of slope also was important, though somewhat less significant (Meyer et al. 2010:141). By combining landform age, distance to water, and degree of slope, they were able to create a more robust model of buried archaeological resource potential.

Based on projections of Meyer et al. (2010), interior valleys and watersheds within the Project area will be most sensitive for buried cultural resources. Higher elevation areas, such as along traversable ridges and hills, will have very low sensitivity for buried cultural resources, though there will remain the potential to encounter surface materials and features dating to the

prehistoric through the historic period. During the ethnographic period, the Project area would have been inhabited by the Ohlone or Costanoan, though it was proximate to the traditional territory of the Northern Valley Yokuts to the east in the Central Valley. Travel corridors through the Diablo range likely served as active trade routes linking the Santa Clara Valley and San Francisco Bay region to the Central Valley and beyond. This was hinted at through the presence of non-local obsidian at site P-43-002398, thus we may expect to encounter similar resources within the Project area.

Discussion of Results and Recommendations

The archival and records search revealed no cultural resources within the Project area and one prehistoric archaeological site within a surrounding 0.25-mile radius. The archival and records search also revealed that approximately 23 acres or 2% of the Project area has been previously surveyed, and not within in the past ten years. Contact with the NAHC revealed that no Native American cultural resources listed in the Sacred Lands File have been reported in the Project area. A review of the geoarchaeological sensitivity of the Project area indicates that the interior valleys and watersheds within Areas 1, 2, and 3 will have the potential to reveal buried cultural resources. Within higher elevation areas, such as along traversable ridges and hills, there remains the potential to encounter surface archaeological sites dating to the prehistoric through the historic period.

Based on the findings of our preliminary assessment, we recommend that additional studies be completed in advance of Project implementation. We recommend that an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey be conducted for all portions of the Project area that may be subject to direct or indirect impacts under the proposed management plans. These would include areas that may be subject to infrastructural development or maintenance (e.g., roads, fences, troughs, pipelines, spring boxes, etc.), biological management (e.g., removal of invasive species vegetation), or stream maintenance activities. Any cultural resources encountered during the pedestrian cultural resources survey should be recorded on appropriate DPR Forms 523. Once these steps have been completed, Valley Water will be able to better determine the potential impacts of the Project on cultural resources and identify ways to avoid or minimize impacts to those resources.

Sincerely,

Lisa Holm

Senior Archaeologist

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510.524.3991 ext. 102

holm@pacificlegacy.com

Attachments:

Attachment A: Figures

Attachment B: Native American Contact Documentation

References:

- Forbes, James Alexander. 1854. Diseño Map of Rancho Cañada de Pala (Plan diseño del terreno llamada Cañada de Pala). Available through the UC Berkeley, Bancroft Library at <https://calisphere.org/item/ark:/13030/hb2c6003rj/>. Accessed March 2020.
- Hildebrandt, W. 1997. The Relative Importance of Lacustrine and Estuarine Resources to Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherer Populations: A View from Southern Santa Clara Valley, California. In *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 19(2) pp. 197-225.
- Jones, T. 1997. Lakes and Estuaries Reconsidered: A Comment on Lacustrine Resource Intensification in the Southern Santa Clara Valley, California. In *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 19(2) pp. 281-288.
- Margolin, M. 1978. *The Ohlone Way: Indian Life in the San Francisco-Monterey Bay Area*. Heyday Books, Berkeley.
- Meyer, J. and J.S. Rosenthal. 2007. Geoarchaeological Overview of the Nine Bay Area Counties in Caltrans District 4. Contract No. 04A2098, EA 447600. Prepared and Edited by: Far Western.
- Meyer, J., D.C. Young, and J.S. Rosenthal. 2010. Volume I: A Geoarchaeological Overview and Assessment of Caltrans Districts 6 and 9. Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 6/9 Rural Conventional Highways EA 06-0A7408 TEA Grant. Prepared and Edited by: Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California.
- Millikin, R., R. Fitzgerald, M. Hylkema, R. Groza, T. Origer, D. Bieling, A. Levanthal, R. Wiberg, A. Gottsfield, D. Gillette, V. Bellifemine, E. Strother, R. Cartier, and D. Fredrickson. 2007. Punctuated Cultural Change in the San Francisco Bay Area. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Jones, T. and K. Klar editors. Alta Mira Press, Lanham, Maryland.
- Rosenthal, J.S. and J. Meyer. 2004a. Landscape Evolution and the Archaeological Record: A Geoarchaeological Study of the Southern Santa Clara Valley and Surrounding Region. In *Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10 Rural Conventional Highways*. Report prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis.
- Rosenthal, J.S. and J. Meyer. 2004b. Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 10, Rural Conventional Highways. In *Geoarchaeological Study, Vol. 3, Landscape Evolution and the Archaeological Record of Central California*. Report prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis.

