ATTACHMENT 12

Cultural Resources Analysis Report

Cultural Resources Analysis Report

2021 Chanticleer Avenue HUD Project
Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California (APN 029-071-03)

DECEMBER 2024

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Inventory System
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NETR	Nationwide Environmental Title Research
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
SCCRTC	Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission
SCEN	Santa Cruz Evening News
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TDAT	Tribal Directory Assessment Tool
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center

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Management Summary

Dudek has completed a cultural resources inventory for the 2021 Chanticleer Avenue Project, a proposed 100% affordable multifamily housing development project (Project). The Project, located at 2021 Chanticleer Avenue in Santa Cruz, California (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 029-071-03), is approximately 44,039 square feet (1.01 acres) in area.

The Project is being considered for federal funds administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); therefore, it is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800) (NHPA) regarding the protection of cultural resources under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) cultural resources records search and an intensive surface survey of the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The HUD Tribal Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT) shows no federally recognized tribes for the project location or Santa Cruz County, therefore no Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) or outreach to Native American groups affiliated with the Project vicinity was conducted.

The results of this investigation are presented in detail below. In summary, the CHRIS records search did not identify any historic properties within the AP. However, Dudek evaluated two buildings and a barn within the Project APE in 2023 (Steffen 2023; Jones and Steffen 2023). None of the structures were recommended eligible for NRHP, CRHR, or the Santa Cruz County Historic Resource Inventory due to a lack of historical associations. The above-ground components of the resource have since been demolished and removed from the property.

During the pedestrian survey, Dudek identified the locations of the three demolished buildings, and discovered one additional concrete foundation, one historic glass vial and two weathered shellfish remains. The foundation and glass artifact were likely associated with the previously recorded structures, while the shellfish remains could indicate the presence of a prehistoric deposit. Dudek recommends a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* for the Project along with cultural monitoring of initial ground disturbance. National Archaeological Database Information is provided in Appendix A.

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1 Project Description, Location, and Area of Potential Effects (36 CFR § 800.11[d][1])

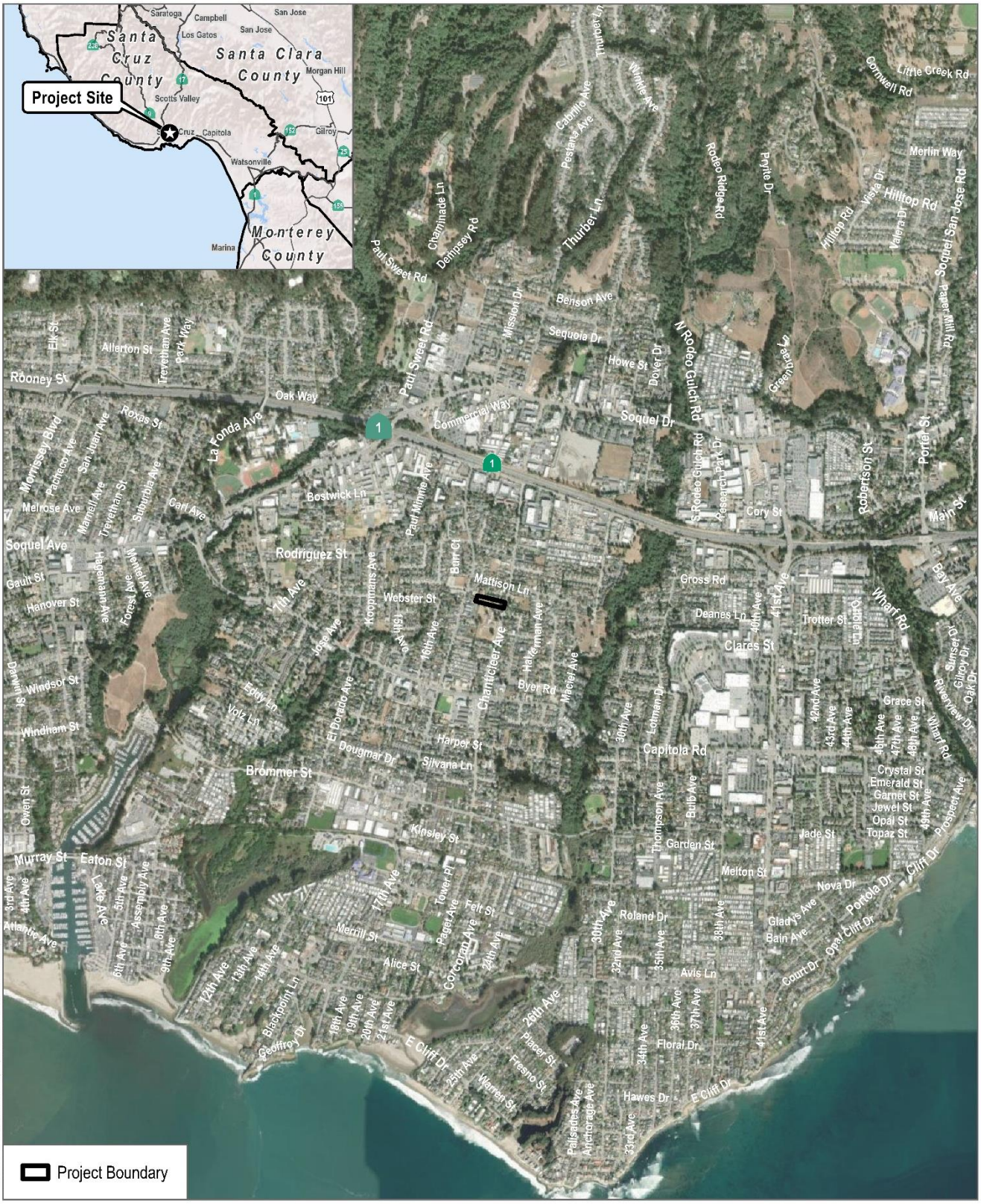
1.1 Project Description and Location

The Project plans are preliminary, but the Project is expected to entail the construction and operation of a 100% affordable multifamily housing development, with between 30 to 54 residential units consisting of a mix of one- and two-bedroom units, and a 70-space semi-subterranean parking garage. The Project will consist of the three-story residential building and all necessary infrastructure including, but not limited to, curb, gutter, sidewalks, lighting water, sewer and electrical connections (including undergrounding if applicable), water drains, parking spaces and drive aisle, landscaping and off-site improvements as required. The Project is located within one vacant parcel located at 2021 Chanticleer Avenue, Live Oak, Santa Cruz County, California, 95062 (APN 029-071-03) that spans over an area of approximately 44,039 square feet (1.01 acres) (Figure 1). The site is located in a residential area and is bounded by single-family residences to the north, Chanticleer Avenue and single-family residences to the east, Chanticleer Avenue County Park to the south, and religious facilities and single-family residences to the west.

The site was previously developed as multi-residence property with two single-story houses and one barn. The structures were demolished in 2023. The Project's location is included on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Soquel* 7-5-minute Quadrangle, within Section 16 of Township 11S and Range 1W.

1.2 Area of Potential Effect

The APE is limited to the parcel currently designated as 2021 Chanticleer Avenue or APN 029-071-03 (1.01 acres). The new buildings will be constructed within the parcel and no disturbance is anticipated outside the perimeter of the parcel. The maximum depth of construction, or vertical APE, is expected not to exceed 10 feet. The APE is shown graphically in Figure 2.



SOURCE: Santa Cruz County (2024); Bing Imagery (Accessed 2024)

