

*Cultural Resources Inventory Survey
for the Proposed Panorama Planned Development
Shasta County, California*

(The Archaeological site records and Figure 2 of this document have been removed to ensure confidentiality of site locations. For a complete copy of these documents contact the Northeastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.)

Prepared for:
Shasta County

For reference by:
Shasta County

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ENPLAN

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory survey conducted for a proposed residential subdivision in and adjacent to Cottonwood, Shasta County, California. The project applicant is proposing to subdivide ±307 acres into 440 lots, ranging in size from 4,000 square feet to over 3 acres. Approximately 130 acres will be preserved as open space. The project site is located in the northeastern portion of the Cottonwood Planning Area, bounded by Locust Road to the west, with Trefoil Lane and Balls Ferry Road to the south, in Township 29 North, Range 3 West, Section 6; Township 29 North, Range 4 West, Sections 1 and 12; Township 30 North, Range 3 West, Section 31; Township 30 North, Range 4 West, Sections 35 and 36 (Cottonwood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle, USGS 1965). The project area consists of land designated as Shasta County Assessor's parcel numbers 090-380-028, 090-440-002, 090-450-004, 090-460-037, 090-460-029, 090-460-010 and may potentially include 090-430-002.

All work associated with this survey was conducted by ENPLAN in March and April, 2008, and consisted of archival research, consultation, and fieldwork. Identification of cultural resources was undertaken in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), in addition to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's (ACOE) requirements as they apply to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). The survey is considered to have been adequate in locating any archaeological sites and significant cultural resources that might be present within and immediately adjacent to the project and its Area of Potential Effects (APE) (Figure 3—Survey Area Map).

Records indicate that one cultural resource (CA-SHA-2939H) had been previously recorded and three archaeological surveys had been previously conducted within the project area. Numerous other surveys have been conducted and sites recorded within two miles of the project area.

As a result of the cultural resource survey of the project conducted by ENPLAN, twenty-five cultural resources consisting of one previously recorded historic site (CA-SHA-2939H), one new segment of a previously recorded site (CA-TEH-2202H), two newly recorded prehistoric sites (Pan1 and Pan2), one new historic site (Pan3H), and twenty isolates were located. The prehistoric and historic sites were formally recorded on the applicable Department of Parks and Recreation forms (Appendix B—Recordation Forms). The locations of these resources are noted on Figure 2—Project Map).

None of these resources are considered significant or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, none of them are subject to further evaluation or treatment under CEQA or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This report satisfies the requirements for CEQA, and, if the COE forwards this determination of no historic properties affected to the SHPO, and if the SHPO concurs with this determination, then the COE will be in compliance with 36 CFR 800 regulations. ENPLAN recommends, however, that strict adherence to California Health

and Safety Codes Section 7050.5 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code be followed in the event that human remains are encountered as a result of project developments. We also recommend that the following stipulations be included as a condition of project approval by Shasta County and the COE, and that this stipulation be included on all project construction/design plans:

- A) *If any human remains are encountered during any phase of construction, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.*
- B) *If any previously unevaluated cultural resources (i.e., burnt animal bone, midden soils, projectile points or other humanly-modified lithics, historic artifacts, etc.) are encountered, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary. This stipulation does not apply to those cultural resources evaluated and determined not Historical Resources/Historic Properties in this report.*
- C) *In the event that project plans change to include areas not surveyed, additional archaeological reconnaissance may be required.*

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INTRODUCTION

Project Location, Regulatory Setting, and Qualifications

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory conducted for a proposed residential subdivision located in and adjacent to the community of Cottonwood, Shasta County, California. The project site is located in the northeastern portion of the Cottonwood Planning Area, bounded by Locust Road to the west, with Trefoil Lane and Balls Ferry Road to the south, in Township 29 North, Range 3 West, Section 6; Township 29 North, Range 4 West, Sections 1 and 12; Township 30 North, Range 3 West, Section 31; and Township 30 North, Range 4 West, Sections 35 and 36 (Cottonwood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle, USGS 1965). The ±307-acre project area consists of privately owned land currently designated as Shasta County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 090-380-028, 090-430-002, 090-440-002, 090-450-004 and 090-460-010, -029, and -037. The project applicant is proposing to subdivide ±307 acres into 440 lots, ranging in size from 4,000 square feet to over 3 acres in the community of Cottonwood. Approximately 130 acres will be preserved as open space. (Figure 1—Project Vicinity Map and Figure 2—Project Map).

This development has the potential to adversely affect cultural resources that may be located within the project area. A good faith effort was therefore made to identify any cultural resources within and immediately adjacent to the APE. All work associated with the project was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementing regulations. Additionally, the project will affect waters of the United States and thus require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) for actions occurring in various sections of the project; these sections—the ACOE Area of Potential Effect (APE)—are defined by the ACOE (Figure 3—Survey Area Map). Due to the potential ACOE component, this project is also considered “an undertaking” and therefore, the cultural resources study was also conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800).

Shasta County contracted with ENPLAN to conduct the necessary cultural resources studies for the project. ENPLAN is an environmental consulting firm with over 20 years of experience with projects throughout northern California. ENPLAN's cultural resources studies are conducted in accordance with accepted professional archaeological standards, and are in compliance with all applicable state and federal codes, acts, regulations, and orders relating to cultural resources, where applicable. All work associated with this project was performed by Wayne Wiant, ENPLAN Staff Archaeologist (M.A., Anthropology/Archaeology), and Evan Wiant, ENPLAN Staff GIS and Archaeological Technician (B.A. in progress).

