PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY REPORT
FOR THE
LAKE SHASTINA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
DRINKING WATER PROJECT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

SUBMITTED TO:
State Water Resources Control Board
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Township 42 North, Range 5 West, Sections 1, 2, 11, & 12; Township 43 North, Range 5 West, Sections 25, 26, 31, 35, & 36 of the USGS 7.5-Minute Series Lake Shastina, Juniper Peak, Weed, and Hotlum Quadrangles; 44.5-acre Area of Potential Effects; ± 3,422-acre study area.

Keywords:
Lake Shastina Community Services District, Siskiyou County, Lake Shastina Community Services District Wastewater System, Negative Results

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

This document is not for public distribution. This report identifies the locations of cultural resource sites. Disclosure of this information to the public may be in violation of both federal and state laws. Applicable United States laws include, but may not be limited to, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470w-3), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act [16 U.S.C. Section 9(a) and Section 470(hh)], and Executive Order 13007. In California, such laws include, but may not be limited to, Government Code Section 6254.10. Site location information is confidential and is not for public disclosure.

Additionally, records maintained or in the possession of the Native American Heritage Commission or state and local agencies that are exempt from public disclosure include those that contain information on Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places, and include records obtained during consultation with Native Americans (California Government Code §6254(r) and §6254.10).

LIMITATIONS STATEMENT

This report has been prepared based on certain key assumptions made by DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC that affect the conclusions and recommendations of this report. These assumptions, although thought to be reasonable and appropriate, may not prove to be true in the future. The conclusions and recommendations of DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC are conditioned upon these assumptions.

These assumptions include confidential information provided by the Native American Heritage commission on December 13, 2023, by the Northeast Information Center on October 4, 2023, and by direct observation of site conditions and other information that is generally applicable as of October 31, 2023. The conclusions and recommendations herein are therefore applicable only to that timeframe. Information obtained from these sources in this timeframe is assumed to be correct and complete. DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC will not assume any liability for findings or lack of findings based upon misrepresentation of information presented to the project team or for items not visible, made available, accessible, or present at the site at the time of the Project site survey.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report details the results of a Phase 1 cultural resource inventory of approximately 75 acres in northern Siskiyou County, California. DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC (DZC) was retained by SHN Consulting Engineers and Geologists (SHN) to conduct an archaeological survey in support of proposed facilities improvements to the water system of the Lake Shastina Community Services District (the Project). The proposed Project is funded by the State of California Proposition 1 Small Community Wastewater Program.

The Project is located in Township 42 North, Range 5 West, Sections 1, 2, 11, & 12; Township 43 North, Range 5 West, Sections 25, 26, 31, 35, & 36 of the USGS 7.5-Minute Series Lake Shastina, Juniper Peak, Weed, and Hotlum Quadrangles of the Mount Diablo Meridian. The Project comprises 302 discontiguous work locations each containing at least one of the following components: water pump, well, tank, or a fire-hydrants. The aggregate total of the Area of Potential effects is 44.5 acres encompassed within a 3,422-acre Study Area. This cultural resource inventory is intended to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (all as amended).

Prior to conducting the field survey, a record search request was submitted on September 9, 2023, to the Northeast Information Center of the California Historic Resources Information System. The review identified eleven previously recorded resources within the Study Area and quarter-mile search buffer, and none within the APE. One prior survey report was identified as intersecting with several APE units while thirteen additional reports occurred within the Study Area and quarter-mile search buffer. A Sacred Lands File Search request to the Native American Heritage Commission was returned as negative for listed properties, and a request for comment from Native American tribes received no response. A review of local, state, and national Registers, historic maps, and aerial photos; and additional archival directories, were negative for the presence of additional resources within the APE. Pre-field research indicated a moderate potential for both prehistoric and historic resources in undisturbed areas.

Field work was undertaken in October 2023 by Principal Investigator Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase (MA, RPA), a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist, and archaeological technician Tommy Chase, both of DZC. Field survey entailed transects of 5m or less across the entirety of the APE. At fire hydrants, a 20 ft radius was surveyed around each hydrant, creating a 40-diameter work buffer. Impediments to ground visibility within the larger work areas included occasional areas of dense native brush and duff deposits (up to four-inches thick); extensive hard-scape, transportation, and utility improvements including paved or graveled driveways, artificial road prisms/shoulders, drain inlets and outlets, retaining walls, utility boxes, and landscaping. And while there were undeveloped home parcels and large areas of natural corridors, the APE units were predominantly in highly developed and disturbed contexts. No new or additional resources were recorded as a result of this survey.

Two built environment complexes were noted during the survey; the Lake Shastina water treatment and delivery system, and the Lake Shastina Golf Course & Resort. The structural constituents within the APE units (tanks, hydrant, pumps, etc.) are joined to the Lake Shastina Water System, all of which eventually connect to the Lake Shastina waste-water facility (WWF) located a quarter mile north of the APE. Additionally, the APE units are interspersed within and around the Lake Shastina Golf Course. Portions of both systems were surveyed by DZC in 2020 and their potential eligibility addressed in a previous report (Zalarvis-Chase 2020).

Prior research indicates the Lake Shastina WWF and associated appurtenances retain integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association, but not of materials as the system overall has undergone

a 60% replacement though regular maintenance and upkeep (Lake Shastina CSD; DZC Personal Communication 2020). As the Lake Shastina water system does not meet the 50-year threshold for inclusion on the NRHP or the CRHR, it was not recorded and will not receive any further consideration during this Project. Projects undertaken after 2025 may require a formal evaluation of the system.