FIGURE 1
Project Location
Chanticleer Avenue Project

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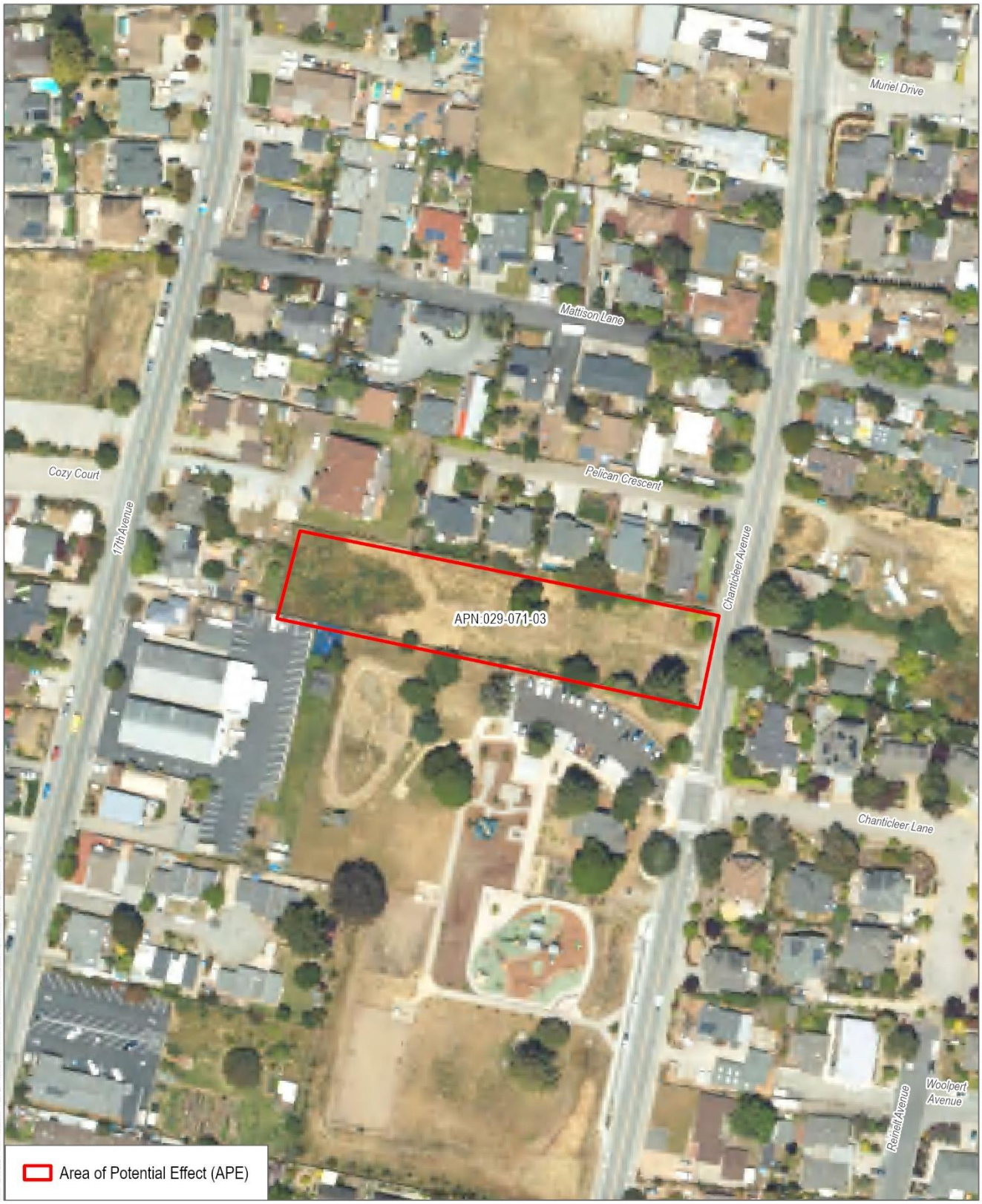

SOURCE: Santa Cruz County (2024); NAIP 2024

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0 80 160 Feet

FIGURE 2

Area of Potential Effects Map

Chanticleer Avenue Project

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2 Description of the Steps Taken to Identify Historic Properties (36 CFR § 800.11[e][2])

2.1 Regulatory Context

2.1.1 Federal Regulations

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service (NPS) under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the NHPA, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks and historic areas administered by the NPS.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity, and meet at least one of the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria*, as "the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity" (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be "exceptionally important" (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

A historic property is defined as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional

religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, and that meet the NRHP criteria" (36 CFR Sections 800.16[i][1]).

Effects on historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA are defined in the assessment of adverse effects in 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1).

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified after the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

Adverse effects on historic properties are clearly defined and include, but are not limited to:

(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contributes to its historic significance;
(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance (36 CFR 800.5 (2)).

To comply with Section 106, the criteria of adverse effect are applied to historic properties, if any exist in the Project's APE, pursuant to 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1). If no historic properties are identified in the APE, a finding of "no historic properties affected" will be made for the proposed Project. If there are historic properties in the APE, application of the criteria of adverse effect will result in Project-related findings of either "no adverse effect" or of "adverse effect," as described above. A finding of no adverse effect may be appropriate when the undertaking's effects do not meet the thresholds in criteria of adverse effect 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1), in certain cases when the undertaking is modified to avoid or lessen effects, or if conditions were imposed to ensure review of rehabilitation plans for conformance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (codified in 36 CFR Part 68).

If adverse effects findings were expected to result from the proposed Project, mitigation would be required, as feasible, and resolution of those adverse effects by consultation may occur to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(a).

2.1.2 Local Regulations (Santa Cruz)

Santa Cruz County's General Plan and Local Coastal Program (1994) outline objectives and policies regarding the treatment of archaeological and historic resources. Objective 5.19 (Archaeological Resources) is to "protect and preserve archaeological resources for scientific, educational and cultural values, and for their value to local heritage." (County of Santa Cruz 1994: 5-65). Policies 5.19.1 through 5.19.5 address requirements for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of Native American Cultural Sites. Objective 5.20 addresses Historic Resources and intends to "protect and where possible restore buildings, sites and districts of historic significance to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the community." (County of Santa Cruz 1994: 5-67). Historic preservation policies 5.20.1 through 5.20.6 address the identification, assessment, and preservation of Historic (built environment) Resources. Chapters 16.40 (Native American Cultural Sites) and 16.42 (Historic Preservation) of the Santa Cruz County code provide guidance and procedures for implementing General Plan objectives and policies related to Historical Resources.

2.2 Environmental Context

The Project lies at about 97 feet above sea level, 1.55 miles north of the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean. Landforms in the area include rocky shores and sandy beaches to the south and east, and the Santa Cruz Mountains to the north. Geology of the APE is characterized as Pleistocene lowest emergent marine terrace deposits (Qmt2), which include semi-consolidated sand and occasional gravel deposits on uplifted marine-abrasion platforms along the coast (USGS 2024). Soils are characterized as Watsonville loam, thick surface, with 0 to 2 percent slopes; buried A horizons are not likely to be encountered (SoilWeb 2024). The APE is located between two drainages: Rodeo Creek located 1,600 feet to the east and a seasonal drainage located 780 feet to the west.

The climate is Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and warm dry summers. Temperatures range from 40° to 60° Fahrenheit in the winter and 63° to 73° Fahrenheit in the summer. The average annual rainfall is 29.33 inches (WRCC 2024). Vegetation is within a coastal prairie-scrub mosaic, with communities of *Baccharis, Danthonia* and *Festuca* (Küchler 1977). Mature native trees are on the project site, including one large redwood and three oak trees, although the area is previously developed and the site is mostly vegetated with non-native grass and ornamental trees such as lemon, fig, and one large palm tree.

2.3 Cultural Context

2.3.1 Pre-Contact Period Context

Jones et al. (2007) present a synthetic overview of prehistoric adaptive change in the Central Coast. This temporal framework for the prehistoric era of greater Central California coast, spans a period of approximately 10,000–12,000 years, and divides into six different periods. Researchers distinguish these periods by perceived changes in prehistoric settlement patterns, subsistence practices, and technological advances. These adaptive shifts identify differences in temporally discrete artifact assemblages, site locations, and site types. Table 1 summarizes the cultural chronology presented by Jones et al. (2007).

Table 1. California Central Coast Chronology

Period	Date Range
Paleo-Indian	pre-8000 cal BC
Millingstone (or Early Archaic)	8000 to 3500 cal BC
Early	3500 to 600 cal BC
Middle	600 cal BC to cal AD 1000
Middle-Late Transition	cal AD 1000 to 1250
Late	cal AD 1250 to 1769

Source: Jones et al. (2007)

2.3.1.1 Paleo-Indian (pre-8000 cal BC)

The Paleo-Indian era represents people's initial occupation of the region and is quite sparse across the Monterey Bay region. Evidence of this era is generally expressed through isolated artifacts or sparse lithic scatters (Bertrando 2004). Farther south, in the San Luis Obispo area, fluted points characterizing this era are documented near the town of Nipomo (Mills et al. 2005) and Santa Margarita (Gibson 1996). No points of this type have been found yet in the Central Coast. Possible occupation dating to the Paleo-Indian period is reported at CA-SCR-38/123, at Wilder Ranch (Bryne 2002), and in CA-SCR-177 in Scotts Valley (Cartier 1993). The traditional interpretation is that people living during this time were highly mobile hunters who focused subsistence efforts on large mammals. In contrast, Erlandson et al. (2007) proposes a "kelp highway" hypothesis for the peopling of the Americas. Proponents of this model argue that the earliest inhabitants of the region migrated by sea and focused their economic pursuits on coastal resources. Paleo-Indian sites in the Santa Barbara Channel Islands support this hypothesis, but there is little evidence within the greater Bay Area. Some scholars hypothesize that Paleo-Indian sites in the Bay Area may exist but are inundated due to rising ocean levels throughout the Holocene (Jones and Jones 1992).

2.3.1.2 Millingstone (8000 to 3500 cal BC)

Settlement in the Central Coast appears with more frequency in the Millingstone Period. Sites of this era have been discovered in Big Sur (Jones 1993; Fitzgerald and Jones 1999) and Moss Landing (Jones and Jones 1992; Milliken et al. 1999). Assemblages are characterized by abundant millingstones and handstones, core and core-cobble tools, thick rectangular (L-series) *Olivella* beads, and a low incidence of projectile points, generally lanceolate or large side-notched varieties (Jones et al. 2007). Eccentric crescents are also found in Millingstone components. Sites are often associated with shellfish remains and small mammal bone, which suggest a collecting-focused economy. Newsome et al. (2004) report that stable isotope studies on human bone, from a Millingstone component, indicate a diet composed of 70%–84% marine resources. Contrary to these findings, deer remains are abundant at some Millingstone sites (cf. Jones et al. 2008), which suggests a flexible subsistence focus. People living during the Millingstone era are thought to have been highly mobile.