ATTACHMENT A: FIGURES

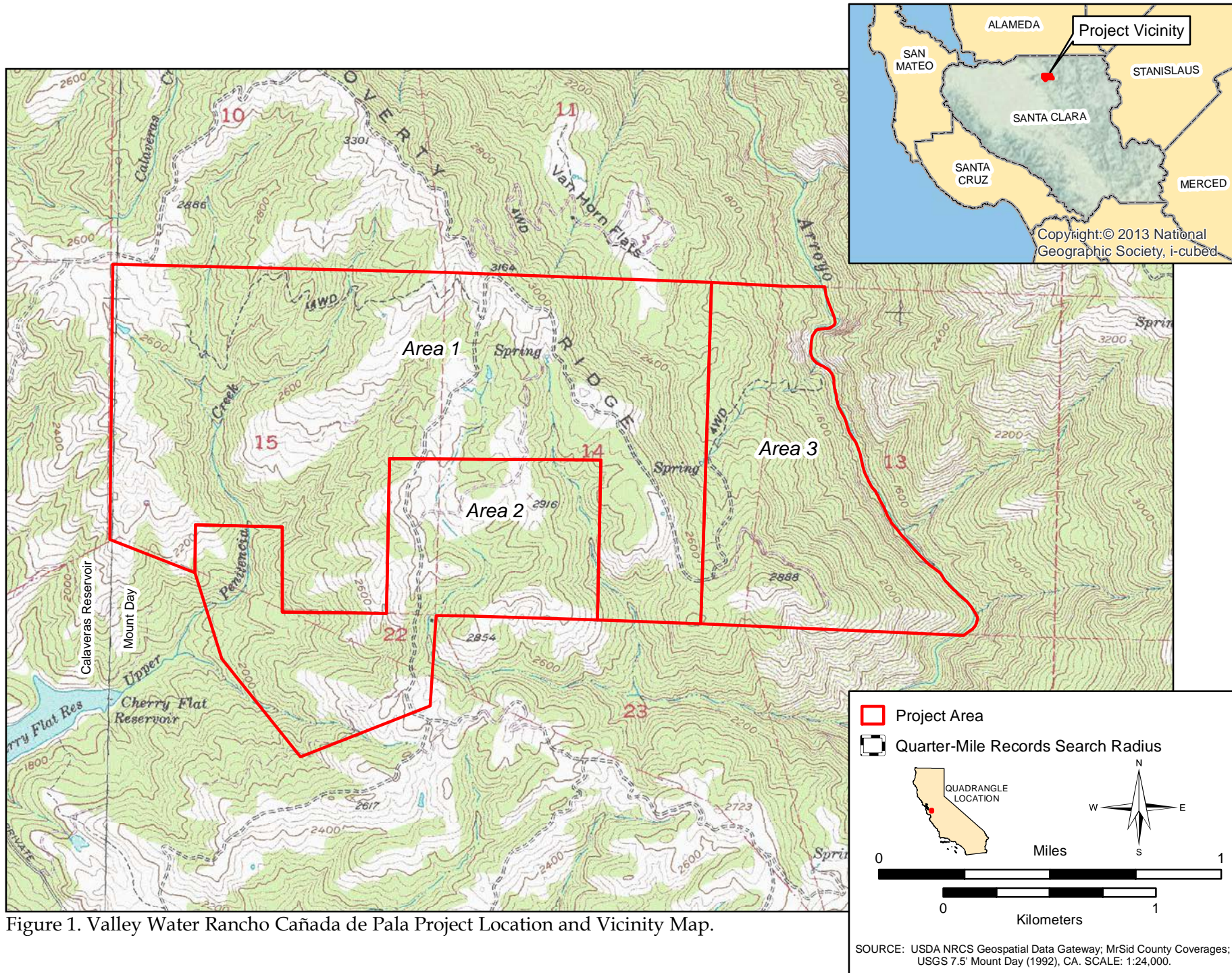


Figure 1. Valley Water Rancho Cañada de Pala Project Location and Vicinity Map.

SOURCE: USDA NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway; MrSid County Coverages; USGS 7.5' Mount Day (1992), CA. SCALE: 1:24,000.