Project Description

The proposed project entails subdividing the ±307-acre project area for residential use. The project would incur ground disturbance across various portions of the project area and involve: (1) subdivision of the project area into residential lots; (2) the construction of homes, roads and landscape features; and (3) the installation of surface and subsurface utilities requiring excavations up to eight feet in depth.

Subsurface disturbances are expected to consist of cut and fill, grading, installation of utility connections, storm drains and other sub-surface features, and landscaping.

Area of Potential Effect

A project's APE varies depending on its potential impacts and type of environmental clearance (i.e., CEQA or NEPA). In addition, under NEPA the APE varies depending on the federal agencies involved in the project's review. The proposed Panorama Planned Development will require CEQA review and federal permitting from the Army Corps of Engineers. For the purpose of this archaeological study, the horizontal APE for CEQA is the entire project area including sewer lines, water tank and water lines. The ACOE APE is the entire ±307acre project area excluding the water and sewer facilities. (Figure 3—Survey Area Map). The ACOE vertical APE (i.e., associated with the potential for buried cultural resources) is based upon the existing topography, geological history, site development history, and the engineering design of the project. The project area is primarily one of soil deflation, and buried cultural soils are not expected within most of the project area based on its topography and geological history. Those few areas where limited deposition has occurred are cut by existing seasonal drainages. The cut banks of these features were inspected during the survey and no signs of buried cultural soils were noted. The ACOE APE was delineated by Matt Kelly and Matt Rabbe, ACOE District Engineers, on June 2, 2008.

Sources Consulted and Public Participation

The following sources were consulted to obtain information concerning known archaeological sites, historic properties and historic activities within and/or adjacent to the study area: Northeastern Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Chico (NE/CHRIS); the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); Shasta Historical Society; and the local Native American community.

Research at NE/CHRIS was conducted by ENPLAN on January 28, 2008, and covered an approximate one-mile radius around the APE for previously recorded archaeological sites, and a one-mile radius for previous surveys conducted. The size and scope of the search area was determined to be sufficient based on the results. Research included reviewing maps and records for archaeological surveys, sites, and other cultural resources in this portion of Shasta County, and also the following documents: National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 and supplements); the California Register of Historical Resources (1992 and supplemental information to date); California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California Historical Landmarks (1995 and supplemental information to date); and California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and supplemental information to date). Results are outlined below.

Records indicate that one cultural resource (CA-SHA-2939H) had been previously recorded and three archaeological surveys had been previously conducted within the project area. However, a total of 13 surveys have been conducted in the vicinity of the project area (Arrington and Bass 2006, Bevill 1989; Dalu 2005; Dore and

Serafin 2000; Jensen 1990, 1992, 2001, 2005; Nelson et al. 2000; Vaughan 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005). Four of these (Arrington and Bass 2006, Dore and Serafin 2000, Nelson et. al. 2000 and Vaughan 2003) encompassed small portions of the current project area. One resource was recorded within the project area covered by these earlier surveys. Dore and Serafin recorded a 50-mile segment of 230 KV transmission line (CA-SHA-2939H) that extends from the Pit 1 power plant near Burney to the Cottonwood substation near Cottonwood, California. Part of this line, at its connection at the Pit 1 power plant, was determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The segment within the project area was not included.

NE/CHRIS records also indicate that nine archaeological sites/features and three isolates were recorded within one mile of the project area, and numerous other isolates were noted. Sites CA-SHA-2232, -2235, -2236, and -2238 are prehistoric surface lithic scatters; sites CA-SHA-2233 and -2237 are surface lithic scatters with small pockets possibly containing midden; site CA-SHA-2234 consists of an historic trash scatter; and, site P-45-3826 is an historic livestock barn. These sites are located north of Gas Point Road and within 1.5 miles of the southwest corner of the project area, with the exception of P-45-3826, which is located adjacent to Gas Point Road approximately two miles south of the project area. A small concentration of large basalt flakes and possible cores (P-45-3766) was recorded 0.25 miles northwest of the project boundary and site CA-SHA-1755, another basalt scatter, is located just east. Additionally, Jensen (1990) noted 30 isolated finds representing one or two waste flakes, cores, and isolated prehistoric artifacts within one mile to the southwest of the project area; no map was provided by Jensen to indicate the locations of these materials. Additional isolates consisting of two pieces of groundstone (P-45-3292 and -3293) and amethyst glass fragments from one vessel (P-45-3294) were recorded and located outside of, but within 0.5 miles of, the west boundary of the project area.

Although not referenced in the records search, an unrecorded portion of the Anderson Cottonwood Irrigation District's (ACID) Canal (CA-TEH-2202H) is located along the southern project boundary.

The 1870 GLO Rectangular Survey Map for Township 29 North, Range 4 West (on file at ENPLAN and BLM), indicates the presence of a road traveling north in the Interstate-5 corridor just west of the project area. This feature is a segment of the 1850s Red Bluff to Shasta road. No other features were noted. The road noted on the 1870 GLO map is present on the Map of Shasta County (Weigel 1912), the 1947 USGS Anderson Quadrangle map, and the 1965 USGS Cottonwood Quadrangle map. Locus road, which lie immediately west of the project area, appears to match the location of this earlier road and apparently removed this segment of road during its construction.