The 27-hole Lake Shastina golf course was designed and built in 1973 by Robert Trent Jones Sr. and his son, Robert Trent Jones Jr., both of whom are notable for their design and contributions to golf courses around the world. While the materials and construction of the golf complex is considered typical for its time, the course itself may embody a distinctive characteristic of a type or period and may represent the work of a master in the field of gold course design. The golf course complex (resort amenities, clubhouse, range, and greens) retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. As the structural components of the complex have undergone regular maintenance and repair, original materials may be lacking. As the Lake Shastina Golf Resort is just coming into the 50-year threshold for inclusion on the NRHP, Projects undertaken after 2023 may require a formal evaluation of the Lake Shastina Golf Resort. Although the Golf Course component of the Lake Shastina Golf Resort is located adjacent to several of the APE units, there will be no disturbance to any constituents comprising the golf course. Therefore, this adjacent built environment feature will not incur any effects (significant, adverse, or otherwise) from Project activities.

With the implementation of Cultural Conditions, this report recommends a **Finding of No Impacts** with regard to historic, archaeological, or Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined by CEQA, and a **Finding of No Effects** with regard to historic properties as defined by the NHPA. It is best practice to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Additional survey will be required if the Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

AB 52	Assembly Bill 52 - Native Americans: California Environmental Quality Act
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DZC	DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC
ESL	Environmental Study Limits
GCSAA	Golf Course Superintendents Association of America
LLSCSD	Lake Shastina Community Services District
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEIC	Northeast Information Center
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PLSS	Public Land Survey System
PRC	Public Resource Code
RM	Resource Management
SA	Study Area
SHN	SHN Consulting Engineers
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
USC	United States Code

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Lake Shastina Community Services District (LLSCSD), SHN Consulting engineers and Geologists retained the services of DZC Archaeology and Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC (DZC) to conduct cultural resource studies in support of the Lake Shastina Drinking Water Improvement Project. The purpose of the Project is to upgrade the existing drinking and fire water systems through the installation of new wastewater collection pipelines and upgrade the existing wastewater lift stations. The purpose of the investigation is to locate and record cultural resources, evaluate the significance of cultural resources within the Project area, to assess the potential for impacts to resources from project plans, and mitigate impacts as appropriate and required. Funding for the Project is derived from the State of California Proposition 1 Small Community Wastewater Program and administered by the California State Water Board, who is the Lead Agency providing regulatory oversight for the permitting process.

DZC is a cultural resource consulting firm with over 10 years of experience with projects throughout northern California. DZC conducts cultural resource studies in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards and in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local codes, acts, regulations, and orders relating to cultural resources, where applicable. This cultural resource inventory report was prepared by Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase, a Registered Professional Archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Lake Shastina Community Services District (District) and its residential community is situated 7 miles north of Weed, California (Figure 1). The District lies between two major transportation routes; County Roads A29 (Big Springs Road) and Jackson Ranch Road. The legal location of the project area in the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) is noted in Figure 2 and Table 1.

Table 1. Legal Location of the Project in the PLSS

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle	Township	Range	Sections
Lake Shastina	43 North	5 West	25, 26, 35, & 36
Lake Shastina	42 North	5 West	1, 2, 11, 12
Juniper Flat	43 North	5 West	25, 31, & 36
Juniper Flat	42 North	5 West	1 & 12
Weed	42 North	5 West	11 & 14
Hotlum	42 North	5 West	12 & 13

The Project is accessed by a network of private roads maintained by the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association, as well as private roads and driveways to individual residences.