2.3.1.3 Early (3500 to 600 cal BC)

The Early Period corresponds with the earliest instance of the "Hunting Culture" which continues through to the Middle-Late Transition (Rogers 1929). This period is marked by a greater emphasis on formalized flaked stone tools, such as projectile points and bifaces, and the initial use of mortar and pestle technology. Early Period sites are located in more varied environmental contexts than Millingstone sites, suggesting more intensive use of the

landscape than previous eras (Jones and Waugh 1997). Early Period artifact assemblages are characterized by large side-notched points, Rossi Square-stemmed points, Spire-lopped (A), End-ground (B2b and B2c), Cap (B4), and Rectangular (L-series) *Olivella* beads. Other artifacts found during this period are less temporally diagnostic, such as the Contracting-stemmed points, Año Nuevo long-stemmed points, and bone gorges. Early Period sites are common and often found in estuary settings along the coast or along river terraces inland and are present in both Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. Coastal sites dating to this period include CA-MNT-108 (Breschini and Haversat 1992a), CA-SCR-7 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990), and components of CA-SCR-38/123 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1994).

Archaeologists have long debated whether the shift in site locations and artifact assemblages during this time represent either population intrusion as a result of mid-Holocene warming trends, or an in-situ adaptive shift (cf. Mikkelsen et al. 2000). The initial use of mortars and pestles during this time appears to reflect a more labor intensive economy associated with the adoption of acorn processing (cf. Basgall 1987).

2.3.1.4 Middle (600 cal BC to cal AD 1000)

The trend toward greater labor investment is apparent in the Middle Period. During this time, there is increased use of plant resources, more long-term occupation at habitation sites, and a greater variety of smaller "use-specific" localities. Artifacts common to this era include Contracting-stemmed projectile points, a greater variety of *Olivella* shell beads and *Haliotis* ornaments that include discs and rings (Jones 2003). Bone tools and ornaments are also common, especially in the richer coastal contexts (Jones and Ferneau 2002a; Jones and Waugh 1995), and circular shell fishhooks are present for the first time. Grooved stone net sinkers are also found in coastal sites. Mortars and pestles become more common than millingstones and handstones at some sites (Jones et al. 2007). Important Middle Period sites include CA-MNT-282 at Willow Creek (Jones 2003; Pohorecky 1976), components of CA-MNT-229 at Elkhorn Slough (Dietz et al. 1988), CA-SCR- 9 and CA-SMA 218 at Año Nuevo (Hylkema 1991).

The Middle Period continues the pattern of the "Hunting Culture" that began in the Early Period (Jones et al. 2007; Rogers 1929). The pattern reflects a greater emphasis on labor-intensive technologies that include projectile and plant processing. Additionally, faunal evidence highlight a shift toward prey species that are more labor intensive to capture, either by search and processing time or through technological needs. These labor-intensive species include small schooling fishes, sea otters, rabbits, and plants such as acorn. Early and Middle Period sites are difficult to distinguish without shell beads due to the similarity of artifact assemblages (Jones and Haney 2005).

2.3.1.5 Middle-Late Transition (cal AD 1000-1250)

The Middle-Late Transition marks the end of the "Hunting Culture." Artifacts associated with the Middle-Late Transition include contracting-stemmed, double side-notched, and small leaf-shaped projectile points. The latter are thought to represent the introduction of bow and arrow technology to the region. A variety of *Olivella* shell bead types are found in these deposits and include B2, B3, G1, G2, G6, and K1 varieties (Jones 1995). Notched line sinkers, hopper mortars, and circular shell fishhooks are also present (Jones et al. 2007). Sites that correspond with this time are CAMNT-1233 and CA-MNT-281 at Willow Creek (Pohorecky 1976), CA-MNT-1754, and CAMNT-745 in Priest Valley (Hildebrandt 2006).

The Middle-Late Transition is a time that appears to correspond with social reorganization across the region. This era is also a period of rapid climatic change known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (cf. Stine 1994). The Medieval

Climatic Anomaly is proposed as an impetus for the cultural change that was a response to fluctuations between cool-wet and warm-dry conditions that characterize the event (Jones et al. 1999). Archaeological sites are rarer during this period, which may reflect a decline in regional population (Jones and Ferneau 2002b).

2.3.1.6 Late (cal AD 1250 to 1769)

Late Period sites are found in a variety of environmental conditions and include newly occupied task sites and encampments, as well as previously occupied localities. Artifacts associated with this era include Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched arrow points, flaked stone drills, steatite and clamshell disc beads, *Haliotis* disc beads, *Olivella* bead types E1 and E2, and earlier used B2, B3, G1, G6, and K1 types. Millingstones, handstones, mortars, pestles, and circular shell fishhooks also continue to be used (Jones et al. 2007). Sites dating to this era are found in coastal and interior contexts. Late Period sites include CA-MNT-143 at Asilomar State Beach (Brady et al. 2009), CAMNT-1765 at Moro Cojo Slough (Fitzgerald et al. 1995), CA-MNT-1485/H and CA-MNT- 1486/H at Rancho San Carlos (Breschini and Haversat 1992b), and CA-SCR-117 at Davenport Landing (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997).

Coastal sites dating to the Late Period tend to be more resource acquisition or processing sites, while residential occupation is more common inland (Jones et al. 2007).

2.3.1.7 Ethnographic Context

The Project APE lies within the territory occupied by people the early explorers called “Costaños,” or “Coastanoan,” meaning “coastal people.” Many modern-day descendants prefer the term “Ohlone” or their specific tribal band. The Ohlone people were speakers of eight separate Penutian-stock language tribelets situated roughly from modern-day Richmond in the north to Big Sur in the south. The Awaswas tribelet occupied the Santa Cruz area at the time of European contact (Levy 1978).

Early European explorers from the 16th and 18th centuries provided the first written descriptions about the native Californians they encountered, although details are sparse. One common observation from these early explorers were the mobility of the native people in relation to the resources (Fages 1937). Attempts at systematic ethnographies did not occur until the early 20th century, generations after the effects of missionization and integration had altered Ohlone lifestyles drastically. Much of these studies focused on recording Native languages before they fell into disuse (Levy 1978).

Costanoan/Ohlone descendants still care for and steward their traditional tribal territories and are often invited to participate in decisions about their ancestral sites as well as to educate others about their traditional lifeways.

2.3.2 Historical Period Context

The following historic context addresses relevant themes concerning the history of the subject property. It begins with an overview of the development of Santa Cruz County and the community of Live Oak and concludes with a discussion of the historical development of the subject property.

2.3.2.1 Spanish Period (1542–1822)

The earliest known European visitor to the central Californian coast was Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo, a Portuguese explorer who was sent by the Viceroy of New Spain in 1542 to explore the Pacific coast north of Mexico, although he did not land specifically in San Francisco Bay (Kelsey 1998). In 1602, Sebastián Vizcaíno led a Spanish envoy mission through the Monterey Bay. The purpose of the voyage was to survey the California coastline to locate feasible ports for shipping. Vizcaíno had explicit instructions prohibiting the creation of settlements and interacting with local Native Americans. Finding the bay to be commodious, fertile, and extremely favorable for anchorage, Vizcaíno named the Bay "Monterey" after the Conde de Monterey, the present Viceroy in Mexico (Chapman 1920:293-4; Hoover et al 2002: 225-6).

Despite being mapped as an advantageous berth for Spanish shipping efforts, the epicenter of Spanish settlement in Alta California did not make its way to the Monterey Bay until the second half of the eighteenth century. In an effort to prevent the establishment of English and Russian colonies in northern Alta California, Don Gaspar de Portolá, the Governor of Baja, embarked on an overland voyage in 1769 to establish military and religious control over the area. This expedition by Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, Padre-Presidente Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra, founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823, including Mission Santa Cruz (Hoover et al. 2002: 226; Lehmann 2000:3; Koch 1973:3).

On their quest to locate the Monterey Bay from the 160-year-old accounts of Sebastián Vizcaíno, the Portolá expedition first reached the present-day territory of Santa Cruz on October 17, 1769. 21 years later, the Franciscan order established Mission Santa Cruz in the area near the San Lorenzo River. Father Fermín Lasuén, Corporal Luis Peralta, and five soldiers established Mission Santa Cruz on August 28, 1791, as the twelfth mission in the California Mission system. Native Americans were forced to build the mission church and auxiliary structures from local timber, limestone, and adobe, as well as cultivate wheat, barley, beans, corn, and lentils for the mission Padres and soldiers (Koch 1973:2-3; Hoover et al. 2002: 447-8; Lehmann 2000:3).