A Request for a Sacred Lands Search letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission on April 15, 2008. The NAHC responded by fax on April 28, 2008, indicating that their files failed to identify the presence of Native American sacred sites or cultural resources in the immediate project area. Comment solicitation letters were sent April 15, 2008, to James Hayward Sr., Cultural Resources Compliance, Redding Rancheria Tribal Office; Bob Burns, Wintu Education and Cultural Council; Chairman, Wintu tribe; and Wintu representatives Carol Sinclair and Loretta Root. Marie Carr-Fitzgerald, Shasta Historical Society was contacted by letter on April 15,

2008. The Shasta Historical Society responded by fax on April 19, 2008, indicating no concerns. James Hayward, Sr., responded by phone on April 24, 2008. He indicated he had no major concerns but requested a copy of the records check information and a copy of the final report when completed. No other responses were received and follow-up calls were not conducted with the groups that have verified the reception of ENPLAN's Request for Comment in the recent past. The original letters and written responses are included in Appendix A.

Based on the results of archival research, previous archaeological surveys within and adjacent to the project area, and the project area context, the sensitivity level within the project and ACOE APE is considered moderately high for the presence of prehistoric-age cultural resources and moderate for the presence of historic-age cultural resources.

PROJECT AREA CONTEXT

Environment

Regionally, the project area is located in the northern Sacramento Valley within the northern portion of California's Great Central Valley. The southern slopes of the Klamath Mountains are located approximately 20 miles to the west and north, the northeastern slopes of the Coast Range are 30 miles southwest, the Sacramento River is located five miles to the west, and the Cascade Range is located 10 to 15 miles to the east. Locally, the project area is within the Cottonwood Creek Watershed about one mile north of Cottonwood Creek.

The physiographic characteristics of the project vicinity are representative of the Cottonwood Creek Watershed. Topography within the project area consists primarily of prairie-like rolling foothills ranging in elevation from about 460 to 630 feet. Within the project, five unnamed intermittent stream channels flow in a southerly direction toward Cottonwood Creek; however, these stream channels are generally very shallow and tend to meander in the southern, flatter portions of the project area. All of these channels were truncated by the construction of the ACID canal.

Vegetation in the project area consists of blue oak woodland with annual grasslands and, occasionally, white leaf manzanita (ENPLAN 2005) (Photos 3-6). Prior to historic disturbances and the introduction of ruminants, perennial bunchgrasses such as needlegrass, blue wild-rye, and several other native genera of grasses and forbs would have provided excellent foraging resources for native grazers and browsers in the region (Jensen and Reed 1979), as well as excellent hunting and foraging grounds for human inhabitants.

Historic land uses in the project vicinity include grazing, homesteading, farming, ranching, and possibly hardwood timber harvesting. Extensive historic gold mining activities took place along Dry Creek located approximately six miles west of the project and in the Clear Creek region about eight miles north. In addition, Cottonwood Creek and various gulches and creeks in the vicinity were subjected to dredge mining activities during the 1930s and 1940s (although no evidence of widespread mining seems to have occurred within the project area).

Ethnographic

DuBois (1935) and Kroeber (1925) provide primary work, and LaPena (1978) provides summary work, on ethnographic accounts of Wintu culture. The following is derived from those sources, unless otherwise indicated.

The study area falls within the ethnographic territory of the *Dau-nom* Wintu, also referred to as the Baldhill Wintu. The Wintu represent the most northerly group of Penutian speakers in California and consist of nine geographically distinct groups, including the Baldhill Wintu. In general, Baldhill territory included land west of the Sacramento River between Clear Creek and Cottonwood Creek. Cottonwood Creek is often referred to as the boundary that separated the Northern Wintun (Wintu) from the Central Wintun (Nomlaki), however, Merriam (1966) indicates that Red Bank Creek, located south of Red Bluff, marked the northernmost extension of Nomlaki territory. Perhaps the best summary work and most in-depth analysis of this boundary discrepancy is provided by Johnson and Theodoratus (1982) in which they indicate the boundary was probably not static, and "that the possibility exists that the area was used as a marginal resource area: a region occupied only on a seasonal basis, perhaps by segments of both Wintu and Nomlaki groups" (Johnson and Theodoratus 1982:117).

The Wintu subsistence/settlement strategy was similar to many other California groups, and was based on seasonal transhumance and the exploitation of vegetal resources, fish, and game. The Wintu lived in permanent villages during the winter, subsisting mainly on stored foods. In the spring and summer months they occupied resource procurement camps (in brush shelters) usually located no more than three to four days walk from the main village. Food resources were periodically returned to the base camp for storage, which was guarded by old people unable to participate in the gathering rounds (DuBois 1935:29-29). Extensive trade existed within and between various Wintu villages and tribes, and regional trade existed with the Shasta, Pomo, and Chimariko.

It is estimated that the Wintu arrived in the Sacramento Valley approximately 1,000 to 1,200 years ago, resulting in the displacement of Hokan-speaking peoples from the area (Moratto 1984). Pre-contact population estimates for the Wintu are 14,250. In 1910, there were an estimated 395 Wintu remaining. It is estimated that approximately 75 percent of the Wintu populations living along the Sacramento River were lost to malaria and influenza epidemics brought about by the arrival of European-American trappers and settlers in the early 1800s.

Prehistoric

The project area lies near the boundary between to prehistoric cultural areas that occupied portions of Shasta and Tehama counties. The earliest systematic archaeological investigations in Shasta County were conducted during the 1930s and 1940s and were associated with the construction of Shasta Dam. Smith and Weymouth (1952) recorded a large number of prehistoric midden sites along the Sacramento, Pit and McCloud rivers, and Squaw Creek, with artifact assemblages suggesting that habitation of the sites by Penutian-speaking Wintu occurred by about 1,000 years ago.

Later work at nearby Squaw Creek suggested occupation of the area began about 6,500 years ago (Sundahl 1992). Cultural constituents from this early time period suggest cultural affiliation with the Borax Lake area, and the artifact assemblages suggest that Hokan-speaking peoples inhabited these sites.

