

Exhibit E:

Completed Section 106 Studies

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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January 27, 2014

Dr. Carol Rowland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd St, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Either Way Bridge
Replacement Project
Local Assistance
Santa Cruz County

Re: Determinations of Eligibility and Finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Santa Cruz County, California

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is initiating consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project in Santa Cruz County. This consultation is undertaken in accordance with the January 2004 *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation (PA)*.

Enclosed you will find a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the proposed undertaking. The HPSR fulfills three responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act: determination of the Area of Potential Effects (APE); identification of potential historic properties located within the undertaking's APE; and evaluation of potential historic properties for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under the PA, Caltrans is responsible for ensuring the appropriateness of the APE (Stipulation VIII.A) and the adequacy of historic property identification efforts (Stipulation VIII.B). We are consulting with you at the present time under Stipulation VIII.C.5 the PA, which requires that we seek your concurrence on Caltrans' determinations of eligibility for potential historic properties.

In accordance with Stipulation III of the PA, the APE and the documents were reviewed and approved by Kelda Wilson, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) Standards in Attachment 1 of the PA as a Principal Investigator - Prehistoric Archaeology, and Robert Pavlik, who meets the PQS Standards as Principal Architectural Historian.

Project Description

In conjunction with Caltrans and FHWA, the County of Santa Cruz proposes to replace the Either Way Bridge (36C-0073), which is structurally deficient and does not meet current design standards. The 15.4-foot wide single-lane bridge will be replaced with a 25-foot wide double-lane precast concrete bridge on the same alignment as the existing one. A full project description and depiction of the APE can be found on page 1 and Figure 3 of the HPSR.

Resources Identified

Consultation and identification efforts for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project (summarized in pages 2-4 of the attached HPSR) resulted in the identification of one structure – the Either Way Bridge (36C-0073)--within the APE. The bridge was **previously determined ineligible** to the NRHP by the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory. No archaeological resources were identified.

Two built-environment properties were formally evaluated for the Either Way Bridge Bridge Replacement Project. The evaluations are documented in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report attached to this HPSR.

Pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.5 of the PA, Caltrans is requesting your concurrence that the following two properties are not eligible for the National Register:

- 225 Either Way
- 200 Either Way

Conclusion

We look forward to receiving your response within 30 days of receipt of this submittal, in accordance with Stipulation VIII.C.5.a of the PA. Pending your concurrence regarding Caltrans' eligibility determinations, Caltrans' finding for the undertaking (pursuant to Stipulation IX.A.2) is "No Historic Properties Affected".

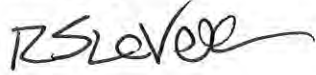
Caltrans is transmitting the HPSR for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project as the NEPA lead agency. This consultation is being undertaken in accordance with the January 1, 2004 Federal-Aid Highway Programmatic Agreement (PA). Caltrans is initiating consultation as part of its NEPA assignment of federal responsibilities by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), effective October 1, 2012 and pursuant to 23 USC 326.

Therefore, as a project covered under MAP-21, FHWA has assigned and Caltrans has assumed responsibility for environmental review, consultation, and coordination on the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. Please direct all future correspondence on this project to Caltrans. This letter and the attached documentation are concurrently being distributed to the Caltrans Cultural Studies Office (CSO) (MOU; PA Stipulation VIII.C.5).

Thank you very much for your assistance with this project. If you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Kelda Wilson at (phone: 805/542-4697; fax: 805/549-3233; e-mail: kelda_wilson@dot.ca.gov).

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
Page 3

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. LaVack", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Randy LaVack, Chief
Environmental Stewardship Branch
Caltrans District 5

Attachment: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project HPSR

C: Anmarie Medin, Caltrans Cultural Studies Office

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

District	County	Route	Post Miles	Unit	E-FIS Project Number	Phase
05	SCR					
District	County	Funding Source	Federal-Aid Proj. No.	Location	E-FIS Proj. No.	Phase
05	SCR	HBP/FSTIP	BRLO-5936(094)	Boulder Creek		

**For Local Assistance projects off the highway system, use headers in italics)*

Project Description:

The County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department (County) proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River (36C-0073) near the Town of Boulder Creek in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California. Either Way is a residential road west of State Route 9.

The existing single-lane bridge, which is structurally deficient and does not meet current design standards, is listed for replacement in the Federal Highway Bridge Program (HBP), and its replacement will be funded through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in cooperation with Caltrans and the County. Due to the poor condition of the existing 15.4 foot wide single-lane bridge the County proposes to remove the existing structure and replace it with a 25 foot wide double-lane precast concrete slab bridge on the same horizontal and vertical alignments as the existing bridge. In addition to replacing the bridge, the project will require installation of a temporary detour bridge adjacent to the existing bridge to allow access by the residents. The project will also include temporary cuts into the hillside up to nine feet for an approach roadway for the detour bridge with temporary shoring. The timber retaining wall will be reconstructed or a concrete wall will replace the timber wall.

The County currently retains 40 feet of right of way in the vicinity of the bridge. Additional right of way may need to be acquired from the 4 adjacent parcels to the bridge (APNs 08508317, 08508310, 08508210, and 08508209), and the use of the vacant parcels northeast of the bridge (APNs 08508118 and 08508317) as temporary easement for a staging area. Refer to Figure 2 for the study location.

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Kelda Wilson, Principal Investigator- Prehistoric Archaeology, and Donn Miyahara, Project Manager/Caltrans Local Assistance Engineer, on May 6, 2013. The APE map is Figure 3 in Attachment A of this HPSR, and is delineated in accordance with Attachment 3 of the PA. The APE for archaeological resources encompasses all activities related to the construction of the bridge, including the roadway approach modifications and all potential staging areas for project equipment.

The horizontal archaeological APE includes about 225 feet along Either Way (this includes the north and south approaches and the bridge itself). The approach roadway length on the north side of the bridge would be about 60 feet, and on the south side of the bridge, it would be about 150 feet. The bridge itself is about 65 feet long by about 25 feet wide.

The horizontal archaeological APE extends beyond the bridge on the west side, encompassing an area of about 150 feet north-south by 50 feet east-west. On the east side of the bridge, the archaeological APE extends to the west about 300 feet north-south and 50 feet east-west. This is to account for any potential ground disturbances associated with heavy equipment and vehicular use of these areas. The archaeological and architectural APE also includes the staging area, which is located northeast of the

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

bridge along Either Way and extending into the adjacent parcel, an area of about 100 feet north-south by 75 feet east-west.

The excavated area below the bridge for the pilings would be approximately 30 feet wide, and the maximum vertical (pile) depth is estimated to be around 40 feet.

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**X** Local Government (*Head of local government, Preservation Office / Planning Department*)

- Santa Cruz County Historic Resources Commission

X Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

The NAHC provided a list of ten Native American contacts that might have information pertinent to this project, or have concerns regarding the proposed actions. A letter explaining the Proposed Project, along with a map depicting the project area, was sent to all ten contacts listed by the NAHC on March 20, 2013. The letter also solicited responses from each of the contacts, should they have any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the Proposed Project (refer to Attachment C, Appendix B).

Letters were sent to the following contacts.

- Jakki Kehl
- Patrick Orozco, Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe
- Valentin Lopez, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Edward Ketchum, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Jean-Marie Feyling, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
- Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
- Ramona Garibay, Representative, Trina Marine Ruano Family
- Melvin Ketchum III, Environmental Coordinator, Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band

On March 28, Valentin Lopez contacted ICF. He said that he considers the waterways in these areas to be potentially sensitive for discovering archaeological resources, and he requested additional project information (results of the NWIC records search and a more detailed project description). After providing the requested additional information, Mr. Lopez was satisfied and did not have any more questions, but he asked to be contacted if any archaeological resources were discovered during project-related activities.

Follow-up phone calls to the Native American contacts listed above were conducted on May 10, 2013. Ann-Marie Sayers inquired about the resources that have previously been recorded in the vicinity of the project area. Ms. Sayers also stated that she considers this area to be potentially sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources and that she would like a Native American monitor and an archaeological monitor to be present during any earth-moving activities associated with this project. Jean-Marie Feyling said she has some concerns about the sensitivity in the area and that her sister, Irene Zwierlein (Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band) should be contacted, as she has much familiarity with the project area. She provided an additional phone number for Ms.

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

Zwierlein.

Voice and/or email messages were left for the following contacts: Jakki Kehl, Ramona Garibay, Irene Zwierlein, Patrick Orozco, Rosemary Cambra, Edward Ketchum, and Melvin Ketchum III. None of these contacts have responded with any concerns about the project.

X Native American Heritage Commission

- ICF contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 14, 2013, to identify any areas of concern within the project area that may be listed in the NAHC's Sacred Land File.
- The NAHC responded on February 22, 2013, stating that a search of their files failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

X Local Historical Society / Historic Preservation Group *(also if applicable, city archives, etc.)*

- The California Historical Society (San Francisco). On February 22, 2013 ICF sent a letter requesting any information on potential cultural resources in the project area and have not received any further communication regarding any information that the California Historical Society may have available for historic resources in the project area.
- The San Lorenzo Valley Museum (Boulder Creek). On February 22, 2013 ICF sent a letter requesting any information on potential cultural resources in the project area and have not received any further communication regarding any information that the San Lorenzo Valley Museum may have available for historic resources in the project area.
- County of Santa Cruz Planning Department, Historic Resources Commission (Santa Cruz). On February 22, 2013 ICF sent a letter requesting any information on potential cultural resources in the project area and have not received any further communication regarding any information that the Historic Resources Commission may have available for historic resources in the project area.

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

X National Register of Historic Places	Month & Year: 1979-2002 & supplements
X California Register of Historical Resources	Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
X California Inventory of Historic Resources	Year: 1976
X California Historical Landmarks	Year: 1995 & supplemental information to date
X California Points of Historical Interest	Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
X Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory – Local Agency Bridges	Year: 2006 & supplemental information to date

X Archaeological Site Records

- Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, CA. October 23, 2012.

X Other sources consulted

- San Francisco Public Library, January and February, 2013.

X Results:

This records search (File No. 12-0388) was conducted at the NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, on October 23, 2012. The records search project included a review of the following information. The records search entailed consulting the state's database of previous studies, known cultural resources sites, pertinent historical inventories, and historic maps specific to the project

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

area and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it.

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified through the records search and literature review within the project area. One previously recorded historic-era resource was identified about 300 feet east of the project area. P-44-000401 (CA-SCR-329H) is SR 9, the bulk of which was brought into the State Highway system in 1933 (Berg and Mikesell 1999).

No studies that cover the project area have been reported to the NWIC. However, six studies have covered areas within 0.5-mile of the project APE. No additional resources (besides SR 9) were identified within the project vicinity (the project area and the ½-mile search radius) through any of these studies. These studies are presented in the table that follows.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

- ☒ **No cultural resources** are present within the project APE.
- ☒ Aisha Rahimi-Fike, *Architectural Historian, ICF International*, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff Standards in Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Attachment 1 as an architectural historian, has reviewed the project APE and confirmed that the only other properties present within the APE meet the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (**Properties Exempt from Evaluation**).
- ☒ Properties **previously determined not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places are present within the Project APE. (Include date of determination):
 - Either Way Bridge (36C-0073) Category 5, 2010
- ☒ As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has determined the following properties within the Project APE are **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places:
 - 225 Either Way, Boulder Creek, CA 95006 (APN 08508209) Map Reference # 1
 - 200 Either Way, Boulder Creek, CA 95006 (APN 08508310) Map Reference # 2

6. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

- ☒ Project Vicinity, Location, APE Map, and Soils Map (Attachment A)
- ☒ Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) (Attachment B)
 - Aisha Rahimi-Fike, ICF Architectural Historian, May 2013
- ☒ Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) (Attachment C)
 - Joanne Grant, ICF Archaeologist, May 2013
- ☒ Other
 - Historical Society Correspondence: (Attachment B, Appendix A)
 - California Historic Bridge Inventory – Local Agency Bridges sheet (Attachment B, Appendix B)
 - Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms: (Attachment B, Appendix C)
 - NWIC Records Search Results: (Attachment C, Appendix A)
 - Native American Correspondence: (Attachment C, Appendix B)

7. HPSR to File

- ☒ Not applicable.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**8. HPSR to SHPO**

(Check all that apply. **Transmit to SHPO**, a copy to DEA-CSO) **This instruction line and findings that are not applicable may be deleted**

- ☒ As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has determined that there are properties evaluated as a result of the project that are **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places within the Project APE. Under Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C, Caltrans requests SHPO's concurrence in this determination.
- ☒ Caltrans is notifying SHPO that Caltrans, in accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A, has determined a Finding of No Historic Properties Affected is appropriate for this undertaking.

9. Findings for State-Owned Properties

- ☒ Caltrans has determined that there are **no State-owned cultural resources** within the Project APE.

10. CEQA IMPACT FINDINGS

- ☒ Not applicable; Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA.

11. HPSR PREPARATION AND DEPARTMENT APPROVAL

Prepared by: (sign on line)

Consultant / discipline:

Affiliation

Joanne Grant
Joanne Grant, Senior Archaeologist

ICF International, San Francisco, CA

1/27/14
Date

1/27/2014

Reviewed for approval by: (sign on line)

District 5 Caltrans PQS
discipline/level:

[PQS certification level]

Date

Approved by: (sign on line)

District EBC:

[Environmental Branch name]

Date

Attachment A

Project Maps

Attachment B
Historical Resources Evaluation Report

EITHER WAY BRIDGE (36C-0073) REPLACEMENT PROJECT

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

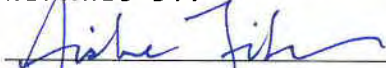
Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County, California

37°10'21.12"N/122°08'22.07"W

05-SCR-0-CR

BRL0-5936(094)

PREPARED BY:



Date:

10/23/13

Aisha Rahimi-Fike, Architectural Historian

ICF International, San Francisco, CA

Contact: Ed Yarbrough 415.677.7170

REVIEWED BY:

_____ Date: _____

Kelda Wilson, Principal Investigator-Prehistoric Archaeology

California Department of Transportation, District 5

San Luis Obispo, CA

APPROVED BY:

_____ Date: _____

Brandy Rider, Environmental Branch Chief

California Department of Transportation, District 5

San Luis Obispo, CA

October 2013

ICF International. 2013. *Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Either Way Bridge (36C-0073) Replacement Project, Santa Cruz County, California*. October. (ICF 0563.12) San Francisco, CA. Prepared for the County of Santa Cruz, Department of Public Works, CA.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	area of potential effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CIDH	Cast-in-Drilled-Hole
County	County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FO	Functionally Obsolete
HBP	Highway Bridge Program
HBRRP	Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program
HRER	Historical Resources Evaluation Report
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
ROW	right-of-way
SD	Structurally Deficient
SD	Structurally Deficient
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Officer
SPCR	South Pacific Coast Railroad
SR	Sufficiency Rating
SR 9	State Route 9

Summary of Findings

The County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department (County) proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River (36C-0073) near the Town of Boulder Creek in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California. Either Way is a residential road west of State Route 9. The existing single-lane bridge, which is structurally deficient and does not meet current design standards, is listed for replacement in the federal Highway Bridge Program (HBP). In addition to replacing the bridge, the project will require installation of a temporary detour bridge adjacent to the existing bridge to allow access by the residents, and the use of the vacant parcels northeast of the bridge (APNs 08508118 and 08508317) as temporary easement for a staging area. The project will also include temporary cuts into the hillside up to nine feet for an approach roadway for the detour bridge with temporary shoring. The timber retaining wall will be reconstructed or a concrete wall will replace the timber wall. Additional right-of-way (ROW) may need to be acquired from the four parcels adjacent to the bridge (APNs 08508317, 08508310, 08508210, and 08508209).

The purpose of this Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) is to evaluate the potential for the project to affect historical archaeological resources and built environment resources, such as buildings, structures, objects, districts, and linear features eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or any resources considered historic for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is the lead agency for the purposes of NEPA, and the County is the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

The cultural resources addressed in this HRER include two single-family residences located at 225 Either Way (08508209, Map Reference # 1) and 200 Either Way (08508310, Map Reference # 2). These resources were constructed before 1968 and thus were formally evaluated under NRHP and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria (see Appendix C, DPR 523 Form for a detailed evaluation of these resources). These properties do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. There does not appear to be potential for a historic district or a historic landscape that might include any of these properties as contributing elements.

They were also evaluated in conformity with Section 15064.5(a) (2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and were not determined to be historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.

The Either Way Bridge (36C-0073) crossing San Lorenzo River was administered through the Caltrans' statewide historic bridge inventory. This inventory was most recently updated in 2010 for bridges built before 1940. The Either Way Bridge was determined a Category 5 bridge which is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and, therefore, does not require formal evaluation (see Appendix B, Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory – Local Agency Bridges). The other remaining properties met the criteria presented in Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation) of the 2004 Programmatic Agreement (PA) among Caltrans, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and did not require evaluation.

Introduction

The County proposes to replace the existing Either Way Bridge over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California. The bridge is structurally deficient, does not meet current standards, and is listed for replacement in the HBP.

The purpose of this HRER is to evaluate the potential for the project to affect historical archaeological resources and built environment resources, such as buildings, structures, objects, districts, and linear features eligible for listing in the NRHP or any resources considered historic for the purposes of NEPA and CEQA. The Caltrans is the lead agency for the purposes of NEPA, and the County is the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

This HRER has been prepared by ICF International in accordance with the January 1, 2004, *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as it pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (the PA), and in accordance with Caltrans' *Environmental Handbook: Cultural Resources Volume 2*, 2004 (Draft) (California Department of Transportation 2012 [as amended]).

ICF surveyed and recorded built-environment cultural resources within the entire architectural APE on October 18, 2012. This survey was conducted by Aisha Rahimi-Fike, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff Standards in Section 106 PA Attachment 1 as an Architectural Historian, and included the formal recordation of appropriate properties with photographs and handwritten notes. For the purposes of this HRER, only the proposed build alternative has been evaluated.

Project Location and Description

Overview

The County proposes to replace the existing Either Way Bridge over the San Lorenzo River in the Town of Boulder Creek in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (Figure 1). Either Way is a small county roadway off SR 9 in a suburban/rural environment. In addition to replacing the bridge, the proposed project includes expanding the bridge approaches on both ends of the bridge. The project also includes constructing a temporary detour bridge to allow access by the local residents.

Location

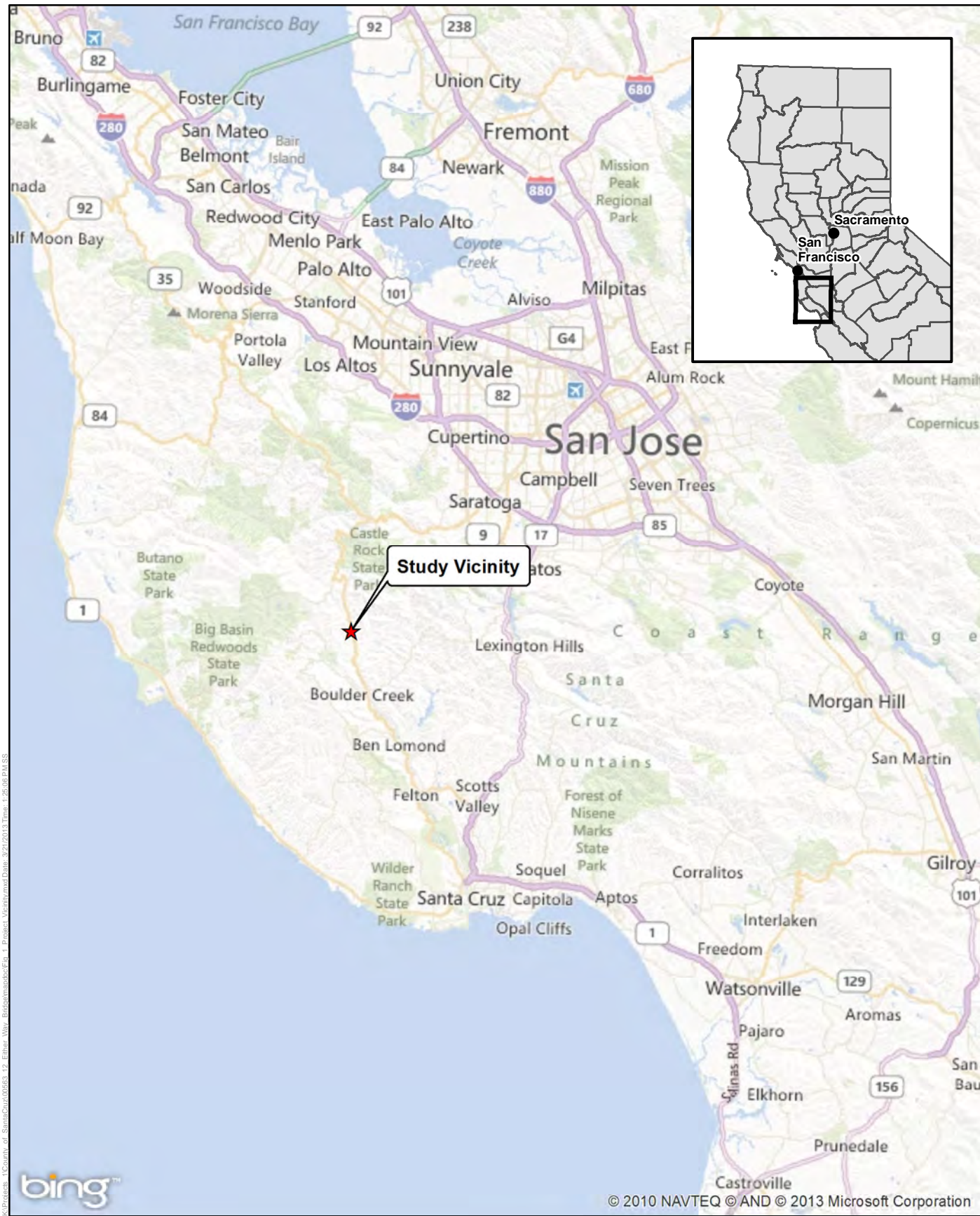
The project is located in the unincorporated community of Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County, California (Figure 1). The bridge site is located along Either Way, a residential road off SR 9, approximately 3 miles north of the Boulder Creek town center (Figure 2). The Either Way Bridge is accessed by heading west on Teilh Drive off of SR 9 for about 100 feet and then heading southwest on Either Way for about 200 feet. The road is the primary public access across the San Lorenzo River for the residences on Either Way south of the bridge.

Purpose

The purpose of the project is to improve the safety of the Either Way crossing over the San Lorenzo River. The replacement bridge is needed because the existing single-lane concrete bridge that was constructed in 1940 is structurally deficient, near the end of its useful life, and does not meet current American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) or Caltrans design standards. The existing bridge is classified as being Structurally Deficient (SD)¹. The SD status of the existing bridge along with its low sufficiency rating of 6.6 makes the existing bridge eligible for replacement under the HBP, and its replacement will be funded through the FHWA in cooperation with Caltrans and the County.

Due to the poor condition of the existing 15.4-foot-wide single-lane bridge the County proposes to remove the existing structure and replace it with a 25-foot-wide double-lane precast concrete slab bridge on the same horizontal and vertical alignments as the existing bridge. The replacement bridge would be built to current AASHTO and County standards. The foundation of the new bridge will likely consist of Cast-in-Drilled-Hole (CIDH) concrete piles or spread footings. The type of foundation will be determined once a geotechnical study is completed. Excavation for the abutments will be approximately ten feet below the existing roadway surface. Approach roadway lengths will be about 60 feet to the north and 150 feet to the south. Cuts will be up to two feet for the roadway

¹“Structurally Deficient” is a description or classification of highway bridges in the Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program (HBRRP) (23 CFR 650.409). A “deficient” bridge is defined as having a Sufficiency Rating (SR), ≤ 80 and is Structurally Deficient (SD) and/or Functionally Obsolete (FO). In adequate appraisal ratings of deck geometry, under clearances, approach roadway alignments, structural conditions, and waterway adequacy, can result in FO classification. This is described in Section 6.12.1, page 6-35 and 6-36 of the Local Assistance Program Guidelines.



K:\Projects\14\County of Santa Cruz\02055-12_Either Way Bridge\mxd\Fig. 1 - Project Vicinity.mxd Date: 3/21/2013 Time: 1:26:00 PM SS



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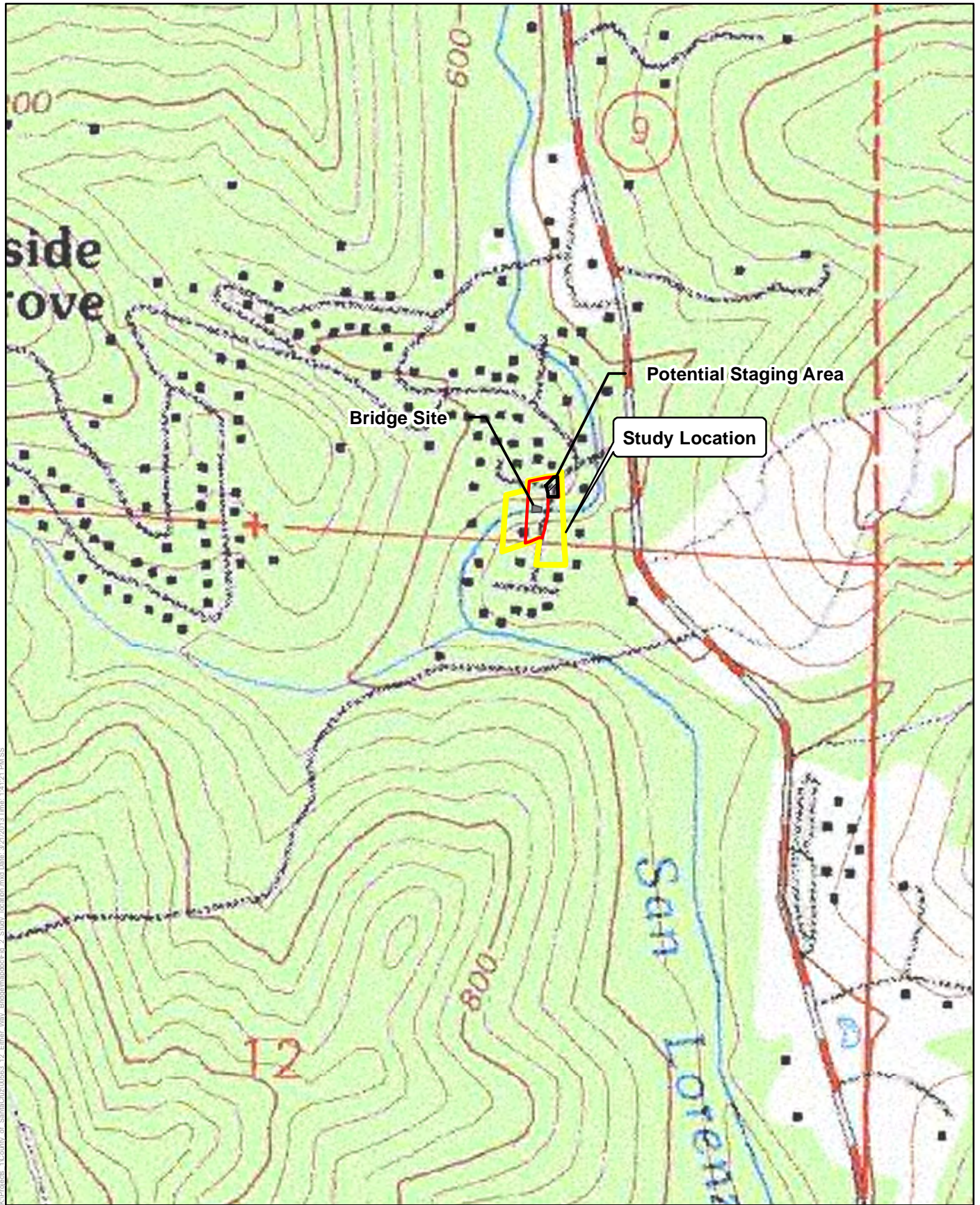


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Miles

Either Way Bridge (36C-0073) Replacement Project
County of Santa Cruz, California

Figure 1
Study Vicinity



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section. Overhead utilities as well as an existing water line attached to the bridge will need to be relocated as part of the project. A temporary detour bridge will need to be constructed adjacent to the existing bridge to allow access by the residents. The approach roadway for the detour bridge will need to make temporary cuts into a hillside up to nine feet with temporary shoring. The timber retaining wall will be reconstructed or a concrete wall will replace it and the slope will be placed back.

The study location map can be found in Figure 2.

Staging Areas

The County currently retains 40 feet of ROW in the vicinity of the bridge. Additional ROW may need to be acquired from the four adjacent parcels to the bridge (APNs 08508317, 08508310, 08508210, and 08508209) as well as a temporary easement for a staging area. A potential staging area exists in the parcels northeast of the bridge (08508210 and 08508212).

Area of Potential Effects

The architectural APE includes all of the project area and the APNs 08508118 (vacant lot), 08508317 (vacant lot), 08508310 (200 Either Way) 08508209 (225 Either Way), 08508210 (vacant lot), 08508211 (not a complete parcel), and 08508212 (vacant lot) as a portion of these parcels will be needed for the proposed roadway ROW and as temporary easements for staging areas.