2.3.2.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants. (Koch 1973:10; Lehmann 2000:4).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated its colonization efforts. Land grants to citizens covered over 150,000 acres of present-day Santa Cruz County.

Jose Antonio Rodriguez served in the military in several locations in Alta California prior to his retirement at Villa Branciforte in 1798, along with his wife and nine children. His children went on to become the recipients of several land grants in present-day Santa Cruz County, including Arroyo del Rodeo granted to Francisco Castro Rodriguez in 1834, and Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro, granted to Sebastian Rodriguez in 1837. Rancho Encinalito Del Rodeo was

never formally granted to Alejandro Rodriguez, however he settled on the land with his family in 1836 following the failed petition of joint ownership of Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro with his brother Sebastian (Lehmann 2000; Koch 1973; Robinson 2012; Reader 1989).

2.3.2.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The Mexican American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period. Santa Cruz was designated as one of the 27 original counties of California on February 18, 1850. The new state of California recognized the ownership of lands in the state distributed under the Mexican Land Grants of the previous several decades. Although the ownership of the Rancho lands would be recognized by the new American government, the burden to verify ownership became the financial and legal responsibility of the grant holder. This resulted in lengthy court battles that caused many owners to ultimately relinquish a portion, or in some cases, all their holdings (Lehman 2000:5; Koch 1973: 35).

As the Gold Rush gained steam in 1849, a massive influx of people seeking gold steadily flooded the rural counties of California. The gold fields quickly dried up causing many new arrivals to refocus on other economic opportunities. In Santa Cruz County, insightful entrepreneurs saw the arrival of opportunity-seeking laborers to harvest the abundant natural resources found throughout the area. The lumber, lime, cement, fishing, and leisure industries formed the economic foundation of the County of Santa Cruz (Lehmann 2000: 7).

Interest in the beauty of the Monterey Bay drew visitors to the County beginning in the 1860s, causing beach tourism to emerge early on as another major industry in the County. Tourism was also responsible for quickening the rate of development along the scenic coastal areas of Santa Cruz County. The completion of railroads in the County, including the Santa Cruz and Felton Railroad in 1875, the Santa Cruz–Watsonville Railroad in 1876, and the South Pacific Coast Railroad in 1880, provided greater mobility into and throughout the County from the Bay Area and inland areas of the state by both residents and tourists alike. As the rise of trains also reconfigured shipping from the Santa Cruz wharf to the new railroads, shipping from the wharf altogether declined due to lack of use and the ease of transport by train, the beachfront areas of the City presented savvy entrepreneurs with new emerging opportunities (Lehmann 2000: 14, 25-6).

In 1893, Harper's Weekly acknowledged the County as a beach destination, promoting beachside institutions like the Neptune Baths built in 1884 by Captain C.F. Miller, and giving the coastal destinations, including Fredrick A. Hihn's Camp Capitola, the push needed to become national tourist destinations. The economic transition away from the early industries of the County towards tourism during this period helped to alleviate the strain placed on the forests in the north of the County, which had experienced widespread deforestation as a result of early logging and lime production activities in that area. By the close of the nineteenth century, few old-growth redwood specimens remained in the forests of the Santa Cruz Mountains (Lehmann 2000: 14).

As the County moved into the 1900s, agriculture and tourism continued as the region's most prominent economic drivers. By the late 1950s, the population began to expand with aid from the establishment of Cabrillo College in 1959 and the University of California at Santa Cruz in the 1965. These higher education facilities brought both students and jobs as the schools became major sources of community employment throughout the County. During the 1980s, several technology companies settled in the area due to its proximity to Silicon Valley. Today, tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, and technology are the key industries that provide the economic base for County's 261,547 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2023).

2.3.2.4 Historical Development of the Community of Live Oak

Live Oak is a developed unincorporated Santa Cruz County area, approximately 2.9-mi east of Downtown Santa Cruz. The name 'Live Oak' is derived from the title Alejandro Rodriguez gave to his newly settled 1,500-acre territory between present day Santa Cruz and Soquel, known as *Rancho Encinalito Del Rodeo*. In Spanish, the word *Encino* indicates a variety of evergreen white oak called a Holm Oak, which is common to the southern Mediterranean regions of Europe. Upon settling the area, Alejandro encountered a vast quantity of North American evergreen oak trees, known commonly as the Live Oak, which bore similarities in appearance to the European variety. He named the Rancho after this defining landscape feature and following the rough translation into English by subsequent settlers to the area, the name endures today (Reader 1989; CSED 2018).

Non-Spanish settlers began arriving on the Rancho in the mid-1840s, carving out small farmsteads into the vast landscape. Initially, early settlers such as Paul Sweet and Jean Baptiste Molares demonstrated a penchant for the *Californio* lifestyle and a wantonness to conform to established customs. As a result, these *extranjeros* (foreigners) were readily accepted into the community. However, following the discovery of gold in California a few short years later, the Rodriquez family would discover firsthand that not all settlers to the area were keen to assimilate and follow the customary rule of law (Reader 1989).

The failure of Alejandro Rodriguez to file a formal petition of ownership for *Rancho Encinalito Del Rodeo* before his death in 1848 would go on the have lasting repercussions as *Americanos* migrated west in search of new opportunities. The timing of Alejandro's death coincided with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the cessation of the Mexican-American War, effectively transferring the territory of Alta California to the control of the United States Government. In the year succeeding Alejandro's death, settlers arrived on the Rancho and filed claims of ownership that the Rodriguez family would attempt to challenge in the American court system. Following a series of unfortunate court rulings in favor of the settlers, approximately 1300-acres of the original Rancho lands was divided amongst the new claimants, leaving the widow Rodriguez with a meager 20- acre plot, and the remainder of the property for division amongst the five Rodriguez children (Reader 1989; Reader 1990).

The Rodriguez children gradually sold off portions of their land holdings to early prospectors in the area. Jose Jesus Rodriguez sold a section of his acreage to George Otto and Andrew Trust, who subsequently quartered the former center of *Rancho Encinalito Del Rodeo* into farm plots. Irish immigrants James Corcoran and Martin Kinsley, and German immigrants Henry Johans and Jacob Schwan were the recipients of these parcels located between modern-day 17th Avenue, Rodeo Gulch, Soquel Drive and the shore of Monterey Bay. Other prominent early settlers to the area included Giddeon Wardwell, Uriah Thompson, and Patrick Moran. Many of the streets and landmarks in this area today bear the names of this generation of settlers (Reader 1989; Koch 1973).

Early American-era Farmers in the Live Oak area found success in the cultivation of barley, oats, corn and wheat. Orchards of fruit trees and grapes were planted by settlers for their personal use beside the Victorian-style farmsteads that materialized in the area by 1870. They participated in local politics, community organizations and sold their crops to market as far as San Francisco (Koch 1973; Reader 1990).

As the children of these settlers reached school age, the Live Oak School District was established in 1872. A schoolhouse was constructed the following year on a half-acre of land donated by Martin Kinsley below modern-day Capitola Road, on the same site where Live Oak Elementary School is located today (Reader 1990).

A rail line between Santa Cruz and Watsonville was completed by 1876 and it featured a stop in Live Oak called Cliffside station. Additional transportation infrastructure was in place between Santa Cruz and the Live Oak area as early as the 1880s in the form of horsecars, followed closely by an electric trolley system in 1892 (SCCRTC 2018; Koch 1973).

In addition to the vast quantities of grain produced by farmers in the Live Oak area, poultry farming became a popular venture during World War I. The Santa Cruz Milling Company began operation of a grain mill at a new plant constructed beside the Cliffside station in 1922. The plant offered a convenient location at which local farmers could mill their grain and then ship it off to market on the adjacent train which ran just north of the property. Additionally, the plant offered poultry farming supplies and a means for farmers to mix their own custom feeds (Koch 1973; SCEN 1922a; SCEN 1922b).

Live Oak developed quickly during and following World War II. The Live Oak fire District was established in 1942 and a Fire House was erected along 17th Avenue in 1948. The Live Oak School district expanded with new school buildings between 1950 and 1951 and boasted an enrolment over 500 pupils (Koch 1973).

By the 1960s, residential development and small-scale vegetable and flower farms gradually overtook the areas of Live Oak formerly dominated by poultry and cereals production. Today, the live Oak area is primarily characterized by residential neighborhoods (Koch 1973).

2.3.3 Development of the Subject Property

Review of USGS historic topographic maps from 1912 to 1984 showed that the subject property was developed in the 1940s (ESRI 2024). The property, originally addressed as 604 Chanticleer Avenue, appears to have been developed in 1944 during a period of local residential expansion along Chanticleer Avenue (French for ‘rooster’). Santa Cruz Sentinel newspaper articles dating to 1948 and 1949 indicate that the parcel was developed with a residential chicken farm owned by Louis Lenzio. In the 1949 article, Lenzio advertised the property as a rental equipped with a three-room unfurnished cottage with a fenced yard. Lenzio relisted the residential farming complex, now developed with two residences, in late 1949 and 1950 (Parcel Quest 2023; Santa Cruz Sentinel 1948: p. 8, 1949: p. 10).