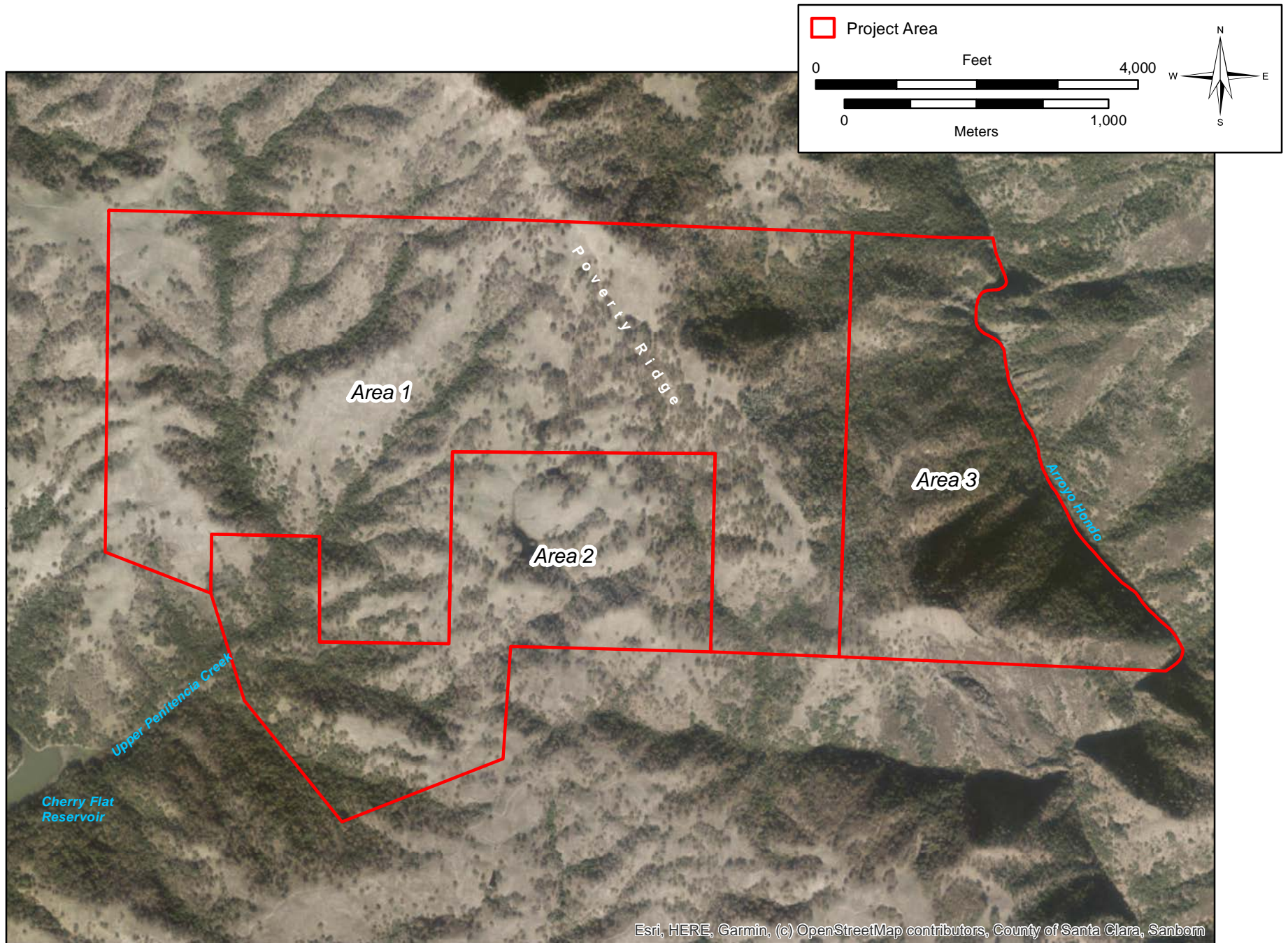


Figure 2. Valley Water Rancho Cañada de Pala Project Area Map.