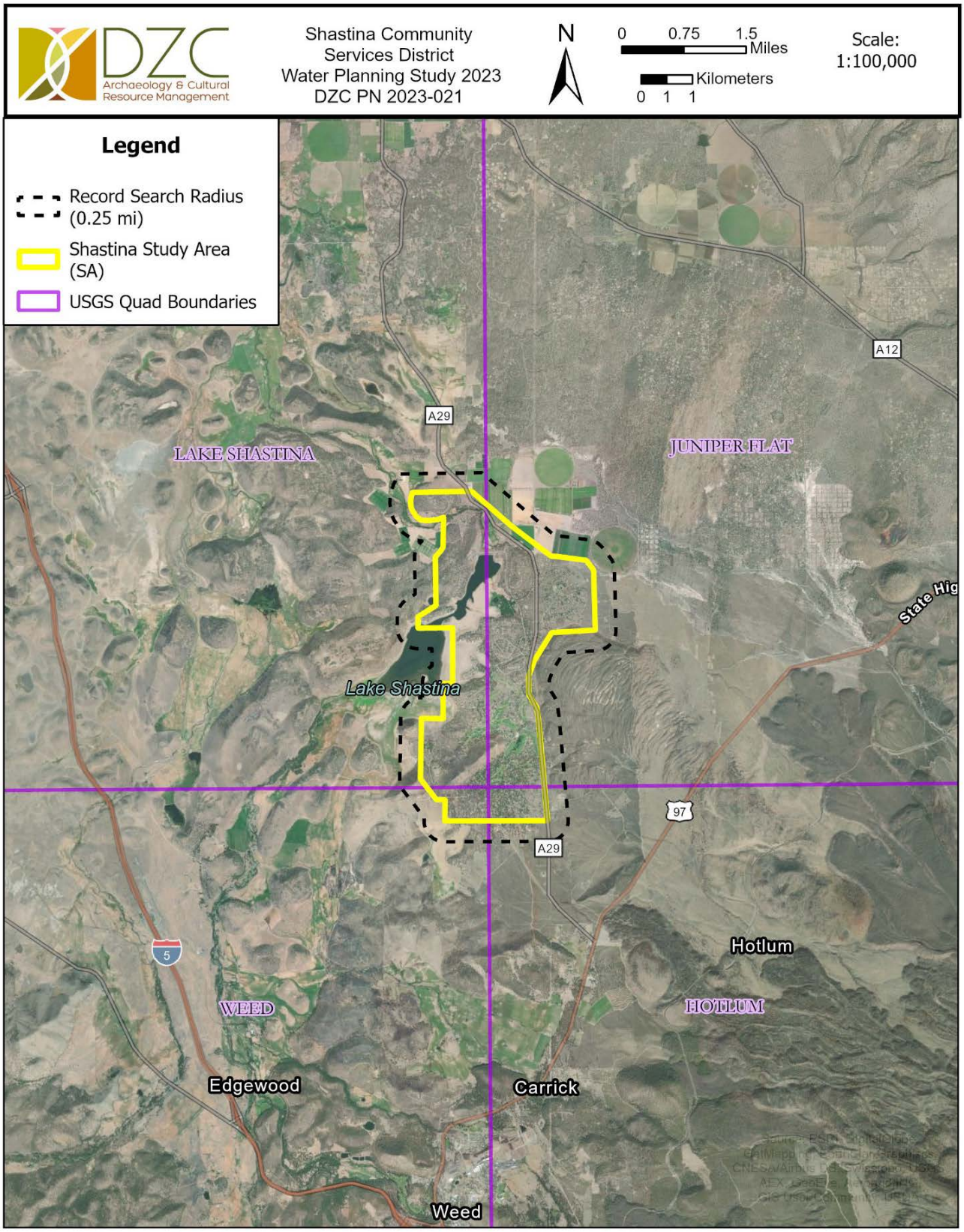

Figure 1. Project Vicinity, Siskiyou County, California

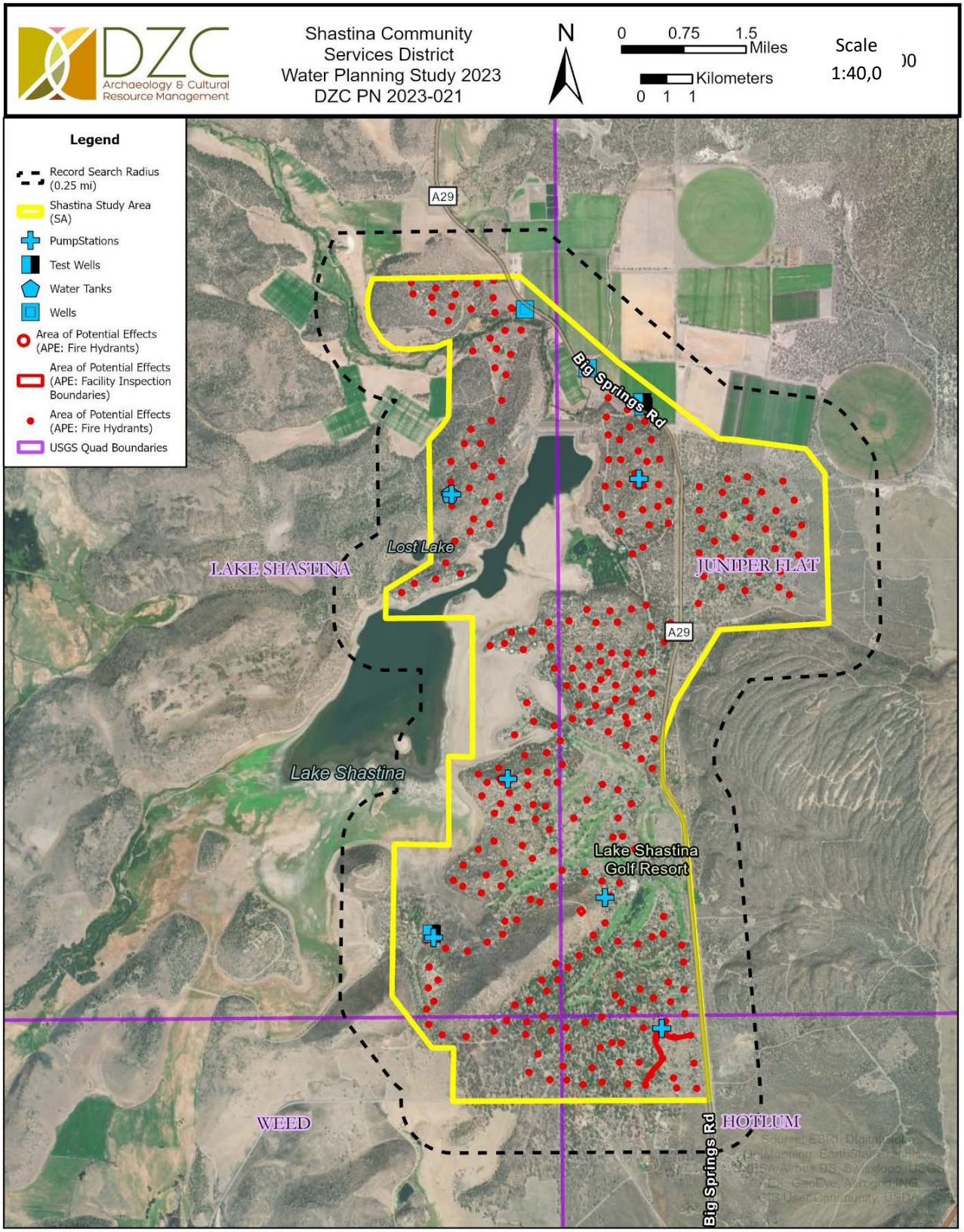

Figure 2. Project Location, Lake Shastina California.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A study by the LLSCSD identified several deficiencies in the overall water treatment system including aging tanks, inadequate water storage, inadequate pressure in the southeast zone, lack of backup power, and aging fire hydrants. To remedy these deficiencies, the LLSCSD proposes a combination of replacement components and new construction.

The Project identifies 302 discreet, discontiguous work locations. Ten work locations entail new construction or refurbishment of existing key electrical, water conveyance, or water retention structures (pumps, tanks, electrical, associated housing). The remaining 292 locations are solely fire hydrant locations located throughout the LSCSD.