The subject property was listed for sale in 1983, now addressed as 2021 Chanticleer Avenue, by an unidentified owner. Property development research yielded little biographical information about individual property owners. Identified property owners include Eugene and Helen Stiles and Harold and Marjorie Sundean, who jointly owned the property in 1989. (Santa Cruz County Assessor 1989; Santa Cruz Sentinel 1983: p. 22). By 1994, the property was owned by Josef Lukas. Lukas owned the property between 1994 to 2020 and resided in Residence 2. Lukas appears to have sold the property to Clifford and Lise Bixler in 2020 (Santa Cruz County Assessors 2008: p. 12; Santa Cruz County Assessor 2023a).

The Bixler family has retained the property since 2020. As of 2023, the structures on the property, the two residences and the chicken barn, were demolished at the request of the landowner, Mr. Cliff Bixler. Dudek conducted a historical evaluation of the property prior to the issuance of the demolition permit (Steffen 2023).

2.4 Background Research

2.4.1 Northwest Information Center Records Search

To identify historic properties located within the APE that might be affected by the proposed undertaking, Dudek defined a study area that included the APE and a 0.25-mile buffer for previously recorded resources and cultural reports. Between November 25 and December 2, 2024, NWIC staff at Sonoma State University conducted a confidential records search (NWIC File No. 24-0783) (Appendix B). In addition, for the APE only, Dudek staff checked the Built Environment Resources Directory, NRHP, California Register of Historical Resources, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historical maps, local inventories, and internal Dudek report inventory for information relevant to the archaeological sensitivity of the APE.

2.4.2 Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Outreach

Using the HUD Tribal Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT) for both the site address and the County of Santa Cruz, there are no federally-recognized tribes for the project location and County as a whole. Dudek understands that the lead agency is responsible for handling any Native American outreach for this Project.

2.5 Surface Survey of the Area of Potential Effect

On December 10, 2024, Dudek archaeologist Julie Royer, MA, conducted an intensive survey of the entire APE. Ms. Royer meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738–44739). The focus of the survey was to identify whether archaeological resources were present within or immediately adjacent to the APE. The intensive pedestrian survey was completed using a minimum of five-meter transects and opportunistic soil scrapes to identify potential surface archaeological deposits or evidence of buried archaeological deposits.

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3 The Basis for Determining that No Historic Properties Are Present or Affected (36 CFR § 800.11[d][3])

3.1 Results of California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

3.1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

The results of the record search indicate that the project site has never been surveyed for archaeological resources. There are twelve technical studies that intersect the APE. These include nine regional studies (S-000848, S-003453, S-004087, S-009462, S-015529, S-030204, S-032596, S-048442, and S-048927), two large-scale project-related studies (S-003779 and S-018217), and one technical study focused on the property adjacent to the APE (S-048803). There are fifteen additional studies that have been conducted outside the APE but within the 0.25-mile buffer. Details for the studies intersecting with the APE are presented below in Table 2. The complete record of the records search effort is included in Appendix B of this report.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Records Search Area

Report	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
Reports Intersecting the APE (n=12)				
S-000848	David Fredrickson	1976	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College; Winzler & Kelly Consulting Engineers
S-003453	Roy Meadows, Roy Martin, and Ann Fisher	1950	Notes on the Carmel Indians (notes taken from Roy Meadows and Roy Martin on March 4th, 1950); and Southern Costanoan-Esselen Notes (notes taken from Ann Fisher on March 4th, 1950)	NA
S-003779	William G. Roop and Katherine S. Flynn	1975	Archaeological Impact Evaluation, Aptos County Sanitation District, Proposed Pipeline Evaluation, a Phase One Proposal for Right-of-Way Routing Based on a Theoretical Model for Predicting the Archaeological Sensitivity Within the Project Area	Archaeological Resource Service

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Records Search Area

Report	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-003779a	MaryEllen Farley	1975	A Historical Narrative of the Aptos Sub-Area	Cabrillo College
S-004087	Robert H. Jackson	1980	An Introduction to the Historical Demography of Santa Cruz Mission and the Villa de Branciforte, 1791-1846	University of California, Santa Cruz
S-009462	Teresa Ann Miller	1977	Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties	San Francisco State University
S-015529	Robert L. Gearhart II, Clell L. Bond, Steven D. Hoyt, James H. Cleland, James Anderson, Pandora Snethcamp, Gary Wesson, Jack Neville, Kim Marcus, Andrew York, and Jerry Wilson	1993	California, Oregon, and Washington: Archaeological Resource Study	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.; Dames & Moore
S-018217	Glenn Gmoser	1996	Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report	California Department of Transportation
S-030204	Donna L. Gillette	2003	The Distribution and Antiquity of the California Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Rock Art Tradition.	University of California, Berkeley
S-032596	Randall Milliken, Jerome King, and Patricia Mikkelsen	2006	The Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, Version 2.0, with Special Attention to the San Francisco Bay Area, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways	Consulting in the Past; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-048442	Jean Stafford, Micki Farley, and Rob Edwards	1975	Cultural Resource Management: The Santa Cruz County Model	Santa Cruz Archaeological Society; Cabrillo College
S-048803	John Schlagheck and Kimberly Butt	2016	Cultural Resources Report, Chanticleer Avenue Park Project, Live Oak, Santa Cruz County, California	Holman & Associates
S-048927	Donald Scott Crull	1997	The Economy and Archaeology of European-made Glass Beads and	University of Sheffield, England

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Studies in the Records Search Area

Report	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
			Manufactured Goods Used in First Contact Situations in Oregon, California and Washington	
Reports Outside the APE within the 0.25-mile Buffer (n=4)				
S-003964	-	1977	Santa Cruz Regional Wastewater Treatment System Project, Santa Cruz County, California	Ann S. Peak & Associates
S-008218	Robert Cartier	1986	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Proposed Federal Post Office Facility Site on Capitola Avenue in the County of Santa Cruz	Archeological Resource Management
S-022987	John Snyder	2000	Historic Property Survey Report, Capitola Road Improvement Project between Santa Cruz and Capitola, California	P.S. Preservation Services
S-022987a	John A. Nadolski	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Capitola Road Improvement Project, Soquel Avenue to Thirtieth Avenue.	Pacific Legacy, Inc.
S-022987b	John W. Snyder	2000	Historical Architectural Survey Report, Capitola Road Improvement Project between Santa Cruz and Capitola, California.	P. S. Preservation Services
S-053741	Fallin Steffen, Nicole Frank, and Samantha Murray	2018	Historic Resource Evaluation Report for 970-992 17th Avenue, Santa Cruz, California	Dudek
S-053741a	Ryan Brady	2018	Cultural Resources Assessment of 5940 Soquel Avenue (APN 029-021-47), Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)	Dudek
S-053741b	Ryan Brady	2018	Cultural Resources Assessment for Properties Located at 970, 980 and 992 17th Avenue (APN 028-013-01 and 028-013-03) and 953 and 983 Tower Place (APN 028-014-01, and 028-014-02), Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California	Dudek

Relevant Studies

S-003779

This report (Roop and Flynn 1975) represents the Phase I investigation of a project related to the routing of a pipeline for the Aptos County Sanitization District. As part of the study, the authors conducted a general historical

literature search of public library materials, manuscripts of previous research and unpublished historical narratives to establish a list of the existing archaeological resources in order to rank the proposed pipeline route options from least to most destructive of cultural resources. The project did not involve any field examination including a pedestrian archaeological survey. Seven historical sites were identified but none are within a 0.25-mile buffer of our APE and provide relevant information for the Project.

S-018217

This study (Gmoser 1996) describes an archival review and field survey around bridge structures conducted for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 seismic retrofit program. The study was however limited to structures along highways and state routes 1, 9, 17, 35, 129, and 236 in Santa Cruz County. The closest to the Project APE is at Hwy 1, 2,000 feet to the north.

S-048803

This report (Schlagheck and Butt 2016) is a cultural resources inventory conducted for the Chanticleer Avenue Park improvement project in the parcel immediately adjacent to our APE to the south. As part of the study, the authors conducted a records search, pedestrian archaeological survey, and architectural recording effort. No evidence of prehistoric archaeological resources was found; two historic-period buildings were recorded and evaluated within the project area.

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The CHRIS records search identified two previously recorded built environment resource outside the APE but within the 0.25-mile buffer: the Miller House and the Johnson Tank House (Table 3). The two structures were built circa 1915; neither of the structures were recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR or local registers (Schlagheck and Butt 2016).