The earliest systematic archaeological investigations in Tehama County were undertaken by Mohr (1949) and Treganza (1954) in association with various proposed reservoir projects. Treganza's work at CA-TEH-58 in 1954 yielded a large number of artifacts dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century. According to Hamusek (1992), subsequent archaeological investigations by Treganza, Edwards and King in 1965 near the Tehama-Colusa Canal, within the proposed Neville-Paskenta Reservoir, by Childress and Chartkoff 1966, and along proposed reservoir sites near Cottonwood Creek by Jensen (1978) and Johnson and Theodoratus (1982) resulted in the discovery of a large number of archaeological sites, with some containing artifacts and burials clearly indicative of a late prehistoric Nomlaki and Wintu presence.

Edwards proposed a three-phase prehistoric sequence for northern California encompassing a time span of about 5,000 years, consisting of the Northern Millingstone Phase (5,000 to 2,000 BP), the Tehama Phase (2,000 to 1,000 BP), and the Shasta Complex (1,000 BP to historic period) (Edwards 1970, Hamusek 1992).

Archaeological work in the project vicinity has resulted in a very complex, and somewhat inconsistent, local and regional archaeological record consisting of various temporal/cultural sequences. Perhaps the best supported chronological sequence for the region is that proposed by Sundahl (1992), who recognizes four cultural patterns, each corresponding to a specific temporal interval: Borax Lake Pattern (ca. 8,000-5,000 BP), Squaw Creek Pattern (ca. 5,000-3,000 BP), Whiskeytown Pattern (ca. 4,000-1,700 BP), and the Augustine Pattern/Shasta Complex (ca. Post-1,700 BP).

More recent work in northern California at Clear Lake near Borax Lake provides clear evidence that the region was first colonized at the end of the Pleistocene and associated with the "Western Clovis Tradition" (Willig and Aikens 1988), dating around 13,500 years ago (Fiedel 1999, 2000). Obsidian data collected by White in this same area indicates use of the area may have begun as early as 16,000 - 20,000 years ago, although White's findings have not been absolutely confirmed (White, et al. 2002:448-449).

Historic

The first recorded historic use of the region by European-Americans occurred during the late 1820s and early 1830s when the trapping expeditions of Jedediah Strong Smith, Peter Skene Ogden, and the Hudson Bay Company entered the Sacramento Valley (Petersen 1965). Cottonwood Creek was named by Captain John Fremont in 1846 for the abundance of cottonwood trees growing along its banks. European-American settlement and population in the northern Sacramento Valley increased as a result of the acquisition of the Rancho Buenaventura land grant by Pierson B. Reading and gold mining in the late 1840s; the Homestead Act of 1862; the arrival of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1872; the copper mining boom of the 1880s; and the Central Valley Project of 1935. These events resulted in population increases within Shasta County in

excess of 100 percent from 1850-1860, 1870-1880, and 1930-1940 (Shasta County 1975).

The project area is located in the historic settlement of Cottonwood. Cottonwood is possibly the oldest settlement in Shasta County. The first settlement was located on the south side of Cottonwood Creek (in present day Tehama County) and served as a stopping place for miners, pack trains, and wagon trains as early as 1849 and possibly even earlier. Although it initially grew because of the mining in the area, by 1851 it had become an important transfer point for stages and freight. The site served as a stopping place for the Baxter & Monroe Stage and other stage lines; the Cottonwood Post Office was established in 1852. The first Shasta County train station was built in Cottonwood in 1872. By the 1880s, orchards and grain farms were fully established in the area. It is the oldest agricultural community in Shasta County and served as Shasta County's major shipping point in the 1880s for cattle, hogs, and wool. By 1900 Cottonwood was deemed one of Shasta County's most important towns for its role as the center of the area's farming and fruit growing. A resurgence in mining activities occurred during the 1930s—in response to the federal government increasing the price of gold (as one of the many efforts to bring relief from the Great Depression)—which resulted in many dredge tailings in the vicinity of creeks and gulches. However, it was the agricultural and sheep/cattle industries that consistently provided the primary economic goods for the region. It became the largest bee shipping center in the United States in 1950 (Petersen 1965; Smith 1999).

FIELD METHODS

Wayne Wiant, ENPLAN Staff Archaeologist, and Evan Wiant, ENPLAN Archaeological Technician, conducted the pedestrian survey within the APE (Figure 3—Survey Area Map) on six separate visits in March and April of 2008.

A general survey strategy, consisting of walking evenly spaced transects at about 20- to 25-meter intervals, was utilized over the entire project area. In order to improve ground visibility, road cuts, stream channels and banks, and rodent burrows were examined.

During the survey, ground visibility varied from 30-50 percent. In certain developed areas (e.g., horse paddocks, roads) visibility neared 100 percent. Rodent activity was extensive throughout the project area, which resulted in large areas of soil exposure. To address the potential for buried resources, all exposed excavated soils along survey transects were closely checked for signs of soil discoloration and/or cultural resources. Soil stratigraphy was closely examined in stream cuts, road cuts, large rodent burrows, and any soil exposed by excavations. One portion of the project, the sewer line route down Balls Ferry Road, was previously surveyed with negative results (Arrington and Bass 2006). This area was not resurveyed by ENPLAN.

When cultural resources were encountered, the vicinity of the discovery was examined. In addition, all applicable cultural resources were photographed and described in the field, and GPS coordinates of their locations were recorded and verified by use of topographic and aerial maps.