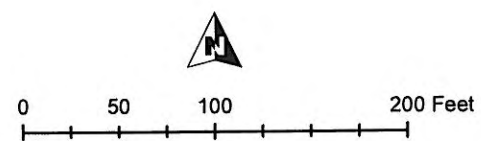
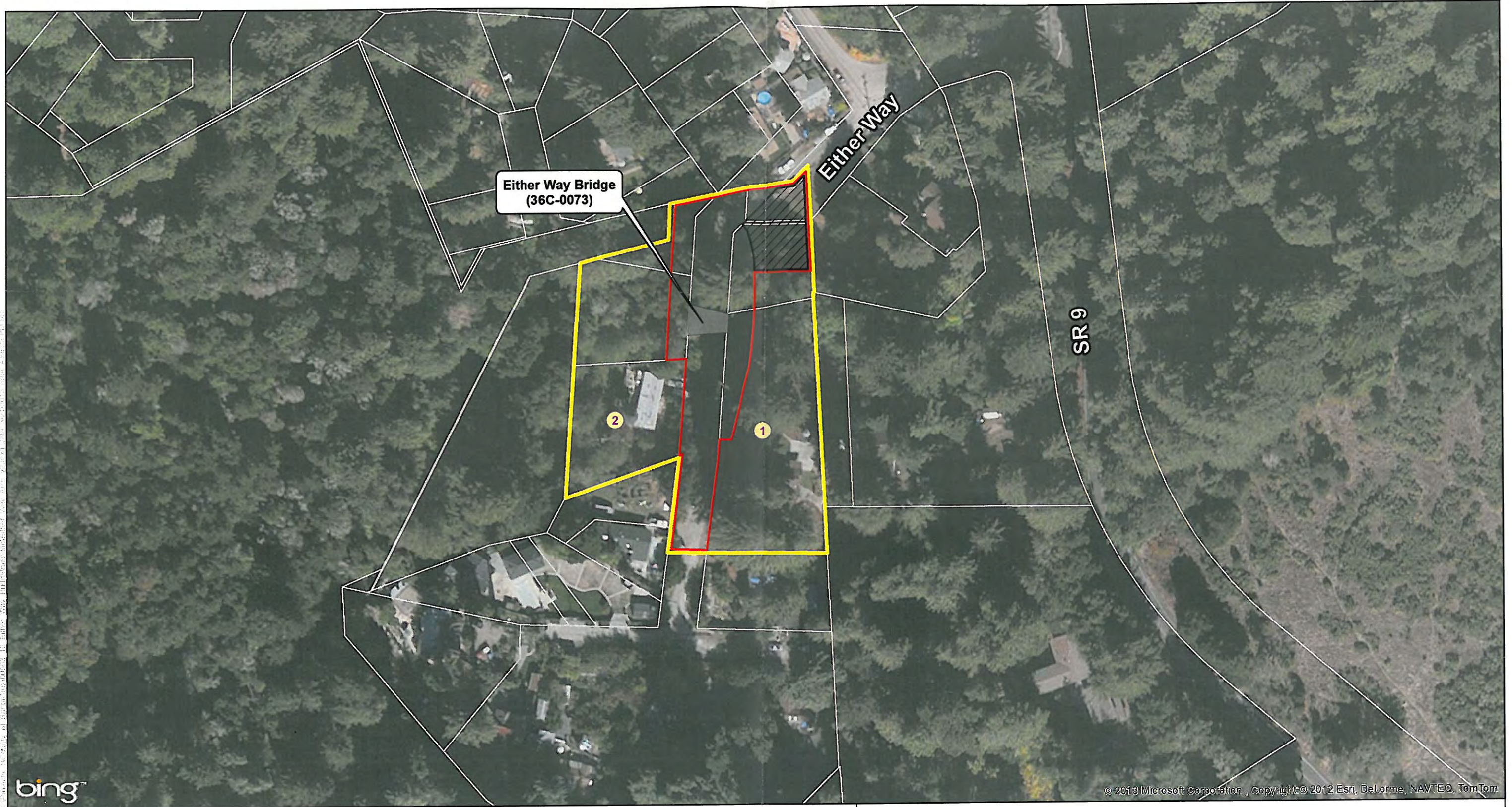
The APE for archaeological resources encompasses all activities related to the construction of the bridge, including the roadway approach modifications and all potential staging areas for project equipment.

The horizontal archaeological APE includes about 225 feet along Either Way (this includes the north and south approaches and the bridge itself). The approach roadway length on the north side of the bridge would be about 60 feet, and on the south side of the bridge, it would be about 150 feet. The bridge itself is about 65 feet long by about 25 feet wide.

The horizontal archaeological APE extends beyond the bridge on the west side, encompassing an area of about 150 feet north-south by 50 feet east-west. On the east side of the bridge, the archaeological APE extends to the west about 300 feet north-south and 50 feet east-west. This is to account for any potential ground disturbances associated with heavy equipment and vehicular use of these areas. The archaeological and architectural APE also includes the staging area, which is located northeast of the bridge along Either Way and extending into the adjacent parcel, an area of about 100 feet north-south by 75 feet east-west.

The APE map is depicted on Figure 3.

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Legend

- Parcels
- Architectural APE
- Archaeological APE
- Staging Area

Map Reference Number

- 085-082-09
- 085-083-10

Figure 3
Either Way Bridge Replacement Project
 County of Santa Cruz, Fed. ID#BRLO-5936 (094)

Principal Investigator - Prehistoric Archaeology	Name	Date 5/6/13
Caltrans Local Assistance Engineer	Name	Date 5/6/13

Research Methods

ICF prepared this HRER following the PA and other established Caltrans procedures, as specified by Caltrans's *Environmental Handbook: Cultural Resources Volume 2*, Exhibit 6.2 HRER Content and Format, 2012 (Update) (California Department of Transportation 2012 [as amended]). As described below, ICF followed a three-step process to prepare this report: basic background research to establish the general historic context for the APE, in-depth property-specific research, and onsite fieldwork to inspect and record resources in the APE.

Records Search

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified through the records search and literature review within the project area. One previously recorded historic-era resource was identified about 300 feet east of the project area. P-44-000401 (CA-SCR-329H) is SR 9, the bulk of which was brought into the State Highway system in 1933 (Berg and Mikesell 1999).

No studies that cover the project area have been reported to the NWIC. However, six studies have covered areas within 0.5-mile of the project APE. No additional resources (besides SR 9) were identified within the project vicinity (the project area and the ½-mile search radius) through any of these studies. These studies are presented in the table that follows.

Table 1. Site-Specific Studies within 0.5-mile of the Project Area

Study	Title	Author	Year	Location of Survey	Type of Survey
8135	Proposed Elementary School and Septic Leachfield near Riverside Grove, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)	S. Dietz	1986	about 1/4-mile south and east of the project area	commercial development
8231	SLV School District Middle School Site (letter report)	S. Dietz	1986	about 1/4-mile east of the project area on the east side of SR 9	commercial development
15175	Archaeological & Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, Schroeder THP (CA Dept. of Forestry)	R. Webster	1993	within 1/4-mile south and west of the project area	study of forest lands
17796	Archaeological Reconnaissance and Architectural Evaluation for the Teilh Drive Bridge Replacement, Boulder Creek (State #36-0072, County #42012-BR 0.1)	C. Simpson-Smith, R. Edwards, S. Payne, L. Bourdeau	1985	along SR 9 at Teilh Dr, about 1/8-mile northeast of the project area	bridge replacement study
27556	Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, Levin THP, Project #1-01-016 SCR (California Dept. of Forestry)	M. Rourke	2001	1/4 to 1/2-mile east of the project area	study of forest lands
29865	Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, Harwood-Schroeder THP, THP #1-93-248-SCR (California Dept. of Forestry)	R. Webster	1993	about 1/4-mile southwest of the project area	study of forest lands

Five additional studies included a variety of regional overviews, site-specific studies, and archaeological surveys for a variety of projects throughout Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz County. No resources in the project vicinity were identified through any of these overview studies. Table 2 presents a summary of these studies.

Table 2. Overview Studies

Study	Title	Author	Year	Location of Survey
848	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources	D. A. Fredrickson	1977	regional overview
9462	Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties	T. Miller	1977	regional overview of petroglyphs
9583	Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area	D. Mayfield	1978	regional overview of ecology
15529	California, Oregon, and Washington: Archaeological Resource Study	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. and Dames & Moore	1993	west coast overview
18217	Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report: April 1996	G. Gmoser	1996	regional overview

Property-Specific Research

ICF conducted additional background research to arrive at a general understanding of the history of the County of Santa Cruz and the Town of Boulder Creek, with a focus on exploration, settlement, development, transportation and architecture.

On February 22, 2013, ICF sent letters requesting any information on potential cultural resources in the project APE to the California Historical Society, San Francisco; the San Lorenzo Valley Museum, Boulder Creek; and County of Santa Cruz Planning Department, Historic Resources Commission (Appendix A). ICF has not received any further communication from the aforementioned organizations to date.

ICF conducted additional background research to arrive at a general understanding of the history of the County of Santa Cruz and the Town of Boulder Creek, with a focus on exploration, settlement, development, transportation and architecture. Context and property-specific research was undertaken in person and online at the San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco and the ICF cultural library during the month of January 2013. Email query was made to Michael Herbert with the County of Santa Cruz Assessor's Office and the construction dates of the properties within the APE were provided.

Additional sources of information consulted include Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, historic maps, aerial imagery, and census records. The subject area is not covered in the Boulder Creek Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Field Methods

ICF Architectural Historian, Aisha Rahimi-Fike, surveyed the entire architectural APE on October 18, 2012. She recorded the built-environment cultural resources in the APE, including the formal recordation of appropriate properties with photographs and handwritten notes, and prepared this report in accordance with the guidelines established in Caltrans' *Environmental Handbook: Cultural Resources Volume 2*, Exhibit 6.2 HRER Content and Format, 2012 (Update) (California Department of Transportation 2012 [as amended]).

Early Occupation in Santa Cruz County

The first Spanish exploration into the County of Santa Cruz region occurred on October 8, 1769 when Gasper de Portola and his men (including Father Crespi) left on an expedition from Monterey County and proceeded northward. On October 17 of that same year the party camped on the west bank of a large river, which they called the San Lorenzo, the name it still bears. The Costanoan Indians inhabited the region at the time and existed by hunting, fishing, and gathering seeds, and lived in temporary huts to allow for seasonal migrations (ICF International 2011; Koch 1973: 1-2).

By 1791, the Spanish established the first mission chapel in Santa Cruz on a site near the San Lorenzo River. In 1794, a more permanent adobe chapel (Mission Santa Cruz) was constructed on the bluff overlooking the river that came to be called Mission Hill. The mission grew up around the hill, but mission lands extended far beyond it. Land use patterns of the Spanish and Mexican periods left a strong imprint on the development of Santa Cruz. In the early 19th century, parts of the former mission lands became ranchos and farms. Under Mexican rule, more than 150,000 acres of land in Santa Cruz County were granted to citizens of Mexico between 1822 and 1850 (ICF International 2011; Koch 1973: 4).

On February 18, 1850, the new California State Legislature officially formed Branciforte County as one of the original 27 counties in California with the City of Santa Cruz as the county seat, a position it maintains to this day. State officials changed the name to Santa Cruz (Holy Cross) County by April of that same year to commemorate the Mission Santa Cruz. The population of the county as counted in the 1850 U.S. Census was six hundred and forty three, with the majority of the population living in and around the Mission San Cruz. There were many unaccounted Native Americans in the county, collectively called the Costanoans. The county's first hotel, and later the first court house, in 1850 was the Eagle Hotel, a two-story Mission adobe with a full wrap-around porch, located on the southwest corner of Emmett and School Streets. (ICF International 2011; Martin 1911: 18; Harrison 1892: 59; Marschner 2001: 109).

Development of the San Lorenzo Valley and the Town of Boulder Creek

Americans first began to settle in the Santa Cruz Mountains in the 1830s, but settlement greatly increased in the area and the State after the California Gold Rush of 1849 and the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, introducing industrial and commercial enterprises. Located near the Pacific Ocean, Santa Cruz County's shipping facilities were excellent and continued to encourage commercial growth. Soon several sawmills and tanneries were operating near the town of Santa Cruz up to Boulder Creek. Lumber became the county's main source of industry and economic growth (ICF International 2011; Elliot 1879: 8, 11).

The San Lorenzo Valley follows the San Lorenzo River winding south from Boulder Creek to the towns of Brookdale, Ben Lomond, and Felton. Isaac Graham, one of the early American settlers of the county and particularly of the San Lorenzo Valley, acquired the Rancho San Augustine (now Scott's

Valley) and the Rancho Zayante (now Felton, Big Trees Park, and Mount Hermon) in 1841 with his partner Henry Neale from Joseph L. Majors. Seeing the timber potential of the San Lorenzo Valley, Graham quickly enlisted Peter Lassen to construct the first power sawmill in California on his property at Rancho Zayante. This marked the beginning of the valley's lumber-based economy and Felton as the hub of the lumber industry and the main shipping point for lumber, lime, and shingles. Graham also built a dirt road (now named Graham Hill Road) which was used in conjunction with the San Lorenzo River to haul logs from Felton to Santa Cruz. Graham shipped lumber from his sawmill at \$200 per thousand board feet in 1850. Eventually, the slopes of the lower valley became bare of timber and the mills moved to the virgin lands of the upper San Lorenzo Valley. Many enterprising pioneers braved the wilderness of the upper valley and constructed mills in the area of Ben Lomond and Boulder Creek in the 1860s and 1870s. There were 28 sawmills located in the San Lorenzo Valley by 1864, cutting approximately 34 million feet of lumber per year (ICF International 2011; Harrison 1892: 60, 66; Young 1984: 130; Koch 1973: 12, 22, 107; McCarthy 1994: 4; U.S. Geological Survey Topo 1902; Archaeological Resource Management 1995: 5).

Felton, laid out by Edward Stanley in 1868, was the first town in the San Lorenzo Valley. The present town of Boulder Creek began to see settlement when it opened to homesteaders for timber claims in 1865. The Santa Cruz/Felton railroad, completed in 1875, ran from Santa Cruz seven miles north to Felton. The railroad connected with a V-shaped trough (San Lorenzo Valley Flume also constructed in 1875), that transported lumber harvested from the redwoods in Boulder Creek to the Felton Railroad, which was then transported on the rail back to the shipping wharves at Santa Cruz. The San Lorenzo Valley flume went out of business nine years later when the railroad line was extended to Boulder Creek. The Felton Railroad line was absorbed by the South Pacific Coast Railroad (SPCR) in May 1880 and the railroad branch moved up the valley to Boulder Creek in 1884, effectively moving the valley's lumber shipping center from Felton to Boulder Creek. SPCR helped develop the town of Boulder Creek, which had started as two towns, Boulder Creek and Lorenzo in 1865. After the move of the railroad branch to Boulder Creek, the town of Lorenzo was absorbed into the town of Boulder Creek. During its height as the valley's lumber producing center in 1900, Boulder Creek had general stores, a schoolhouse, a hotel, the Boulder Creek IOOF Lodge, 11 saloons, and newspapers such as the Mountain Echo. Boulder Creek continued as an important center for the lumber industry well into the turn of the twentieth century until the advent of the automobile in the 1910s. (ICF International 2011; Elliot 1879: 71, 76; Koch 1973: 105, 108, 110; McCarthy 1994: 8, 20).

In 1884, Felton experimented with incorporation as a village, and in 1902, Boulder Creek petitioned for incorporation; however, by 1905 Boulder Creek decided to disincorporate and turn over the treasury and properties back to the county. Both trials in incorporation failed largely due to the proceeding decline of the lumber industry. Much of the valley's timber had been depleted, and the population began to dwindle as the lumber companies and the population ventured further north to the untouched forests of Northern California. All of the major lumber companies ceased logging in the valley by 1915. By then the industry of the valley shifted from lumber to tourism and the construction of vacation houses commenced. Residents and county officials looked to tourism as a means of saving the valley's economy and as a measure to combat the depleting natural resources of the region. Santa Cruz County and the State of California realigned and paved roads for better access by the increasing numbers of automobiles and trucks, spurred on by increased tourism, particularly after the opening of California Redwood Park in Big Basin in 1902. The railroads in the valley also declined in use because their primary economic use was to haul lumber. The very last logging railroad in the mountains was abandoned by 1951, and the bulk of the old Route 9 (used as a toll road in the early 1870s) was

brought into the State Highway System by 1933. Vacationers had been coming to the valley from the hotter climates of the Bay Area for decades, starting in the late nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century, however, tourism became the major industry as vacationers flocked to the valley in their automobiles. The statistics at the California Redwood Park in Big Basin showed more than 12,000 people visiting the giant redwoods over the 1921 Fourth of July weekend. Along with the creation of parks, hotels, lodges and restaurants, towns were also constructed down the valley to accommodate summer vacationers (Koch 1973: 05, 108, 135; McCarthy 1994: 35, 44;).

Tourism as an industry continued through the Depression, although to a lesser degree. During World War II, travel restrictions and gasoline rationing resulted in a decline in tourism. There was very little housing development during the Depression and World War II. The valley was nearly deserted during the war years as the men joined the military and the remaining family members took defense jobs down the valley in Santa Cruz and elsewhere. After the war, development occurred as small tracts and infill within established neighborhoods. In the 1970s, the booming industry of the Silicon Valley brought a surge of residents to the hills of the San Lorenzo Valley looking for cleaner air and cheaper real estate. Many of the new residents converted small vacation homes for year round use, and others built bigger homes in the slopes of the upper valley. By 1990, more than half of the valley residents commuted to Santa Cruz, Santa Clara Valley, and other adjacent towns for work, a trend that continues to the present day (ICF International 2011; McCarthy 1994: 122-123, 125-126).

Bridge Development in Santa Cruz County

Bridge construction in Santa Cruz County evolved with new building techniques and changing trends. The county is well known for its covered bridges. Of the original ten, only two covered bridges remain in Santa Cruz County and seven total in California. The Masonic Park Bridge, built in 1872 as a covered timber truss is one of the two remaining in the county. The Felton covered bridge, built in 1892 is the other. It is also the last bridge constructed of redwood and the tallest covered bridge in California at 35 feet. Before rubber tires and asphalt roads, steel-wheeled wagons and steel-shod horses would damage the wooden decks of bridges, and rain and snow would further aggravate the exposed floors. Covered bridges were constructed to protect the deck and the main supports from rain, snow and fog (Santa Cruz Public Library 1995: Accessed 2/16/2012; Caltrans 2006: 31; Young 1984:133).

By the early twentieth century covered and timber bridges gave way to wooden and steel truss construction. The wooden Howe Truss Bridge over railroad tracks on West Cliff Drive in Santa Cruz was constructed in 1918 as a pony truss and is the last of its kind in the state highway system. Metal arch truss bridges, like the San Lorenzo Way Bridge in Felton are a rare bridge form in California. (Santa Cruz Public Library 1995: Accessed 2/16/2012; Caltrans 1990: 45, 62).

By the early 1920s concrete became the dominant building material for bridges. California engineers made many significant advances in concrete technology and introduced the reinforced concrete bridge type to the United States. In Santa Cruz County, the earliest historic concrete bridge is the Glenwood Drive concrete arch bridge over Bean Creek, north of Scotts Valley. Built in 1915, it is a concrete arch with a span of 22 feet designed and built by the California Highway Commission, the forerunners to the California Department of Transportation. The state's earliest example of the concrete box-girder bridge is also in Santa Cruz County; the Stockton Avenue Bridge in Capitola,

built in 1934, spans 85 feet. This concrete box-girder type is a common concrete bridge type in California (Caltrans 2006: 31; Caltrans 1990: 71).

Development of Regional Architecture

The towns in the San Lorenzo Valley are removed from major centers of architecture. In general, building styles that developed over time reflect this as many represent composites or combinations of architectural styles (Charles Hall Page 1976: 169). During the Spanish and Mexican periods of California, Spanish Mission Style adobe buildings were constructed. The Gold Rush of 1849 brought gold seekers from all over the world to California. As Euro-American settlement began in Santa Cruz County during this period, new construction methods and styles were reflected in early wood frame buildings such as the Salt-box style. The Salt-box style, which derived from English models, was common in Santa Cruz during the 1850s. Later in the decade and through the early 1860s, Gothic and Greek Revival styles became popular for residential buildings in the county and is the main style for the majority of the standing structures in the valley. The Italianate style also became fashionable for homes during this period and throughout the 1870s. The style continued to be used in the 1890s for commercial buildings throughout the San Lorenzo Valley. Victorian styles such as Stick and Eastlake (usually used in combination), along with Queen Anne and Shingle styles, gained popularity for residential use between 1880 and 1900, while Richardson Romanesque came into vogue for businesses and public buildings in the 1890s (ICF International 2011).

While the Colonial Revival became the prevalent residential building style during the late 1890s, the Mission Revival style became popular in the county at the turn of the 20th century. The Mission Revival style originated in California. The earliest examples go back to the 1890s and its popularity began spreading eastward by the turn of the century. This style is often characterized by mission-shaped roof parapets and dormers, red tile roof cladding, widely overhanging eaves, and smooth stucco wall surfaces. The Mission Revival style was prevalent until the early 1920s when the more eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival style replaced it. During this same period, the Craftsman Bungalow also gained popularity in the valley and throughout California. The Craftsman style was the dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the nation during the early 1900s and through the 1920s. The style originated in southern California, and the majority of the best examples are concentrated there. The popularity of the Craftsman Bungalow style lasted until the 1930s. During the 1930s the influence of an increasingly machine-dominated society was reflected in the Moderne style of architecture, which became popular in the Santa Cruz area between 1925-1950 but did not take a strong hold in the San Lorenzo Valley. (McAlester and McAlester 2006: 239, 453, 454, 483; ICF International 2011)

The early to mid-twentieth century saw a lot of experimentation in search of a distinctive California architecture. For Southern California, styles were emphasized with Mediterranean influences. For Northern California and the Santa Cruz mountains, however, a regional style based in the early Anglo-Hispanic Gold Rush era design flourished. As author Harold Kirker points out, the distinctive regional architecture of northern California was based in the "Anglo-Hispanic building of Provincial and Gold Rush California," as seen in the first and definitive example of its kind, the Gregory Farmhouse in Scotts Valley designed in 1926 by famed modern architect William Wilson Wurster. The Gregory Farmhouse features a redwood frame, a one-story rambling horizontal plan with doors and windows opening to a porch, shingle roof and rustic wood siding harkening to the Hispanic and Yankee builders of Rancho California in the 1830s and 1840s. The house is built in an early Ranch

style influencing the later post-war tract housing. Although Minimal Traditional and Ranch style houses gained popularity throughout California and the nation during the 1940s and 1950s, valley residents preferred more rustic and contemporary designs (Kirker 1991: 85; Mix 1999: 3).

Description of Cultural Resources

In accordance with Caltrans guidelines for inventorying architectural properties, ICF evaluated the historical significance of buildings, structures, objects, and sites in the APE that predate 1968. The remaining resources in the project APE are exempt from further consideration under Attachment 4 of the PA.

In general, the land surrounding the project area is primarily residential development and commercial along Either Way. The architectural APE for the proposed project contains the Either Way Bridge (36C-0073), constructed in 1940, which Caltrans determined as a category 5 bridge not eligible for listing in the NRHP; two single-family residences located at 225 Either Way (08508209) constructed in 1936, 200 Either Way (08508310) constructed in 1951. The two single family residences were evaluated as a result of this study and were not found to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. The proposed project will not adversely affect the aforementioned properties (see Appendix C, DPR 523 Form for a detailed evaluation of these resources). The project APE also includes multiple vacant lots with no buildings or structures and, therefore, are exempt from review. There are no other resources in the architectural APE.

Findings and Conclusions

A. Findings

ICF identified three properties containing buildings/structures in the APE that predate 1967. The properties fall into the following categories:

- *Historic Properties Listed in the NRHP:* None
- *Historic Properties Previously Determined Eligible or Not Eligible for the NRHP:* Either Way Bridge (36C 0073)
- *Potentially Eligible Historic Properties:* None
- *Properties that Appear Potentially Eligible, but for which Further Study is Needed:* None
- *Resources Evaluated as Not Eligible for Inclusion in the NRHP:* ICF evaluated two properties in the APE as not eligible for listing in neither the CRHR nor the NRHP. The California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for the properties are contained in Appendix C.
- *Structures in the APE:* Either Way Bridge (36C 0073). Found ineligible for listing in the NRHP by Caltrans. The Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory – Local Agency Bridges listing for the Either Way Bridge can be found in Appendix B.

Location List of Evaluated Resources

Table 1 lists the resources in the APE that were not evaluated previously.

Table 1. Resources in the APE Not Evaluated Previously

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Street Address	Year Built	Map Ref #	Current Evaluation
085-082-09	225 Either Way	1936	MR# 1	Not eligible
085-083-10	200 Either Way	1951	MR# 2	Not eligible

Table 2 lists the resources in the APE that were evaluated previously and determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 2. Resources in the APE Evaluated Previously

Resource Name	Street Address	Year Built	Caltrans Bridge Category
Either Way Bridge 36C-0073	Either Way, Boulder Creek	1940	5, not eligible for the NRHP

Aisha Rahimi-Fike, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in architectural history as specified in Attachment 1 of the PA, has determined that only one resource present within the APE, including state-owned resources, meets the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation).

B. Conclusions

Within the Architectural APE for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, there is one structure - the Either Way Bridge (36C 0073)—that was previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP by Caltrans in the 2010 update to the Historic Bridge Inventory. The Either Way Bridge, therefore, is also not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Two single family properties, 225 Either Way (08508209) and 200 Either Way (08508310) within the project's Architectural APE are over 45 years of age and were formally evaluated in this study per the terms of Stipulation VIII.C.2 of the PA. These properties do not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C or D, nor do they appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, 3 or 4. The properties were also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. There does not appear to be potential for a historic district or a historic landscape, which might include the structure and or any portion of the two properties as contributing elements. The other remaining properties met the criteria presented in Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation) of the 2004 PA and were not evaluated.

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Preparers' Qualifications

Aisha Rahimi-Fike is an historian and architectural historian at ICF International in San Francisco with an M.A. in public history from California State University, Sacramento. Ms. Rahimi-Fike meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards for historian and architectural historian. She has over four years of experience in historic research, field inventory, and site assessment for Section 106 of the NHPA as well as CEQA compliance. She is experienced in research methods of primary and secondary documentation, and conducting historical research at various local, state, and federal repositories. Mrs. Rahimi-Fike evaluates cultural resources for significance for the CRHR, and the NRHP, and is an author and co-author of Caltrans technical reports, including HPSRs, and HRERs. Since 2010, Ms. Rahimi-Fike has served as a board member for the non-profit organization, Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement (Docomomo US_Northern California Chapter). She also served as a walking tour docent for San Francisco Architectural Heritage in 2010-2011.

Appendix A
Historical Society Correspondence



February 22, 2013

The California Historical Society
678 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Subject: Sec. 106 review of the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project in the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California.

Dear California Historical Society:

ICF, International (formerly, Jones and Stokes) is currently conducting a cultural resources study for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project for the County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department (County). The County proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River (36C-0073) near the Town of Boulder Creek in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California. Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9. The existing single-lane bridge, which is structurally deficient and does not meet current design standards, is listed for replacement in the federal Highway Bridge Program (HBP). In addition to replacing the bridge, the project will require installation of a temporary detour bridge adjacent to the existing bridge to allow access by the residents, and the use of the vacant parcels northeast of the bridge (APNs 08508118 and 08508317) as temporary easement for a staging area.

As part of our effort to identify cultural resources in the area of potential effects, we are consulting historical societies and museums, like yourself, to determine if you have any knowledge of, or information on, historical resources that may be affected by the proposed project. We are also interested in any historical information, including photographs, maps, and oral histories pertaining to the project area and vicinity.

We thank you in advance for your assistance with this. If you have any questions or comments regarding this project, please call me at (415) 677-7105.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Aisha", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Aisha Rahimi-Fike, MA
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



February 22, 2013

Santa Cruz County Historic Resources Commission
Pln400@co.santa-cruz.ca.us

Subject: Sec. 106 review of the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project in the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California.

Dear Santa Cruz County Historic Resources Commission:

ICF, International (formerly, Jones and Stokes) is currently conducting a cultural resources study for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project for the County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department (County). The County proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River (36C-0073) near the Town of Boulder Creek in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California. Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9. The existing single-lane bridge, which is structurally deficient and does not meet current design standards, is listed for replacement in the federal Highway Bridge Program (HBP). In addition to replacing the bridge, the project will require installation of a temporary detour bridge adjacent to the existing bridge to allow access by the residents, and the use of the vacant parcels northeast of the bridge (APNs 08508118 and 08508317) as temporary easement for a staging area.

As part of our effort to identify cultural resources in the area of potential effects, we are consulting historical societies and museums, like yourself, to determine if you have any knowledge of, or information on, historical resources that may be affected by the proposed project. We are also interested in any historical information, including photographs, maps, and oral histories pertaining to the project area and vicinity.

We thank you in advance for your assistance with this. If you have any questions or comments regarding this project, please call me at (415) 677-7105.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Aisha", written over a horizontal line.

Aisha Rahimi-Fike, MA
Architectural Historian
Enclosure: Project Location Map



February 22, 2013

The San Lorenzo Valley Museum
P.O. Box 576
Boulder Creek, Ca 95006

Subject: Sec. 106 review of the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project in the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California.

Dear San Lorenzo Valley Museum:

ICF, International (formerly, Jones and Stokes) is currently conducting a cultural resources study for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project for the County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department (County). The County proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River (36C-0073) near the Town of Boulder Creek in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California. Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9. The existing single-lane bridge, which is structurally deficient and does not meet current design standards, is listed for replacement in the federal Highway Bridge Program (HBP). In addition to replacing the bridge, the project will require installation of a temporary detour bridge adjacent to the existing bridge to allow access by the residents, and the use of the vacant parcels northeast of the bridge (APNs 08508118 and 08508317) as temporary easement for a staging area.

As part of our effort to identify cultural resources in the area of potential effects, we are consulting historical societies and museums, like yourself, to determine if you have any knowledge of, or information on, historical resources that may be affected by the proposed project. We are also interested in any historical information, including photographs, maps, and oral histories pertaining to the project area and vicinity.

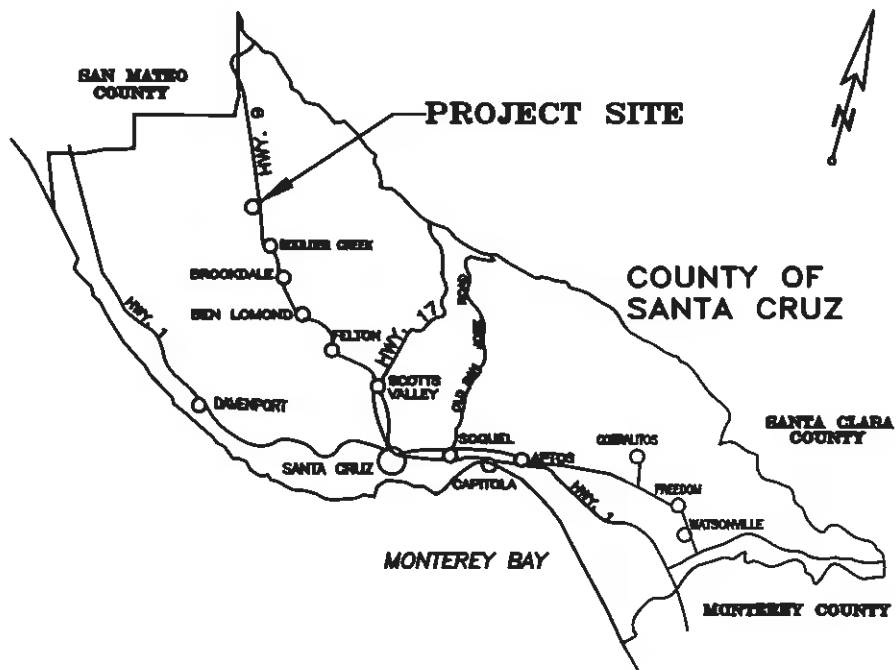
We thank you in advance for your assistance with this. If you have any questions or comments regarding this project, please call me at (415) 677-7105.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Aisha", written over a horizontal line.