Table 3. Recorded Cultural Resources in the Records Search Area

Primary	Trinomial	Resource Name	Other IDs	Resource Type	Age	Attributes	Resource Disclosure
Resources Intersecting the APE (n=0)							
None							
Resources Outside the APE within the 0.25-mile Buffer (n=2)							
P-44-000857	None	Miller House	1975 Chanticleer Ave; Tefertiller Family Home	Building	Historic	HP2 Single Family Property	Unrestricted
P-44-001105	None	Johnson Tank House	Tank House at 1975 Chanticleer Ave	Building	Historic	HP4 Ancillary Building	Unrestricted

3.2 Results of Dudek Internal Records Search

Dudek conducted one study within the Project APE in 2023 that is not yet registered in the CHRIS information system. The report consisted of the historic evaluation of two buildings and a barn located at 2021 Chanticleer Avenue prior to provide clearance to the landowner for demolition of existing buildings on the property (Steffen 2023). The study characterized the two single-story residences and one one-story barn, which were developed in 1944 as a single-family fenced poultry farm, as using a Minimal Traditional architectural style. As a result of the evaluation, the three structures were not found to be eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or the Santa Cruz County Historic Resource Inventory due to a lack of historical associations (CHR Status code 6Z) and were subsequently demolished.

3.3 Results of the Surface Survey

Dudek conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project APE on December 10, 2024. At the time of the survey, the APE was a level vacant lot with no standing structures. Ground visibility was limited with 70 percent of the parcel covered by grasses, leaf litter and mature trees, including one large Redwood tree, one large palm tree, four oak trees, one fig tree and one lemon tree. The eastern two thirds of the property exhibited disturbance from the removal of the former homestead, with depressions and compacted soil where the two residences and the barn stood before demolition. Open soil, visible in rodent throws and exposed in surveyor's soil scrapes, was characterized by a moderately-compact medium brown fine-grained sandy loam with low gravel content (less than 15 percent). A light reddish brown sandy loam with high non-native gravel content was visible within the footprints of residences 1 and 2, remnant from the demolition event.

Cultural resources identified during the survey consisted of one additional concrete foundation, one historic glass vial, and two fragments of weathered shellfish remains, respectively labelled as F-1, ISO-1 and ISO-2 on the survey results map (Figure 3).

F-1 is a concrete foundation in the western half of the property about ten feet north of the southern property boundary. The foundation is rectangular in shape, measuring 20 feet north-south by 15 feet east-west, standing one foot above ground and occluded with thorn bushes and piles of chicken wire.

ISO-1, a small cylindrical glass vial, green in color, measures 3.75 inches in height by 1.2 inches in diameter. The isolated artifact was found south of the footprint of the barn. The vial exhibited a screw top closure, shoulder mold marks, and a stippled base with an Owens-Illinois maker's mark and associated code 3 – 3 suggesting that the bottle was likely manufactured in 1943 at the Fairmont plant in West Virginia (Lockhart and Hoenig 2018). The size and shape of the container suggest that it may have been used for toiletry or medicine.

ISO-2 consists of two weathered fragments of shellfish observed near the southeast corner of the former Residence 1. One fragment was too weathered to speciate and the second fragment, 1.6 inches in diameter, was identified as a Common Littleneck clam, also known as a rock cockle or rock clam (*protothaca staminea*).

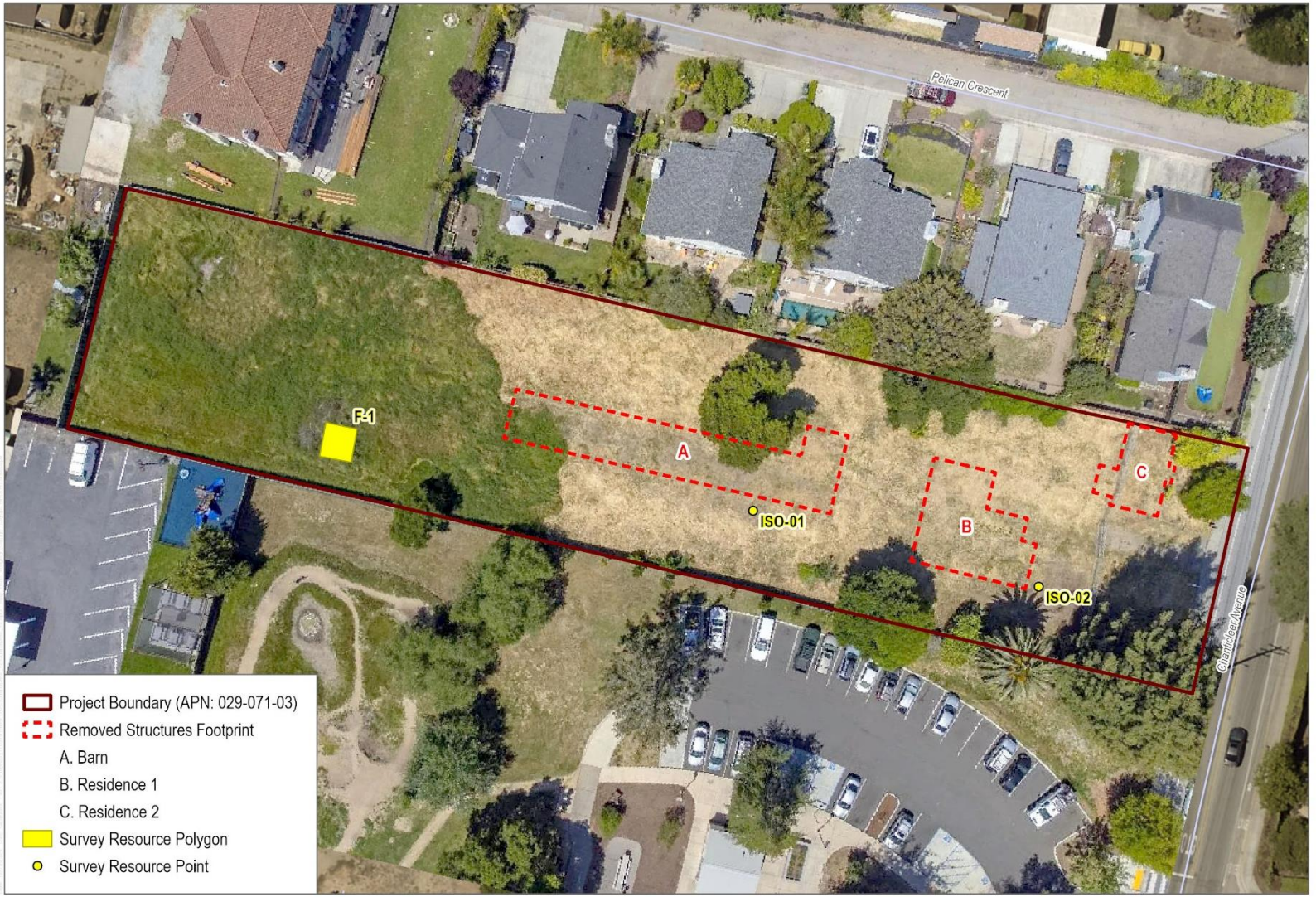
Abundant debris were found mixed in the soil matrix in the eastern portion of the property including sheet glass, composite roofing material, wood cladding fragments, chunks of concrete and other architectural debris likely

associated with the demolition of the 1944 homestead. Modern disturbances were also noted with four mismatched wheels, plastic debris and light wooden landscaping structures scattered across the APE.

Review of historic maps, aerial photographs, and background research indicate that the parcel was not developed until the 1940s (ESRI 2024; NETR 2024; Steffen 2023), suggesting that the concrete foundation and the historic vial are likely associated with the historic homestead that was developed on the property in 1944 and demolished in 2023.

Protothaca staminea is a mollusk species known to have been exploited by Native Americans and are often found in prehistoric midden deposit (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). The presence of the invertebrate remains, along with the proximity of freshwater sources including Rodeo Creek, located 1,600 feet east of the APE and a seasonal drainage located 780 feet west of the APE, highlight the possibility for past indigenous occupation in the area. Dudek found no further evidence of indigenous occupation such as stone tools.

Figure 3 provides the location of the removed structures and cultural resources identified, while photos of the APE and the resources observed are included in Appendix C. Dudek prepared a Department of Parks and Recreation site record update for site 2021 Chanticleer Avenue, provided as Appendix D.



SOURCE: Santa Cruz County (2024), Zillow Imagery (Accessed 2024)

DUDEK 0 25 50 Feet

FIGURE 3
Survey Map
Chanticleer Avenue Project

4 Summary and Recommendations

4.1 Summary

Dudek conducted a thorough assessment of the cultural resource sensitivity for the Project. The CHRIS records search indicated twelve previous studies have been completed with coverage that intersected the Project APE; although no pedestrian surveys were previously conducted at the APE, and no recorded resources were within the APE. Dudek evaluated three structures within the Project APE for Mr. Cliff Bixler in 2023 (Steffen 2023; Jones and Steffen 2023). The structures, which included two residential buildings and one barn, were not found eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or the Santa Cruz County Historic Resource Inventory due to a lack of historical associations (Steffen 2023; Jones and Steffen 2023) and were subsequently demolished in 2023.