A majority of the APE is relatively undisturbed. However, evidence of past and present use/disturbances within the APE were noted and consisted of tree-harvesting, grazing activities, dirt roads and paths, remains of fence lines; contemporary trash dumps, a large number of high-tension power lines with numerous towers and an associated buried fiber optic cable, two modular homes, barns and associated small out-buildings, and three contemporary earthen dams, one of which is washed out. The majority of the disturbance is associated with the residential structures and barns on the northern end of the project site.

This survey is considered to have been adequate in locating any cultural resources present within the project APE.

SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of the pedestrian survey conducted by ENPLAN, twenty-five cultural resources consisting of two prehistoric and three historic sites, and twenty isolates were located. The prehistoric and historic sites were formally recorded on the applicable Department of Parks and Recreation forms (Appendix B—Recordation Forms). The locations of the twenty prehistoric isolates are noted on Figure 2—Project Map. A more detailed description of these resources is provided below and in the attached site records. In addition, as previously mentioned, a number of contemporary structures were noted within the project limits. These structures (i.e., homes, barns, dams, and power lines) are less than fifty years in age and are not considered “historic properties/resources” for the purposes of CEQA or NHPA and require no further consideration.

Prehistoric Sites

The prehistoric sites (Pan1 and 2) consists of thin surface scatters of chert cores and flakes (i.e., Sparse Lithic Scatters). Pan1 consists of three flakes and three cores scattered over a large area of approximately 1,200 square meters. It is located on a central flat near the western edge of the project. The area was previously disturbed by the construction of power transmission lines and a tower, underground telephone cable, grazing, and dirt roads. Pan2 consists of a light scatter of four chert cores, five chert flakes, and two battered quartz cobbles. The site covers approximately 500 square meters at the head of a drainage near the eastern boundary of the project. Disturbance at the site includes cattle grazing and a dirt road which bisects the site. The cultural material from both of these sites appears to be the result of assaying the local chert cobbles found in the project area (Photos 1-2). No chronologically sensitive materials were found at either site; therefore, their period of use is unknown. Both sites were evaluated for buried deposits through the following means and observations: (1) both areas lie on ridge tops in areas of soil deflation (i.e., subsurface soils are being exposed not buried); (2) road cuts through the resources show no signs of buried deposits; and (3) head cuts (up to two feet at Pan2) from seasonal drainages within the sites contain no cultural materials or soils. For more details on these sites see Appendix B.

Historic Sites

Three historic sites, Pan3H, Power line (CA-SHA-2939H) and the ACID Canal (CA-TEH-2202H), were located/relocated during the survey. Pan3H is a scatter of historic/contemporary debris covering an area of approximately 1,300 square meters (.33 acres). Items noted at the site are various size pieces of sheet metal, broken pieces of power line insulators, wire, pieces of quarter-inch screen, metal straps, remains of a 1920s-30s car axle, a few pieces of brown bottle glass, motor oil cans, and two buckets. Most of the debris is less than fifty years old and appears to be associated with power line construction and/or maintenance. No household debris (i.e., cooking ware, cutlery, dishes, etc.) are present at the site nor are there any remains of structures. Similar, more contemporary scatters and burn piles are located on adjacent PG&E property to the south. These are clearly associated with recent dumping activities by PG&E. The only dateable item at the site is the car axle (ca. 1920s-30s). This item lies on the northern edge of the site and may not be contemporary with the other remains associated with the site.

A 4,300-foot section of the ACID canal (CA-TEH-2202H) traverses the southern boundary of the project parcel. The entire segment is earthen ditch, varying in both depth (under water est. 3' to 5') and width (15' to 24'). It is assumed that the original canal was more uniform in dimensions but years of maintenance and the addition of bridges and diversions by adjacent users have greatly modified this feature. The ACID canal was originally constructed between 1914 and 1917 and included a diversion on the Sacramento River at Redding, the construction of both earthen and concrete-lined mainline canals, numerous concrete diversions along its length, siphons under roads and at some stream crossings, a 1,249-foot-long aqueduct in Anderson across Anderson Gulch, and a complex system of distribution ditches throughout agricultural areas in the communities of Redding, Anderson, and Cottonwood. The segment within the project limits was not previously recorded and an update Linear Feature Record was prepared.

Dore and Serafin recorded a 50-mile segment of 230 KV transmission line (CA-SHA-2939H) that extends from the Pit 1 power plant near Burney to the Cottonwood substation near Cottonwood, California (Dore and Serafin 2000). Dore and Serafin believed that this segment of the power line was the original line built in 1922 and recorded it as an historic site. The 50-mile portion recorded consists of 463 towers and three conductors. Part of this line, at its connection at the Pit 1 power plant, was determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as an element of an Historic District. The segment within the project area was not included as a contributing portion of the Historic District since this segment had been replaced and did not represent the original 1922 structure. For more details on these sites see Appendix B.

Isolates

Twenty prehistoric isolates were identified within the project footprint and include twelve cores, four flakes, one hammerstone, one groundstone fragment, one flake tool, and one location with a flake and core. All eighteen flaked items are made from locally

derived chert found on the ground surface in the form of cobbles. The ground and battered stone tools are made from andesite cobbles. The locations of these items are shown on Figure 2—Project Map.

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

In order for cultural resources to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), they must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and must (a) be associated with significant events, or (b) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or (c) embody distinctive design/construction, or (d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Cultural resources determined eligible for listing on NRHP are therein referred to as Historic Properties. To be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the cultural resources must possess the above characteristics, with additional attention focused on California and local history and prehistory. Cultural resources determined eligible for the CRHR are therein referred to as Historical Resources. In the event that cultural resources are determined to be Historic Properties/Historical Resources, a determination of this project's/undertaking's effects on those Historic Properties is required.