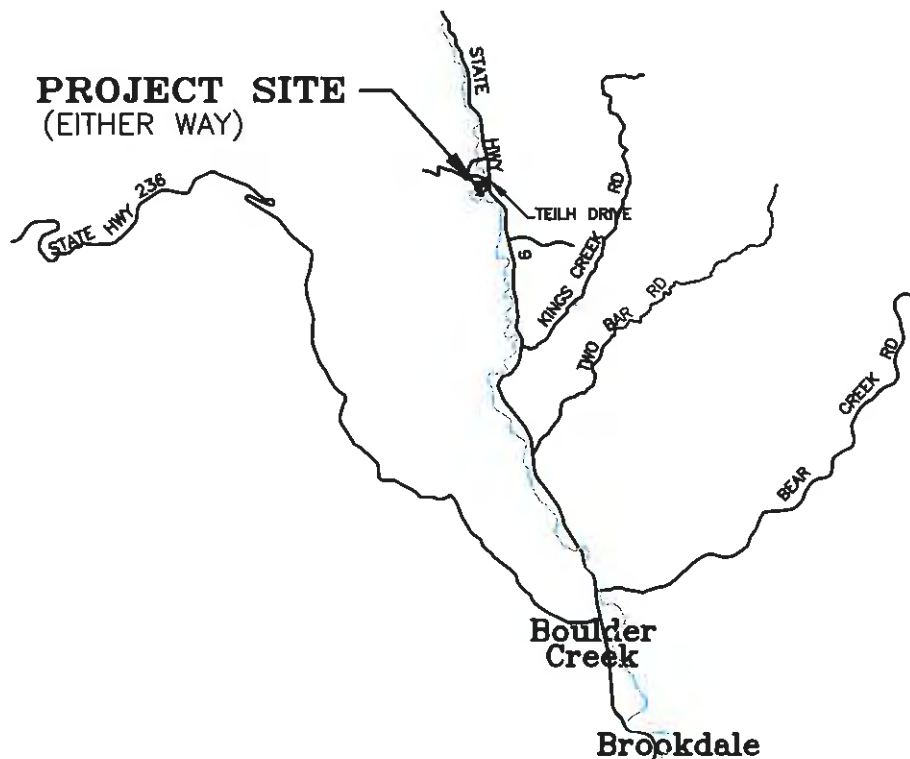
Aisha Rahimi-Fike, MA
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



LOCATION MAP

No Scale



VICINITY MAP

No Scale

County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works
 Either Way at San Lorenzo River (36C-073)
 Bridge Replacement Project



Appendix B

Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory – Local Agency Bridge



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

July 2012

District 05

Santa Cruz County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
36C0002	BRANCIFORTE CREEK	AT GRANITE DRIVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1995	
36C0005	BEAN CREEK	0.5 MI FROM MT HERMON RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
36C0008	CORCORAN LAGOON	0.1 MI EAST OF 21ST AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1978	
36C0012	WEST BRANCH SOQUEL CREEK	4.6 MI N SOQUEL DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1974	
36C0018	BIG CREEK	3 MI NW OF SR 1	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
36C0025	CORRALITOS CREEK	10' N OF RIDER RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1938	
36C0026	CORRALITOS CREEK	6.1 KM N BROWNS VLY RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	
36C0027	WATSONVILLE SLOUGH	0.4 MI NW BEACH RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1941	
36C0032	SCOTT CREEK	4.6 MI NW OF SR 1	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1936	
36C0033	ZAYANTE CREEK	5.5 MI N GRAHAM HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1942	
36C0034	ZAYANTE CREEK	1 MI N GRAHAM HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1939	
36C0035	ZAYANTE CREEK	0.01 MI W OF E ZAYANTE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1949	
36C0036	ZAYANTE CREEK	2.8 MI N GRAHAM HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1988	
36C0037	ZAYANTE CREEK	6.3 MI N GRAHAM HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1942	
36C0038	CONFERENCE DRIVE BR & OH	05-SCR-000-0	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
36C0040	SAN LORENZO RIVER	JUST E/O SR 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
36C0041	NEWELL CREEK	0.9 MI E OF HWY 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1948	
36C0042	RODEO GULCH	0.7 MI W PORTER ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1937	1969
36C0047	BEAN CREEK	0.5 MI N BEAN CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1915	
36C0048	BEAN CREEK	2.3 MI N SCOTTS VLY DR	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1915	
36C0055	SAN LORENZO RIVER	0.5 MI E HIGHWAY 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1941	
36C0059	BEAR CREEK	4.3 MI NE OF SR 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
36C0063	TWO BAR CREEK	2.7 MI E OF SR 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
36C0067	SOQUEL CREEK	0.1 MI N OF SR 1	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1994	
36C0068	SAN LORENZO RIVER	0.2 MI E HIGHWAY 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
36C0069	SOUTH APTOS UP	05-SCR-123-0	4. Historical Significance not determined	1924	
36C0070	SAN LORENZO RIVER	0.1 MI W OF SR 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1949	
36C0071	SAN LORENZO RIVER	0.05 MI W OF SR 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
36C0072	SAN LORENZO RIVER	0.05 MI W OF SR 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
36C0073	SAN LORENZO RIVER	0.1 MI SW OF STATE RTE 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	
36C0075	APTOS CREEK	AT SPRECKLES DR	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1928	
36C0077	NORTH APTOS UP	05-SCR-123-0	4. Historical Significance not determined	1929	
36C0081	CORRALITOS CREEK	1.6 MI NE OF RTE 152	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1947	1981
36C0082	LA SELVA UP	05-SCR-207-0	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
36C0083	SAN LORENZO RIVER	0.2 MI E HIGHWAY 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955	
36C0084	SAN LORENZO RIVER	AT STATE ROUTE 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1954	
36C0085	SAN LORENZO RIVER	JUST N OF GRAHAM HILL RD	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1920	
36C0088	BRANCIFORTE CREEK	0.6 MI N WATER ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1956	
36C0089	SAN LORENZO RIVER	0.2 MI W OCEAN ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	1997
36C0090	BRANCIFORTE CREEK	MARKET ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1924	1973
36C0092	ZAYANTE CREEK BOH	05-SCR-172-0	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
36C0094	BEAN CREEK	1.8 MI E GRAHAM HILL RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
36C0095	EARL CREEK	0.25 MI NW OF SR 9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	

Appendix C
DPR 523 Forms

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 225 Either Way

Map Reference Number: 1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Cruz

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Big Basin Date 1997 T9S: R3W: SE¼ of Sec1: MDB.M.

c. Address 225 Either Way City Boulder Creek Zip 95006

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 085-082-09

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property is a 27,437sqft parcel located on the east side of Either Way, approximately 150ft south of Lake Street and 400ft west of State Route 9. It contains a two-and-half-story, wood-frame, single-family vernacular residence constructed in 1936 with no distinguishing architectural style. The south portion of the building is one-story and capped by a side-facing gable roof with a she roof porch extension and contains the main entrance fronted by a metal screen door. The roof line on the second story portion is capped by a flat roof with exposed beams. Exterior surfaces are primarily sheathed with rustic shiplap siding. The asphalt shingle sheets made to resemble brick cladding the ground story of this building was a popular siding during the late 1920s in California. Windows consist of the original wood-frame, multi-pane casement sashes on the first story and double-hung sashes on the 2nd story. The stairs leading to the second story entrance appears to be a replacement or later addition. The single-entry metal door at the ground floor is a replacement. A tree house constructed of the same cladding material as the residence sits to the southwest of the residence. A portion of it is clad in corrugated metal siding. Windows are aluminum sliding sashes.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 – Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1
225 Either Way, camera facing northeast,
10/18/2012.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1936, Santa Cruz County Assessor.

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Aisha Rahimi-Fike, Architectural Historian
ICF International
620 Folsom Street, 2nd floor
San Francisco, CA 94107

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/18/2012

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the Either Way Bridge (36C-0073) Replacement Project, Santa Cruz County, California.
ICF. May 2013.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record
☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record
☐ Other (list) _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 225 Either Way

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1936. Second story steps a later addition or replacements. Ground floor metal door a replacement.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture and Development of Boulder Creek Area Rural Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County

Period of Significance 1936 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Development of the San Lorenzo Valley and Town of Boulder Creek

In 1902, Boulder Creek petitioned for incorporation. However, by 1905 Boulder Creek decided to disincorporation and turn over the treasury and properties back to the county. This trial in incorporation failed largely due to the proceeding decline of the lumber industry. All of the major lumber companies' ceased logging in the valley by 1915 as the industry ventured further north to the untouched forests of Northern California. By then the industry of the valley shifted from lumber to tourism, and the construction of vacation houses commenced. Santa Cruz County and the State realigned and paved roads for better access by increasing numbers of automobiles and trucks, spurred on by increased tourism, particularly after the opening of California Redwood Park in Big Basin in 1902. The railroads in the valley also declined in use because their primary economic use was to haul lumber.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: (See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Aisha Rahimi-Fike

*Date of Evaluation: 3/4/2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2013

Page 3 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 225 Either Way

*Recorded by Aisha Rahimi-Fike *Date October 18, 2012 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***B10. Significance: (cont.):**

The very last logging railroad in the mountains was abandoned by 1951, and the bulk of the old Route 9 (used as a toll road in the early 1870s) was brought into the State Highway System by 1933. Vacationers had been coming to the valley from the hotter climates of the Bay Area for decades, starting in the late nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century, however, tourism became the major industry as vacationers flocked to the valley in their automobiles. The statistics at the California Redwood Park in Big Basin showed more than 12,000 people visiting the giant redwoods over the 1921 Fourth of July weekend. Along with the creation of parks, hotels, lodges and restaurants, towns were also constructed down the valley to accommodate summer vacationers (Koch 1973: 05, 108, 135; McCarthy 1994: 35, 44).

During World War II, travel restrictions and gasoline rationing resulted in a decline in tourism. There was very little housing development during the Depression and World War II. The valley was nearly deserted during the war years as the men joined the military and the remaining family members took defense jobs down the valley in Santa Cruz and elsewhere. After the war, development occurred as small tracts and infill within established neighborhoods. In the 1970s, the booming industry of the Silicon Valley brought a surge of residents to the hills of the San Lorenzo Valley looking for cleaner air and cheaper real estate. Many of the new residents converted small vacation homes for year round use, and others built bigger homes in the slopes of the upper valley. By 1990, more than half of the valley residents commuted to Santa Cruz, Santa Clara Valley, and other adjacent towns for work, a trend that continues to the present day (ICF International 2011; McCarthy 1994: 122-123, 125-126).

Development of Regional Architecture

The towns in the San Lorenzo Valley are removed from major centers of architecture. In general, building styles that developed over time reflect this as many represent composites or combinations of architectural styles (Charles Hall Page 1976: 169). The Mission Revival style originated in California. The earliest examples go back to the 1890s and its popularity began spreading eastward by the turn of the century. This style is often characterized by mission-shaped roof parapets and dormers, red tile roof cladding, widely overhanging eaves, and smooth stucco wall surfaces. The Mission Revival style was prevalent until the early 1920s when the more eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival style replaced it. During this same period, the Craftsman Bungalow also gained popularity in the valley and throughout California. The Craftsman style was the dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the nation during the early 1900s and through the 1920s. The style originated in southern California, and the majority of the best examples are concentrated there (McAlester and McAlester 2006: 239, 453, 454, 483; ICF International 2011).

The early to mid-twentieth century saw a lot of experimentation in search of a distinctive California architecture. For Southern California, styles were emphasized with Mediterranean influences. For Northern California and the Santa Cruz mountains, however, a regional style based in the early Anglo-Hispanic Gold Rush era design flourished. As author Harold Kirker points out, the distinctive regional architecture of northern California was based in the "Anglo-Hispanic building of Provincial and Gold Rush California," as seen in the first and definitive example of its kind, the Gregory Farmhouse in Scotts Valley, designed in 1926 by famed modern architect William Wilson Wurster. The Gregory Farmhouse features a redwood frame, a one-story rambling horizontal plan with doors and windows opening to a porch, shingle roof and rustic wood siding harkening to the Hispanic and Yankee builders of Rancho California in the 1830s and 1840s. The house is built in an early Ranch style influencing the later post-war tract housing in the region. Although Minimal Traditional and Ranch style houses gained popularity throughout California and the nation during the 1940s and 1950s, valley residents preferred more rustic and contemporary designs (Kirker 1991: 85; Mix 1999: 3).

Criterion Evaluation

The residential property located at 200 Either Way in Boulder Creek does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

In determining the property's date of construction, the Santa Cruz County Assessor's office was contacted and aerial images through historicaerial.com were also reviewed. The Assessor provides the construction date of 1936. The property is outside of the Boulder Creek Sanborn Fire Insurance Map coverage. The property is representative of Boulder Creek's increased residential development for vacation house uses during the 1930s in the forested rural outskirts of Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz County; however, it is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear to meet Criterion A of the NRHP or Criterion 1 of the CRHR.

Historic county maps showing property ownership were not available for the subject property. The property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work. The current owners of the property are not known to have contributed to the history or the development of the town of Boulder Creek. The property does not appear associated with any persons important to history and therefore does not appear eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Architecturally, the residence on the property is of simple vernacular construction with no distinguishing style. Such rustic vacation or vernacular year-round homes are fairly prevalent and common place among residences constructed in suburban and rural Santa Cruz County. As noted, Sanborn maps are not available for the property and any buildings present in historic aerial images are obscured by

DPR 523L (1/95)

***Required Information**

Page 4 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 225 Either Way

*Recorded by Aisha Rahimi-Fike *Date October 18, 2012 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

heavy vegetation. Although the subject property appears to retain much of its architectural integrity in design, materials, and workmanship, the residence is not an exceptional example of any style, nor does it appear to be the work of a master architect. Therefore, the subject property does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies. The property at 225 Either Way does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR individually or as part of a district.

In accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of CEQA Guidelines and using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, the property does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

***B12. References: (cont.):**

ICF International

2011 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Route 1/9 Intersection Improvement Project Caltrans District 5, Santa Cruz County, California*. June. (ICF 04566.04.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for the City of Santa Cruz, CA, and BKF Engineers, San Jose, CA.

Kirker, Harold.

1991 *Old Forms On a New Land: California Architecture in Perspective*. Roberts Rinehart Publishers, Niwot, Colorado.

Koch, Margaret.

1973 *Santa Cruz County: Parade of the Past*. Valley Publishers, Fresno, California.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee

1984 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Knopf, NY.

McCarthy, Nancy.

1994 *Where the Grizzlies Roamed the Canyons*. Garden Court Press, Palo Alto, California.

Mix, Robert L.

1999 *William Wurster 1920-1931*. Electronic document online at Vernacular Language North. Available at http://www.verlang.com/sfbay0004ref_ww_01.htm, Accessed on 5/22/2013.

National Environmental Title Research. 2013.

2013 *Historicaerials.com*. Available at <<http://www.historicaerials.com>>, accessed February, 2013.

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 200 Either Way

Map Reference Number: 2

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Cruz

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Big Basin Date 1997 T9S: R3W: SE¼ of Sec1: MDB.M.

c. Address 200 Either Way City Boulder Creek Zip 95006

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____; _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 085-083-10

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property is a 13,939sqft parcel located on the west side of Either Way, approximately 166ft south of Lake Street and 411ft west of State Route 9. It contains a one-story, wood-frame, single-family residence constructed in 1951 and designed in the Ranch style. The building, constructed on a rectangular shaped plan, rises from a concrete slab foundation capped by a low-pitched hip roof clad in composition shingles and slight eave overhangs and enclosed rafters. Exterior surfaces are sheathed in tongue-and-groove siding. The main elevation (east) features a breezeway leading to the rear yard which separates the two car garage and the main entry. The single entry door is an original multi-paned glazing above a cross-brace panel below and fronted by a metal screen door. Observed windows consist of wood-frame, fixed and single-hung sashes with wood surrounds and sills, some set in a tripartite picture window at the main façade. Some windows have been replaced with aluminum-frame windows. A stone clad site wall fronts the house. The property does not contain a designed landscape; however, it is dense with native vegetation and mature trees.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 – Single family property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1
200 Either Way, camera facing west,
10/18/2012.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1951, Santa Cruz County Assessor.

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Aisha Rahimi-Fike, Architectural Historian

ICF International

620 Folsom Street, 2nd floor

San Francisco, CA 94107

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/18/2012

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the Either Way Bridge (36C-0073) Replacement Project, Santa Cruz County, California.
ICF. May 2013.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record

☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record

☐ Other (list) _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 200 Either Way

B1. Historic Name: _____

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1951. Some window replacements with aluminum-frames ca. 1960s.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture and Development of Boulder Creek Area Rural Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County

Period of Significance 1951 Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Development of the San Lorenzo Valley and Town of Boulder Creek

In 1902, Boulder Creek petitioned for incorporation. However, by 1905 Boulder Creek decided to disincorporation and turn over the treasury and properties back to the county. This trial in incorporation failed largely due to the proceeding decline of the lumber industry. All of the major lumber companies' ceased logging in the valley by 1915 as the industry ventured further north to the untouched forests of Northern California. By then the industry of the valley shifted from lumber to tourism, and the construction of vacation houses commenced. Santa Cruz County and the State realigned and paved roads for better access by increasing numbers of automobiles and trucks, spurred on by increased tourism, particularly after the opening of California Redwood Park in Big Basin in 1902. The railroads in the valley also declined in use because their primary economic use was to haul lumber.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: (See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Aisha Rahimi-Fike

*Date of Evaluation: 3/4/2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Source: Google Earth Pro, 2013

Page 3 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 200 Either Way

*Recorded by Aisha Rahimi-Fike *Date October 18, 2012 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***B10. Significance: (cont.):**

The very last logging railroad in the mountains was abandoned by 1951, and the bulk of the old Route 9 (used as a toll road in the early 1870s) was brought into the State Highway System by 1933. Vacationers had been coming to the valley from the hotter climates of the Bay Area for decades, starting in the late nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century, however, tourism became the major industry as vacationers flocked to the valley in their automobiles. The statistics at the California Redwood Park in Big Basin showed more than 12,000 people visiting the giant redwoods over the 1921 Fourth of July weekend. Along with the creation of parks, hotels, lodges and restaurants, towns were also constructed down the valley to accommodate summer vacationers (Koch 1973: 05, 108, 135; McCarthy 1994: 35, 44).

During World War II, travel restrictions and gasoline rationing resulted in a decline in tourism. There was very little housing development during the Depression and World War II. The valley was nearly deserted during the war years as the men joined the military and the remaining family members took defense jobs down the valley in Santa Cruz and elsewhere. After the war, development occurred as small tracts and infill within established neighborhoods. In the 1970s, the booming industry of the Silicon Valley brought a surge of residents to the hills of the San Lorenzo Valley looking for cleaner air and cheaper real estate. Many of the new residents converted small vacation homes for year round use, and others built bigger homes in the slopes of the upper valley. By 1990, more than half of the valley residents commuted to Santa Cruz, Santa Clara Valley, and other adjacent towns for work, a trend that continues to the present day (ICF International 2011; McCarthy 1994: 122-123, 125-126).

Development of Regional Architecture

The towns in the San Lorenzo Valley are removed from major centers of architecture. In general, building styles that developed over time reflect this as many represent composites or combinations of architectural styles (Charles Hall Page 1976: 169). The Mission Revival style originated in California. The earliest examples go back to the 1890s and its popularity began spreading eastward by the turn of the century. This style is often characterized by mission-shaped roof parapets and dormers, red tile roof cladding, widely overhanging eaves, and smooth stucco wall surfaces. The Mission Revival style was prevalent until the early 1920s when the more eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival style replaced it. During this same period, the Craftsman Bungalow also gained popularity in the valley and throughout California. The Craftsman style was the dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the nation during the early 1900s and through the 1920s. The style originated in southern California, and the majority of the best examples are concentrated there (McAlester and McAlester 2006: 239, 453, 454, 483; ICF International 2011).

The early to mid-twentieth century saw a lot of experimentation in search of a distinctive California architecture. For Southern California, styles were emphasized with Mediterranean influences. For Northern California and the Santa Cruz mountains, however, a regional style based in the early Anglo-Hispanic Gold Rush era design flourished. As author Harold Kirker points out, the distinctive regional architecture of northern California was based in the "Anglo-Hispanic building of Provincial and Gold Rush California," as seen in the first and definitive example of its kind, the Gregory Farmhouse in Scotts Valley, designed in 1926 by famed modern architect William Wilson Wurster. The Gregory Farmhouse features a redwood frame, a one-story rambling horizontal plan with doors and windows opening to a porch, shingle roof and rustic wood siding harkening to the Hispanic and Yankee builders of Rancho California in the 1830s and 1840s. The house is built in an early Ranch style influencing the later post-war tract housing in the region. Although Minimal Traditional and Ranch style houses gained popularity throughout California and the nation during the 1940s and 1950s, valley residents preferred more rustic and contemporary designs (Kirker 1991: 85; Mix 1999: 3).

Criterion Evaluation

The residential property located at 200 Either Way in Boulder Creek does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

In determining the property's date of construction, the Santa Cruz County Assessor's office was contacted and aerial images through historicaerial.com were also reviewed. The Assessor provides the construction date of 1951. The property is outside of the Boulder Creek Sanborn Fire Insurance Map coverage. The property is representative of Boulder Creek's increased suburban residential development in the forested rural outskirts of Boulder Creek after World War II; however, it is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County, the State of California, or the Nation. Therefore, the property does not appear to meet Criterion A of the NRHP or Criterion 1 of the CRHR.

Historic county maps showing property ownership were not available for the subject property. The property does not appear to be associated with any individual's important historic work. The current owners of the property are not known to have contributed to the history or the development of the town of Boulder Creek. The property does not appear associated with any persons important to history and therefore does not appear eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Architecturally, the residence on the property is a modest example of the Ranch style. Such homes are fairly prevalent and common place among residences constructed during the mid-twentieth century in suburban and rural Santa Cruz County and the rest of California. As noted, Sanborn maps are not available for the property and any buildings present in historic aerial images are obscured by heavy
DPR 523L (1/95)

***Required Information**

Page 4 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 200 Either Way

*Recorded by Aisha Rahimi-Fike *Date October 18, 2012 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

vegetation. Although the subject property retains much of its architectural integrity in design, materials, and workmanship, the residence is not an exceptional example of the style, nor does it appear to be the work of a master architect. Therefore, the subject property does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

The property is not significant under Criterion D of the NRHP or Criterion 4 of the CRHR as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies. The property at 200 Either Way does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR individually or as part of a district.

In accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of CEQA Guidelines and using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, the property does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

***B12. References: (cont.):**

ICF International

2011 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Route 1/9 Intersection Improvement Project Caltrans District 5, Santa Cruz County, California*. June. (ICF 04566.04.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for the City of Santa Cruz, CA, and BKF Engineers, San Jose, CA.

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Attachment C
Archaeological Survey Report

EITHER WAY BRIDGE (36C-0073) REPLACEMENT PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County, California
37°10'21.12"N/122°08'22.07"W
05-SCR-0-CR
BRLO-5936(094)

PREPARED BY:

Joanne S. Grant Date: 10/23/13
Joanne S. Grant, RPA, Senior Archaeologist
ICF International, San Francisco, CA
415.677.7171

REVIEWED BY:

Date: _____
Kelda Wilson, Principal Investigator- Prehistoric Archaeology
California Department of Transportation, District 5
San Luis Obispo, CA

APPROVED BY:

Date: _____
Brandy Rider, Environmental Branch Chief
California Department of Transportation, District 5
San Luis Obispo, CA

October 2013

ICF International. 2013. *Archaeological Survey Report for the Either Way Bridge (36C-0073) Replacement Project, Santa Cruz County, California*. October. (ICF 0563.12) San Francisco, CA. Prepared for the County of Santa Cruz, Department of Public Works, CA.

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Appendix A NWIC Records Search Results

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
APE	area of potential effects
ASR	Archaeological Survey Report
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CIDH	Cast-in-Drilled-Hole
County	County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
GLO	General Land Office
HBP	Highway Bridge Program
HPD	Historic Properties Directory
HRER	Historic Resources Evaluation Report
HRI	California Inventory of Historic Resources
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
PA	<i>Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as it pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California</i>
SD	Structurally Deficient
SR 9	State Route 9

Summary of Findings

The County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department (County) proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River (36C-0073) near the Town of Boulder Creek in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California. Either Way is a residential road west of State Route 9. The existing single-lane bridge, which is structurally deficient and does not meet current design standards, is listed for replacement in the federal Highway Bridge Program (HBP). In addition to replacing the bridge, the project will require installation of a temporary detour bridge adjacent to the existing bridge to allow access by the residents, and the use of the vacant parcels northeast of the bridge (APNs 08508118 and 08508317) as temporary easement for a staging area. The project will also include temporary cuts into the hillside up to nine feet for an approach roadway for the detour bridge with temporary shoring. The timber retaining wall will be reconstructed or a concrete wall will replace the timber wall. Additional right of way may need to be acquired from the four parcels adjacent to the bridge (APNs 08508317, 08508310, 08508210, and 08508209).

The purpose of this Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) is to evaluate the potential for the project to affect archaeological resources potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or any resources considered historic for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is the lead agency for the purposes of NEPA, and the County is the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA.

ICF conducted an archaeological field survey of the project area in accordance with the January 1, 2004, *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as it pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (the PA), and in accordance with other Caltrans guidance. This archaeological field survey took place on October 18, 2012.

In addition to the archaeological field survey of the entire project area, a background literature search was undertaken at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). No archaeological resources were identified at the project site through either the literature search or from the archaeological field survey.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site(s) cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and the significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

Introduction

A field survey of the project area was conducted on October 18, 2012. The Either Way Bridge is located along Either Way, a residential county road west of SR 9. It is connected to SR 9 via Teilh Drive, another small residential county road. Please see Figure 1 (the Study Vicinity Map), Figure 2 (the Study Location Map), and Figure 3 (the Area of Potential Effects Map) appended to the report.

This ASR was prepared by Joanne Grant, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff Standards in Section 106 PA Attachment 1 as an Archaeologist and has 8 years' experience conducting cultural resources studies in California.

Project Location and Description

Overview

The County proposes to replace the existing Either Way Bridge over the San Lorenzo River in the Town of Boulder Creek in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (Figure 1). Either Way is a small county roadway off SR 9 in a suburban/rural environment. In addition to replacing the bridge, the proposed project includes expanding the bridge approaches on both ends of the bridge. The project also includes constructing a temporary detour bridge to allow access by the local residents.

Location

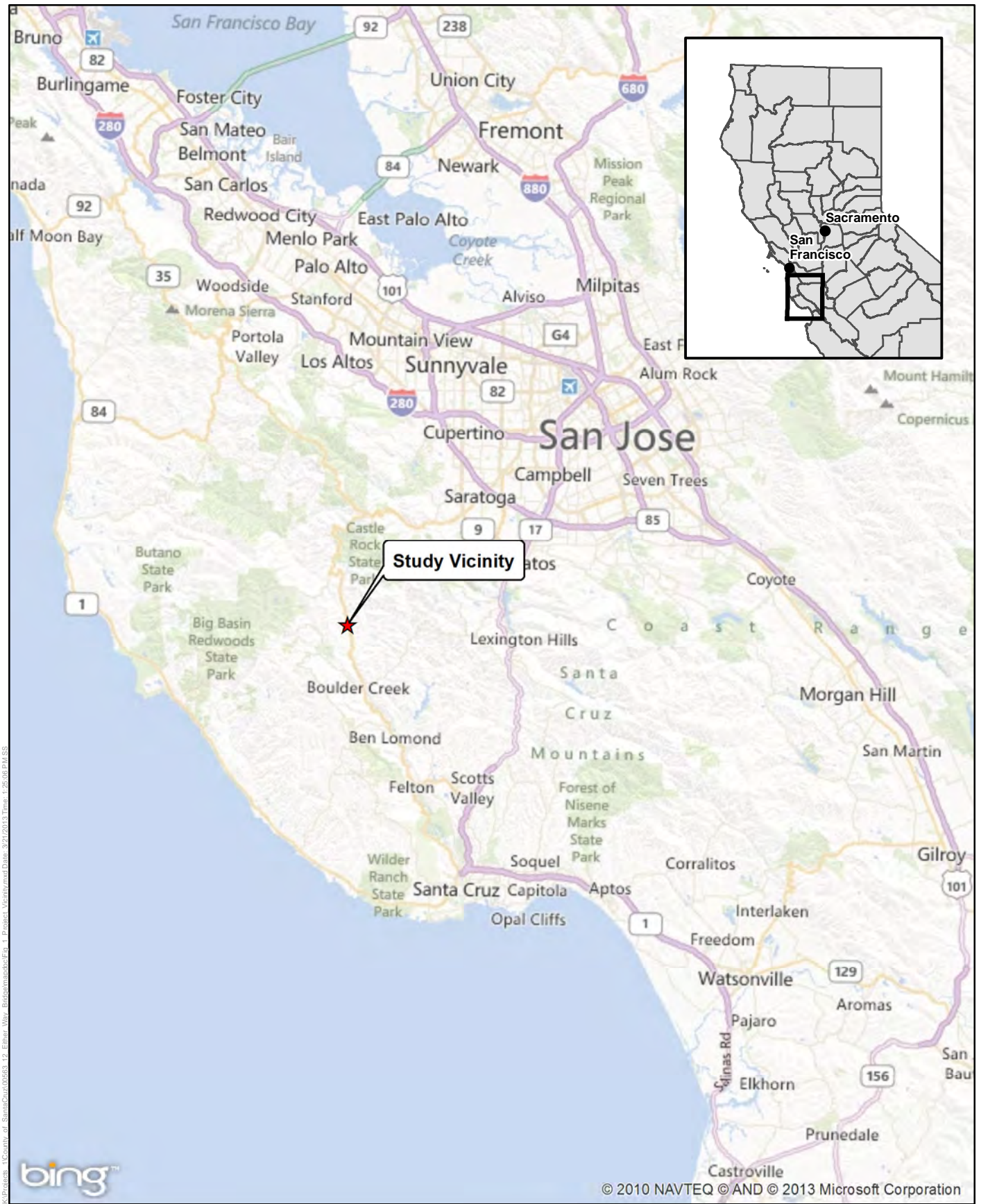
The project is located in the unincorporated community of Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County, California (Figure 1). The bridge site is located along Either Way, a residential road off SR 9, approximately 3 miles north of the Boulder Creek town center (Figure 2). The Either Way Bridge is accessed by heading west on Teilh Drive off of SR 9 for about 100 feet and then heading southwest on Either Way for about 200 feet. The road is the primary public access across the San Lorenzo River for the residences on Either Way south of the bridge.