The range of potential activities, proposed component candidates, and actions are detailed in Table 2. Due to the scale and numerous discontinuous work areas for the Project, detailed small-scale maps are located in Appendix A.

Table 2. Table of Potential Project Components, Related Activities, and Estimated Depth of Ground Disturbance.

Deficiency	Solution	Solution Candidates	Replace (R) or New (N)	Potential Solution Actions	Depth of Disturbance
Aging Tanks	Refurbish Tanks	Tank No. 1 Tank No. 2 Tank No. 3 Tank No. 4	R	• Replace interior lining. • Replace tension bands. • Replace roofing.	None
Inadequate Water Storage	Install new 300,000-gallon tank	New Tank	N	• Lay cement foundation pad. • Install new piping. • Install new tank.	48”
Lack of Well Redundancy	Install additional wells	Well house and well	N	• Install new production well. • Construct new well house. • Tie in new piping to system.	48”
Inadequate Pressure in the Southeast Zone	Install new booster pump station	Pump house and Pump	N	• Tie in new power/control box to existing power system. • Install a new pump. • Lay cement pump foundation. • Tie in new piping to existing system.	48”
Lack of Backup Power	Install stationary backup power at existing sites without backup power	Pump No. 50 Pump No. 51 Pump No. 53 Pump No. 55 Pump No. 56 Pump No. 57 Test Well No. 4 Test Well No. 5 Test Well No. 10 Test Well No. 12 Test Well No. 53	R/N	Tie in new power/control box back-up to existing facility.	48”
Aging Fire Hydrants		320 Fire Hydrants	R	Replace fire hydrants and valves up to the main stem in the roadway.	48”

1.3 DELINEATION OF THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS, THE STUDY AREA, AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY LIMITS

The physical location with the potential for impact to archaeological resources is designated as the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The Study Area (SA) surrounds the APE while the Environmental Study Limits (ESL) for the project area constitutes an additional 0.25-mile (mi) radius around the APE.

An APE varies depending on the potential impacts of the project, the type of environmental clearance required, and the Lead Agency. The acreage of the ten structural footprints is 12.5 acres while a forty-foot diameter circle around each hydrant calculates 32 acres, for a total APE of 44.5 acres.

The vertical APE (i.e., associated with the engineering design of the project) is based upon the existing topography, site development history, and preliminary engineering plans. The vertical APE for this project is approximately -4 ft (48 inches) below grade and +25 ft above grade.

In order to capture the character of the cultural landscape, a 3,422-acre Study Area (SA) was delineated which encompassed the multiple APEs. Lastly, a 0.25-mile ESL was placed around the SA to allow for the identification of previously recorded resources immediately adjacent to, or crossing into, the SA and APE. The APE, SA, and ESL are all illustrated in Figure 2. All work location with an individually identifying number are illustrated on detailed, small-scale maps located in Appendix A.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

2.1 FEDERAL

Prehistoric and historical cultural resources, as well as areas of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans, are protected during federal undertakings under Section 106 of 1966 as amended (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800) of the NHPA, as well as Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA and through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Section 106 requires Federal agencies to consider the impact that any federal undertakings may have on historic properties, defined as any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP is determined based on the following criteria:

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

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (National Register Bulletin, Section II, 1995)"

Cultural resources are considered significant if they are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Project impacts that physically damage or destroy all or part of a significant resource; impacts that that change the character or use of a significant resource; impacts to physical features within a significant resource which contribute to its significance, or introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of a significant

resource are considered significant impacts to the environment, and steps to mitigate these impacts must be taken.

2.2 STATE

CEQA requires a Lead Agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Section 21084.1). If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to resources Eligible for or Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) and other resources on local County or Local lists, or those determined by the lead agency to be significant, the Lead Agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of the resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

A. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
B. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
C. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the CRHR (Section 21084.1), a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5[a][2]), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a Lead Agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5[a][3]).

According to PRC Section 5024.1(c) (1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of installation, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Impacts to significant cultural resources that affect the characteristics of any resource that qualify it for the NRHP or adversely alter the significance of a resource listed on or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5 [b] [1], 2000). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration "in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register…" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b] [2] [A]).

In 2016, CEQA established a consultation process with all California Native American Tribes, including both federally and non-federally recognized tribes that are historically connected and culturally affiliated with the project location. This bill has established the TCR classification and requires consideration of Tribal Cultural

Values in determination of project impacts and mitigation, requires tribal notice of the project, and requires meaningful consultation.

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 NATURAL SETTING

The Project area is located in northern Siskiyou County, near the California and Oregon border, and situated in the Cascade Range geomorphic province in northcentral California between the Modoc Plateau and the Klamath Mountains (Wagner 2002) at an elevation of 3,000 ft.

The landscape is characterized by basaltic lava flows and prominent ridges interspersed with shallow, fertile valleys. Springs are abundant in the vicinity. The soil composition within the project area is primarily comprised of Delaney Sand, Gravelly Sand, Stony Sand, Mary Stony Loam and Mary Rock Outcrop Complex on slopes of 0-50%. On slopes 0-9% soil attributes include Dotta Gravelly Loam, Louie Loam, Redola Loam, Salisbury Loam, Salisbury Gravelly Clay Loam, and Xerofluvents. With the exception of the quaternary soils in the shallow valleys, overall soil development is poor. This volcanic area is naturally dominated by dense manzanita, sagebrush, and buckbrush, with stands of juniper and pine, and varieties of grasses. Agricultural fields have been developed within the vicinity where water is available. Pre-Contact Cultural Setting

3.2 CULTURAL SETTING

Archaeological patterns over time represent adaptive modes of technological skills (cultural items), economics (production, distribution, and consumption), trade networks, and social complexity including social status, wealth, mortuary, and ceremonial practices (Fredrickson 1973:118). Patterns vary in development and sequence over time, and over regions. Early studies for chronological sequences in northern California include analysis by Farber (1985), Meighan (1955), Moratto (1984) Clewitt & Sundahl (1982) and Sundahl (1992). The APE is situated within the aboriginal territory of the Shastan ethnographic group, a Wintun speaking peoples.