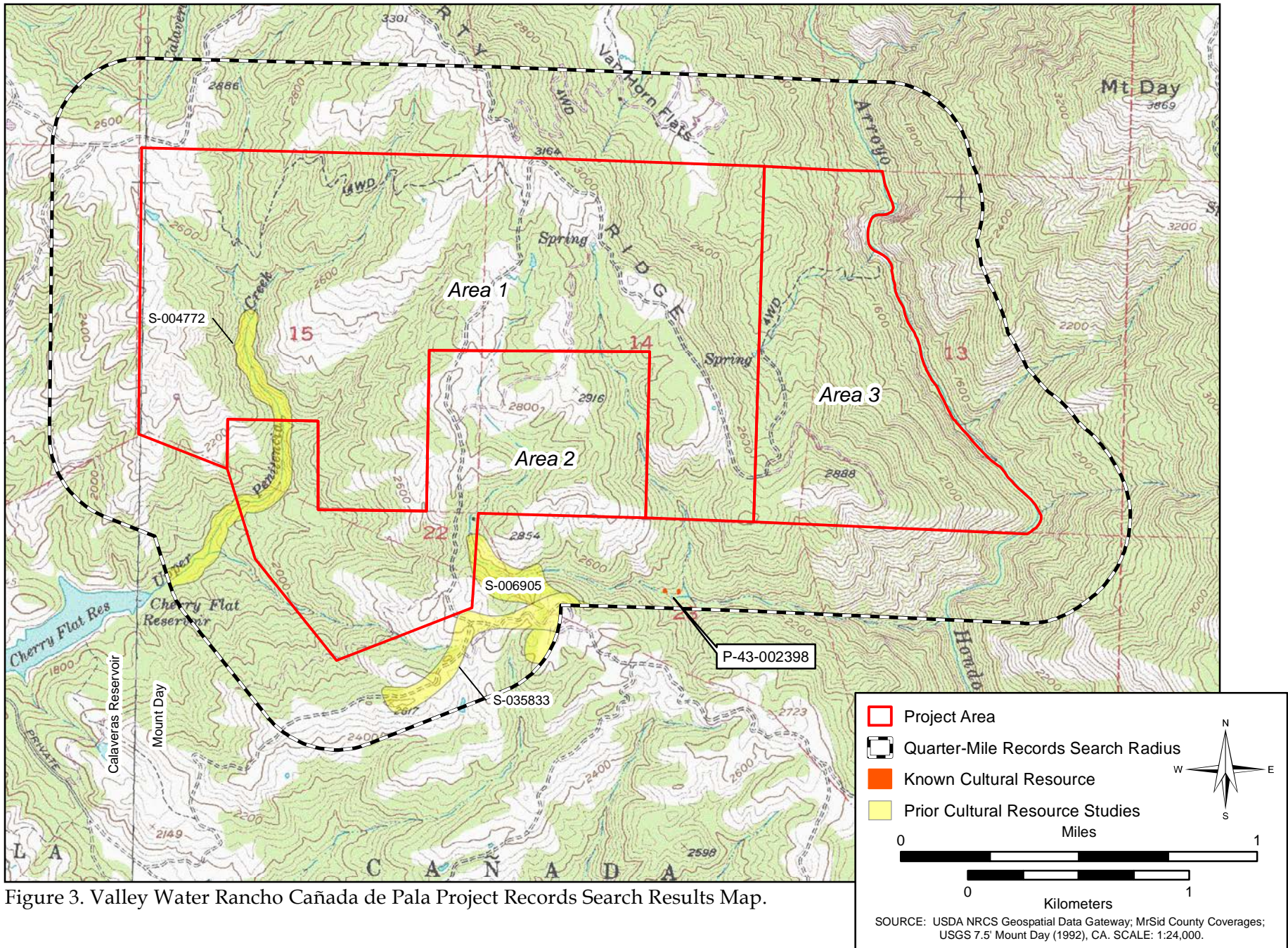


Figure 3. Valley Water Rancho Cañada de Pala Project Records Search Results Map.

ATTACHMENT B: NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT DOCUMENTATION

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle

Name: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