Purpose

The purpose of the project is to improve the safety of the Either Way crossing over the San Lorenzo River. The replacement bridge is needed because the existing single-lane concrete bridge that was constructed in 1940 is structurally deficient, near the end of its useful life, and does not meet current American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) or California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) design standards. The existing bridge is classified as being Structurally Deficient (SD)¹. The SD status of the existing bridge along with its low sufficiency rating of 6.6 makes the existing bridge eligible for replacement under the HBP, and its replacement will be funded through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in cooperation with Caltrans and the County.

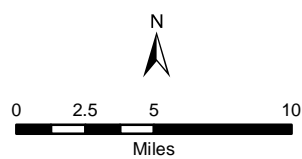
Due to the poor condition of the existing 15.4 foot wide single-lane bridge the County proposes to remove the existing structure and replace it with a 25 foot wide double-lane precast concrete slab bridge on the same horizontal and vertical alignments as the existing bridge. The replacement bridge would be built to current AASHTO and County standards. The foundation of the new bridge will likely consist of Cast-in-Drilled-Hole (CIDH) concrete piles or spread footings. The type of foundation will be determined once a geotechnical study is completed. Excavation for the abutments will be approximately 10 feet below the existing roadway surface. Approach roadway lengths will be

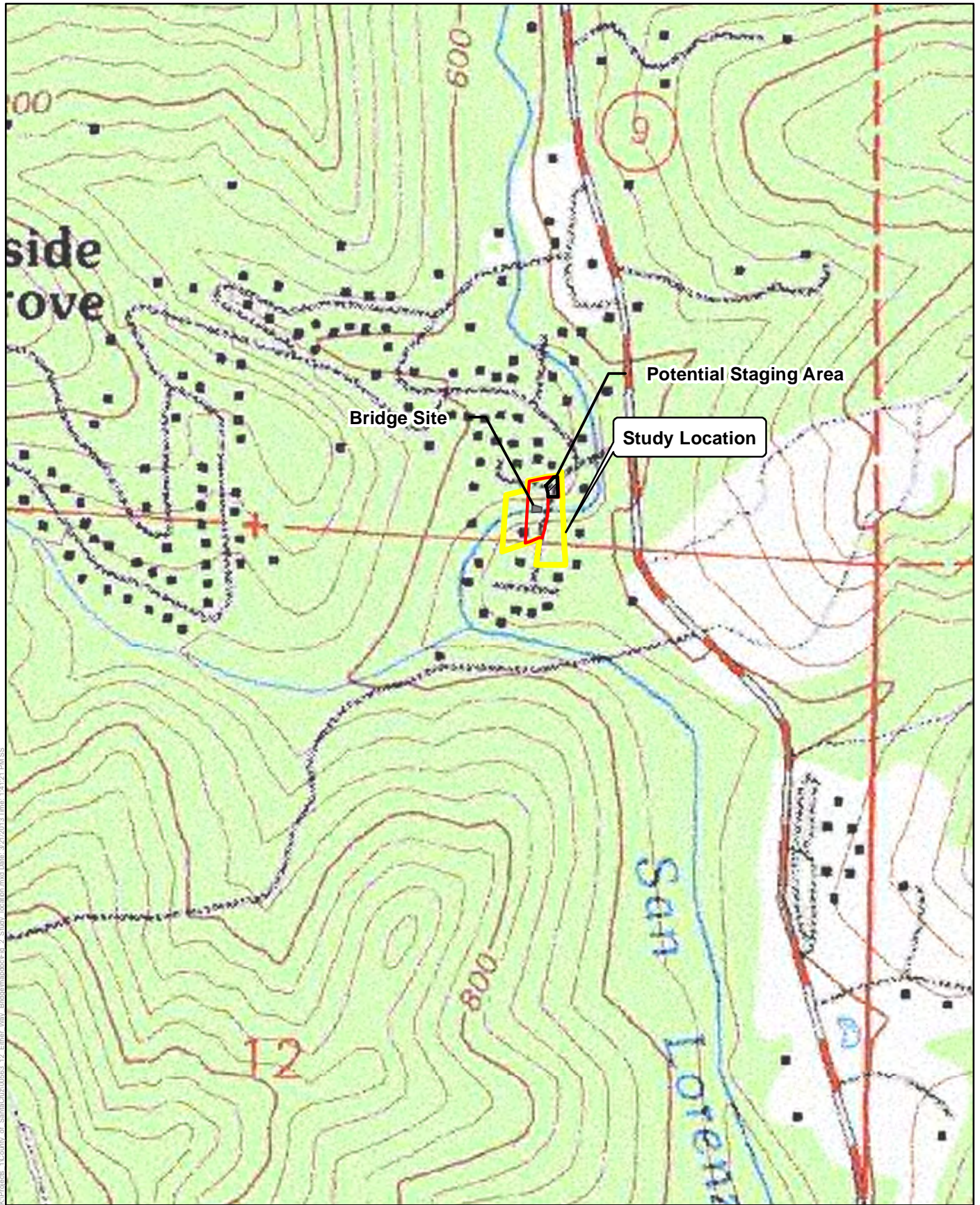
¹“Structurally Deficient” is a description or classification of highway bridges in the Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program (HBRRP) (23 CFR 650.409). A “deficient” bridge is defined as having a Sufficiency Rating (SR), ≤ 80 and is Structurally Deficient (SD) and/or Functionally Obsolete (FO). In adequate appraisal ratings of deck geometry, under clearances, approach roadway alignments, structural conditions, and waterway adequacy, can result in FO classification. This is described in Section 6.12.1, page 6-35 and 6-36 of the Local Assistance Program Guidelines.



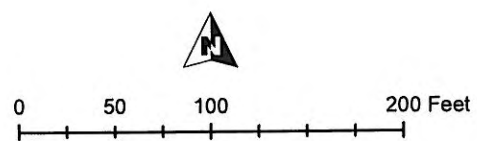
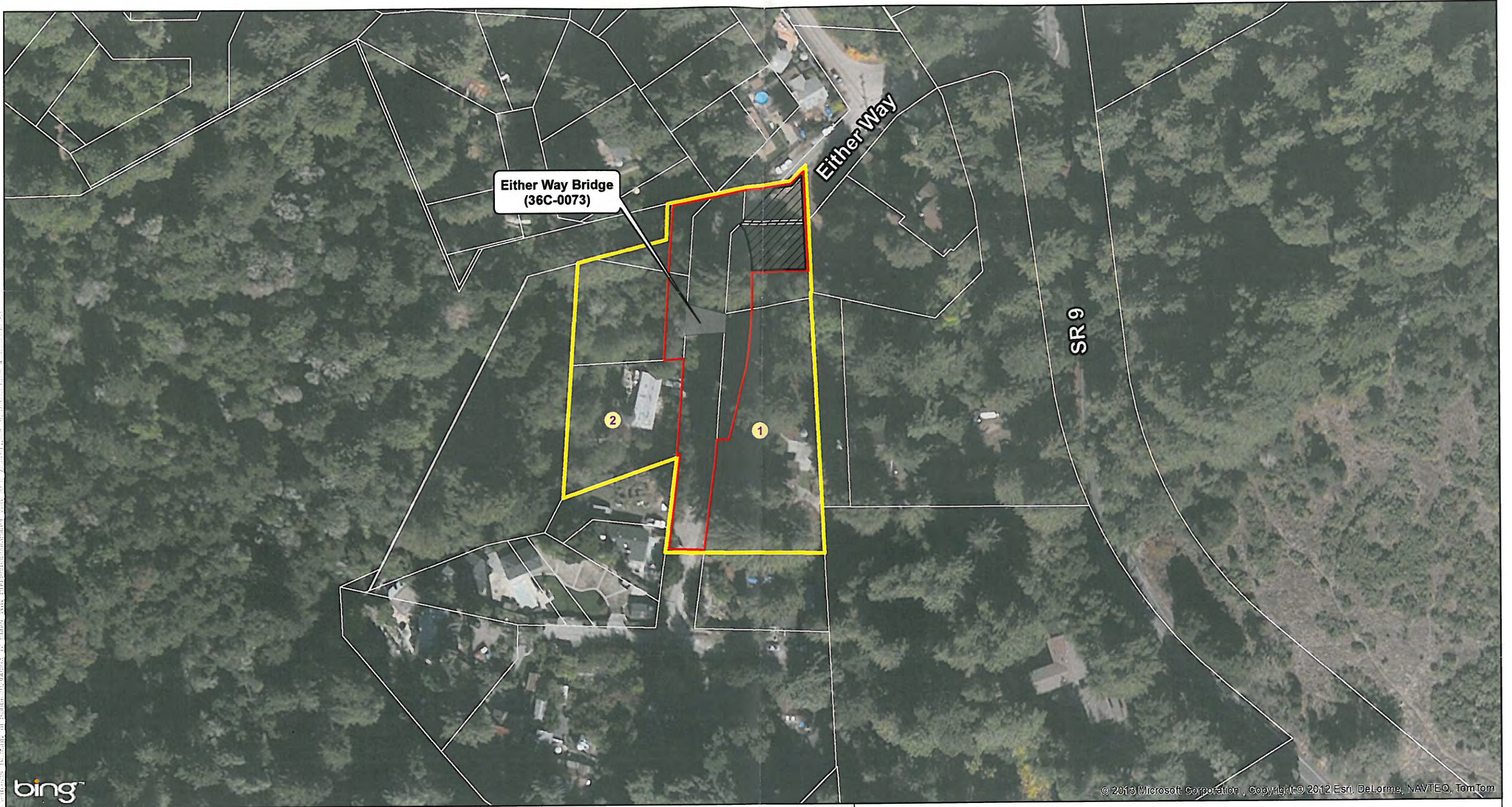
K:\Projects\14CountyofSantaCruz\000000_12_EitherWay_Bridge\mapdoc\Fig_1_Point_Vicinity.mxd Date: 3/21/2013 Time: 1:26:00 PM SS

Either Way Bridge (36C-0073) Replacement Project
 County of Santa Cruz, California
Figure 1
Study Vicinity





\\p0100001 - County of Santa Cruz 000000 - 12 - Either Way Bridge 36C-0073 - Study Location and Data - 09/20/2013 Time: 11:14:11 PM LSS



Legend

- Staging Area
- Architectural APE
- Archaeological APE

Map Reference Number

- 085-082-09
- 085-083-10

Figure 3
Either Way Bridge Replacement Project
 County of Santa Cruz, Fed. ID#BRLO-5936 (094)

Principal Investigator - Prehistoric Archaeology

Name *Kelley W.*

Date 5/6/13

Caltrans Local Assistance Engineer

Name *Donna Myaher*

Date 5/6/13

about 60 feet to the north and 150 feet to the south. Cuts will be up to 2 feet for the roadway section. Overhead utilities as well as an existing water line attached to the bridge will need to be relocated as part of the project. A temporary detour bridge will need to be constructed adjacent to the existing bridge to allow access by the residents. The approach roadway for the detour bridge will need to make temporary cuts into a hillside up to nine feet with temporary shoring. The timber retaining wall will be reconstructed or a concrete wall will replace it and the slope will be placed back.

The study location map can be found in Figure 2.

Staging Areas

The County currently retains 40 feet of right of way in the vicinity of the bridge. Additional right of way may need to be acquired from the 4 adjacent parcels to the bridge (APNs 08508317, 08508310, 08508210, and 08508209) as well as a temporary easement for a staging area. A potential staging area has been identified in the parcels northeast of the bridge (08508210 and 08508212).

Area of Potential Effects

The APE for archaeological resources encompasses all activities related to the construction of the bridge, including the roadway approach modifications and all potential staging areas for project equipment.

The horizontal archaeological APE includes about 225 feet along Either Way (this includes the north and south approaches and the bridge itself). The approach roadway length on the north side of the bridge would be about 60 feet, and on the south side of the bridge, it would be about 150 feet. The bridge itself is about 65 feet long by about 25 feet wide.

The horizontal archaeological APE extends beyond the bridge on the west side, encompassing an area of about 150 feet north-south by 50 feet east-west. On the east side of the bridge, the archaeological APE extends to the west about 300 feet north-south and 50 feet east-west. This is to account for any potential ground disturbances associated with heavy equipment and vehicular use of these areas. The archaeological and architectural APE also includes the staging area, which is located northeast of the bridge along Either Way and extending into the adjacent parcel, an area of about 100 feet north-south by 75 feet east-west.

The excavated area below the bridge for the pilings would be approximately 30 feet wide, and the maximum vertical (pile) depth is estimated to be around 40 feet.

The APE map is depicted on Figure 3.

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Summary of Methods and Results

Bibliographic references, previous survey reports, historic maps, and archaeological site records pertinent to the project area were compiled through a records search of CHRIS in order to identify prior archaeological studies and known cultural resources within a 0.5-mile area surrounding, or adjacent to, the project area.

This records search (File No. 12-0388) was conducted at the NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, on October 23, 2012. The records search project included a review of the following information.

- Site records for previously recorded sites.
- All previous studies conducted within, or within a half-mile of, the project area.
- The NRHP.
- The California Inventory of Historic Resources (HRI).
- The OHP Historic Properties Directory (HPD).

The following references were also reviewed.

- Jones et al. (2007), Chapter 9 in Prehistoric California, edited by T. L. Jones and K. A. Klar
- 1867 General Land Office (GLO) Plat Map for T9S, R2W
- 1868 GLO Plat Map for T9S, R3W
- 1902 (reprinted 1908) USGS Santa Cruz 1:125000 Scale Map
- 1914 C.F. Weber: Weber's Map of Santa Cruz County, California
- 1946 USGS Ben Lomond Quad Map (1:24,000 scale)

Records Search and Literature Findings

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified through the records search and literature review within the project area. One previously recorded historic-era resource was identified about 300 feet east of the project area. P-44-000401 (CA-SCR-329H) is SR 9, the bulk of which was brought into the State Highway system in 1933 (Berg and Mikesell 1999).

No studies that cover the project area have been reported to the NWIC. However, six studies have covered areas within 0.5-mile of the project APE. No additional resources (besides SR 9) were identified within the project vicinity (the project area and the ½-mile search radius) through any of these studies. These studies are presented in the table that follows.

Table 1. Site-Specific Studies within 0.5-mile of the Project Area

Study	Title	Author	Year	Location of Survey	Type of Survey
8135	Proposed Elementary School and Septic Leachfield near Riverside Grove, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)	S. Dietz	1986	about 1/4-mile south and east of the project area	commercial development
8231	SLV School District Middle School Site (letter report)	S. Dietz	1986	about 1/4-mile east of the project area on the east side of SR 9	commercial development
15175	Archaeological & Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, Schroeder THP (CA Dept. of Forestry)	R. Webster	1993	within 1/4-mile south and west of the project area	study of forest lands
17796	Archaeological Reconnaissance and Architectural Evaluation for the Teilh Drive Bridge Replacement, Boulder Creek (State #36-0072, County #42012-BR 0.1)	C. Simpson-Smith, R. Edwards, S. Payne, L. Bourdeau	1985	along SR 9 at Teilh Dr, about 1/8-mile northeast of the project area	bridge replacement study
27556	Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, Levin THP, Project #1-01-016 SCR (California Dept. of Forestry)	M. Rourke	2001	1/4 to 1/2-mile east of the project area	study of forest lands
29865	Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, Harwood-Schroeder THP, THP #1-93-248-SCR (California Dept. of Forestry)	R. Webster	1993	about 1/4-mile southwest of the project area	study of forest lands

Five additional studies included a variety of regional overviews, site-specific studies, and archaeological surveys for a variety of projects throughout Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz County. No resources in the project vicinity were identified through any of these overview studies. Table 2 presents a summary of these studies.

Table 2. Overview Studies

Study	Title	Author	Year	Location of Survey
848	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources	D. A. Fredrickson	1977	regional overview
9462	Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties	T. Miller	1977	regional overview of petroglyphs
Study	Title	Author	Year	Location of Survey
9583	Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area	D. Mayfield	1978	regional overview of ecology
15529	California, Oregon, and Washington: Archaeological Resource Study	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. and Dames & Moore	1993	west coast overview
18217	Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report: April 1996	G. Gmoser	1996	regional overview

Appendix A contains the records search results for this project.

Summary of Others Who Were Consulted

For a discussion of the Property Specific Research conducted for this project, refer to the Historic Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) prepared for this project, located in Appendix B of the Historic Property Survey Report (ICF International 2012).

Summary of Native American Consultation

ICF contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 14, 2013, to identify any areas of concern within the project area that may be listed in the NAHC's Sacred Land File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2013, stating that a search of their files failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

The NAHC also provided a list of nine Native American contacts that might have information pertinent to this project, or have concerns regarding the proposed actions. A letter explaining the Proposed Project, along with a map depicting the project area, was sent to all nine contacts listed by the NAHC on March 20, 2013. The letter also solicited responses from each of the contacts, should they have any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the Proposed Project.

Letters were sent to the following contacts.

- Jakki Kehl
- Patrick Orozco, Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe

- Valentin Lopez, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Edward Ketchum, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Jean-Marie Feyling, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
- Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
- Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
- Ramona Garibay, Representative, Trina Marine Ruano Family

On March 28, Valentin Lopez, Chairperson of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, contacted ICF. He requested some additional information about this project and also about the Forest Hill Drive Bridge Replacement Project. He said that he considers the waterways in these areas to be potentially sensitive for discovering archaeological resources. After providing additional project information, Mr. Lopez was satisfied and did not have any more questions, but he asked to be contacted if any archaeological resources were discovered during project-related activities.

Follow-up phone calls to the Native American contacts listed above were conducted on May 10, 2013. Ann-Marie Sayers inquired about the resources that have previously been recorded in the vicinity of the project area. Ms. Sayers also stated that she considers this area to be potentially sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources and that she would like a Native American monitor and an archaeological monitor to be present during any earth-moving activities associated with this project. Jean-Marie Feyling said she has some concerns about the sensitivity in the area and that her sister, Irene Zwierlein (Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band) should be contacted, as she has much familiarity with the project area. She provided an additional phone number for Ms. Zwierlein.

Voice and/or email messages were left for the following contacts: Jakki Kehl, Ramona Garibay, Irene Zwierlein, Patrick Orozco, Rosemary Cambra, Edward Ketchum, and Melvin Ketchum III. None of these contacts have responded with any concerns about the project.

Appendix B contains copies of all Native American correspondence.

The following natural and cultural setting for the proposed project area provides the backdrop against which resources are evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. The environment and geomorphology of the region provides a background on the project area, addresses the nature of environmental change, and discusses the effects that landscape evolution has had on the formation and preservation of the archaeological record. The prehistoric context describes the prehistoric archaeology of the Bay Area and the study area for the proposed project. The ethnohistoric context describes the lifeways, settlement, and subsistence of prehistoric and contact period Native Americans who inhabited the study area. For the historic context of this area, please see the HRER prepared for this project (ICF International 2013).

Natural Environment

The proposed project is located in the unincorporated community of Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County, in the central coast region within the Santa Cruz Mountains. Specifically, it is located within the San Lorenzo Valley, an area of steep, redwood-covered hills formed by the San Lorenzo River, which originates in the mountains near the San Mateo County border, flows through Ben Lomond south of the Village Core, and continues south to the city of Santa Cruz, where it enters Monterey Bay. The San Lorenzo River is a tributary to Monterey Bay and is within the San Lorenzo River Watershed, a 138-square mile area located along the Central Coast of California (County of Santa Cruz Water Resources Program 2001).

The project area is located in the geological terrain of the San Lorenzo Watershed that is south of the Zayante Fault. It contains a high degree of sandy soils, which often lead to high rates of erosion, especially where sandy soils occur in headwater areas or near channels (County of Santa Cruz 2001). These sandy soils, underlain by permeable sandstones, are classified as deep and well drained to excessively well-drained.

The project area is located exclusively within the Ben Lomond soil series, with two variants. The Ben Lomond series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from sandstone or granitic rocks. Ben Lomond soils are on uplands and have slopes of 5 to 75 percent (United States Department of Agriculture 2009). The project area is located on 5 to 15 percent slopes. A soils map is provided in Figure 4.

Areas near natural water sources are often considered sensitive, or even highly sensitive, for prehistoric archaeological deposits and associated human remains. These ecologically rich areas would have provided abundant and readily accessible resources for the aboriginal population that favored these areas as places for locating habitation and resource processing sites. However, because archaeological evidence of past human alteration or occupation of a landscape is subject to the same processes that affect the preservation, distribution, and visibility of geological deposits (Bettis 1992:119), the nature and timing of landscape evolution ultimately determines whether archaeological remains will be buried, destroyed, or redeposited (Kuehn 1993; Waters 1992).

While there is an alluvial build-up of general sandy, loamy deposits throughout the project area, the likelihood of prehistoric material being discovered here is relatively low due to the presence of steep creek banks along the San Lorenzo River in the project area. Overall steep slopes and the

gradual loss of topsoil to erosional forces often limit the depth to which archaeological resources can be buried, and would not provide for either a seasonal processing site or any area suitable for stable, long-term habitation.

With regards to historic-era archaeological resources, the review of historic documentation (the background records search), as well as the field survey, did not identify any sensitivity for historic archaeology. Therefore, the archaeological sensitivity for this project for both prehistoric and historic-era archaeological resources is considered low.

Regional Setting

Ethnography

Boulder Creek is situated within territory once occupied by Costanoan (also commonly referred to as Ohlone) language groups. Eight Ohlone languages were spoken in the area from the southern edge of the Carquinez Strait to portions of the Big Sur and Salinas rivers south of Monterey Bay and approximately 50 miles inland from the coast. Awaswas, or Santa Cruz Costanoan, was spoken among the people living along the ocean shore between Davenport and Aptos in Santa Cruz County; its speakers numbered about 600. Mutsun was spoken among the tribelets of the Pajaro River drainage and seems to have had about 2,700 speakers (Levy 1978:485).

Ohlone territories were composed of one or more land-holding groups that anthropologists refer to as “tribelets.” The tribelet consisted of a principal village occupied year-round, with a series of smaller hamlets and resource gathering and processing locations occupied intermittently or seasonally (Kroeber 1955: 303–314).

The closest known tribelet settlements to Boulder Creek are believed to be the *Achistaca* (Milliken 1995:234, 229-Map 5) and the *sayant* (or Sayanta) (San Juan Capistrano), (Levy 1978:485, Figure 1; Milliken 1995:253, 229-Map 5). The Achistaca lived in the upper San Lorenzo River drainage near the modern towns of Boulder Creek and Riverside Grove. Eighty-five of them went to Mission Santa Cruz from 1791 to 1795 (Milliken 1995:234). The *sayant*, who also went to Mission Santa Cruz between 1791 and 1795, gave its name to the present day Zayante Creek and Zayante village in the mountains between Santa Cruz and the Santa Clara Valley. The tribe held the Scotts Valley area and the Glenwood and Laurel areas to the north and east (south and east of Boulder Creek), all in ocean-facing watersheds (Milliken 1995:253). The area is part of the Mexican land grant *Arrollo de Sayante* (Gudde 1969:373).

Seven Spanish missions were founded in Ohlone territory between 1776 and 1797. While living within the mission system, the Ohlone commingled with other groups, including the Yokuts, Miwok, and Patwin. Mission life was devastating to the Ohlone population. When the first mission was established in Ohlone territory in 1776, the Ohlone population was estimated to be 10,000. By 1832, the Ohlones numbered less than 2,000 as a result of introduced disease, harsh living conditions, and reduced birth rates (Cook 1943a, 1943b in Levy 1978:486).

Ohlone recognition and assertion began to move to the forefront during the early 20th century, enforced by legal suits brought against the United States government by Indians of California (1928–1964) for reparation due them for the loss of traditional lands. The Ohlone participated in the formation of political advocacy groups, which brought focus upon the community and reevaluation



of rights due its members (Bean 1994:xxiv). In recent years, the Ohlone have become increasingly organized as a political unit and have developed an active interest in preserving their ancestral heritage. Many Ohlones are active in maintaining their traditions and advocating for Native American issues.

Prehistory

Boulder Creek is located in the Monterey Bay Area, a component of the Central Coast of California. Jones et al. (2007) present a chronological system of six periods in the Central Coast.

Paleo-Indian (pre-8000 cal B.C.)

Human presence in this area at this time is suggested only by isolated, fluted projectile points from Nipomo (Bertrando 2004; Mills et al. 2005) and at SLO-1429 near Santa Margarita (Gibson 1996), probably reflecting habitation sometime between 13,000 and 10,000 years ago. No substantive components of this age have yet been identified in the Central Coast (Jones et al. 2007:134).

Millingstone Culture, 8000 to 3500/3000 cal B.C.

At least 42 sites throughout the Central Coast area have been identified as Millingstone occupations, including the open rocky coasts of Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo Counties, the Morro Bay and Elkhorn Slough estuaries, and the near shore interior valleys of San Luis Obispo County (Jones et al. 2007:135, 137). All of these sites are located no farther than 25 kilometers inland from the shore, and most interior Millingstone sites have produced marine shells, indicating that the site inhabitants also exploited coastal environments. The Millingstone Culture is marked by large numbers of well-made handstones and/or millingslabs, crude core and cobble-core tools, with less abundant flake tools and large side-notched projectile points. The Millingstone peoples practiced broad-spectrum hunting and gathering and exploited shellfish, fish, birds, and mammals, according to faunal remains from several sites (Jones et al. 2007:137).

Hunting Culture, 3500/3000 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1000/1250

The term “Hunting Culture” was coined in 1929 to define a distinctive complex in the Santa Barbara area that was marked by large quantities of stemmed and notched projectile points. This was a direct contrast with the Millingstone Culture (Jones et al. 2007:138). This culture encompasses three Central Coast chronological periods- Early, Middle, and Middle-Late Transition, which are summarized below.

Early (3500 to 600 cal B.C.)

The Early Period in this area is marked by co-occurrence of contracting-stemmed and Rossi square-stemmed points and large, side-notched variants (as a holdover from Millingstone). Portable mortars and pestles appear for the first time, but also contain Millingstone holdovers such as handstone/slab dyads, along with pitted stones. Early Period phases of this culture include Sand Hill Bluff in the Santa Cruz area, Saunders on the Monterey Peninsula, and Redwood in Big Sur (Jones et al. 2007:138).

Middle (600 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1000)

Middle Period expressions of the Hunting Culture are well represented at SCR-9 and SMA-218 (which define the Ano Nuevo Phase) and at MNT-101 and MNT-282 (which define the Willow Creek

Phase), along with several other sites in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties that define additional Middle Period phases. Ano Nuevo sites are characterized by distinctive long-stemmed points. Other Middle Period characteristics include G2 saucer beads, both handstones/ slabs and portable mortars/pestles, grooved stone net stinkers, and flexed burials (Jones et al. 2007:139).

Middle/Late Transition (cal A.D.1000 to 1250)

Around 1000 cal A.D., the Central Coast experienced changes in assemblages and settlement (the appearance of large numbers of arrow points, the disappearance of most stemmed points, changes in bead types). However, this transition seems to date differently in different areas; thus, the indeterminate dating of this period (Jones et al. 2007:139). In the Santa Cruz area, Hylkema (2002) argues that an abrupt, highly visible transformation took place at cal A.D. 1100; while in Big Sur, findings from MNT-1233 suggest that the Hunting Culture persisted until cal A.D. In general, it appears as though late-period Hunting Culture inhabitants preferred coastal habitation, but some larger middens also appear in pericoastal valleys. These late-period sites are often characterized by large quantities of biface-derived debitage and a range of site types, including middens, flaked and ground stone scatters, and lithic procurement stations/quarries. Faunal remains show abundant rabbit and deer consumption (Jones et al. 2007: 139-140).

Late Period, cal A.D. 1250 to 1769

No less than 157 Late-Period sites have been recognized in the Central Coast. Most of these sites are away from the shoreline in a variety of settings, including the interior ranges, and are marked by small middens with associated or nearby bedrock mortars (Jones et al. 2007:140). While expansive sites have been documented at some locations, such as MNT-1277/H in Big Sur (Jones 2003); Late-Period middens are often small (30-40 meters in diameter) with several discrete deposits clustered in one area (Jones et al. 2007:140). The assemblages are characterized by large quantities of Desert side-notched and Cottonwood arrow points, small bifacial drill beads, bedrock and hopper mortars, Class E (lipped) and Class K (cupped) *Olivella* beads, and steatite disk beads, all of which represent a change in artifact assemblage from the Hunting Culture. Sites from the Santa Cruz area and the Monterey Peninsula also contain thin rectangular (Class M) beads and small serrated arrow points (Jones et al. 2007:140).

The Central Coast, with its abundant resources, was a constant magnet for human occupation. The pattern of occupation related to this resource base, however, suggests intermittent use on both seasonal and longer timescales. Radiocarbon dates demonstrate that some seemingly homogeneous midden deposits actually reflect multiple occupations separated by prolonged periods of abandonment, often of a millennium or more. This pattern is increasingly evident in the Santa Cruz area (e.g., SCR-20), the Monterey Peninsula (see discussion by Breschini and Haversat 2005), and other areas in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. It is possible that the diversity and flux of Central Coast environments fostered a certain degree of instability in cultural adaptations over time. Future research will need to focus more on the pattern of intermittent occupation and multiscaled site abandonment that seems to characterize this mid-latitude milieu (Jones et al. 2007:145-146).

Field Methods

A field survey of the archaeological APE was conducted on October 18, 2012. The Either Way Bridge is located along Either Way in a residential neighborhood. The archaeological APE includes both sides of the river banks, both sides of the bridge along Either Way, and the potential staging areas located to the northeast of the bridge. The area surveyed during the field survey is shown in Figure 3, Area of Potential Affects Map.

On the north and south sides of the Either Way Bridge, the archaeological APE consists of paved portions of roadway. The parcel that is a potential staging area, located to the northwest of the bridge, was also inspected. This parcel consisted of a large yard for the adjacent residence, covered in sparse, low-lying grass. Visibility in this parcel was very good due to the limited ground cover. The bridge itself is paved, with wooden planks forming sidewalks on the either side.