3.2.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

California prehistory is divided into three broad temporal periods that reflect similar cultural characteristics throughout the state: Paleoindian Period (c. 9,000–6,000 BCE), Archaic Period(6,000 BCE–CE 500), and Emergent Period (CE 500–Historic Contact). The Archaic is divided further into Lower (6,000–3,000 BCE), Middle (3,000–1,000 BCE), and Upper (1,000BCE–CE 500) Periods, governed by climatic and environmental variables, such as the drying of pluvial lakes at the transition from the Paleoindian to the Lower Archaic (Moratto1984).

The project area lies in what is described as the Cascade subregion of the Northeastern California Archaeological Region, which is one of eight arbitrary organizational divisions of the state as identified by Moratto (1984). The Cascade subregion extends southward from the Oregon border to the Central Valley, between the crest of the Klamath Mountains on the west and the Modoc Plateau on the east. Two important obsidian flows are found within this subregion: Glass Mountain and Medicine Lake Highlands in eastern Siskiyou County. Based on environmental factors, it was possible for human occupation in the Cascade subregion as early as 10,000 years ago during the Paleoindian Period (Moratto 1984).

The earliest definite evidence of human occupation in north-central California is from the site CA-SHA-475 located north of Redding and south of the present project area on Squaw Creek, where a charcoal-based C-14 date suggests initial Native American presence around 6,500years ago (Clewett and Sundahl 1983, Sundahl 1992). Continuous use of the region is indicated on the basis of evidence from this and other regional sites. Most of the artifactual material dating to this early time period suggests cultural affiliation with the Borax Lake area,

with large wide-stemmed projectile points and manos and metates being the most prominent artifact types represented.

The possibility exists that this early culture represents Hokan-speaking peoples who were related to those who subsequently expanded into the northern Sierra Nevada, the southern Cascades, the northern Coast Ranges, and the southern Klamath Mountains. Sometime around CE 100-200, the first major disruption of this Hokan-speaking population by Penutian immigrants occurred to the south. Eventually, these later arrivals displaced at least some of the Hokan populations who had been occupying the Sacramento Valley floor and the margins of the Sacramento River and may have forced the northward migration of Hokan-speaking groups, which had been occupying sections of the Sacramento River Canyon north of Redding and south of Mt. Shasta and Weed. The Penutian-speaking immigrants were still expanding into areas previously occupied by Hokan speakers at the time of initial contact with Euro-American populations circa CE 1850.

3.2.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND – THE SHASTAN PEOPLES

The four ethnographic cultural geographical divisions of the Shastan peoples are the Okwanuchu, along the upper Sacramento; the New River Shasta and the Konomihu in the Salmon River watershed; and the Shasta proper, farthest to the north (Silver 1978). The following information concerning the ethnographic documentation of the Shastan peoples is summarized from Silver (1978), Voegelin (1942), and Kroeber (1976).

The Shastans spoke four languages which were subdivisions of the Hokan Language family: Konomihu, New River Shasta, Okwanuchu, and Shasta. The tribal name was possibly derived from susti'ka, a Shasta village or social unit in the vicinity of Yreka (Silver 1978). Shastan territory extended from the Rogue River in Oregon, down into the central Klamath River watershed amid the Cascade, Klamath, and Scott Mountains, and south to the Salmon and upper Sacramento Rivers (Silver 1978).

Permanent winter villages were located along the major rivers and tributaries; in the spring, the families moved into brush houses and remained in them through the summer; during acorn season, single family bark houses were used; and during the fall hunt, families camped out (Silver 1978). The basic social unit for the Shastan was the family, although the village may also be considered a social as well as a political and economic unit. The Shastan family was bilateral with a patrilineal bias, and it was not uncommon for an entire village to be made up of only one family (Silver 1978).

As with most other northern California Indian groups, the Shastan were hunters and gatherers who practiced an annual subsistence round based on a series of seasonal moves designed to ensure their arrival at specific areas during the peak period of productivity for certain resources. Thus, economic life revolved around hunting, fishing, and collecting plant foods, with deer, salmon, and acorns representing primary staples. The collection and processing of these various food resources was accomplished with the use of a wide variety of wooden, bone, and stone tools. These included bows and arrows, spears, traps, nets, slings, and blinds for hunting land mammals and birds; and harpoons, hooks, salmon gigs, nets, and weirs for fish. Woven tools, seed beaters, burden baskets, and carrying nets and sharpened digging sticks were used to collect plant resources. For food processing, a variety of tools were used, including bedrock and portable mortars (predominantly basket and hopper mortars) and pestles, stone knives, stone scrapers, and a variety of bone tools. The Shastan groups also carved acorn mush stirring paddles, and each person had his or her own eating baskets, along with wooden spoons. The Shastan groups produced simple closed work and openwork twined baskets but relied heavily on imported basketry (Silver 1978).

The Shastan and other northern California tribes had little to no contact with Europeans until the 1820s, when a few fur trappers passed through their lands on their way from the northwest coast south into the Sacramento River Valley. The 1849 California Gold Rush, however, quickly brought miners and settlers to the territory, and the Shasta were soon crowded out of their primary hunting grounds and fisheries along the rivers. With the start

of permanent Euro American logging and farming settlements, there were active campaigns to exterminate the Shastans and the other tribes in the region. Leaders of the Shastan peoples signed the treaty of 1852 that was brought to all the Native American tribes of California, in which they were offered large protected regional reservations for forfeiting their title to the rest of the state. This treaty was never ratified, and the Shastans played a prominent role in the Rogue River Indian wars, which lasted from 1850 to 1857 (Kroeber 1976; Silver 1978).