Dudek's intensive survey of the APE identified a concrete foundation west of the footprints of the demolished buildings, one historic glass vial, and two pieces of weathered shellfish remains. While the concrete foundation and the vial are most likely associated with the now-demolished non-eligible buildings, the shellfish remains could indicate the presence of a prehistoric deposit.

4.2 Recommendations

Dudek believes that the level of effort and findings fulfill the Section 106 requirements regarding cultural resources. Based on the results of this study and a previous study by Dudek (Steffen 2023; Jones and Steffen 2023), no historic properties are present in the APE . Dudek therefore recommends a finding of ***No Historic Properties Affected*** for the Project under 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1); however, because of the potential to encounter archaeological resources during Project construction and the substantial volume of ground disturbance anticipated for the Project, Dudek also recommends initial construction monitoring be conducted to avoid potential adverse effects under 36 CFR 800.4(d)(2). A draft letter of No Historic Properties Affected is provided along with this report. The Project should proceed under a plan that accounts for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during construction consistent with NHPA Section 106 regulations.

Dudek recommends the following measures:

Recommended Measure Cult-1: Conduct Archaeological Monitoring during initial ground disturbing phases of construction. Initial ground disturbing activities shall be observed by a qualified professional archaeologist either meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards, or under the direction of an archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. Archaeological monitors shall be commissioned by the County and paid for by the Project applicant. If archaeological resources are encountered, Recommended Measure CUL-2 shall apply. Archaeological monitoring may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitor as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, ground disturbance occurring in fill, or other indications that discovery is extremely unlikely.

Recommended Measure Cult-2: Discovery of cultural, historic, or archaeological resources during construction. If archaeological/cultural resources are discovered during grading or construction activities, all further excavation, disturbance, and work within 200 feet of the discovery must immediately cease and the planning director shall

cause an on-site inspection of the property to be made. The purpose of the inspection shall be to determine whether the discovery is of an archaeological resource or cultural resource. The planning director shall notify a representative from the local Native California Indian groups and the property owner. (Santa Cruz County Code (SCCC): 16.40.040 Work shall not resume until an archaeological site development has been approved in accordance with Chapter 18.10 SCCC, Level III (SCCC: 16.40.050).

Recommended Measure Cult-3: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. If human remains be discovered at any time, work in that area should be halted and procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) should be followed, beginning with notification to the Santa Cruz County Coroner. If Native American remains are present, the County Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to designate a Most Likely Descendent, who will be authorized to make recommendations regarding the treatment of Native American human remains and associated materials. Further, federal regulations require that Native American human remains, funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony are handled consistent with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) for all discovery situations in accordance with 43 CFR 10.

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Appendix A

National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

Authors:	Ryan Brady, MA, RPA, Sarah Brewer, MA, RPA and Julie Royer, MA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	New Horizons Affordable Housing and Development Inc.
Report Date:	December 2024
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Analysis Report for the 2021 Chanticleer Avenue HUD Project, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California
Type of Study:	Archaeological Analysis
Resources:	Previously Recorded Historic Resource '2021 Chanticleer Avenue'
USGS Quads:	Soquel, CA 1:24,000 T11S, R1W, Section 16
Acreage:	1.01 acres
Permit Numbers:	Permit Pending
Keywords:	Positive, pedestrian survey, 2021 Chanticleer Avenue, historic foundations, demolished historic multi-family property and ancillary building, historic glass, Live Oak, Santa Cruz.