Fairly steep slopes, covered in grasses, leaves, and other low-lying vegetation, covered the banks leading down to the San Lorenzo River. A small amount of water was flowing in the river at the time of the survey.

All unpaved portions of the archaeological APE were inspected (as much as was possible due to limited visibility because of vegetation and a fairly steep slope) for indications of human activity such as stained midden soils, stone artifacts, historic artifacts, dietary shell and bone, and unnatural depressions or mounds. No cultural resources were observed in the APE during the field survey.

Study Findings and Conclusions

As described above, the NWIC records search, Native American correspondence, literature review, and the archaeological survey did not identify any archaeological resources within the APE.

As noted in Chapter 3, the presence of fairly steep creek banks along the San Lorenzo River suggests that the project area has a low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. The project APE consists primarily of a paved roadway and areas landscaped and/or paved as the neighborhood was developed. The only resource recorded within ½-mile of the Either Way Bridge is SR 9. Given the nature of the project area and the proposed construction impacts, it is not anticipated that previously unidentified prehistoric or historic archaeological sites are located in the APE.

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Appendix A

NWIC Records Search Results



October 16, 2012

Ms. Leigh Jordan, Coordinator
Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Subject: Expedited Records Search Request for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Vicinity of Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County, CA

Dear Ms. Jordan:

ICF will provide environmental consulting services for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project (Project). The County of Santa Cruz (County) proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River with a new concrete slab bridge. The existing bridge was constructed in 1940 and is considered to be structurally deficient.

The project area is located on the Big Basin Quad, Township 9S/8S, and Ranges 2W/3W (see enclosed map).

We request the following documentation for the project area and a 1/2-mile search radius around it:

- Copies of entire site records
- Plotted locations of all sites
- Copies of the Historic Properties Directory, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, the Historic Property Data File, and any local inventories, as pertinent to the project area.
- A bibliographic reference of all survey reports
- Plotted locations of all survey reports
- Copies of GLO plats and any other historic materials/maps, as pertinent to the project area
- Information on any Historic District(s).

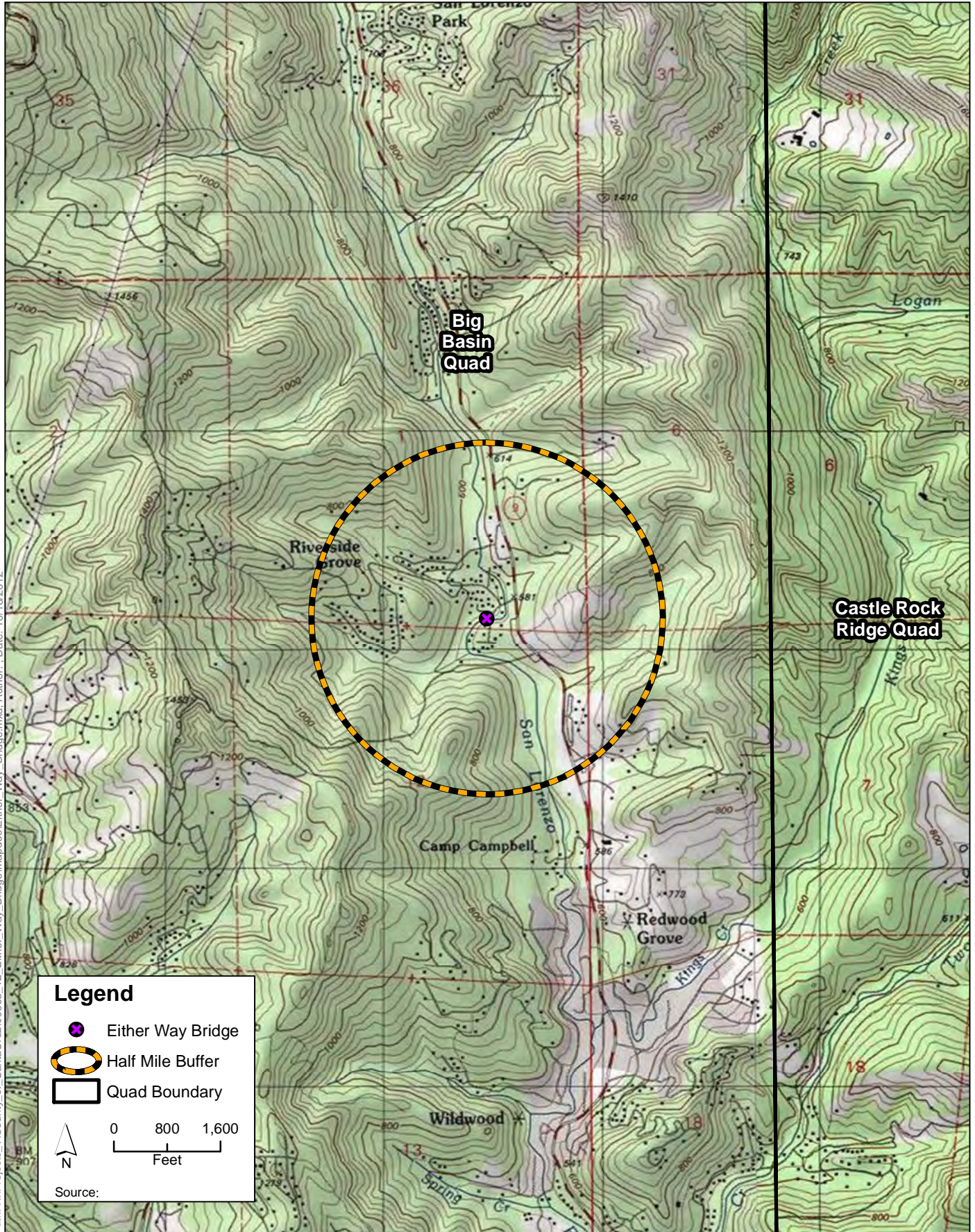
Thank you for your assistance. Please contact me with any questions regarding this project.

Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: map/ shape files (via e-mail)

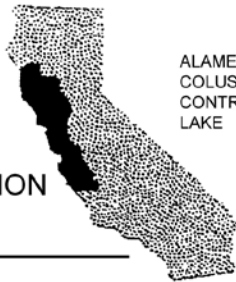
Path: K:\Projects\1\County of Santa Cruz\00563_12_Either_Way_Bridge\mapdoc\Either_Way_Bridge.mxd; Author: ; Date: 10/16/2012



Township 9 South Range 2 West
Township 9 South Range 3 West
Township 8 South Range 2 West
Township 8 South Range 3 West

**Either Way Bridge
Record Search**

**CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM**



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
LAKE

MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO

SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

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

Date: 23 October 2012

NWIC File No.: 12-0388

To: Joanne Grant, ICF International, 620 Folsom Street, 2nd Floor, San Francisco, CA 94107

From: Lisa Hagel

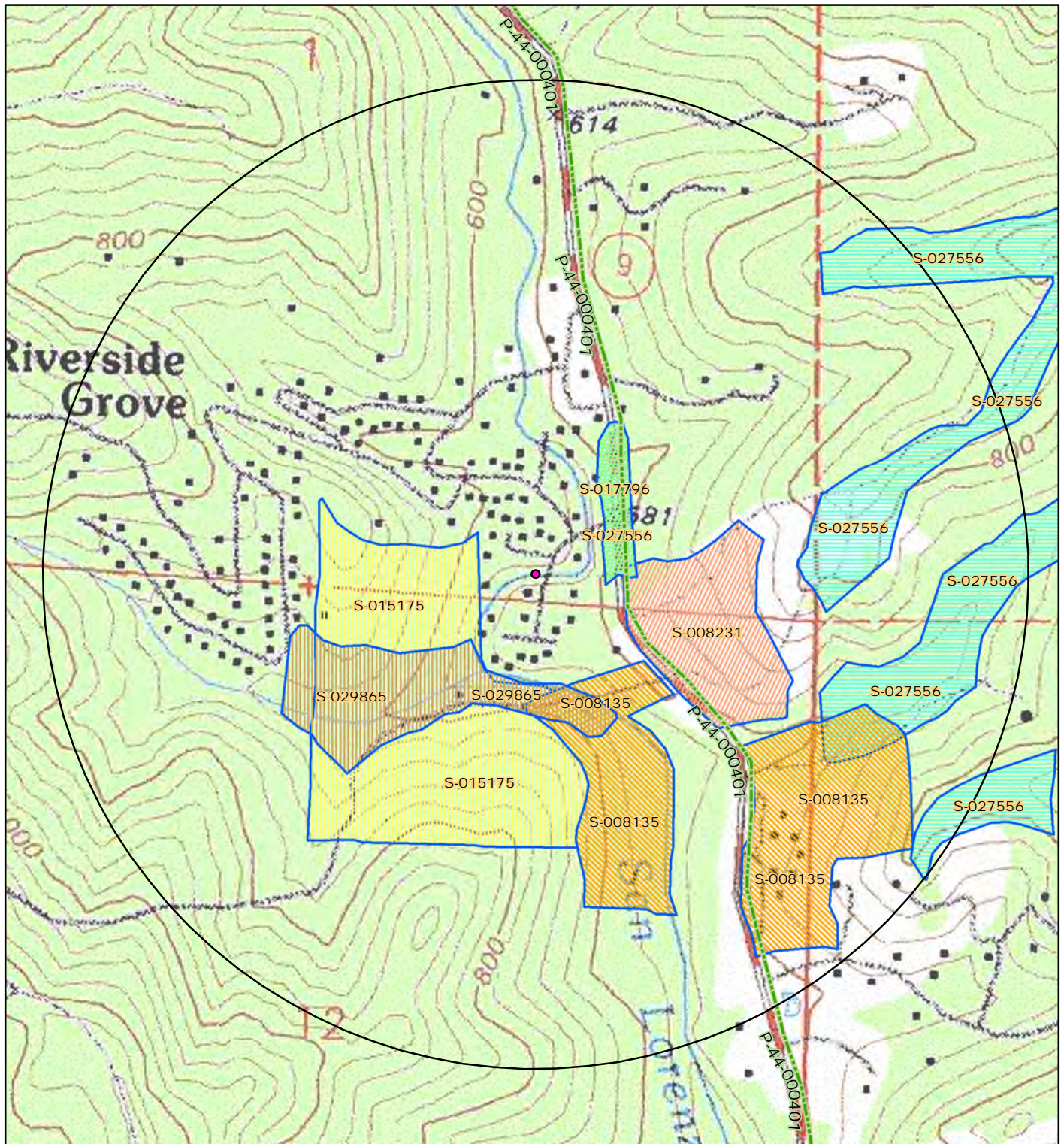
re: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Vicinity of Boulder Creek

Big Basin **7.5'**

Resources In	There were no recorded sites within the project area.
Resources within 0.5-mile radius	P-44-401 is within 0.5 mile. Enclosed is a copy of the site record form and the mapped location of the resource.
Reports In	There were no previous studies within the project area.
Reports within 0.5-mile radius	S-15175, 29865, 8135, 8231, 17796, & 27556 are within 0.5 mile. Enclosed are bibliographic references for the reports and the mapped locations of the studies.
Other Reports	Five reports are classified as "Other Reports" (reports with little or no field work, missing maps, or inadequate locational information) that include your search area: S-15529, 9583, 18217, 848, & 9462. The electronic report map does not depict study areas for these reports because their shapes are either not representable or would be shown at a very large scale (e.g. all of Santa Cruz County). In addition, you have not been charged the digitized shape fee for these study areas. Enclosed are bibliographic references for the reports.
OHP HPD	Copied the indices for Boulder Creek.
OHP ADOE	The above referenced recorded site does not appear in the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.
California Inventory	Copied the index pages that included properties in the Boulder Creek area.

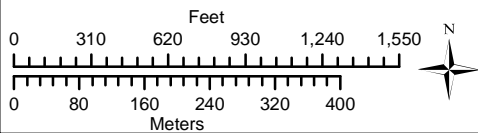
Historic Maps	Copied the pertinent sections of the 1902 (reprinted 1908) USGS Santa Cruz Quadrangle; the 1946 USGS Ben Lomond Quadrangle; and the 1914 C.F. Weber, Weber's Map of Santa Cruz County, California.
GLO or Rancho Maps	Copied the pertinent sections of the 1867 GLO Plat Map for T9S, R2W; and the 1868 GLO Plat Map for T9S, R3W.

Either Way Bridge Replacement



Northwest Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



P-44-000401

P-44-000401

This site is in two counties, San Mateo and Santa Cruz. Please see the following field number in the Primary file for additional information.

P-41-000492

5 April 2002
Annette Schachter
Lab Asst. 1

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORDPrimary # **P-44-000401**

HRI # _____

Trinomial **CA-SCR-329H**

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 33

Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

P1. Other Identifier: Highway 9

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: Santa Cruz

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Big Basin, Cupertino, Felton (1955, photorevised 1968, 1961, photorevised 1980, 1955, photorevised 1980)Mt. Diablo meridian (**#s 4082; 4284; 4084**)(**Mindingo Hill#4283**)c. Address: Highway 9, post mile 2.4 to 4.7 and 17.6 to 27.1 (**Castle Rock Ridge#4081; Santa Cruz**)d. UTM: Zone 10 577953m E/ 4123704m N: northern end. 574942m E/ 4118516m N: southern end (**#3875**)

e. Other Locational Data: Highway 9 runs north from its intersection with Highway 1 in the town of Santa Cruz in Santa Cruz County, continues through the Santa Cruz Mountains near Big Basin State Park, weaving in and out of San Mateo County briefly between post miles 21.3 through 24.75, continuing in Santa Cruz County again before ending in Santa Clara County at its intersection with Highway 17 in the town of Los Gatos.

*P3a. Description:

(586430mE/4093400mN)

For this survey (Caltrans District 5 TEA [Transportation Enhancement Act] Survey) Highway 9 was recorded in Santa Cruz and San Mateo Counties. Included in this primary form is the old highway alignment(s) (OC-9) and the modern alignment (MC-9) within Santa Cruz County. Segments of the old highway, with associated features are detailed on the attached linear forms, as are the historic features found along the modern alignment. See Continuation Sheet for the Primary Record for a description of Highway 9.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP37. Highway

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other

P5b. Description of photo: JRP A-17, Highway 9 overview at Segment 50, facing 121°.



*P6. Date Constructed/Age:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic
☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Caltrans District 5, 50 Higuera
Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-
5415

*P8. Recorded by:

J. Berg (FW), S. Mikesell (JRP),
Far Western Anthropological
Research Group, Inc., P.O. Box
413, Davis, CA 95617; JRP
Historical Consulting Services,
1490 Drew Ave, Suite 110, Davis,
CA 95616

*P9. Date Recorded: 11/19/99

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive
pedestrian survey

P11. Report Citation: Mikkelsen, P., et al., 2000, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 5 Rural Highways, Santa Cruz County, California: Highways 1, 9, 17, 35, 129, 152, and 236

*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other:

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-44-000401

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SCR-329H

Page 2 of 33

Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

*Recorded by: J. Berg (FW), S. Mikesell (JRP)

*Date: 11/19/99

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

CONTINUATION SHEET FOR THE PRIMARY RECORD

P3a. Description:

The bulk of Route 9 was brought into the State Highway System in 1933, except for the small length between the 9/236 junction and the 9/35 junction, which was brought into the system in 1913. (Both Highway 9 and Highway 236 served Big Basin State Park, which was the first State Park, created in 1902. These early highways were apparently created to serve the park.) There were no notable realignments of Route 9 at any point between Route 1 in Santa Cruz and its terminus at Route 35.

Eighteen abandoned roadway segments were identified along Highway 9, stretching from post mile 4.35 to post mile 24.98. As noted, there were no major realignments anywhere along Route 9; all of these recorded elements probably relate to minor changes in the roadway alignment. In general, the old alignments curve much more, and the new alignments straightened out the highway. The segments are all dirt road and essentially the same in width.

There is a single stretch of abandoned road at post mile 4.35, which is south of Felton. This part of Highway 9 was brought into the State Highway System in 1933 and was apparently realigned in 1935. Thus, this element is probably a remnant of the 1933 State Highway, which was probably a county road before 1933.

The roadway segments north of post mile 20.4 are part of an earlier highway, built in 1913 to provide access to Big Basin State Park. Seventeen segments exist in a three and half mile stretch between post mile 21.25 and 24.98. This part of Highway 9 was realigned in 1935, eliminating dozens of curves left over from the 1913 roadway. Although there no doubt have been minor changes since 1935, the majority (if not all) of the roadway segments occurring between post mile 21 and 25 were built in 1913 and abandoned in 1935.

GPS coordinates were collected at features found along the modern alignment. For segments of the old highway alignment, at least one point was taken at the intersection with the right-of-way fence, at the intersection of the modern alignment, and at any feature recorded along the segment.

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-44-000401

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SCR 329H

Page 3 of 33

Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☐ Segment ☒ Point Observation **Designation:** Modern Highway 9

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Highway 9 runs north from its intersection with Highway 1 in the town of Santa Cruz in Santa Cruz County, continues through the Santa Cruz Mountains near Big Basin State Park, weaving in and out of San Mateo County briefly between post miles 21.3 through 24.75, continuing in Santa Cruz County again before ending in Santa Clara County at it's intersection with Highway 17 in the town of Los Gatos.

L3. **Description:**

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

a. **Top Width:**

b. **Bottom Width:**

c. **Height or Depth:**

d. **Length of Segment:**

L5. **Associated Resources:** FEATURE AA: Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad (1955, photorevised 1968). UTM coordinates: 583669m E / 4096626m N. From the intersection of Highways 9 and 236, travel north on Highway 9 to post mile 3.12. The feature is located at post mile 3.12 on Highway 9 about 3.5 miles south of Felton, along steep sided canyon above San Lorenzo Creek in coastal forest of redwood, pine, and madrone trees. Concrete retaining wall on down-slope side of highway. Wall is about 50 ft. long, 12 ft. high, and 18 in. thick. There are also 5, 10 in. diameter post holes evenly spaced along the top. Wall intact except wooden posts are missing (broken away).

FEATURE A: Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad (1955, photorevised 1968). UTM coordinates: 5759661m E / 4117901m N. Located at post mile 19.20 on Highway 9 at the San Lorenzo River crossing. From the intersection of Highways 9 and 236, travel north on Highway 9 to post mile 19.20. Bridge BR 36-55. It is a single span, concrete encased steel culvert which was constructed in 1949. Dimensions: Top width 4 m, bottom width 4 m, ca. 10+ ft. Bridge appears to be unaltered since the original 1949 construction. Spans San Lorenzo Creek in Santa Cruz Mountains, in coastal forest of redwood, pine, madrone trees.

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**

Far Western Anthropological
Research Group, Inc.

L11. **Date**

11/19/99

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-44-000401

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SCR-329H

Page 4 of 33

Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 50

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Felton USGS 7.5, Highway 9, post mile 4.35, right (east) side. UTM coordinates: 583783 E / 4098449 N. From the intersection of Highway 9 and Graham Hill Road in Felton, go south on Highway 9 about 2.2 miles to post mile 4.35. The segment is at the bend of the road on the east (right) side of the road.

L3. **Description:**

Old concrete roadway segment - partially slipped away and roadway was moved.

L4. **Dimensions:**

a. **Top Width:** 15 ft

b. **Bottom Width:**

c. **Height or Depth:**

d. **Length of Segment:** 380 ft

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L6. **Setting:**

Forest - along canyon edge above San Lorenzo River.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**



L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:** Segment 50 facing 121 degrees.

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**
Far Western Anthropological
Research Group, Inc.

L11. **Date**
11/19/99

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-44-000401

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SCR-329H

Page 5 of 33

Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Highway 9

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: Segment 16

b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad (1955, photorevised 1968); SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of section 23. Post mile 21.25, right (east) side. UTM coordinates: 575234m E / 4118968m N. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 for approximately 0.35 miles to post mile 21.25. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway.

L3. Description:

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width:

b. Bottom Width:

c. Height or Depth:

d. Length of Segment:

L5. Associated Resources:

None noted.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

Facing:

L6. Setting:

L7. Integrity Considerations:

L8b. Description of Photo, Map
or Drawing:

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by:

Far Western Anthropological
Research Group, Inc.

L11. Date

11/19/99

a.

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 14

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad 1955, photorevised 1968; SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of section 24. Post mile 21.38 to 21.59, left side. UTM coordinates: 575293m E / 4119230m N. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 for approximately 0.5 miles to post mile 21.38, the southern end of the segment. The segment is on the left (west) side of the highway. The San Mateo County line is adjacent to the west of modern Highway 9 between post miles 21.38 and 21.59.

L3. **Description:**

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

a. **Top Width:**

b. **Bottom Width:**

c. **Height or Depth:**

d. **Length of Segment:**

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**
Far Western Anthropological
Research Group, Inc.

L11. **Date**
11/19/99

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 15

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad 1955, photorevised 1968; SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of section 24. Post mile 21.39, right (east) side. UTM coordinates: 575325m E / 4119120m N. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 for approximately 0.5 miles to post mile 21.39. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway. The San Mateo County line is adjacent to the west of the modern Highway 9 at post mile 21.39.

L3. **Description:**

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

a. **Top Width:**

b. **Bottom Width:**

c. **Height or Depth:**

d. **Length of Segment:**

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**
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Research Group, Inc.

L11. **Date**
11/19/99

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Primary # P-44-000401

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 13

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad 1955, photorevised 1968; NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of section 24. Post mile 21.54, left side. UTM coordinates: 575275m E / 4119383m N. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 for approximately 0.65 miles to post mile 21.54. The segment is on the left (west) side of the highway. The San Mateo County line is adjacent to the west of the modern Highway 9 at post mile 21.54.

L3. **Description:**

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

a. **Top Width:**

b. **Bottom Width:**

c. **Height or Depth:**

d. **Length of Segment:**

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**

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Research Group, Inc.

L11. **Date**

11/19/99

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LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-44-000401

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Highway 9

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: Segment 10

b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad (1955, photorevised 1968), SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 24. UTM coordinates: Zone 10, 575753m E/ 4119964m N. Highway 9, post mile 22.32 to 22.38, right side. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 for approximately 1.42 miles to post mile 22.32. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway.

L3. Description:

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width:

b. Bottom Width:

c. Height or Depth:

d. Length of Segment:

L5. Associated Resources:

None noted.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

Facing:

L6. Setting:

L7. Integrity Considerations:

L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by:

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L11. Date

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 9

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad (1955, photorevised 1968), SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 24. Highway 9, post mile 22.4, 22.52 and 22.56, left side. UTM coordinates: 575565m E / 4120215m N. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 approximately 1.5 miles to post mile 22.4. The segment is on the left (west) side of the highway.

L3. **Description:**

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

a. **Top Width:**

b. **Bottom Width:**

c. **Height or Depth:**

d. **Length of Segment:**

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**

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Research Group, Inc.

L11. **Date**

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 8

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad (1955, photorevised 1968), NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 24. Highway 9, post mile 22.6, to 22.71, right side. UTM coordinates: 575603m E / 4120372m N. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 approximately 1.7 miles to post mile 22.6. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway.

L3. **Description:**

Segment cut off at both ends by modern Highway 9. ~50 feet vertically above the surface of modern Highway 9. The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

- a. Top Width:
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment:

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**
Far Western Anthropological
Research Group, Inc.

L11. **Date**
11/19/99

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 7

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad (1955, photorevised 1968), SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 13. Highway 9, post mile 22.8, left side. UTM coordinates: 575596m E / 4120599m N. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 for approximately 1.9 miles to post mile 22.8. The segment is on the left (west) side of the highway.

L3. **Description:**

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

a. **Top Width:**

b. **Bottom Width:**

c. **Height or Depth:**

d. **Length of Segment:**

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**

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Research Group, Inc.

L11. **Date**

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 6

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad 1955, photorevised 1968; Section 13 (irregularly shaped section). Highway 9, post mile 22.98 to 23.1, left side. UTM coordinates: 575679m E / 4120847m N. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 approximately 2.1 miles to post mile 22.98. The segment is on the left (west) side of the highway.

L3. **Description:**

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

a. **Top Width:**

b. **Bottom Width:**

c. **Height or Depth:**

d. **Length of Segment:**

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**

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L11. **Date**

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 5

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad 1955, photorevised 1968; NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of section 13. UTM coordinates: Zone 10, 575371m E/ 4121720m N. Post mile 23.8, right side. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 for approximately 2.9 miles to post mile 23.8. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway. This segment does not re-intersect Highway 9. It veers off to the east from this point. The Santa Cruz/ San Mateo County line is just north of the segment.

L3. **Description:**

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

- a. Top Width:
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment:

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**
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L11. **Date**
11/19/99

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-44-000401

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. Historic and/or Common Name:

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 3

b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad 1955, photorevised 1968; NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 12. Post mile 24.82, right side. UTM coordinates: 575387 mE/ 4122533 mN. From the town of Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 for approximately 4 miles to post mile 24.82. The segment is on the right side of the highway.

L3. Description:

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. Dimensions:

- a. Top Width:
- b. Bottom Width:
- c. Height or Depth:
- d. Length of Segment:

L5. Associated Resources:

None noted.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

Facing:

L6. Setting:

L7. Integrity Considerations:

L8b. Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form prepared by:
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Research Group, Inc.

L11. Date
11/7/99

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Highway 9

L2a. **Portion Described:** ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 2

b. **Location of Point or Segment:**

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad 1955, photorevised 1968; NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 12. Post mile 24.86 to 24.93, right side. UTM coordinates: 575491m E / 4122452m N. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 approximately 3.9 miles to post mile 24.86. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway.

L3. **Description:**

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. **Dimensions:**

a. **Top Width:**

b. **Bottom Width:**

c. **Height or Depth:**

d. **Length of Segment:**

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None noted.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section**

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map or Drawing:**

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form prepared by:**

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L11. **Date**

11/19/99

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

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Resource Name or # : OC-9, MC-9

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Highway 9

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: Segment 1

b. Location of Point or Segment:

Santa Cruz County, Big Basin 7.5' USGS quad 1955, photorevised 1968; SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of section 12. UTM coordinates: 575673m E / 4122360m N. Post mile 24.98 to 25.15, right side. From Santa Cruz travel north on Highway 9 to its intersection with Highway 236 at Waterman Gap. Turn right and continue north on Highway 9 approximately 4.1 miles to post mile 24.98. The segment is on the right (east) side of the highway.