By the 1870s, the Shastan population and way of life had been impacted drastically by the influx of Euro-Americans. Calculations based on the number of settlements in 1852 led Kroeber to suggest a total population of 2,000 for all Shastan language speaking groups, while Cook (1976) estimated the pre-contact population at 3,000. In 1925, Kroeber asserted that there were no more living Okwanuchu. After little over a century of contact, it was estimated that there were 36 Shastans living on the Quartz Valley Rancheria. Today, the majority of Shastan people are affiliated with the Quartz Valley, Grande Ronde, and Siletz Indian Reservations while others have been inducted into the neighboring Karuk or Pit River tribes.

3.2.3 HISTORIC-ERA

In the 1820s and 30s, the first European Americans exploring and utilizing resources in the vicinity were the Hudson Bay Company fur trappers. These historical figures, namely Peter Skene Ogden, Alexander McLeod, Michel LaFramboise, and John Work, were instrumental in opening the area which led to the subsequent development of the Oregon to California Trail and settlement in Siskiyou County.

By Act on March 22, 1852, the County of Siskiyou came into being (Wells 1881), created from the northern part of Shasta County and portions of Klamath County. Yreka has continuously been the county seat (Hoover et al. 1990). The Siskiyou Trail runs through the county, a trail based on Native American trails, which was expanded by Hudson's Bay Company trappers in the early 1800s (ibid; SCLMP 2023:150). The trail connected the Central Valley of California and the Pacific Northwest. The trail was further expanded during the Gold Rush years (ibid) which greatly influenced the history of the region.

The arrival of a significant number of gold miners prompted many individuals to settle onto the land to produce the needed goods and supplies sought by the miners. Many families went into the ranching and dairying industry. Within the Shasta Valley, local ranchers and farmers grew grass hay, potatoes, melons, dry beans, onions, cabbages, corn, squash, garlic, saffron, cumin, alfalfa, and peppers (SCLMP 2023:150). Flour and grist mills were established as were distilleries, which were supplied by the numerous orchards (SCLMP 2023:150)

Initially, many of the early ranches produced hay relying on their own water supply. Agricultural irrigation in the region typically relied on surface water diversion ditches and canals built in the nineteenth century as well as ground water. According to the Yreka Journal " by 1878, there were 98 mining ditches of 600 miles in total length; and 20 irrigation ditches supplying 10,000 acres. By 1881, there were 250 miles of ditches 'of some magnitude' for mining and irrigation in the county (SCCLRMP 2023:74)". The industrious Prather brothers bought large amount of acreage in and north of Montague, California, and soon realized the need for additional water to increase land production.

While subsequent pumping stations and ditches extended some of the farmable land, it was the arrival of a young doctor from Chicago in 1891 who became a local icon and benevolent financier in Siskiyou County. Dr. Dwinnell, a Montague resident, soon became an advocate for water. Between 1913 and 1915, Dr. Dwinnell helped establish the Shasta River, Big Springs, and Mt. Shasta Land Company water districts. Seeking potential water diversion systems to areas in Shasta Valley, a topographical map revealed a natural reservoir site 15 miles southeast of Montague (SCCLMP 2023:85; LLSCSD 2023).

On April 13, 1925, the Montague Water Conservation District was formed. Enticed with the potential to have a large lake gravity feed water along a canal with lateral ditches to 23,000 acres in Shasta Valley, the District began

feasibility studies (SCCLMP 2023:85, LLSCSD 2023). As construction began in 1926, it was soon apparent that the underlying lithography of the reservoir was riddled with leakage problems. After numerous financial disasters amongst the farmers and investors, the reservoir gradually retained more water as lake silt and debris naturally worked their way into the crevices (LLSCSD 2023).

The Shasta valley continues to be conducive to raising cattle and sheep for market – often by families of the original homesteaders. Raising cattle and the production of hay is still evident although the large ranch holdings are gradually yielding to the development of smaller parcels of land. While the lake water is still used for irrigation purposes, the area of Lake Shastina, since the 1970s, has been an area of interest for increased real-estate development.

During more prosperous times, the new construction of homes and structures appear in areas that were once pasture. More homes, too, are constructed in timbered areas that are prone to wildland fires with limited escape routes. The Lake Shastina Golf Resort was built in 1973 with a 27-hole course designed by the famous design team of Robert Trent Jones Senior and his son, Robert Trent Jones Junior. Featuring two golf courses and a modest resort, it has the added attraction of being practically located at the base of Mt. Shasta.

More homes called for increased fire response, prompting the organization of the Shastina Fire Department in 1928. It was formed after two disastrous fires in 1927 and 1928 where a number of homes and businesses in Shastina were destroyed. The increase in residential and resort-oriented density of structures around the golf course eventually dictated that an additional fire department at Lake Shastina was formed in 1971 (https://lakeshastinafire.com/our-department). As the Mill Fire in 2022 burned over 50 homes in Lake Shatina, the need for a reliable fire suppression system is evident. As such, nearly every home in Lake Shastina has its own hydrant at the junction of the parcel and the main roadway.

3.1 Cultural Resource Survey Expectations

The results of archival research, the Sacred Lands Search, previous surveys adjacent to and within the study area, and the environmental context all contribute to an assessment of the sensitivity level for a given project area. Based on the geomorphological and topographic characteristics of the project area, the results of the records and literature search, the age the soils mapped in the area, and the level of historic disturbance, the APE is considered to have a moderate potential for buried prehistoric resources and a moderate potential for prehistoric and historic resource surface resources in areas of low to no ground disturbance.

4.0 Sources Consulted

To obtain historical background information, DZC used multiple sources to compile archival research on known archaeological sites, historical properties, and historical activities within and/or adjacent to the APE. DZC consulted the following repositories and agencies:

- The California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Chico
- The Native American Heritage Commission
- The Shasta Nation

4.1 NEIC Archival Record Search Results

A Record Search request was sent to the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at Chico State University on September 19, 2023. The search included a quarter-mile ESL/search radius around the SA for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous surveys. All non-confidential NEIC correspondence is included in Appendix C.