Company/Firm/Agency: _____ and unsectioned lands in the Rancho Canada de
Pala Civil Colonies Land Grant

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

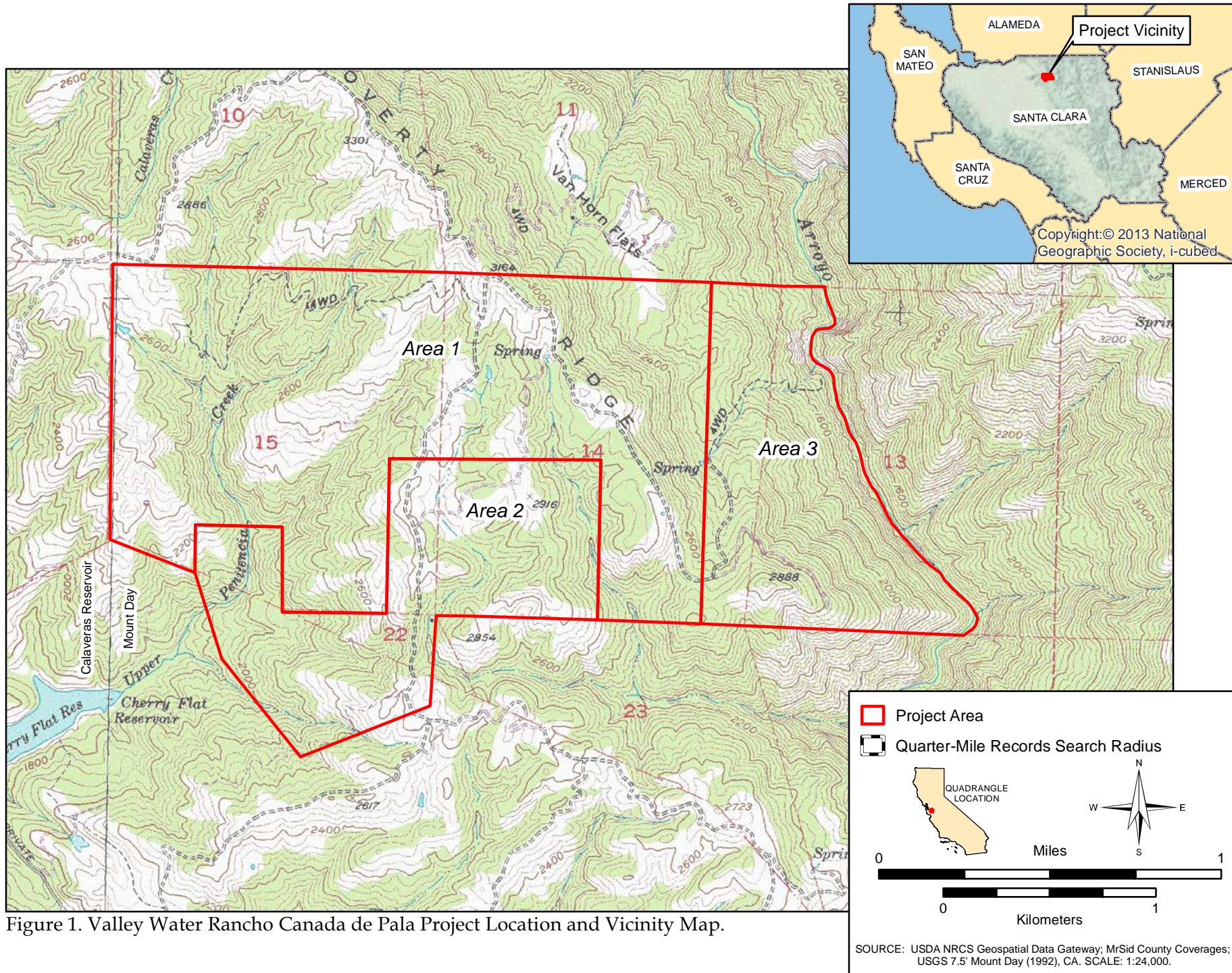
Phone: _____ Extension: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description:

____ Project Location Map is attached



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 13, 2020

Lisa Holm, Senior Archaeologist
Pacific Legacy, Inc.

Via Email to: holm@pacificlegacy.com

Re: Valley Water Rancho Canada de Pala Project (3039-01 Task 11), Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Holm:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Santa Clara County
2/13/2020**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

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

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

***Amah Mutsun Tribal 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

***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

***Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area***

Monica Arellano,
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
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marellano@muwekma.org

Costanoan

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Katherine Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 887 - 3415
canutes@verizon.net

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan,
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
chochenyo@AOL.com

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

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 Valley Water Rancho Canada de Pala Project (3039-01 Task 11), Santa Clara County.

February 21, 2020

Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
PO Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632

Re: Santa Clara Valley Water District Rancho Cañada de Pala Project (3039-01 Task 11)

Dear Mr. Lopez,

On behalf of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (now Valley Water), we are conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve Project, which would span approximately 1,533 acres in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve east of the City of San José. The Project would involve the development of two management plans that would be implemented throughout the entire preserve. These plans would include biological resource management and monitoring, livestock grazing management, non-native invasive species management, road rehabilitation and maintenance, and infrastructure maintenance. The Project area is located in Township 6 South, Range 2 East, Sections 9, 10-16, and 22-24, and unsectioned lands in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Civil Colonies Land Grant, depicted in the attached figure on the Mount Day, California, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

A request for a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory has been submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Their review failed to indicate the presence of cultural resources in the immediate Project area. The NAHC provided your name to us and indicated that you may have knowledge of or concerns about the Project vicinity. If appropriate, please provide us with any information you may have regarding locations of concern to local Native American groups within the Project area. This information will be used for Project planning and will be kept confidential. If you do not feel it is appropriate to divulge the type of resource, it can be noted as an "environmentally sensitive area."

At present, there is no set date for implementation of the proposed management plans. You may respond by mail, email, phone, or visit our office in Berkeley to inspect our research files. We look forward to receiving your reply within 30 days. If you have any questions, please contact me at (510) 524-3991, ext. 109. Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Shanna Streich
Staff Archaeologist,
Bay Area Division
streich@pacificlegacy.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location Map.