L3. Description:

The segment is a dirt road.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width:

b. Bottom Width:

c. Height or Depth:

d. Length of Segment:

L5. Associated Resources:

None noted.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section

Facing:

L6. Setting:

L7. Integrity Considerations:

L8b. Description of Photo, Map
or Drawing:

L9. Remarks:

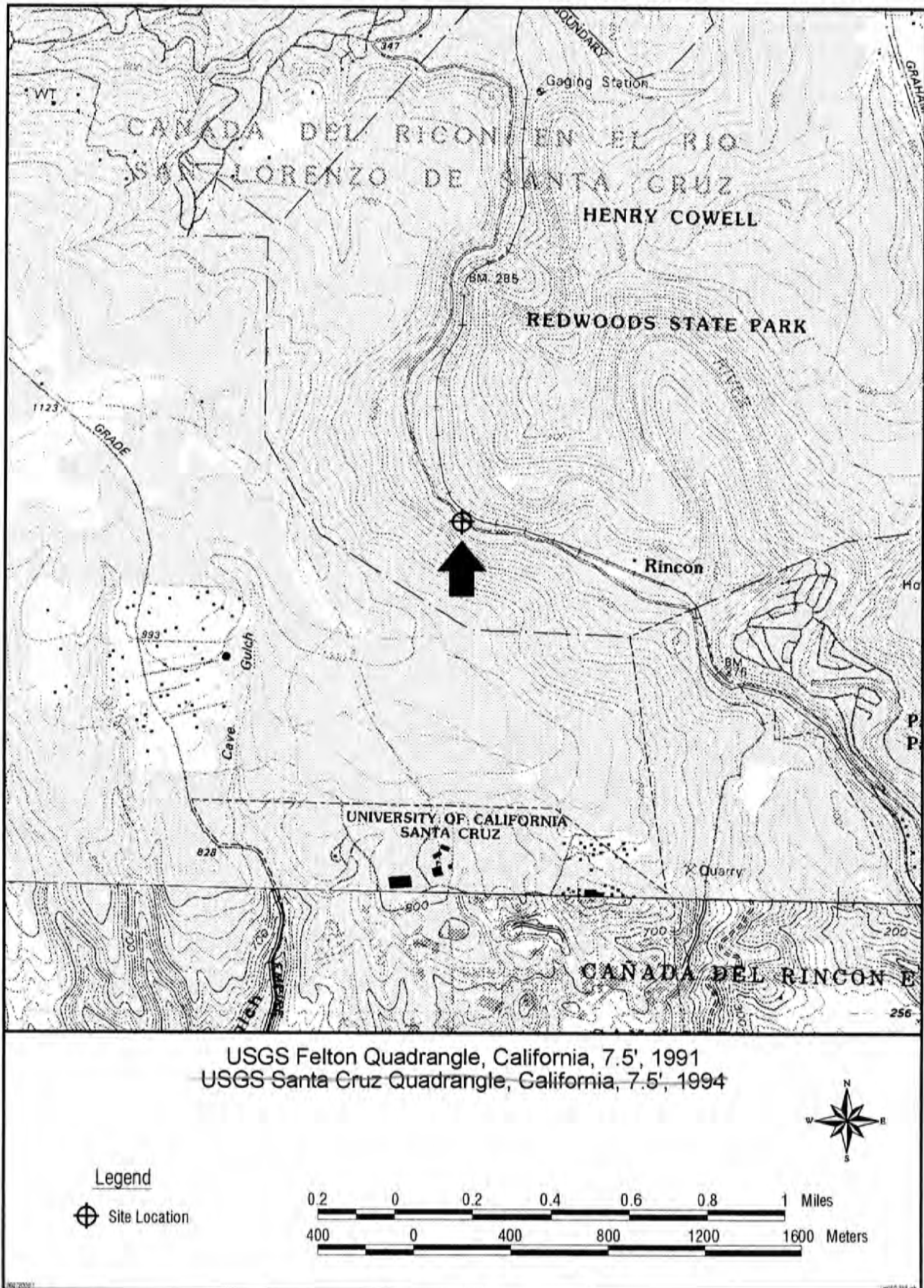
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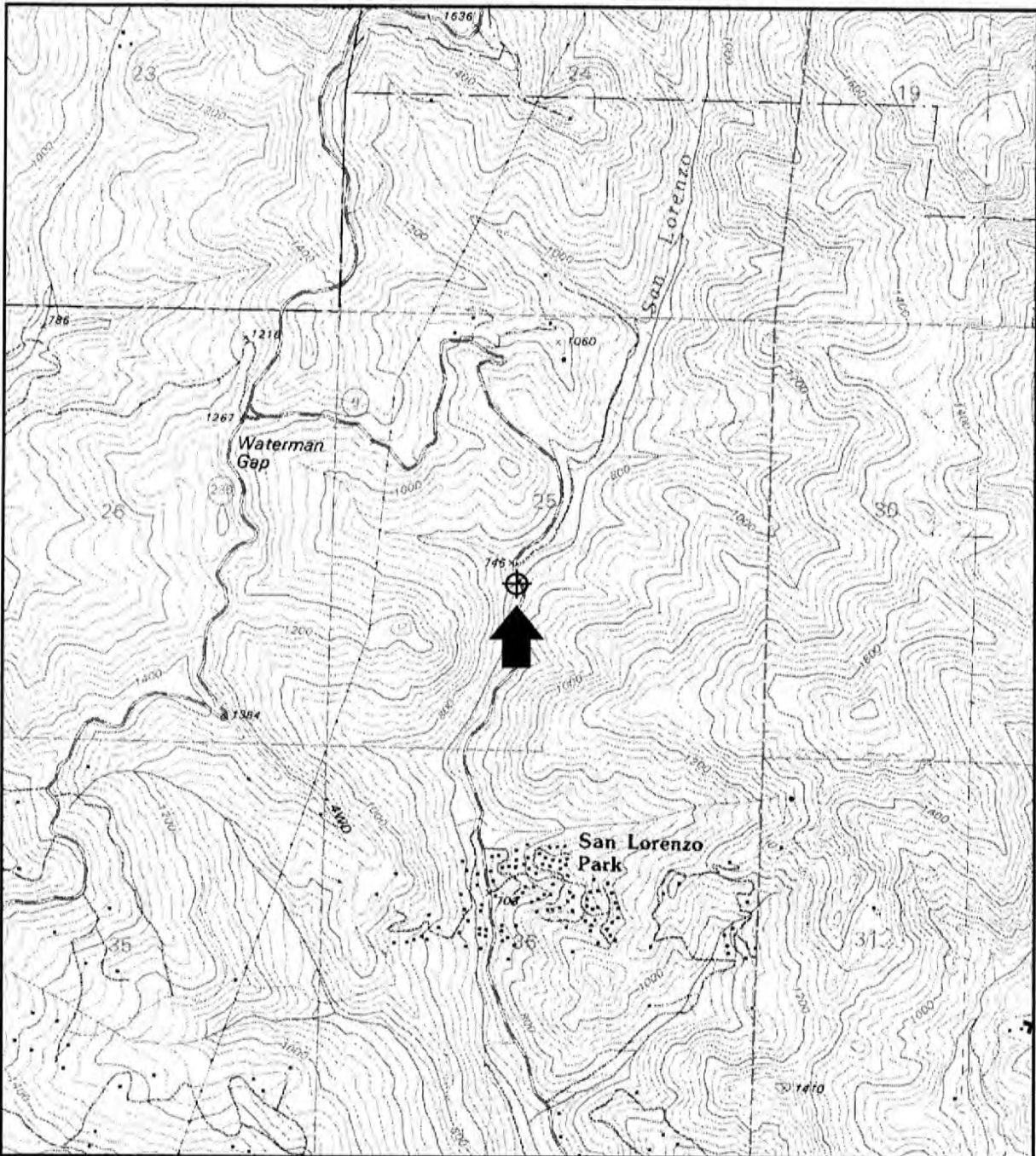
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11/19/99

State Number:
Agency Number:
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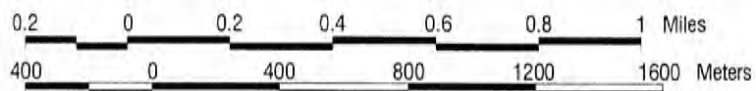
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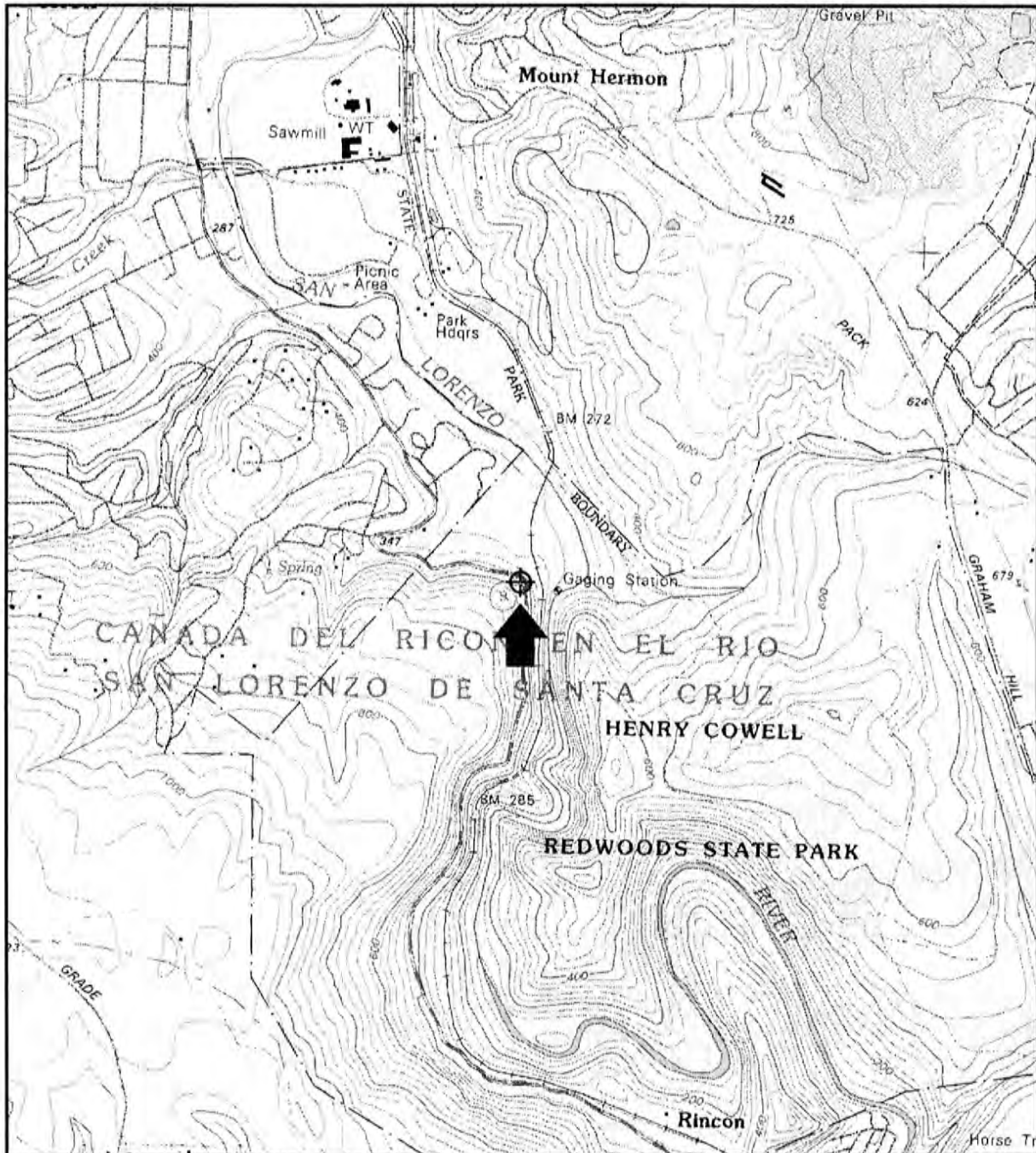


USGS Big Basin Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997
USGS Castle Rock Ridge Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997

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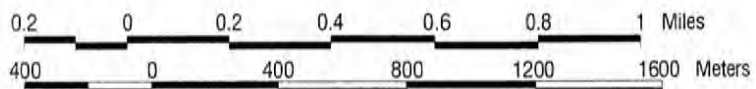


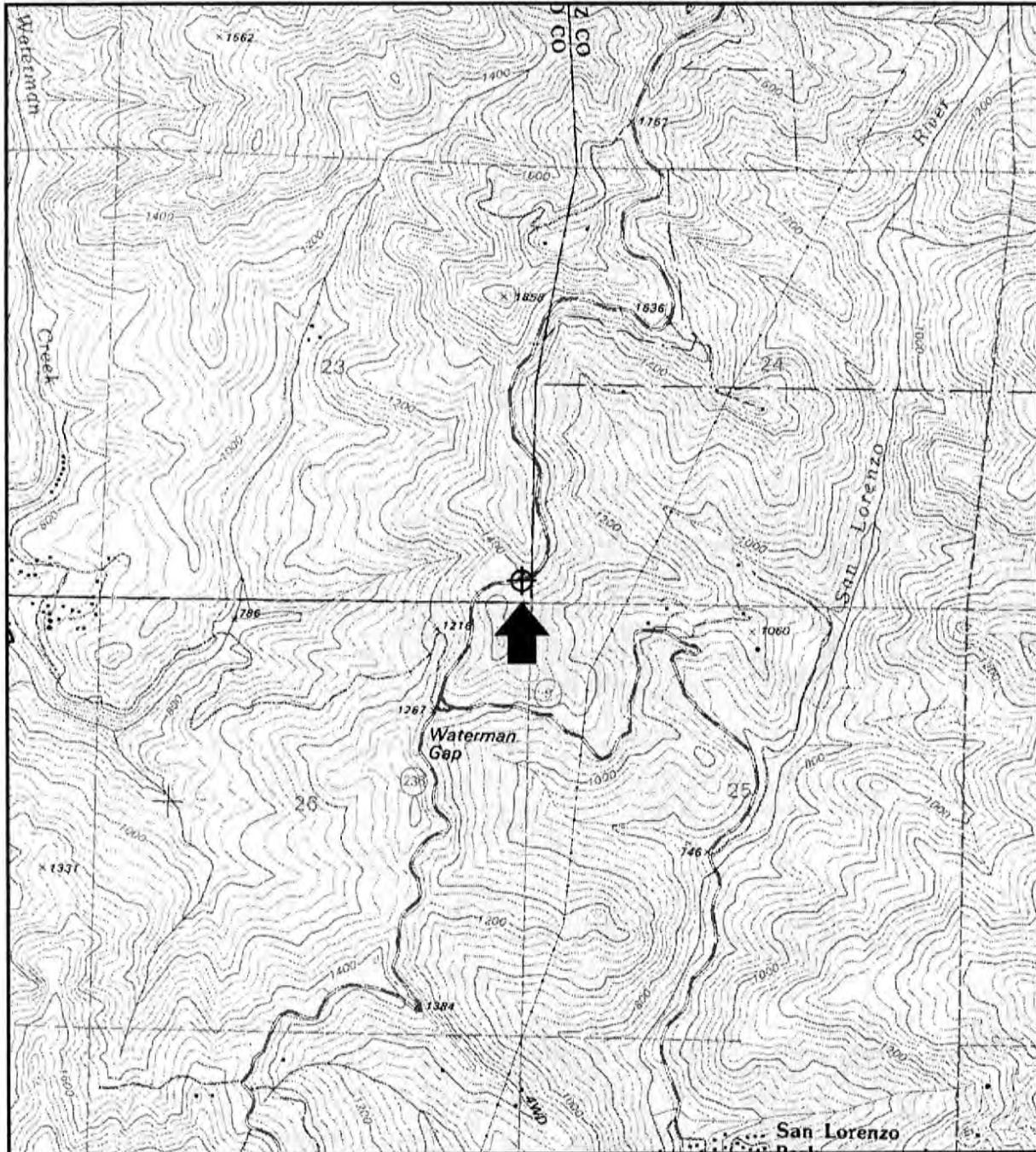


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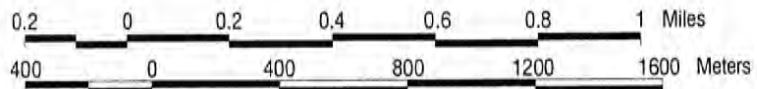




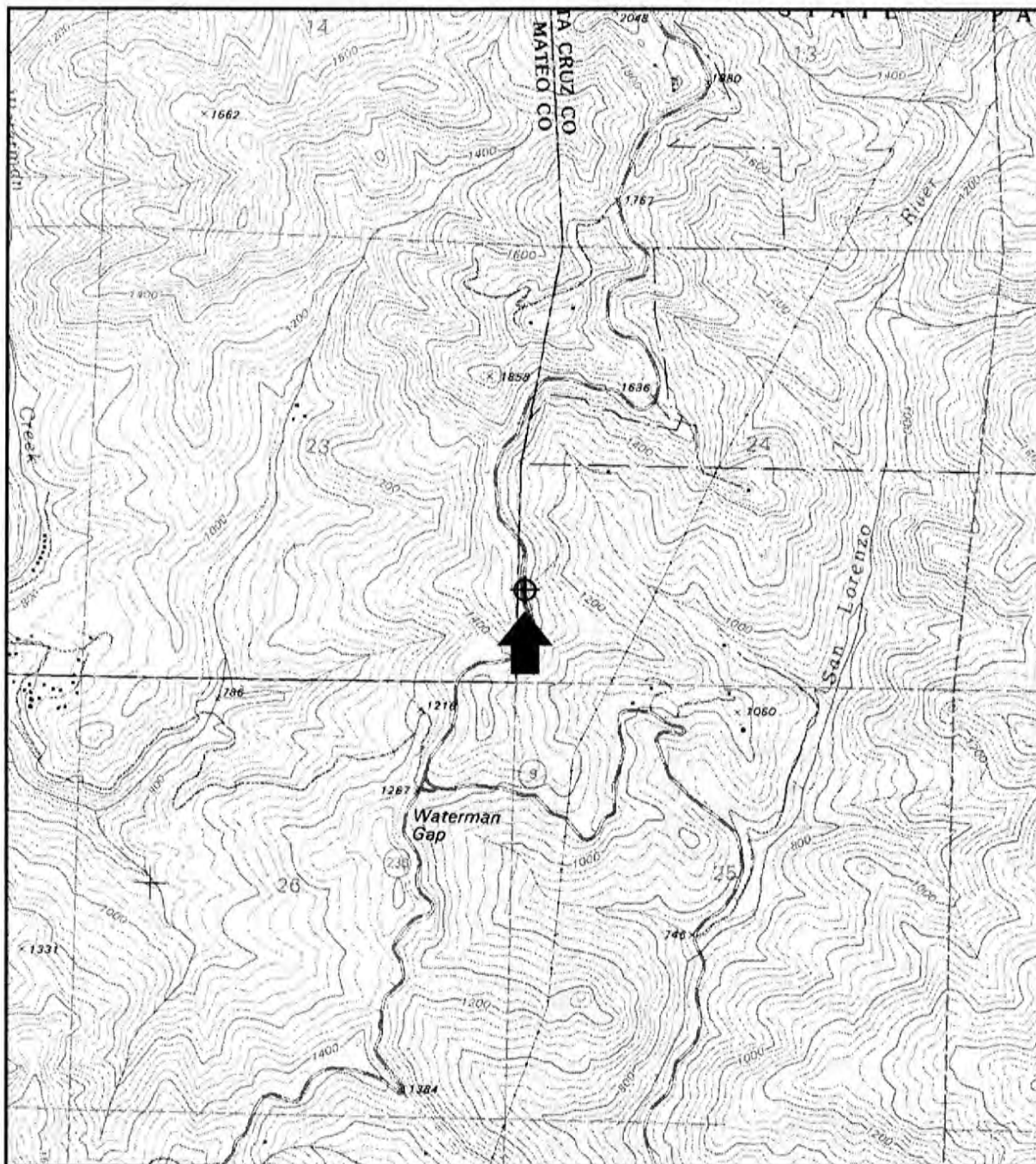
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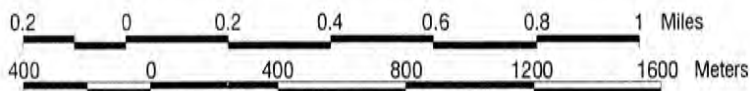
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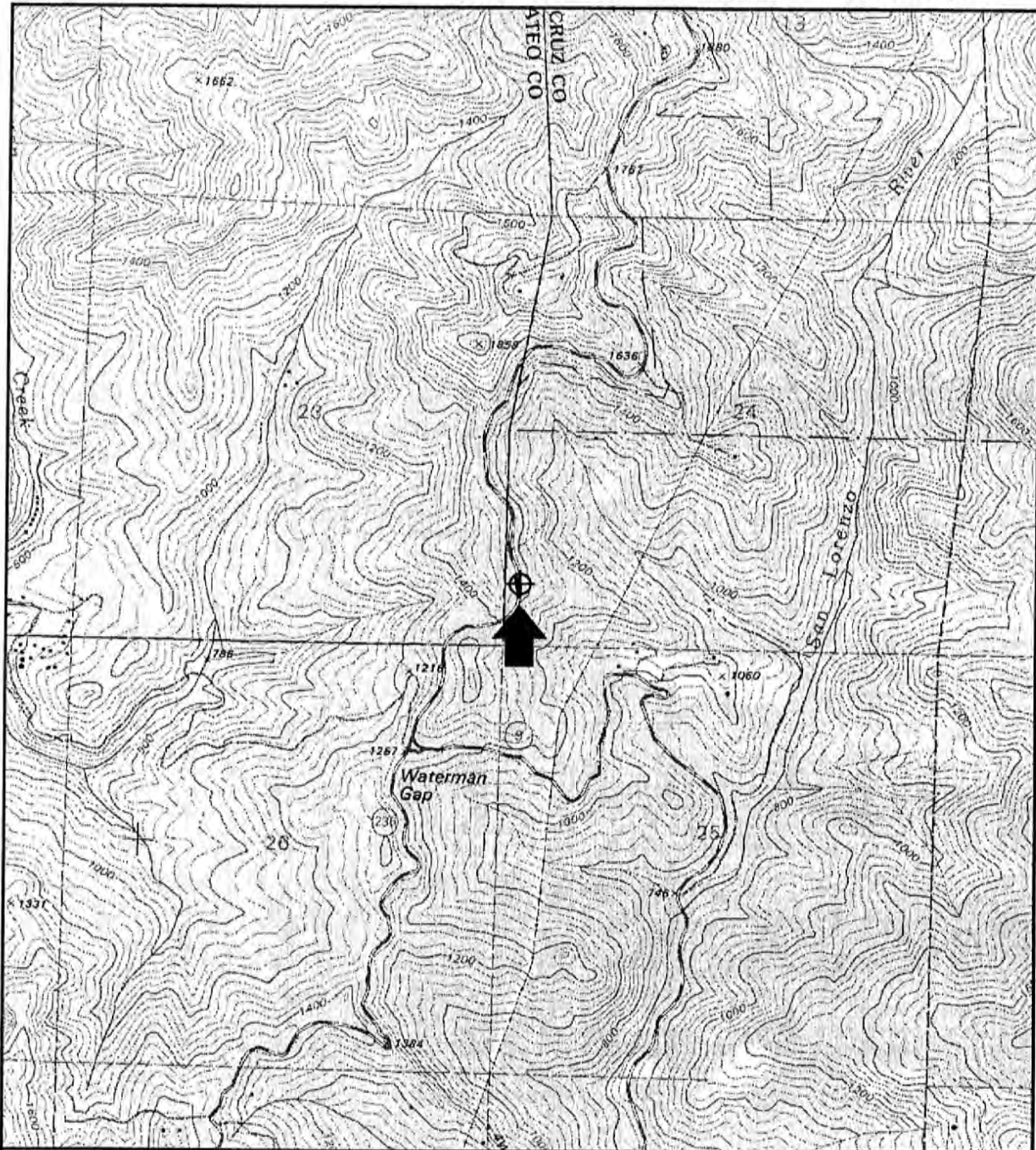


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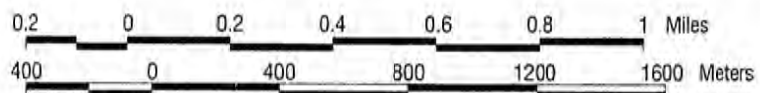




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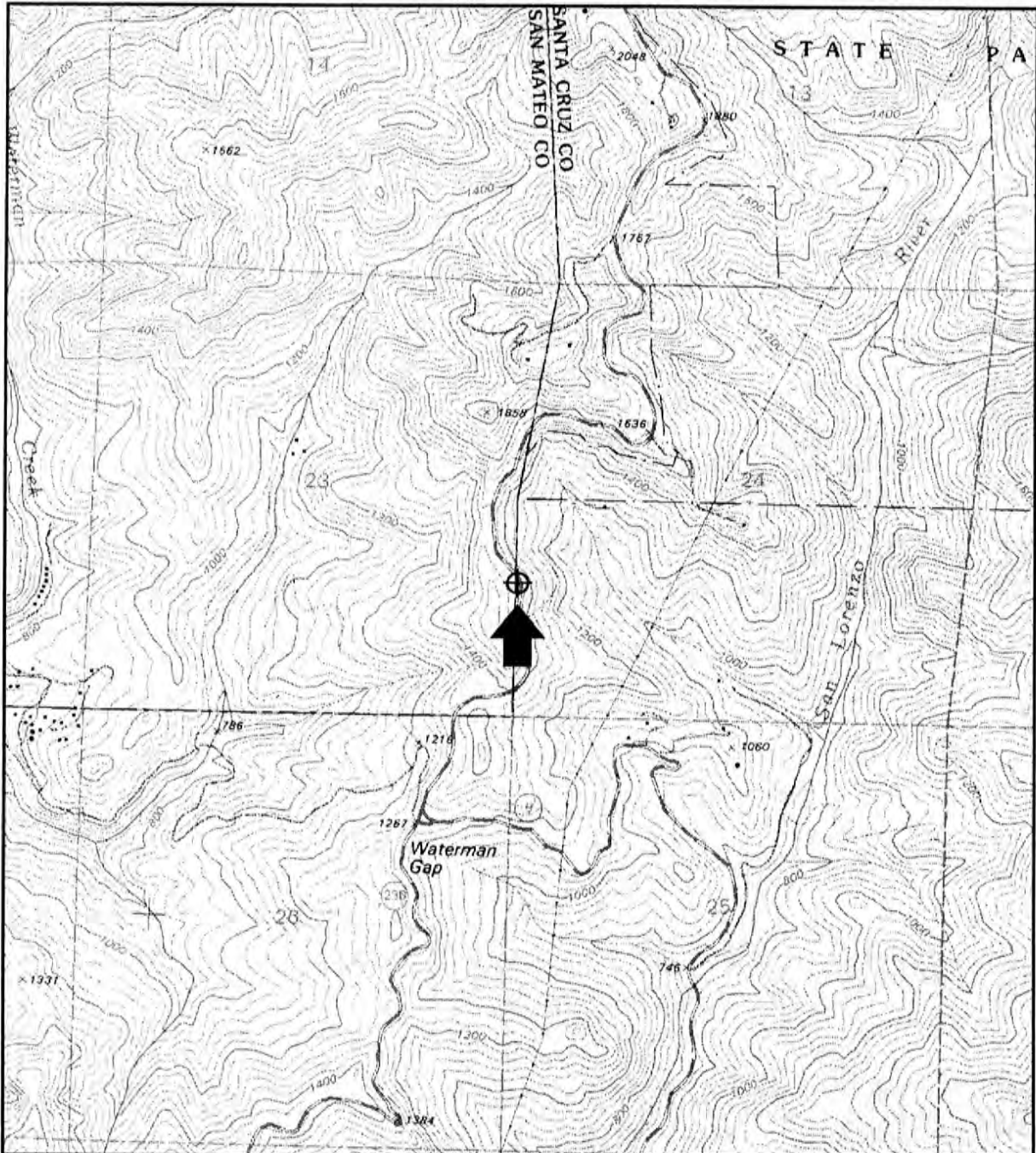
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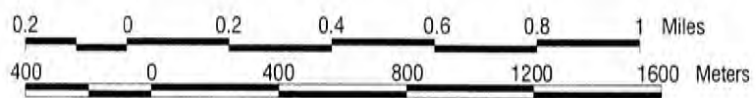
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State Number:
Agency Number:
Temporary Number: **OC-9 SEG 13**



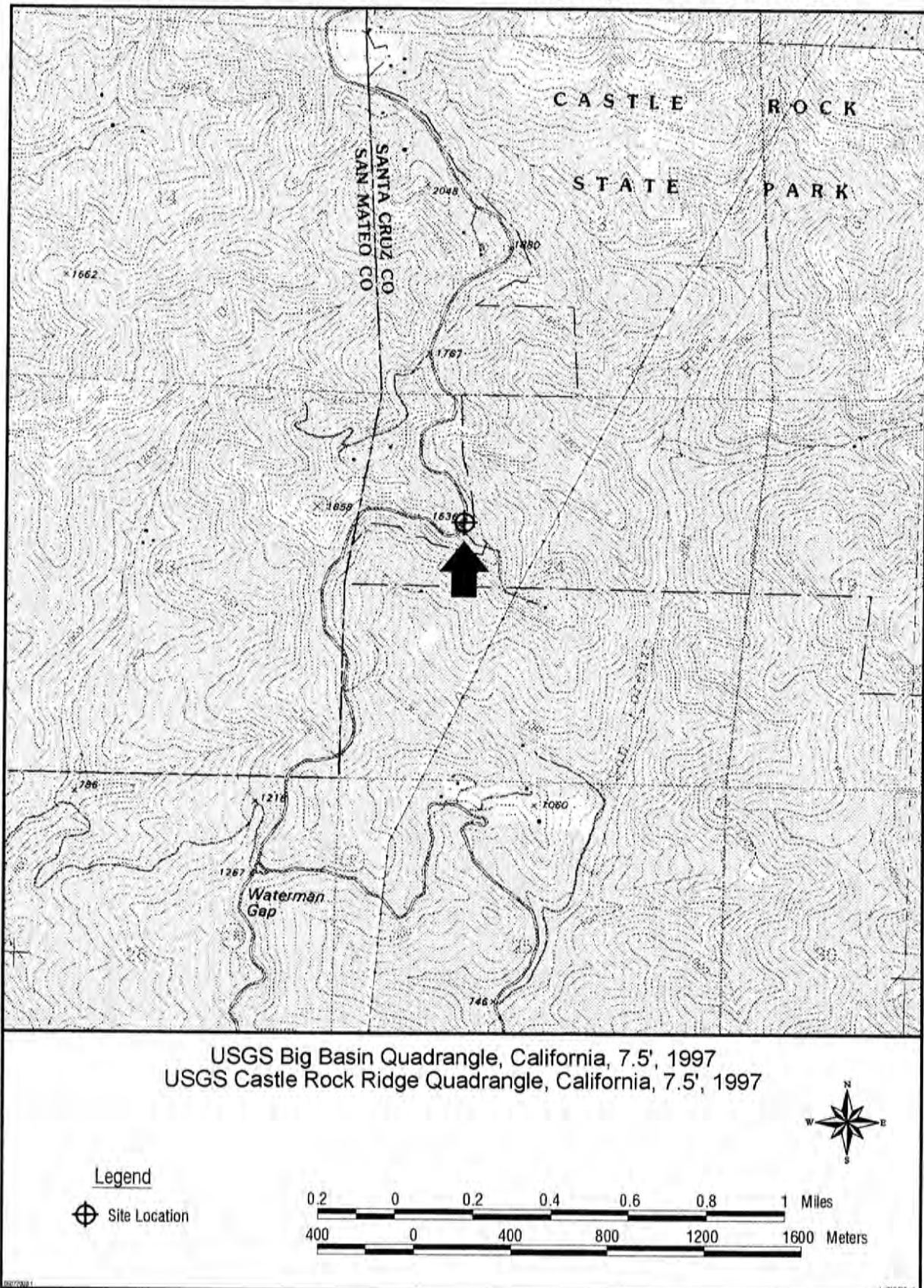
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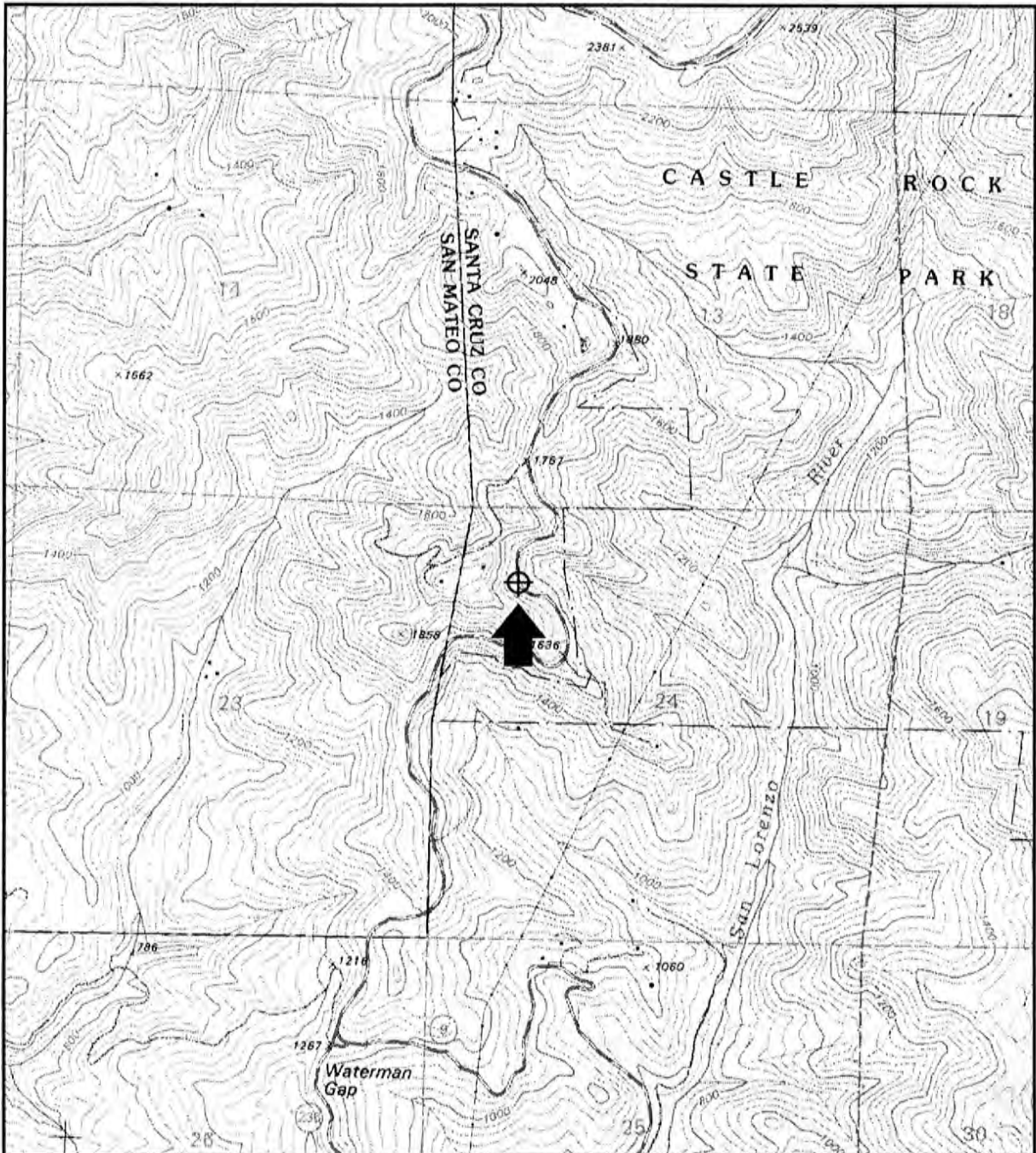
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State Number:
Agency Number:
Temporary Number: OC-9 SEG 10