The following resources were consulted at the NEIC:

- National Register of Historic Places – Listed and Determined eligible Properties (NRHP 2012)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR 2012)
- California Points of Historical Interest (2012)
- California Historical Landmarks (2012)
- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data Files for Siskiyou County (2012)
- Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1970)

4.1.1 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE APE AND ESL

The record and literature search revealed nine resources previously recorded resources within the SA and an additional two in the ESL (Table 3). While no resource intersected any of the APE units, one resource (P-47-005361 water canal) is immediately adjacent to the parcel containing Well No. 4. All other resources are 30m or more from an APE unit.

Table 3. Previously recorded resources in the SA and ESL.

	Primary Identifier	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Nearest APE Unit
1	P-47-000932 Historic Site	A concrete foundation and the burnt remains of a cabin, fence, and domestic refuse concentration.	7 Unevaluated	187m NE (Hydrant 218)
2	P-47-000933 Historic Site	Old Sawmill Can Dump; a broadly dispersed scatter of approximately 20 cans, some sheet metal, and bailing wire.	7 Unevaluated	107m NW (Hydrant 214)
3	P-47-003421 Historic Site	VABM Fence Site - three alignments of unmortared wall/fence composed of local cobbles and boulders of varying diameters.	7 Unevaluated	123 W (Hydrant 160)
4	P-47-005360 Historic Site	The site consists of two short segments of a historic irrigation ditch located on slope above the Shasta River. The recorded portion of segment "a" is approximately 394 feet (120} meters in length, is 2-6 feet wide at the bottom and is about 1-2 feet deep. A few pieces of dimension lumber were noted on the edge of the segment; one with multiple square nails pounded part way along one edge. Segment "b" is approximately 279 feet (85 meters).	7 Unevaluated	135m NW (Hydrant 262)
5	P-47-005361 Historic Structure	MWCD Main Canal; Montague Water Conservation District Main Canal, Dwinnel Dam to Big Springs Road Segment	7 Unevaluated	12m W (Well No. 4)
6	P-47-005435 Historic Site	Historic refuse concentration of can fragments, pocket tobacco tins, a spice can, Kerr Mason Jar lids with a _patent date of August 31, 1915; clear, brown, amethyst, and aqua glass fragments (mason jar), clear window glass fragments; brown terra cotta and white glazed earthenware fragments; cast iron fragments (possibly from a stove), cork stopped bottle neck and bottom, soldered zinc spout or handle, and a hardened rubber shoe heel.	7 Unevaluated	48m NE (Hydrant 154)
7	P-47-005705 Historic Structure	Pacific Power Transmission Line 14 was constructed in 1924. The 115kV line is approximately 77.8 miles long and includes 680 H-frame. The line begins at Copco, California, at the COPCO #2 Substation and terminates 4,400 feet southeast of the Dog Creek Substation.	6Z - Found Ineligible through survey	41m W (Hydrant 41)
8	P-47-005706 Historical Structure	Pacific Power Transmission Line 2, constructed in 1918. The 69kV line is eighty miles long and includes 1,633 single-pole and H-frame structures. The line begins at Copco, California, at the COPCO #2 Substation, and terminates 5,500 feet southeast of the Dog Creek Substation.	6Z - Found Ineligible through survey	30m W (Hydrant 41)

	Primary Identifier	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status	Nearest APE Unit
9	SHA-PP-01	Rose spring projectile point of black obsidian (collected).	6Z - Found Ineligible through survey	80m S (Hydrant 74)

Resources in the quarter-mile buffer of the ESL include a rock wall (P-47-000645) and a shard of aqua colored glass from an insulator (P-47-005688). Both are over 200m from the nearest APE unit.

4.1.2 PRIOR CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN THE APE AND ESL

The record and literature search revealed one previous cultural resource study within the APE and thirteen additional studies conducted within the ESL, one of which is a regional overview. Non-confidential NEIC correspondence is included in Appendix C.

Table 4. List of cultural resource reports associated with the APE, SA, and ESL.

NEIC REPORT ID NO.	YEAR & AUTHOR	TITLE	REPORT TYPE	SURVEY RESULTS
NEIC-000087	1979 Peter M. Jensen and Paul R. Reed	An Anthropological Overview and Cultural Resources Inventory of the Northern Sacramento Valley and Southern Cascade Range	Regional Overview	No information specific to the APE.
NEIC-000496	1979 Joseph W. Hopkins	A Cultural Resources Overview of the Western Half of the Goosenest Ranger District Klamath National Forest	Literature search	No information specific to the APE.
NEIC-000511	1978 Makoto Kowta	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lake Shastina Expansion Project, Siskiyou County, California	Archaeological, Field study	No information specific to the APE.
NEIC-000574	1981 Joseph W. Hopkins	A Cultural Resources Survey of Big Springs Road From Highway 97 to A-12	Archaeological, Field study	No resources in the SA/APE.
NEIC-003330	2001 Ted T. Tsudama	CDF Project Review Report for Archaeological and Historical Resources for the Lake Shastina FIRESAFE Project VMP	CF MOU	No resources in the SA/APE.
NEIC-011052	2010 Trudy Vaughan	Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Proposed Chertkov Subdivision (131.5 acres) on the South Shore of Lake Shastina, Siskiyou County, California	Archaeological, Field study	P-47-000933 (can refuse concentration) P-47-003421H (stone/cobble wall)
NEIC-012349	2013 Jack Meyer, et al.	A Geoarchaeological Overview and Assessment of Northeast California, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 2 Rural Conventional Highways: Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity Counties	Other research	No information specific to the APE.
NEIC-013157	2016 John W. Jones	Cultural Resource Survey for the Hidden Valley Ranch Efficiency Project	Archaeological, Field study	P-47-005360 A segment of a historic ditch
NEIC-013283	2016 Kathleen Tyler	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Greater Lake Shastina Fuels Reduction Project, Siskiyou County, California	CF MOU	No resources in the SA/APE.
NEIC-013283	2017 Kathleen Tyler	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Greater Lake Shastina Fuels Reduction Project, Siskiyou County, California	Archaeological, Field study	No resources in the SA/APE.