February 21, 2020

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

Re: Santa Clara Valley Water District Rancho Cañada de Pala Project (3039-01 Task 11)

Dear Ms. Zwierlein,

On behalf of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (now Valley Water), we are conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve Project, which would span approximately 1,533 acres in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve east of the City of San José. The Project would involve the development of two management plans that would be implemented throughout the entire preserve. These plans would include biological resource management and monitoring, livestock grazing management, non-native invasive species management, road rehabilitation and maintenance, and infrastructure maintenance. The Project area is located in Township 6 South, Range 2 East, Sections 9, 10-16, and 22-24, and unsectioned lands in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Civil Colonies Land Grant, depicted in the attached figure on the Mount Day, California, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

A request for a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory has been submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Their review failed to indicate the presence of cultural resources in the immediate Project area. The NAHC provided your name to us and indicated that you may have knowledge of or concerns about the Project vicinity. If appropriate, please provide us with any information you may have regarding locations of concern to local Native American groups within the Project area. This information will be used for Project planning and will be kept confidential. If you do not feel it is appropriate to divulge the type of resource, it can be noted as an "environmentally sensitive area."

At present, there is no set date for implementation of the proposed management plans. You may respond by mail, email, phone, or visit our office in Berkeley to inspect our research files. We look forward to receiving your reply within 30 days. If you have any questions, please contact me at (510) 524-3991, ext. 109. Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Shanna Streich
Staff Archaeologist,
Bay Area Division
streich@pacificlegacy.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location Map.

February 21, 2020

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

Re: Santa Clara Valley Water District Rancho Cañada de Pala Project (3039-01 Task 11)


Dear Ms. Sayers,

On behalf of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (now Valley Water), we are conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve Project, which would span approximately 1,533 acres in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve east of the City of San José. The Project would involve the development of two management plans that would be implemented throughout the entire preserve. These plans would include biological resource management and monitoring, livestock grazing management, non-native invasive species management, road rehabilitation and maintenance, and infrastructure maintenance. The Project area is located in Township 6 South, Range 2 East, Sections 9, 10-16, and 22-24, and unsectioned lands in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Civil Colonies Land Grant, depicted in the attached figure on the Mount Day, California, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

A request for a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory has been submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Their review failed to indicate the presence of cultural resources in the immediate Project area. The NAHC provided your name to us and indicated that you may have knowledge of or concerns about the Project vicinity. If appropriate, please provide us with any information you may have regarding locations of concern to local Native American groups within the Project area. This information will be used for Project planning and will be kept confidential. If you do not feel it is appropriate to divulge the type of resource, it can be noted as an "environmentally sensitive area."

At present, there is no set date for implementation of the proposed management plans. You may respond by mail, email, phone, or visit our office in Berkeley to inspect our research files. We look forward to receiving your reply within 30 days. If you have any questions, please contact me at (510) 524-3991, ext. 109. Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Shanna Streich
Staff Archaeologist,
Bay Area Division
streich@pacificlegacy.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location Map.

February 21, 2020

Monica Arellano
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA 94546

Re: Santa Clara Valley Water District Rancho Cañada de Pala Project (3039-01 Task 11)

Dear Ms. Arellano,

On behalf of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (now Valley Water), we are conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve Project, which would span approximately 1,533 acres in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve east of the City of San José. The Project would involve the development of two management plans that would be implemented throughout the entire preserve. These plans would include biological resource management and monitoring, livestock grazing management, non-native invasive species management, road rehabilitation and maintenance, and infrastructure maintenance. The Project area is located in Township 6 South, Range 2 East, Sections 9, 10-16, and 22-24, and unsectioned lands in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Civil Colonies Land Grant, depicted in the attached figure on the Mount Day, California, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

A request for a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory has been submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Their review failed to indicate the presence of cultural resources in the immediate Project area. The NAHC provided your name to us and indicated that you may have knowledge of or concerns about the Project vicinity. If appropriate, please provide us with any information you may have regarding locations of concern to local Native American groups within the Project area. This information will be used for Project planning and will be kept confidential. If you do not feel it is appropriate to divulge the type of resource, it can be noted as an "environmentally sensitive area."