The following NRHP determinations are subject to review and concurrence by the associated lead federal agency's archaeologist as required by that agency, and by the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as required by Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800).

Prehistoric Sites

Pan1 and 2 are small light lithic scatters with few cultural materials (i.e., six items for the former and eleven for the latter). They exhibit no cultural deposits and contain no datable constituents. What archaeological information they contain has been gleaned through their recording. Neither of these sites qualifies under any of the criterion a, b, c, or d on either of the above noted registers for listing or potential eligibility. Therefore, neither is considered a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under NHPA. No further evaluation or protection measures for these two sites is required.

Historic Sites

The segment of power line (CA-SHA-2939H) was evaluated as part of the Pit 1 archaeological district and determined not to contribute to the district's listing, due to its loss of integrity. Therefore, this resource is not significant under CEQA or NHPA and requires no further consideration.

Site Pan3H consists mostly of contemporary debris associated with construction or maintenance of the existing power lines that criss-cross the property. Most of this debris is less than 50 years old. The only dateable item older than 50 years is the car axle that may or may not be associated with the site's use. Although this site

possesses some integrity of location, setting, materials, and association, it is not (a) associated with significant events, or (b) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or (c) embody distinctive design/construction, or (d) yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Pan3H does not contain those qualities that would make it a Historic Property/Historical Resource and requires no further evaluation or protection.

The segment of the ACID canal (CA-TEH-2202H) is more problematic. The larger system, of which this is a small portion, is potentially eligible for both the California and National Registers for its significance in the local economy and for the architectural quality of some of its elements (criterion (a) and (c)). However, this segment of the larger irrigation complex is a simple, generic, earthen ditch that has undergone significant modifications since it was originally excavated in the 1920s. The portion within the project has been altered by excavation for diversions, maintenance, repair and minor expansions. It has lost integrity of its original design and method of construction. In addition, this particular ditch segment is ubiquitous within the system and there are numerous other segments in better condition that are more representative of the original ditch construction. Therefore, it is the author's opinion that although the overall system may have potential for listing on the NRHP and the CRHR, the segment within the current project, due of its generic nature and loss of integrity, would not be considered a significant or contributing element to that potential. As such, the ditch segment within the project is not considered a Historic Property/Historical Resource for NHPA or CEQA and requires no additional evaluation or treatment.

Isolates

With regards to the isolates, isolates do not meet the minimum requirements of a site and are not considered to have the potential for significance except in special cases. Given their similarity to other artifacts in the region and the inability to date them, there is no potential that the isolates identified have any special significance, and as such, the isolates are considered ineligible for NRHP and CRHR listing and require no further treatment or protection.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural resources have been identified within the project area and the ACOE APE and recorded and/or noted as a result of work conducted by ENPLAN. It has been determined that these cultural resources are not Historical Resources/Historic Properties and, therefore, not potentially eligible or eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. They are not significant under Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA and require no further evaluation or protection.

This report satisfies the requirements for CEQA, and, if the ACOE forwards this determination of no Historic Properties affected to the SHPO, and if the SHPO concurs with this determination, then the ACOE will be in compliance with 36 CFR 800 regulations. ENPLAN recommends, however, that strict adherence to California Health and Safety Codes Section 7050.5 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code be followed in the event that human remains are encountered as a result of project

developments. We also recommend that the following stipulations be included as a condition of project approval by Shasta County, and the ACOE, and that these stipulations be included on all project construction/design plans:

- A) *If any human remains are encountered during any phase of construction, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.*
- B) *If any previously unevaluated cultural resources (i.e., burnt animal bone, midden soils, projectile points or other humanly-modified lithics, historic artifacts, etc.) are encountered, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary. This stipulation does not apply to those cultural resources evaluated and determined not Historical Resources/Historic Properties in this report.*
- C) *In the event that project plans change to include areas not surveyed, additional archaeological reconnaissance may be required.*