Appendix B

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

Redacted

Appendix C
Project Photographs

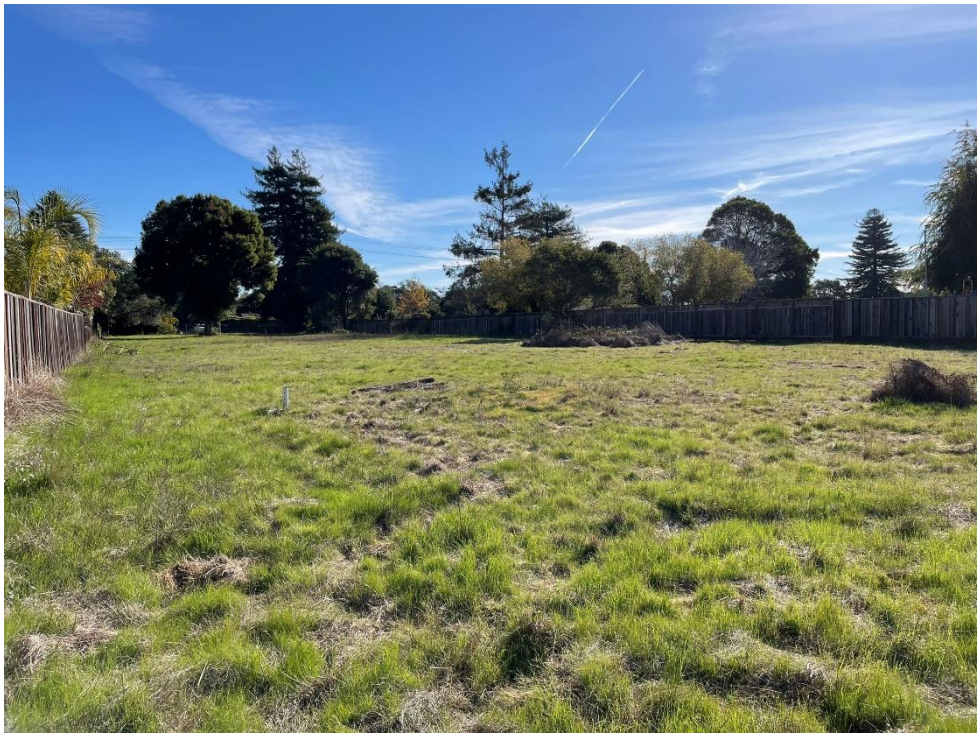

Exhibit 1: Overview from northwest corner of APE. View SE 118°

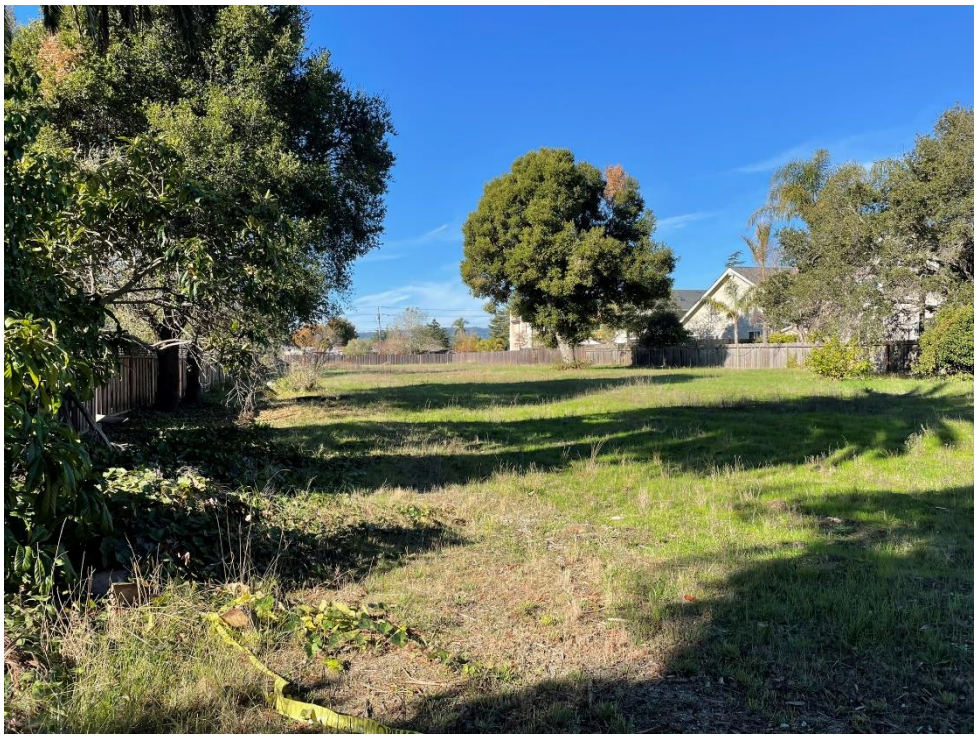

Exhibit 2: Overview from southeast corner of APE. View WNW 296°

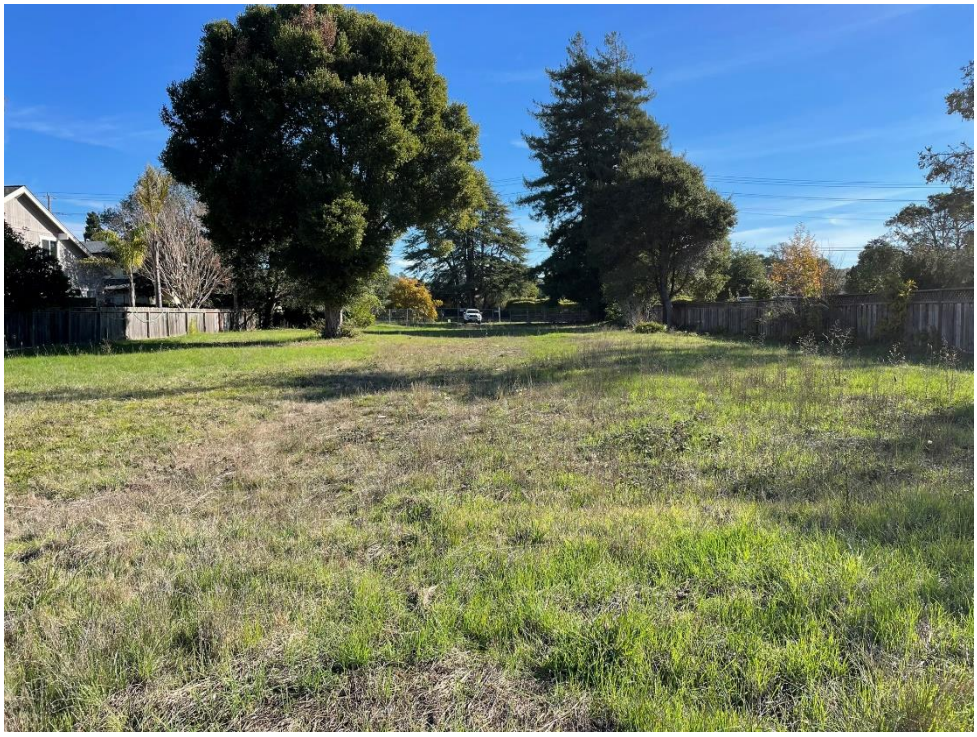

Exhibit 3: Depression from demolition of long barn. View E 96 °

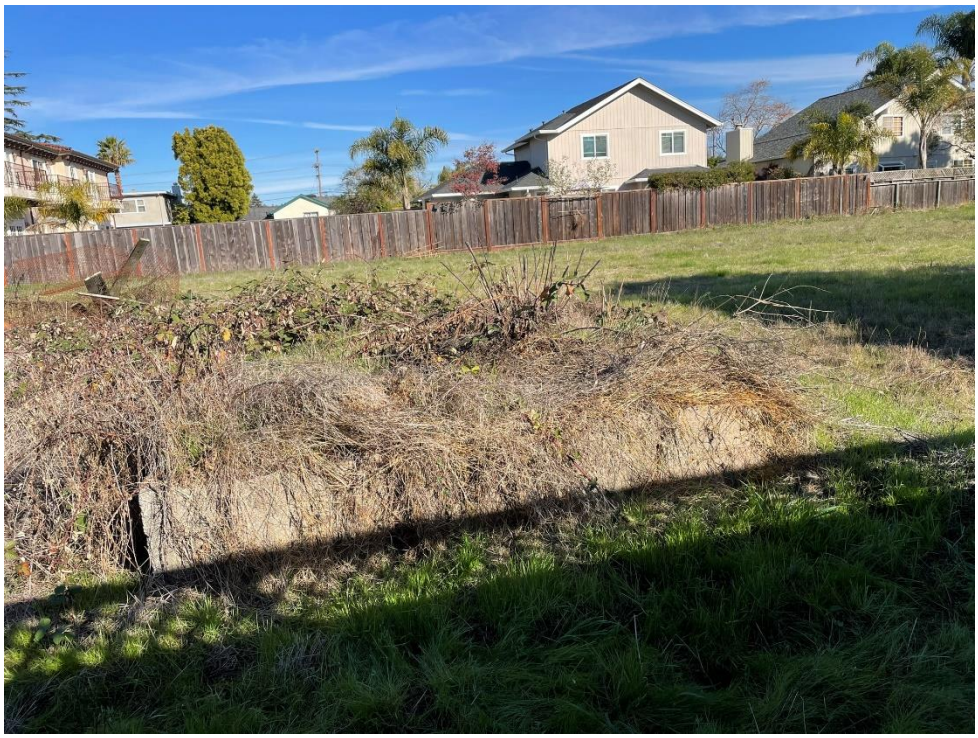

Exhibit 4: Concrete foundation (F-1) and chicken wire. View N 10°

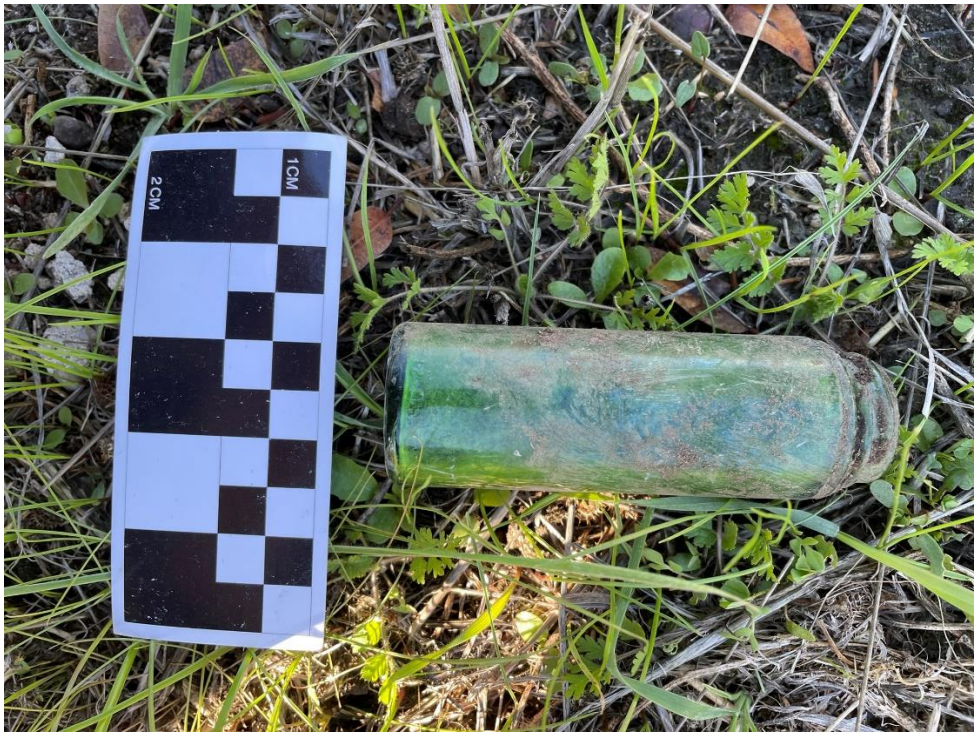

Exhibit 5: Glass vial (ISO-1). Plan View

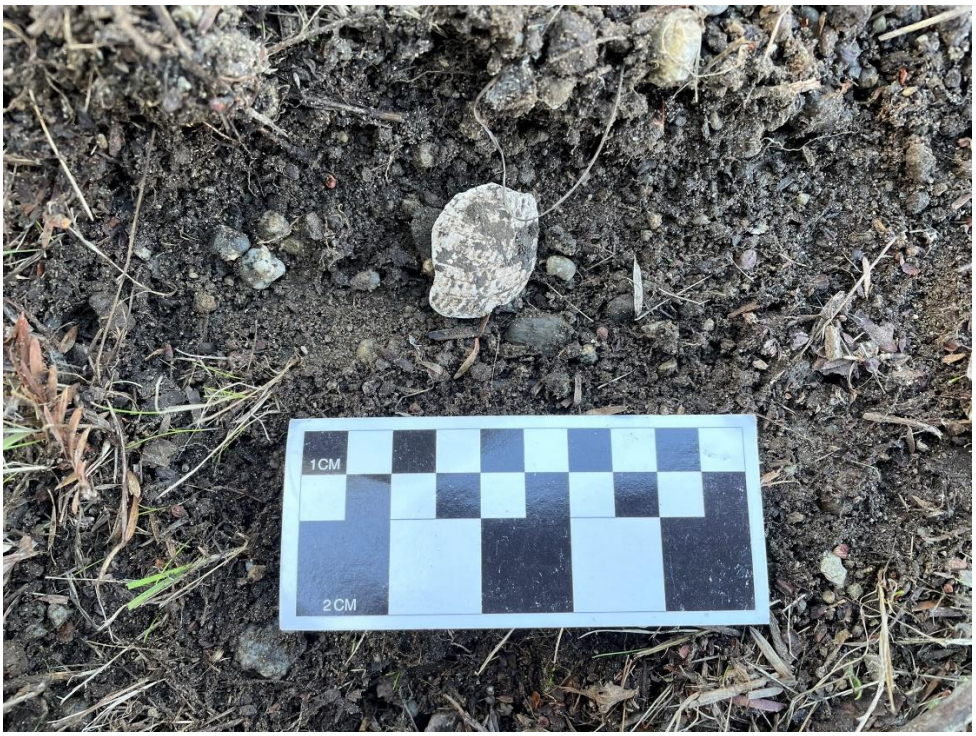

Exhibit 6: Common Littleneck clam (*protothaca staminea*) (ISO-2). Plan View

Appendix D

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records Update

redacted