At present, there is no set date for implementation of the proposed management plans. You may respond by mail, email, phone, or visit our office in Berkeley to inspect our research files. We look forward to receiving your reply within 30 days. If you have any questions, please contact me at (510) 524-3991, ext. 109. Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Shanna Streich
Staff Archaeologist,
Bay Area Division
streich@pacificlegacy.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location Map.

February 21, 2020

Katherine Perez, Chairperson
North Valley Yokuts Tribe
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

Re: Santa Clara Valley Water District Rancho Cañada de Pala Project (3039-01 Task 11)

Dear Ms. Perez,

On behalf of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (now Valley Water), we are conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve Project, which would span approximately 1,533 acres in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve east of the City of San José. The Project would involve the development of two management plans that would be implemented throughout the entire preserve. These plans would include biological resource management and monitoring, livestock grazing management, non-native invasive species management, road rehabilitation and maintenance, and infrastructure maintenance. The Project area is located in Township 6 South, Range 2 East, Sections 9, 10-16, and 22-24, and unsectioned lands in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Civil Colonies Land Grant, depicted in the attached figure on the Mount Day, California, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

A request for a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory has been submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Their review failed to indicate the presence of cultural resources in the immediate Project area. The NAHC provided your name to us and indicated that you may have knowledge of or concerns about the Project vicinity. If appropriate, please provide us with any information you may have regarding locations of concern to local Native American groups within the Project area. This information will be used for Project planning and will be kept confidential. If you do not feel it is appropriate to divulge the type of resource, it can be noted as an "environmentally sensitive area."

At present, there is no set date for implementation of the proposed management plans. You may respond by mail, email, phone, or visit our office in Berkeley to inspect our research files. We look forward to receiving your reply within 30 days. If you have any questions, please contact me at (510) 524-3991, ext. 109. Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Shanna Streich
Staff Archaeologist,
Bay Area Division
streich@pacificlegacy.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location Map.

February 21, 2020

Andrew Galvan
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
PO Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539

Re: Santa Clara Valley Water District Rancho Cañada de Pala Project (3039-01 Task 11)

Dear Mr. Galvan,

On behalf of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (now Valley Water), we are conducting a cultural resources investigation for the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve Project, which would span approximately 1,533 acres in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Preserve east of the City of San José. The Project would involve the development of two management plans that would be implemented throughout the entire preserve. These plans would include biological resource management and monitoring, livestock grazing management, non-native invasive species management, road rehabilitation and maintenance, and infrastructure maintenance. The Project area is located in Township 6 South, Range 2 East, Sections 9, 10-16, and 22-24, and unsectioned lands in the Rancho Cañada de Pala Civil Colonies Land Grant, depicted in the attached figure on the Mount Day, California, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

A request for a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory has been submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Their review failed to indicate the presence of cultural resources in the immediate Project area. The NAHC provided your name to us and indicated that you may have knowledge of or concerns about the Project vicinity. If appropriate, please provide us with any information you may have regarding locations of concern to local Native American groups within the Project area. This information will be used for Project planning and will be kept confidential. If you do not feel it is appropriate to divulge the type of resource, it can be noted as an "environmentally sensitive area."

At present, there is no set date for implementation of the proposed management plans. You may respond by mail, email, phone, or visit our office in Berkeley to inspect our research files. We look forward to receiving your reply within 30 days. If you have any questions, please contact me at (510) 524-3991, ext. 109. Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Shanna Streich
Staff Archaeologist, Bay Area Division
streich@pacificlegacy.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location Map.

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Woodside, CA 94062**

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Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
PO Box 5272
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Sent To: **Monica Arellano
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the
SF Bay Area
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA 94546**

Postmark: FEB 21 2020

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Total Postage and Fees \$4.10

Sent To: **Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band
of Costanoan
PO Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024**

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Sent To: **Andrew Galvan
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
PO Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539**

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<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
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Postage \$0.55

Total Postage and Fees \$4.10

Sent To: **Katherine Perez, Chairperson
North Valley Yokuts Tribe
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236**

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