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 Agency Number:
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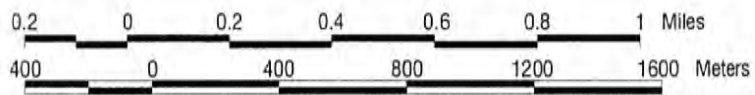
P-44-000401
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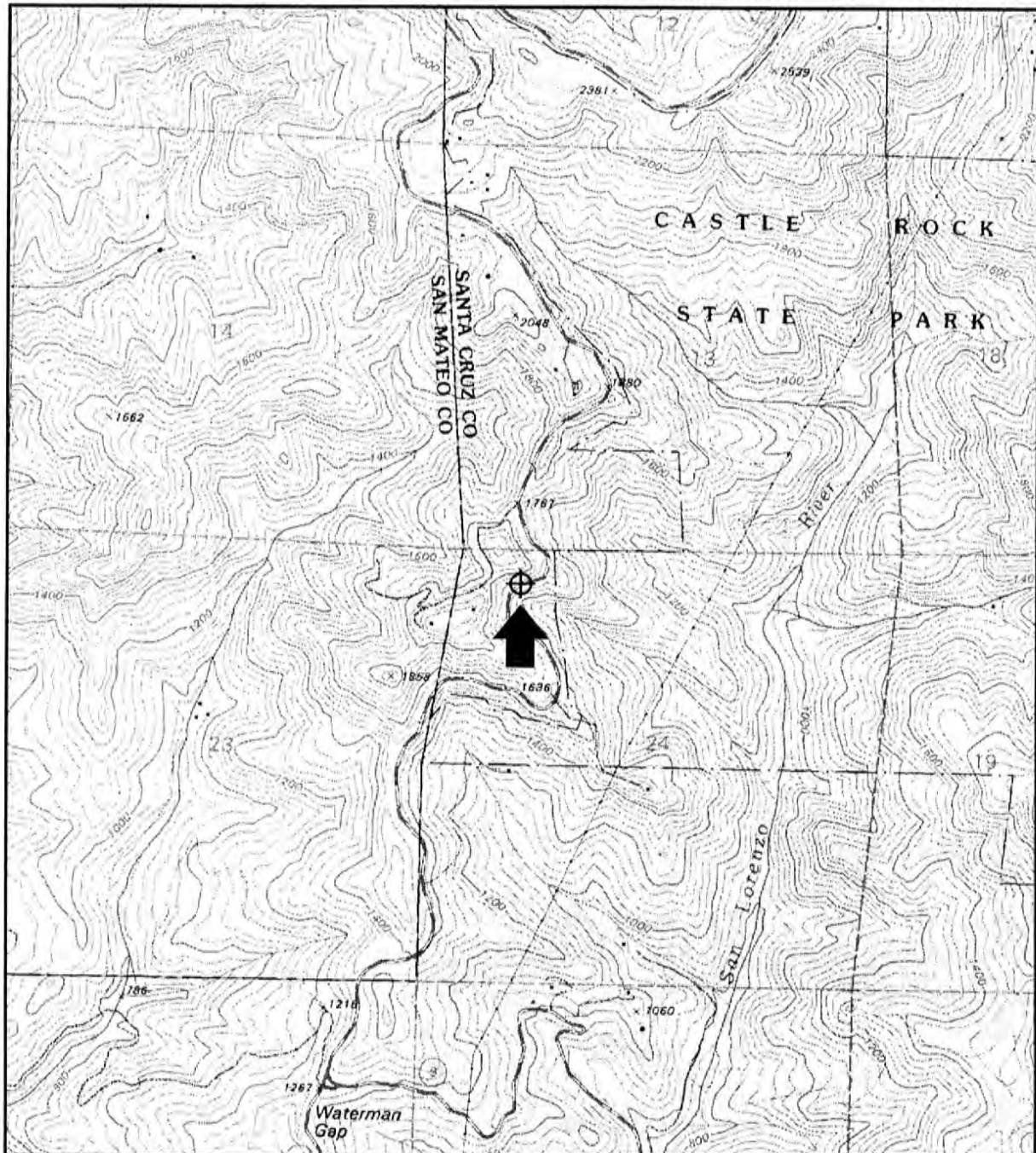
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 USGS Castle Rock Ridge Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997



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 Site Location



5

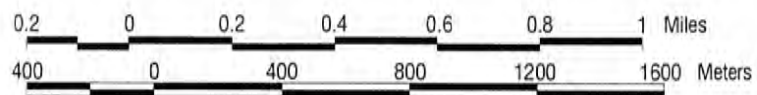


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USGS Castle Rock Ridge Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997

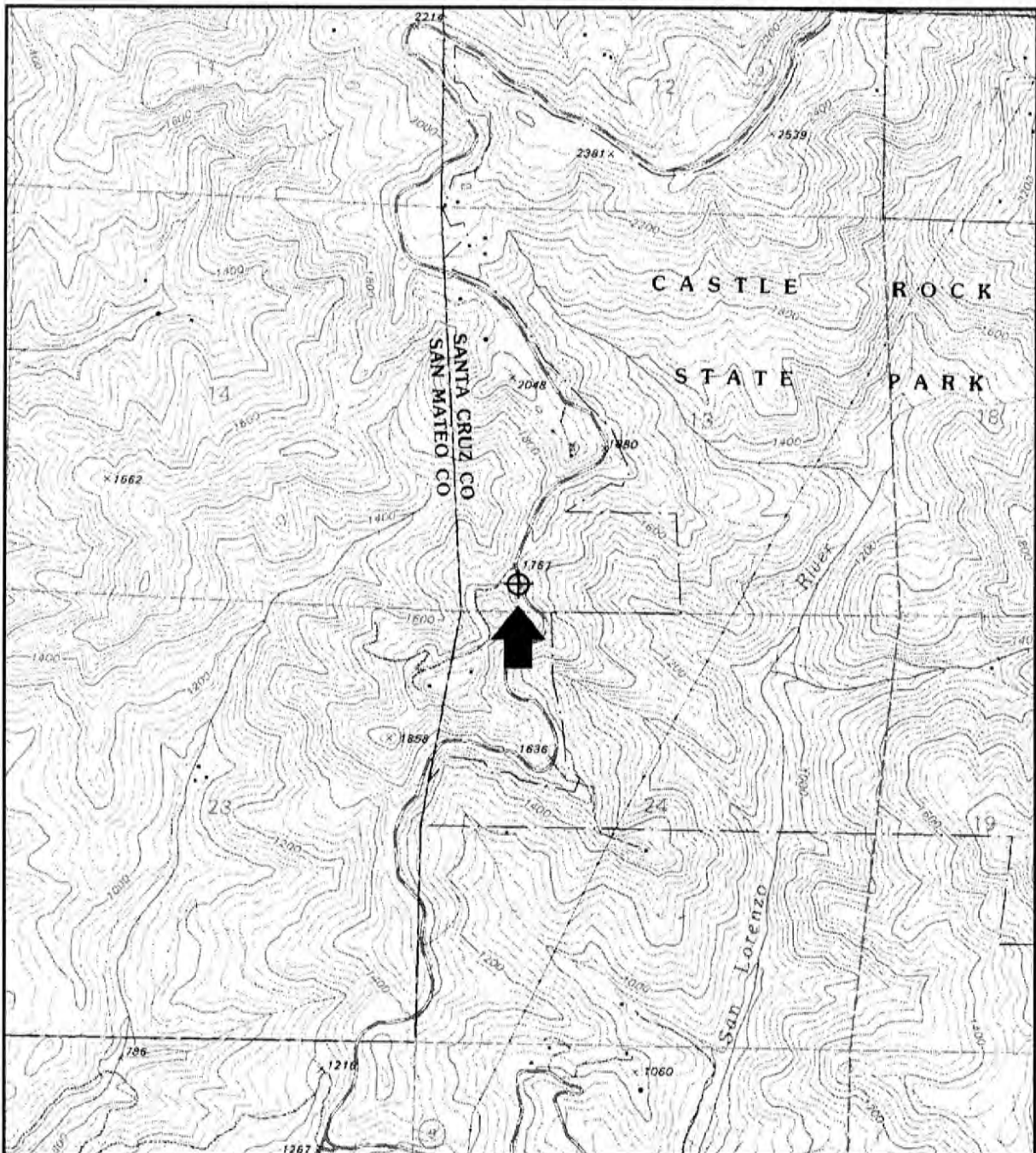


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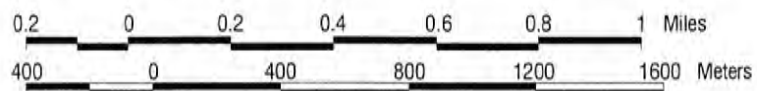


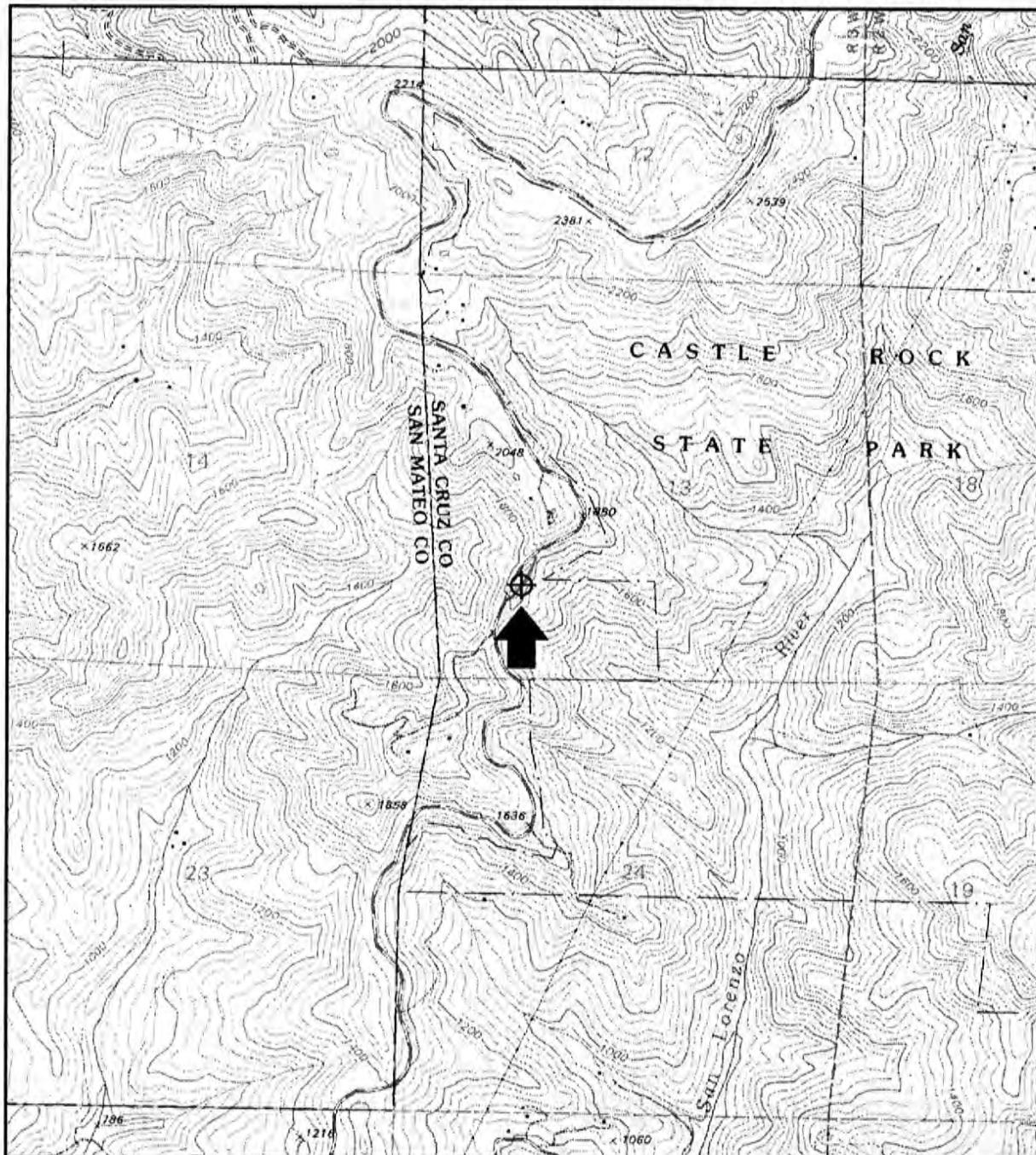
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Agency Number:
Temporary Number: OC-9 SEG 7



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USGS Big Basin Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997
USGS Castle Rock Ridge Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997

Legend
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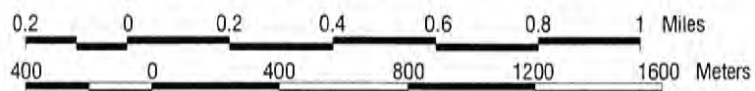




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USGS Big Basin Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997
USGS Castle Rock Ridge Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997

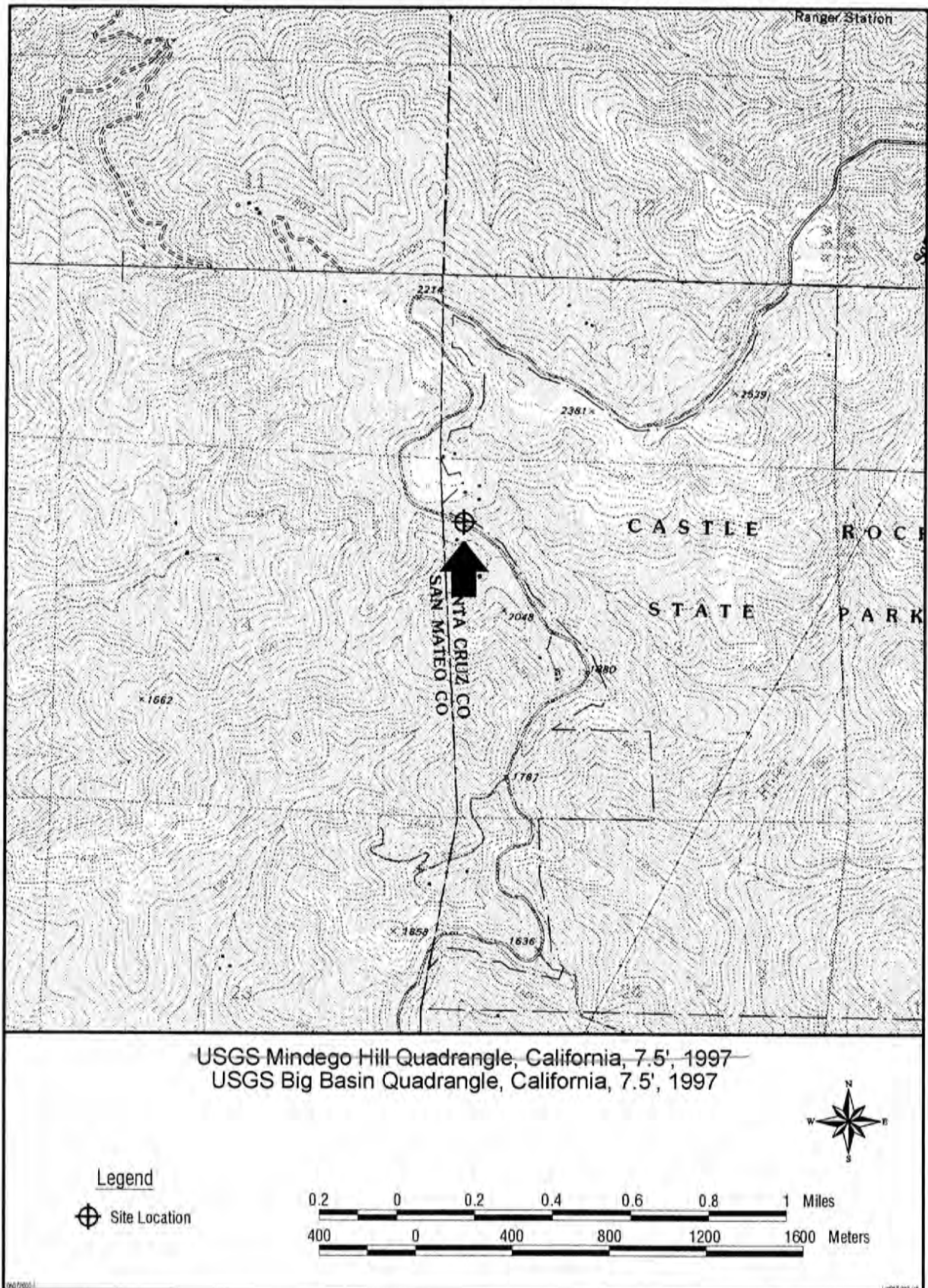
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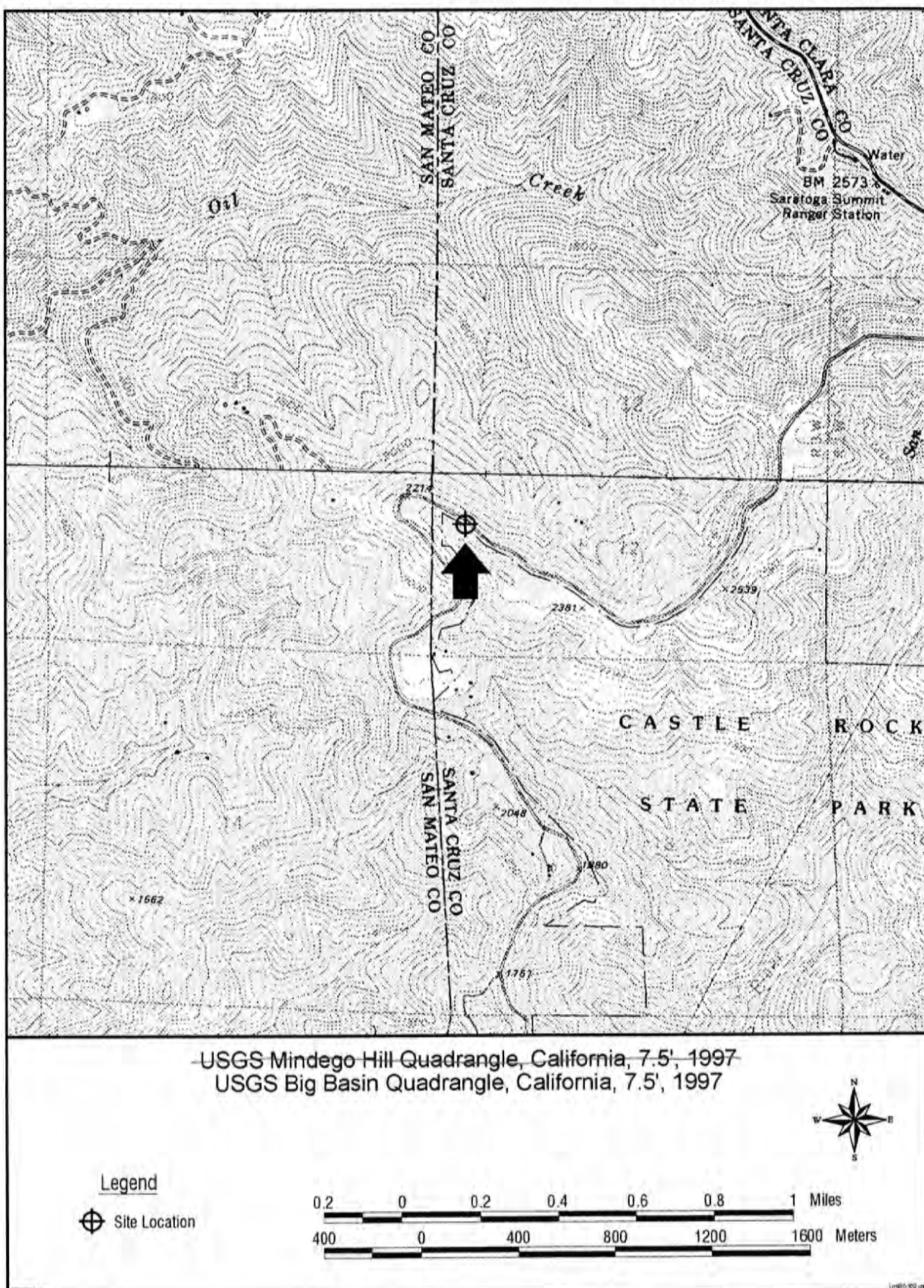
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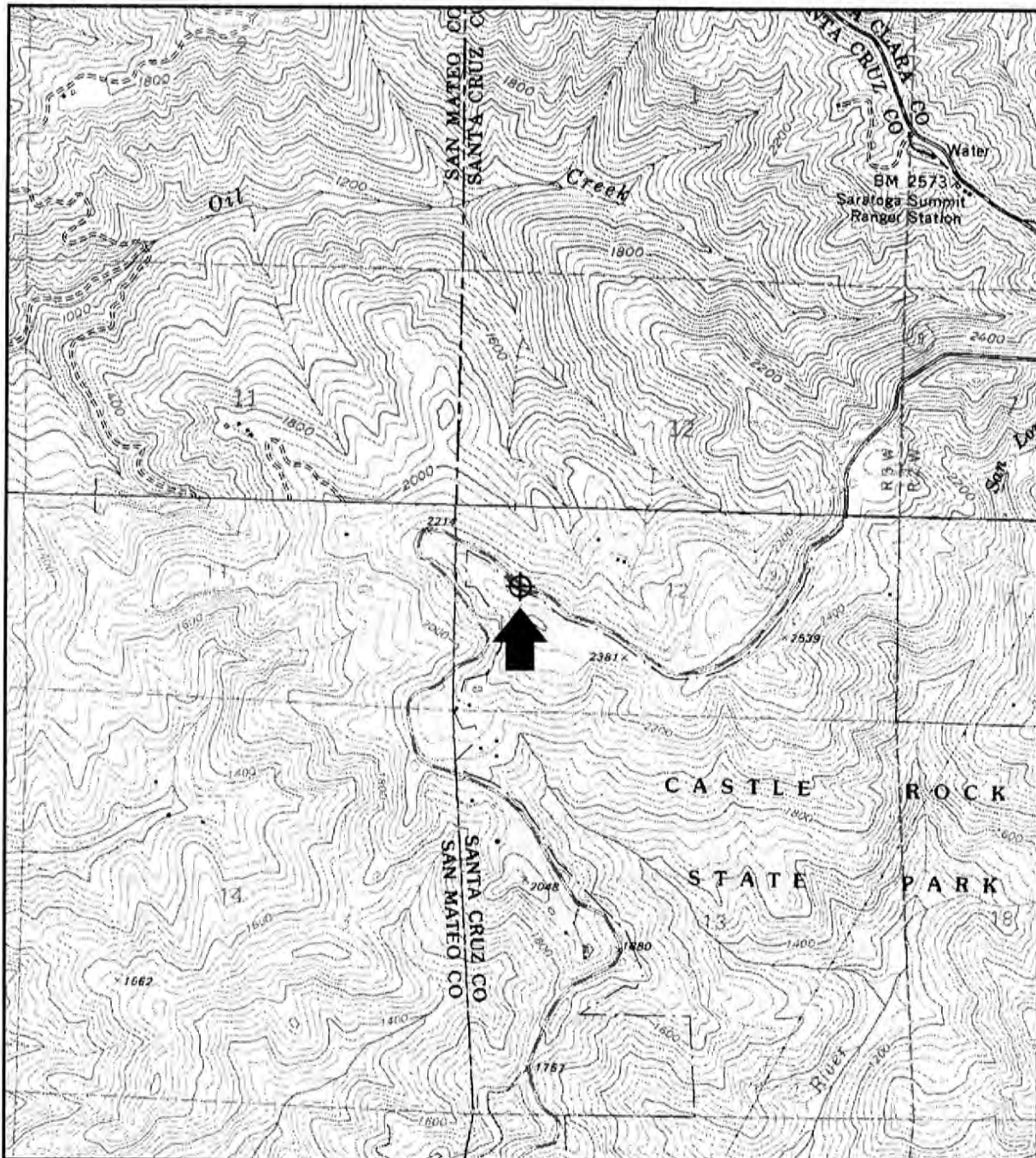


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State Number:
Agency Number:
Temporary Number: **OC-9 SEG 5**



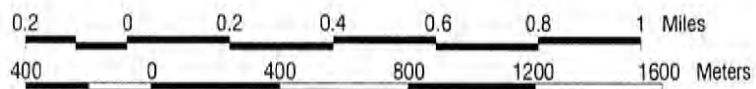


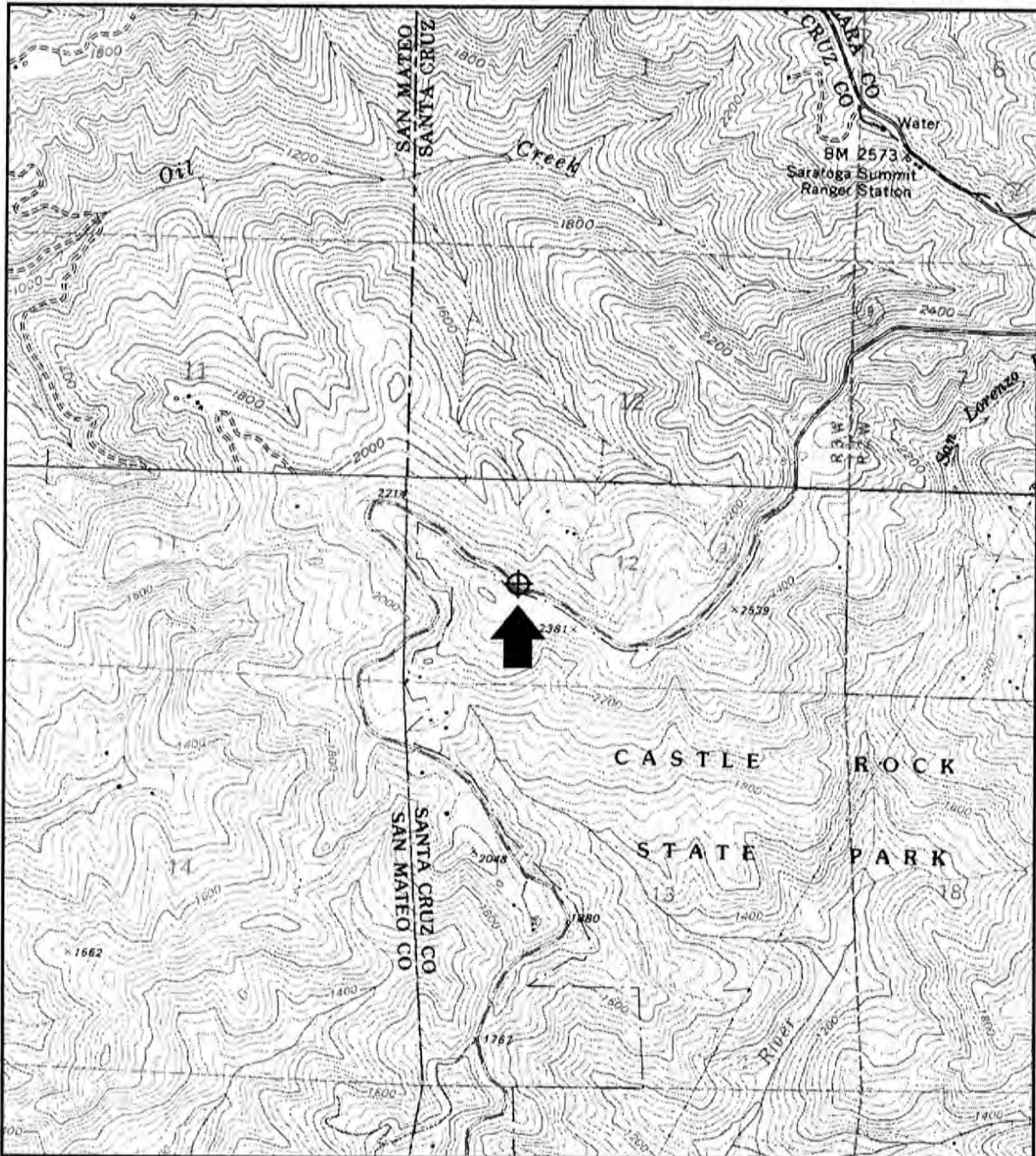


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Legend

⊕ Site Location

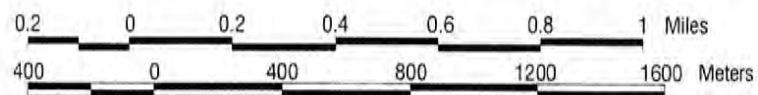




USGS Mindego Hill Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997
USGS Big Basin Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997
USGS Castle Rock Ridge Quadrangle, California, 7.5', 1997

Legend

⊕ Site Location



CA

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-000848

Previous designation(s):
PDF file: \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\848.pdf

Citation Information

Authors: David A. Fredrickson
Year: 1977
Title: A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources
Originator: The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College
No. Pages: 223
Report Type(s): Management plan
Records/literature search
Regional overview
No. Resources: 0
No. Informal:
Collections:
Accession No.:
Facility:
Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Notes

Santa Barbara and Ventura counties are also within the study area. 9880 prehistoric and historic resources were identified in the 17 counties when the report was written in 1977.