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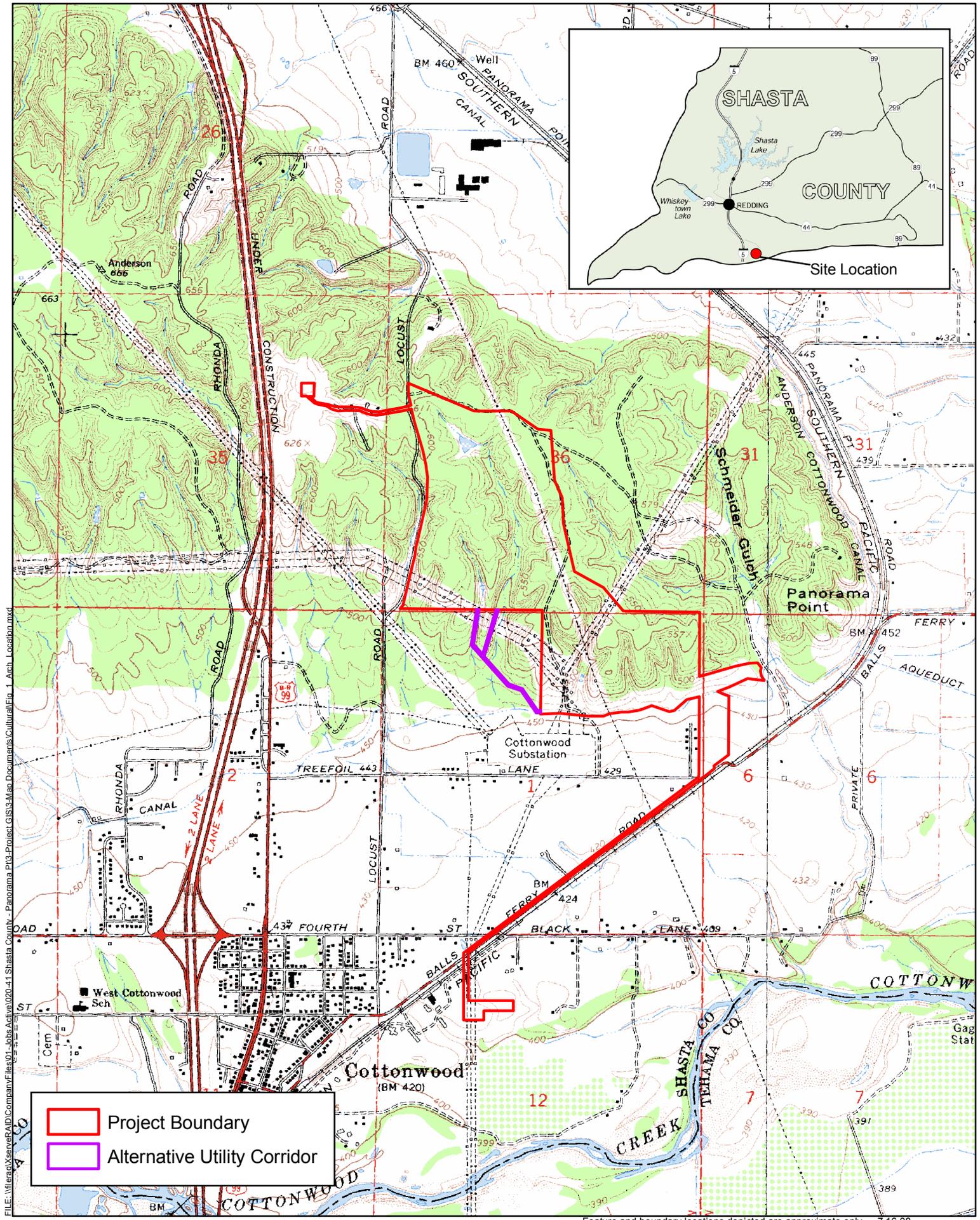
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REPORT FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

Figure 2: Project Location Map *(This map has been removed from this document to preserve archaeological site location confidentiality. For a complete copy of this document contact the Northeastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.)*

Figure 3: Survey Area Map



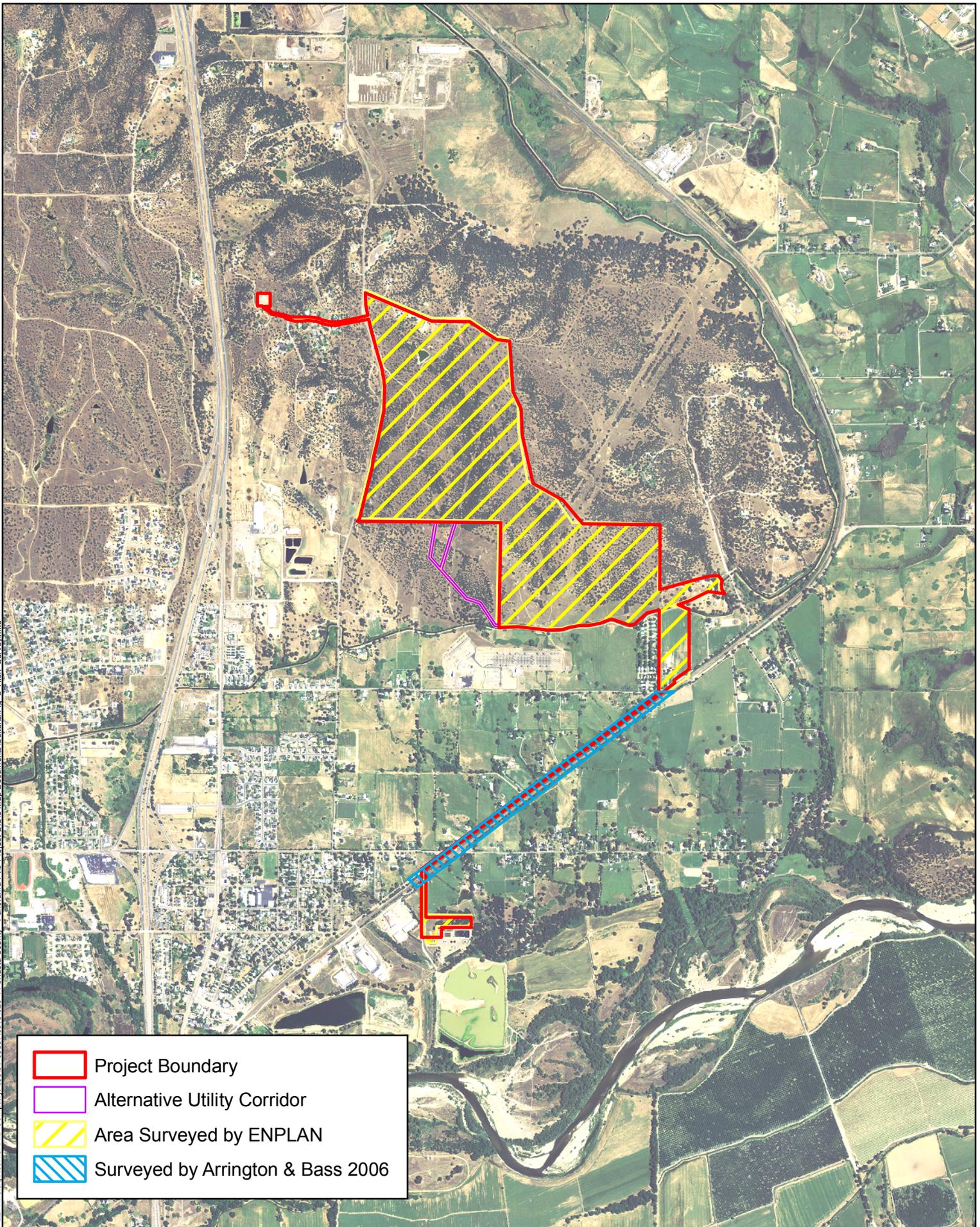
FILE: \\litterag\server\AD\CompanyFiles\01-jobs\active\020-41 Shasta County - Panorama PI3-Project GIS\3-Map Documents\Cultural\Fig. 1_Arch_Location.mxd