Location Info

County(ies): Alameda
Contra Costa
Del Norte
Humboldt
Marin
Mendocino
Monterey
Napa
Other
San Francisco
San Luis Obispo
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Solano
Sonoma

USGS 7.5' Quads: ~All quads - Alameda Co.
~All quads - Contra Costa Co.
~All quads - Del Norte Co.
~All quads - Humboldt Co.
~All quads - Marin Co.
~All quads - Mendocino Co.
~All quads - Monterey Co.
~All quads - San Francisco Co.
~All quads - San Mateo Co.
~All quads - Santa Clara Co.
~All quads - Solano Co.
~All quads - Sonoma Co.

Address:

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-008135

*Previous
designation(s):*
PDF file: None

Citation Information

Authors: Stephen A. Dietz
Year: 1986
Title: Proposed Elementary School and Septic Leachfield near Riverside Grove, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)
Originator: Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.
No. Pages: 3
Report Type(s): Archaeological survey
No. Resources: 0
No. Informal:
Collections:
Accession No.:
Facility:
Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Santa Cruz
USGS 7.5' Quads: Big Basin
Address:

Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	10/22/2012	hagell	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
<i>Record Status:</i>			
<i>Date Mapped:</i>			

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-008231

*Previous
designation(s):*
PDF file: None

Citation Information

Authors: Stephen A. Dietz
Year: 1986
Title: SLV School District Middle School Site (letter report)
Originator: Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.
No. Pages: 3
Report Type(s): Archaeological survey
No. Resources: 0
No. Informal:
Collections:
Accession No.:
Facility:
Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Santa Cruz
USGS 7.5' Quads: Big Basin
Address:

Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	10/22/2012	hagell	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
<i>Record Status:</i>			
<i>Date Mapped:</i>			

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-009462

*Previous
designation(s):*

PDF file: \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\9462.pdf

Citation Information

Authors: Teresa Ann Miller

Year: 1977

Title: Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties

Originator: San Francisco State University

No. Pages: 110

Report Type(s): Regional overview
Thesis

No. Resources: 33

No. Informal: 35

Collections:

Accession No.:

Facility:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>HRI No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-07-000323		CA-CCO-553/H	Alvarado Park, Wildcat Regional Park
P-21-000087		CA-MRN-57	NELSON NO.57
P-21-000376		CA-MRN-414	DEER ISLAND AREA #1
P-21-000378		CA-MRN-416	DEER ISLAND AREA #3
P-21-000379		CA-MRN-417	DEER ISLAND AREA #4
P-21-000380		CA-MRN-418	DEER ISLAND AREA #5
P-21-000381		CA-MRN-419	DEER ISLAND AREA #6
P-21-000382		CA-MRN-420	17 NOVATO
P-21-000383		CA-MRN-421	NOVATO #18
P-21-000384		CA-MRN-422	NOVATO #19(CONFUSED W
P-21-000386		CA-MRN-425	TIBURON 3 FIELD #3
P-21-000387		CA-MRN-426	TIBURON #4 FIELD #4
P-21-000388		CA-MRN-427	TIBURON #5 FIELD #5
P-21-000389		CA-MRN-428	TIBURON 6
P-21-000390		CA-MRN-429	TIBURON 7 FIELD #7
P-21-000391		CA-MRN-430	TIBURON #8 FIELD #8
P-21-000392		CA-MRN-431	TIBURON #9
P-21-000393		CA-MRN-432	TIBURON 12
P-21-000394		CA-MRN-433	TIBURON 13 FIELD #13
P-21-000395		CA-MRN-434	TIBURON 14 AND 15 FIELD #'S 14 AND 1
P-21-000396		CA-MRN-435	TIBURON #16 FIELD #16
P-21-000397		CA-MRN-436	TIBURON 17 FIELD #17
P-21-000398		CA-MRN-437	TIBURON 18
P-21-000399		CA-MRN-438	TIBURON 19 FIELD #19
P-21-000400		CA-MRN-439	TIBURON 20A
P-21-000401		CA-MRN-440	TIBURON 21 FIELD #21
P-21-000402		CA-MRN-442	TIBURON 1 FIELD #1
P-21-000546		CA-MRN-424	
P-23-000789		CA-MEN-854	Upper Twin Rocks
P-23-000790		CA-MEN-855	Milling Stone Basin
P-49-000629		CA-SON-682	SDA-25
P-49-000785		CA-SON-844	PETALUMA #1
P-49-000787		CA-SON-846	PETALUMA #3

Notes

Masters Thesis.

Location Info

County(ies): Alameda
Contra Costa

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-009462

Lake
Marin
Mendocino
Napa
San Francisco
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Solano
Sonoma

USGS 7.5' Quads: ~All quads - Alameda Co.
~All quads - Contra Costa Co.
~All quads - Lake Co.
~All quads - Marin Co.
~All quads - Mendocino Co.
~All quads - Napa Co.
~All quads - San Francisco Co.
~All quads - San Mateo Co.
~All quads - Santa Clara Co.
~All quads - Santa Cruz Co.
~All quads - Solano Co.
~All quads - Sonoma Co.

Address:

Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	3/22/2012	grahams	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	10/5/2010	muchb	updated county list as per thesis content

Record Status:

Date Mapped:

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-009583

*Previous
designation(s):*

PDF file: \\SVR01\library\pdf-library\reports\9583.pdf

Citation Information

Authors: David W. Mayfield

Year: 1978

Title: Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area

Originator: San Francisco State University

No. Pages: 178

Report Type(s): Regional overview
Thesis

No. Resources: 0

No. Informal:

Collections:

Accession No.:

Facility:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Notes

Masters Thesis. A study of the ecological setting of part of the San Francisco Bay Area as it existed prior to Spanish colonization. Not-mappable report.

Location Info

County(ies): Alameda
Contra Costa
San Francisco
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz

USGS 7.5' Quads: Altamont
Antioch North
Antioch South
Benicia
Big Basin
Brentwood
Briones Valley
Byron Hot Springs
Calaveras Reservoir
Castle Rock Ridge
Clayton
Cupertino
Diablo
Dublin
Franklin Point
Half Moon Bay
Hayward
Honker Bay
Hunters Point
Jersey Island
La Costa Valley
La Honda
Las Trampas Ridge
Lick Observatory
Livermore
Los Gatos
Mare Island
Mendenhall Springs

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-009583

Milpitas
Mindego Hill
Montara Mtn
Morgan Hill
Mount Day
Mountain View
Newark
Niles
Oakland East
Oakland West
Palo Alto
Pigeon Point
Point Bonita
Redwood Point
Richmond
San Francisco North
San Francisco South
San Gregorio
San Jose East
San Jose West
San Leandro
San Mateo
San Quentin
Santa Teresa Hills
Tassajara
Vine Hill
Walnut Creek
Woodside

Address:

Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	4/22/2010	hagell	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record Status:

Date Mapped:

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-015175

*Previous
designation(s):*

PDF file: None

Citation Information

Authors: Roy Webster

Year: 1993

Title: Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, Harwood - Schroeder THP (California
Department of Forestry)

Originator:

No. Pages: 13

Report Type(s): Archaeological survey

No. Resources: 0

No. Informal:

Collections:

Accession No.:

Facility:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Santa Cruz

USGS 7.5' Quads: Big Basin

Address:

Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	10/22/2012	hagell	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
<i>Record Status:</i>			
<i>Date Mapped:</i>			

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-015529

*Previous
designation(s):*

PDF file: None

Citation Information

Authors: 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
Jerry Wilson

Year: 1993

Title: California, Oregon, and Washington: Archaeological Resource Study

Originator: Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.; Dames & Moore

No. Pages: 394

Report Type(s): Geoarchaeology
Historic study
Regional overview

No. Resources: 27

No. Informal:

Collections:

Accession No.:

Facility:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>HRI No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-01-000033		CA-ALA-12	
P-01-000034		CA-ALA-13	SFSC-ALA-1
P-01-000084		CA-ALA-307	Nelson 307
P-01-000086		CA-ALA-309	Nelson's 309
P-01-000104		CA-ALA-328	Nelsons 328
P-07-000133		CA-CCO-252	NELSON NO. 252
P-07-000173		CA-CCO-295	Nelson No. 295
P-07-000175		CA-CCO-298	NELSON'S NO. 298
P-07-000177		CA-CCO-300	NELSON'S NO. 300
P-17-000072		CA-LAK-36	Borax Lake Site
P-17-000392		CA-LAK-380	CA-SDA-66 & SDA-67
P-21-000048		CA-MRN-17	NELSON #17
P-21-001915			SHIPWRECK SITE AND REMAINS, SAN A
P-23-001704		CA-MEN-1918	Caspar Fluted Point Site
P-27-000100		CA-MNT-281	UPPER WILLOW CREEK
P-27-000236		CA-MNT-101/H	Kroeber A
P-27-000335		CA-MNT-229	HILL 3
P-27-000356		CA-MNT-250/H	Isabella Meadows Cave
P-27-000386		CA-MNT-282	WILLOW CREEK DAY USE AREA
P-27-000485		CA-MNT-391	
P-38-000028		CA-SFR-28	BART BURIAL
P-38-000072	4101-0818-0000	CA-SFR-81H	Niantic Storeship / Hotel
P-38-000085		CA-SFR-94H	"The Lydia"
P-38-000098		CA-SFR-107H	Wreck of the "SS NEPTUNE"
P-41-000080		CA-SMA-77	University Village Site
P-41-000265		CA-SMA-269	STANFORD MAN I
P-44-000179	5066-00001-0000	CA-SCR-177/H	Hiram Scott House

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-015529

Notes

Approximately 3,850 shipwrecks are within the study area. There are potential underwater archaeological and historic sites. Six Volumes.

Location Info

County(ies): Del Norte
Humboldt
Lake
Marin
Mendocino
Monterey
Other
San Francisco
San Luis Obispo
San Mateo
Santa Cruz
Sonoma

USGS 7.5' Quads: Albion
Annapolis
Ano Nuevo
Arched Rock
Bear Harbor
Benicia
Big Sur
Bodega Head
Bolinas
Burro Mountain
Cape San Martin
Chews Ridge
Clearlake Highlands
Cone Peak
Cuttings Wharf
Davenport
Double Point
Drakes Bay
Duncans Mills
Elk
Felton
Fort Bragg
Fort Ross
Franklin Point
Gualala
Hales Grove
Half Moon Bay
Hunters Point
Inglenook
Inverness
Lopez Point
Lucerne
Mallo Pass Creek
Mare Island
Marina
Mendocino
Mistake Point
Montara Mtn
Monterey
Moss Landing
Mountain View
Newark
Oakland West
Palo Alto

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-015529

Partington Ridge
Petaluma Point
Pfeiffer Point
Pigeon Point
Plantation
Point Arena
Point Bonita
Point Sur
Redwood Point
Richmond
San Francisco North
San Francisco South
San Gregorio
San Leandro
San Mateo
San Quentin
San Rafael
Santa Cruz
Saunders Reef
Sears Point
Seaside
Shelter Cove
Soberanes Point
Soquel
Stewarts Point
Tamales
Valley Ford
Villa Creek
Watsonville West
Westport

Address:

Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	5/18/2011	hagell	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record Status:

Date Mapped:

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-017796

*Previous
designation(s):*

PDF file: None

Citation Information

Authors: Charlotte A. Simpson-Smith
Rob Edwards
Stephen M. Payne
Larry Bourdeau

Year: 1995

Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance and Architectural Evaluation for the Teilh Drive Bridge Replacement, Boulder Creek, California, (State #36C-0072, County #42012-BR.0.1)

Originator: Archaeological Associates of Central California; Pacific Museum Consultants

No. Pages: 31

Report Type(s): Archaeological survey
Evaluation: Other
Local history

No. Resources: 0

No. Informal: 1

Collections:

Accession No.:

Facility:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Notes

Glass fragments, aluminum cans, & redwood logs were observed within the project area.

Location Info

County(ies): Santa Cruz

USGS 7.5' Quads: Big Basin

Address:

Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	10/22/2012	hagell	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
<i>Record Status:</i>			
<i>Date Mapped:</i>			

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-018217

*Previous
designation(s):*

PDF file: None

Citation Information

Authors: Glenn Gmoser

Year: 1996

Title: Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report: April 1996

Originator: Caltrans

No. Pages: 12

Report Type(s): Regional overview

No. Resources: 16

No. Informal:

Collections:

Accession No.:

Facility:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>HRI No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-01-000014		CA-ALA-483	Site 2
P-01-000023		CA-ALA-2	Ohlones Cemetery
P-01-000227		CA-ALA-548/H	Vallejo Mill
P-07-000108		CA-CCO-225	Anaclario Site
P-07-000119		CA-CCO-237	Loud's 422
P-38-000002		CA-SFR-2	Shellmound No. 439
P-38-000004		CA-SFR-4	Yerba Buena Island
P-41-000273		CA-SMA-321	Hamilton #2
P-43-000106		CA-SCL-92/H	Sargent Ranch
P-43-000297		CA-SCL-289	GP-1
P-43-000624		CA-SCL-677	The 237/880 Site
P-43-001078		CA-SCL-699	Dollhouse Site
P-44-000010		CA-SCR-2/H	Aptos Creek
P-44-000201		CA-SCR-199H	Field #2
P-44-000300		CA-SCR-313	Granite Ck. Rd./Highway 17 Interchange
P-49-000195		CA-SON-223	Nelson No. 223

Notes

Status report of the evaluation of bridge structures.

Location Info

County(ies): Alameda
Contra Costa
Marin
Napa
San Francisco
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Sonoma

USGS 7.5' Quads: ~All quads - Alameda Co.
~All quads - Contra Costa Co.
~All quads - Marin Co.
~All quads - Napa Co.
~All quads - San Francisco Co.
~All quads - San Mateo Co.
~All quads - Santa Clara Co.
~All quads - Santa Cruz Co.
~All quads - Sonoma Co.

Address:

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-027556

*Previous
designation(s):*

PDF file: None

Citation Information

Authors: Matthew Rourke

Year: 2001

Title: Archaeological Addendum For Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, Levin THP, Project # 1-01-016
SCR (California Department of Forestry)

Originator:

No. Pages: 17

Report Type(s): Archaeological survey

No. Resources: 1

No. Informal:

Collections:

Accession No.:

Facility:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>HRI No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-44-000401		CA-SCR-329H	OC-9, MC-9

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Santa Cruz

USGS 7.5' Quads: Big Basin
Castle Rock Ridge

Address:

Database Record Metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last Modified:</i>	10/22/2012	hagell	
<i>IC Actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record Status:

Date Mapped:

Northwest Information Center Report Detail Record: S-029865

*Previous
designation(s):*

PDF file: None

Citation Information

Authors: Roy Webster

Year: 1993

Title: Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, Harwood-Schroeder THP, THP Number 1-93-248-SCR (California Department of Forestry)

Originator:

No. Pages: 15

Report Type(s): Archaeological survey

No. Resources: 0

No. Informal:

Collections:

Accession No.:

Facility:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

County(ies): Santa Cruz

USGS 7.5' Quads: Big Basin

Address:

Database Record Metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
-------------	-------------

<i>Entered:</i> 4/25/2005	leigh
---------------------------	-------

<i>Last Modified:</i> 10/22/2012	hagell
----------------------------------	--------

IC Actions:

Record Status:

Date Mapped:



C.F. Weber
+ Co.
Weber's Map of
Santa Cruz
County, CA
1914

USGS 1946 Quad:

BEN LOMOND

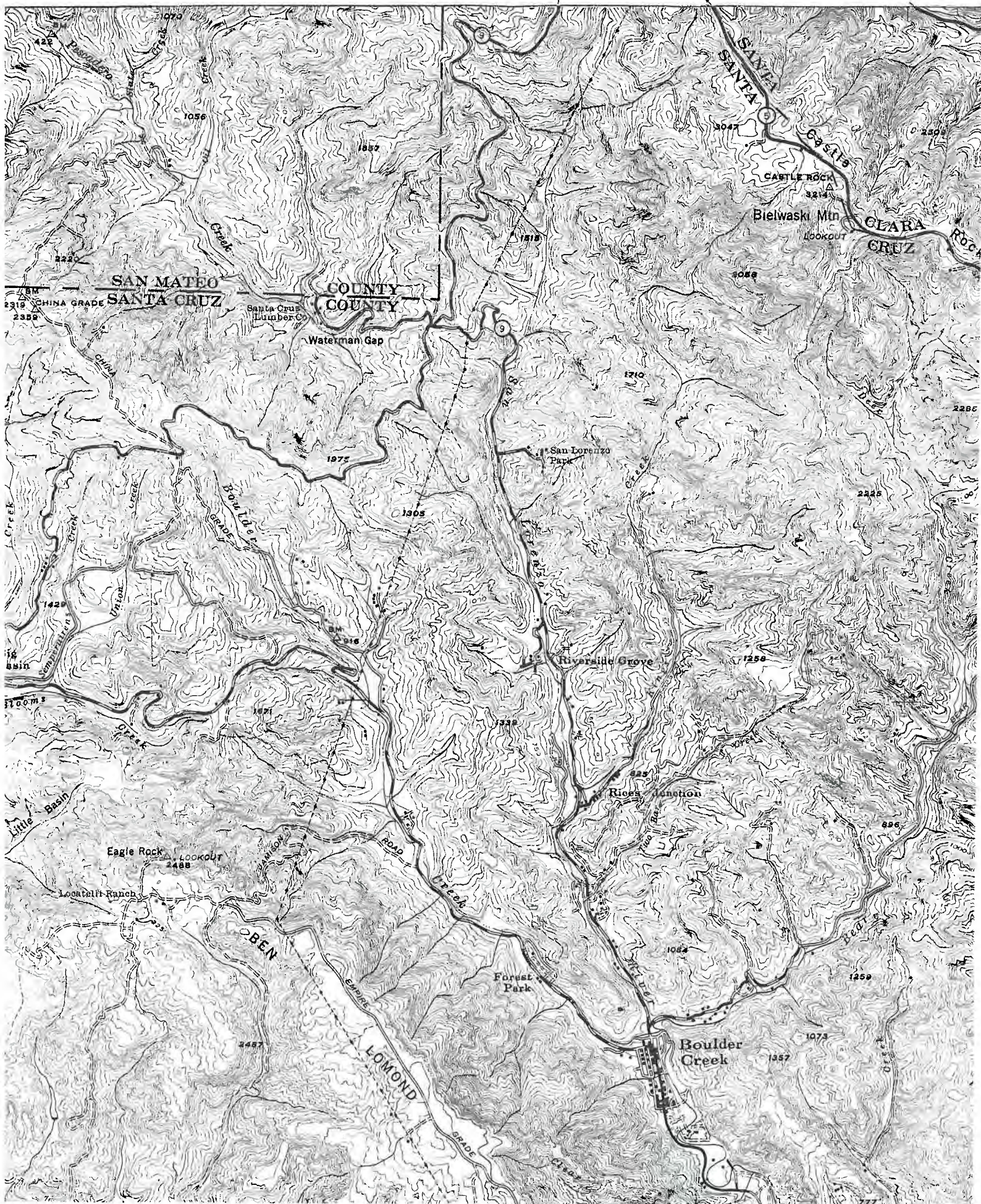
SKYLINE BLVD. 3.9 MI.

SKYLINE BLVD. 1.8 MI.

SAN FRANCISCO 53 MI.

10'

105'



Appendix B
Native American Correspondence



Fax Transmission

Date:	February 14, 2013
Attention:	Debbie Pilas-Treadway, Native American Heritage Commission
Fax Number:	916-657-5390
Number of Pages:	1 (including this page)
From:	Joanne Grant, Archaeologist
Subject:	Sacred Lands File Search Request
Client: Project:	The County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, vicinity of Forest Springs, Santa Cruz County

Dear Ms. Pilas Treadway,

ICF will provide environmental consulting services for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project (Project). The County of Santa Cruz (County) proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River with a new concrete slab bridge. The existing bridge was constructed in 1940 and is considered to be structurally deficient.

The legal description of the project area is below.

Big Basin Quad: T9S, R2W, Section 7; T9S, R3W, Section 12; T8S, R2W, Section 6; and T8S, R3W, Section 1.

I am requesting the following information:

- Groups or individuals the NAHC believes should be notified regarding this project.
- Identification by the NAHC of any sacred lands within the subject lands that are listed within the Sacred Lands file.

Thank you for your assistance. Feel free to contact me with any questions regarding this request.

Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390



February 22, 2013

Joanne Grant
ICF
620 Folsom St. 2nd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94107

Sent by Fax: 415-677-7177
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Forest Springs, Santa Cruz County

Dear Ms. Grant:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Debbie Pilas-Treadway", is written over a horizontal line.

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contacts
Santa Cruz County
February 21, 2013**

Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson, CA 95363
(209) 892-1060

Ohlone/Costanoan

Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe
Patrick Orozco
644 Peartree Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076
yanapvoic@earthlink.net
(831) 728-8471

Ohlone/Costanoan

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Edward Ketchum
35867 Yosemite Ave
Davis, CA 95616
aerieways@aol.com

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts

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

Ohlone/Costanoan

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
PO Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632
vlopez@amahmutsun.org
916-743-5833

Ohlone/Costanoan

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
PO Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036
muwekma@muwekma.org
408-205-9714
510-581-5194

Ohlone / Costanoan

Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062
(650) 851-7747 - Home
650-400-4806 cell preferred
(650) 851-7489 - Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan

Trina Marine Ruano Family
Ramona Garibay, Representative
30940 Watkins Street
Union City, CA 94587
510-972-0645-home

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
Jean-Marie Feyling
19350 Hunter Court
Redding, CA 96003
jmfgmc@sbcglobal.net
530-243-1633

Ohlone/Costanoan

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Either Way over the San Lorenzo River bridge replacement, Santa Cruz County



March 20, 2013

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

Subject: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Sayers:

ICF will provide cultural resource services to the Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works (DPW) for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. The DPW proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (see enclosed map). Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9.

The existing bridge is structurally deficient and does not meet current design standards. The DPW proposed to replace this bridge with a concrete slab bridge on the same horizontal and vertical alignments as the existing bridge.

ICF conducted a background records search for the proposed project at the Northwest Information Center in October 2012. This search did not identify any previously recorded resources within the project area or in the project vicinity.

ICF contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands Files on February 6, 2013. The NAHC's review failed to reveal the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. They provided a list of contacts that may have specific knowledge of cultural resources, or other concerns, within the project area. Your name was on this list. As always, feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns about this bridge project. You can contact me at (415) 677-7171, or write to me at the letterhead address. If I do not hear from you within 90 days of receipt of this letter, I will follow up with a phone call.

Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: Map



March 20, 2013

Ms. Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd St
Patterson, CA 95363

Subject: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Kehl:

ICF will provide cultural resource services to the Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works (DPW) for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. The DPW proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (see enclosed map). Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9.

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Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: Map



March 20, 2013

Ms. Ramona Garibay
Representative, Trina Marine Ruano Family
30940 Watkins St
Union City, CA 94587

Subject: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Garibay:

ICF will provide cultural resource services to the Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works (DPW) for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. The DPW proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (see enclosed map). Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9.

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Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: Map



March 20, 2013

Ms. Irene Zwierlein
Chairperson, Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
789 Canada Rd
Woodside, CA 94062

Subject: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Zwierlein:

ICF will provide cultural resource services to the Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works (DPW) for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. The DPW proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (see enclosed map). Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9.

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Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: Map



March 20, 2013

Ms. Rosemary Cambra
Chairperson, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
P.O. Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036

Subject: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Cambra:

ICF will provide cultural resource services to the Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works (DPW) for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. The DPW proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (see enclosed map). Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9.

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Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: Map



March 20, 2013

Ms. Jean-Marie Feyling
Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
19350 Hunter Court
Redding, CA 96003

Subject: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Feyling:

ICF will provide cultural resource services to the Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works (DPW) for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. The DPW proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (see enclosed map). Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9.

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Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: Map



March 20, 2013

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

Subject: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Mr. Lopez:

ICF will provide cultural resource services to the Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works (DPW) for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. The DPW proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (see enclosed map). Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9.

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Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: Map



March 20, 2013

Mr. Edward Ketchum
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
35867 Yosemite Ave
Davis, CA 95616

Subject: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Mr. Ketchum:

ICF will provide cultural resource services to the Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works (DPW) for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. The DPW proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (see enclosed map). Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9.

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Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: Map



March 20, 2013

Mr. Patrick Orozco
Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe
644 Peartree Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076

Subject: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project

Dear Mr. Orozco:

ICF will provide cultural resource services to the Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works (DPW) for the Either Way Bridge Replacement Project. The DPW proposes to replace the existing bridge on Either Way over the San Lorenzo River near the Town of Boulder Creek, in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (see enclosed map). Either Way Drive is a residential road west of State Route 9.

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Sincerely,

Joanne S. Grant, RPA

Enclosure: Map

Conversation Type: Telephone

Report of Conversation

Client: County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works

Job: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Boulder Creek

ICF Project
Number: 563.12

Date: May 10, 2013

Name: Ann Marie Sayers

Title: Chairperson

Agency: Indian Canyon Mutsun Tribal
Band of Costanoan

Phone: 831-637-4238

Ext:

Subject: **Follow-up Phone Call for Native American Contact**

I spoke with Ms. Sayers. She inquired about the resources that have previously been recorded in the vicinity of the project area. Ms. Sayers also stated that she considers this area to be potentially sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources and that she would like a Native American monitor and an archaeological monitor to be present during any earth-moving activities associated with this project.

Recorded by:

Joanne Grant

Report of Conversation

Page 2

Conversation Type: Telephone

Report of Conversation

Client: County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works

Job: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Boulder Creek

ICF Project
Number: 563.12

Date: May 10, 2013

Name: Jakki Kehl

Phone: 209-892-1060

Ext:

Subject: **Follow-up Phone Call for Native American Contact**

I called Ms. Kehl at the above number. There was no answer and no way to leave a message. I sent a follow-up e-mail to Ms. Kehl (jakki@bigvalley.net) that provided some information regarding the project and asked her to contact me if she had any questions or concerns.

Recorded by:

Joanne Grant

Report of Conversation

Page 3

Conversation Type: Telephone

Report of Conversation

Client: County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works

Job: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Boulder Creek

**ICF Project
Number:** 563.12

Date: May 10, 2013

Name: Ramona Garibay

Title: Representative

Agency: Trina Marine Ruano Family

Phone: 209-629-8619

Ext:

Subject: **Follow-up Phone Call for Native American Contact**

I called Ms. Garibay at the above number. There was no answer, so I left a message asking her to contact me if she had any questions or concerns regarding the project.

Recorded by:

Joanne Grant

Report of Conversation

Page 4

Conversation Type: Telephone

Report of Conversation

Client: County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works

Job: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Boulder Creek

ICF Project
Number: 563.12

Date: May 10, 2013

Name: Irene Zwierlein

Title: Chairperson

Agency: Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

Phone: 650-851-7747

Ext:

Subject: **Follow-up Phone Call for Native American Contact**

I called Ms. Zwierlein at the number above and also on her cell (650) 400-4806. There was no answer at either number. I was not able to leave a message on her cell, but I was able to leave a message on her home number. I asked Ms. Zwierlein to contact me if she had any questions or concerns regarding the project.

Recorded by:

Joanne Grant

Report of Conversation

Page 5

Conversation Type: Telephone

Report of Conversation

Client: County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works

Job: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Boulder Creek

ICF Project
Number: 563.12

Date: May 10, 2013

Name: Jean-Marie Feyling

Title: Chairperson

Agency: Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

Phone: 530-243-1633

Ext:

Subject: **Follow-up Phone Call for Native American Contact**

I spoke with Ms. Feyling. She said she has some concerns about the sensitivity in the area and that her sister, Irene Zwierlein (Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band) should be contacted as she has much familiarity with the project area. She provided me with the best number to contact Ms. Zwierlein: (650) 400-4806.

Recorded by:

Joanne Grant

Report of Conversation

Page 6

Conversation Type: Telephone

Report of Conversation

Client: County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works

Job: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Boulder Creek

ICF Project
Number: 563.12

Date: May 10, 2013

Name: Patrick Orozco

Agency: Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-
Mutsen Tribe

Phone: 831-728-8471

Ext:

Subject: **Follow-up Phone Call for Native American Contact**

I called Mr. Orozco at the above number. There was no answer, so I left a message asking him to contact me if he had any questions or concerns regarding the project.

Recorded by:

Joanne Grant

Report of Conversation

Page 7

Conversation Type: Telephone

Report of Conversation

Client: County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works

Job: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Boulder Creek

ICF Project
Number: 563.12

Date: May 10, 2013

Name: Rosemary Cambra

Title: Chairperson

Agency: Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the San Francisco Bay Area

Phone: 408-314-1898

Ext:

Subject: **Follow-up Phone Call for Native American Contact**

I called Ms. Cambra at the number above (her direct line) and also at her office (408) 205-9714. There was no answer at either number. I was not able to leave a message on her direct line, but I was able to leave a message on her main office line. I asked Ms. Cambra to contact me if she had any questions or concerns regarding the project.

Recorded by:

Joanne Grant

Report of Conversation

Page 8

Conversation Type: Telephone

Report of Conversation

Client: County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works

Job: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Boulder Creek

**ICF Project
Number:** 563.12

Date: May 10, 2013

Name: Edward Ketchum

Agency: Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

Phone: None provided; email:
aerieways@aol.com

Subject: **Follow-up Phone Call for Native American Contact**

I e-mailed Mr. Ketchum at the e-mail address provided above. I asked Mr. Ketchum to contact me (either via e-mail or a phone call) if he had any questions or concerns regarding this project.

Recorded by:

Joanne Grant

Report of Conversation

Page 9

Conversation Type: Telephone

Report of Conversation

Client: County of Santa Cruz Department of Public Works

Job: Either Way Bridge Replacement Project, Boulder Creek

**ICF Project
Number:** 563.12

Date: March 28, 2013

Name: Valentin Lopez, Chairperson

Agency: Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

Phone: (916) 743-5833

Subject: **Follow-up Phone Call for Native American Contact**

I spoke with Valentin Lopez, Chairperson of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band. He requested some additional information about this project and also about the Forest Hill Drive Bridge Replacement Project. He said that he considers the waterways in these areas to be potentially sensitive for discovering archaeological resources. After providing additional project information, Mr. Lopez was satisfied and did not have any more questions, but he asked to be contacted if any archaeological resources were discovered during project-related activities.

Recorded by:

Joanne Grant