Feature and boundary locations depicted are approximate only. 7.16.08



Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map





-  Project Boundary
-  Alternative Utility Corridor
-  Area Surveyed by ENPLAN
-  Surveyed by Arrington & Bass 2006



Figure 3
Survey Area Map

Feature and boundary locations depicted are approximate only. 07.16.08



PHOTOS

Photo 1: Assayed Chert Cobble 1

Photo 2: Assayed Chert Cobble 2

Photo 3: Power Lines Nearing Substation

Photo 4: Seasonal Drainage

Photo 5: Road Along Western Edge of Parcel

Photo 6: Horse Paddock



Photo 1: Assayed Chert Cobble 1



Photo 2: Assayed Chert Cobble 2



Photo 3: Power Lines Nearing Substation



Photo 4: Seasonal Drainage



Photo 5: Road Along Western Edge of Parcel



Photo 6: Horse Paddock

APPENDIX A: CORRESPONDENCE

1. Request for Sacred Lands Search to the Native American Heritage Commission, dated April 15, 2008.
2. Request for Comment to Native American groups/individuals, and the Shasta Historical Society, dated April 15, 2008.
3. Written responses from the Shasta Historical Society (fax dated May 21, 2008)
4. Written responses from the Native American Heritage Commission (fax dated April 28, 2008).



020-41
April 15, 2008

REQUEST FOR SACRED LANDS SEARCH

TO: Native American Heritage Commission

FROM: Wayne Wiant, Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Panorama Planned Development Project in Cottonwood,
Shasta County, California—T29N, R3W, Section 6; T29N, R4W, Sections
1 and 12; T30N, R3W, Section 31; T30N, R4W, Sections 35 and 36

The project applicant is proposing to subdivide ±307 acres into 440 lots, ranging in size from 4,000 square feet to over 3 acres in the City of Cottonwood. Approximately 130 acres will be preserved as open space. An additional 50 acres (Figure 1, blue boundary) may be incorporated into the project. The project site is located in the northeastern portion of the Cottonwood Planning Area, bounded by Locust Road to the west, with Trefoil Lane and Balls Ferry Road to the south, in T29N, R3W, Section 6; T29N, R4W, Sections 1 and 12; T30N, R3W, Section 31; T30N, R4W, Sections 35 and 36 (Cottonwood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle, USGS 1965).

ENPLAN is conducting the necessary records search and comment solicitation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Accordingly, we would greatly appreciate any information you could provide regarding known cultural resources in the project vicinity. You may respond verbally by phone (221-0440 x105), by letter, by fax (221-6963), or by e-mail (wwiant@enplan.com). We will attempt to confirm your receipt of this letter by phone. If we have not received a response within 30 days from the date of this letter, we will assume you have no concerns or relevant information to provide.

Thank you for your assistance.

Enclosure



ENPLAN

020-41

April 15, 2008

REQUEST FOR COMMENT

To: Native American Heritage Commission
President, Shasta Historical Society
James Hayward Sr., Cultural resources Compliance, Redding Rancheria
Tribal Office
Bob Burns, Wintu Education and Cultural Council
Chairman, Wintu Tribe of Northern California
Carol Sinclair
Loretta Root

FROM: Wayne Wiant, Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Panorama Planned Development Project in Cottonwood,
Shasta County, California—T29N, R3W, Section 6; T29N, R4W, Sections
1 and 12; T30N, R3W, Section 31; T30N, R4W, Sections 35 and 36

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Thank you for your assistance.

Enclosure

SHASTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1449 MARKET STREET • REDDING, CALIFORNIA 96001-1026 • (530) 243-3720

DATE: 5/21/08

TO: Mr. Wayne Wiant
ENPLAN

FAX #: 221-6963

FROM: Marie Carr-Fitzgerald
President, Shasta Historical Society

RE: Panorama Planned Development Project, Cottonwood

I apologize for the late response to your request.

We have no concerns relative to historic sites within the project area. Please advise us if you identify a potentially significant historic site, and perhaps we can help you with additional research.

Thank you for contacting us relative to this project

*W
(for MC-F)*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390

April 28, 2008

Wayne Wiant
Archaeologist
ENPLAN
3179 Bechlli Lane, Suite 100
Redding, CA 96002

Sent by Fax: 530-221-6963

Number of Pages: 3

Re: Proposed Panorama Planned Development Project in Cottonwood; Shasta County

Dear Mr. Wiant:

A record search of the sacred lands 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. 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) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

APPENDIX B: SITE RECORDATION FORMS

Site Recordation Forms are confidential and have been removed to ensure confidentiality of site locations. For a complete copy of these documents contact the Northeastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.