NEIC-013391	2015 John Kessler	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Zen Mountain Mortality Project, Siskiyou County, California	CF MOU	P-47-005435 Hsitoric-era refuse concentration

4.1.3 NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGISTERS

A review of the NRHP, the National Historic Landmarks Program, the CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Built Environment Resource Directory, the Siskiyou County Historical Sites register, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data Files for Siskiyou County, Caltrans State and Local Bridge Inventories, and the Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8 did not identify any listed resources within the APE.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

In accordance with PRC § 5097.91-5097-94, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintains a catalog pertaining to places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans. In order to identify if places of religious or social significance exist within the APE, DZC submitted a Sacred Lands File search request to the NAHC on November 11, 2023. The NAHC responded by email on December 13, 2023, stating that the Sacred Lands File search was negative and provided a list of individuals to contact regarding the Project area.

PRC § 21080.3.1, subd. (b), declares that California Native American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources. As such, RM contacted persons on the designated contact list maintained by the NAHC, providing each with a project description, location map, and a request to respond to RM with any relevant information. Email or hard-copy Requests for Comments were sent by DZC to all parties on the NAHC list on November 19, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, no responses have been received by DZC outreach. Formal government-to-government Consultation, as defined by PRC § 21080.3.1 (a), is the purview of the Lead Agency. NAHC correspondence and RFIs are included in Appendix D.

5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The field work portion of this was conducted by Principal Investigator Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase (MA, RPA), a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist, and archaeological technician Tommy Chase, both of DZC, on October 24-26, 2023.

Field survey entailed transects of 5m or less across the entirety of the APE. At fire hydrants, a 20 ft radius was surveyed around each hydrant, creating a 40-diameter work buffer. Impediments to ground visibility within the larger work areas included occasional areas of dense native brush and duff deposits (up to four-inches thick); extensive hard-scaping (gravels, gabion walls), soft-scaping (flowers, bushes), transportation (pavement, artificially engineered road prisms/shoulders, gutters, drain inlets/outlets), utility improvements (access points, above and in-ground boxes), and paved or graveled driveways. While there are undeveloped home parcels and large swaths of natural corridors in the SA, the fire hydrant portions of the APE units were predominantly situated in highly developed or disturbed contexts. The wells, pumps, and tanks areas varied from highly engineered gabion wall platforms to a fenced corral. No new archaeological resources were recorded during this survey, and all previously recorded resources were confirmed as located outside of the APE units. A suite of small-scale maps of survey for this project and prior survey in the SA are located in Appendix D.

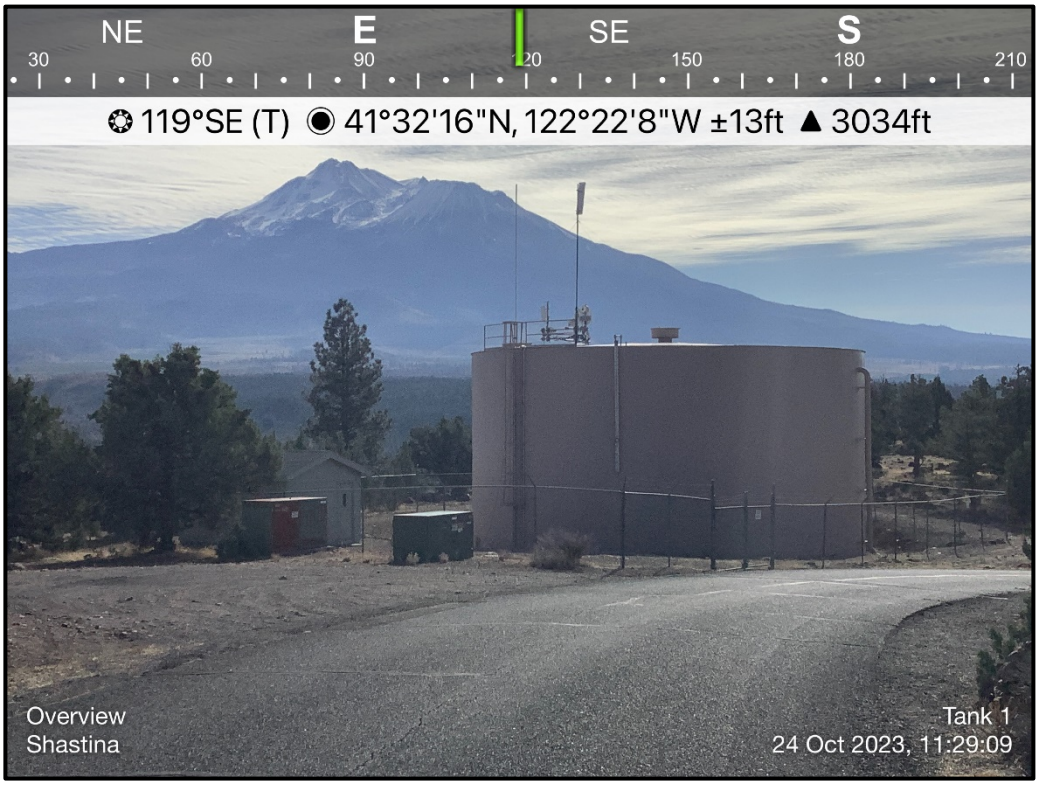

Figure 3. Tank 1 developed area.

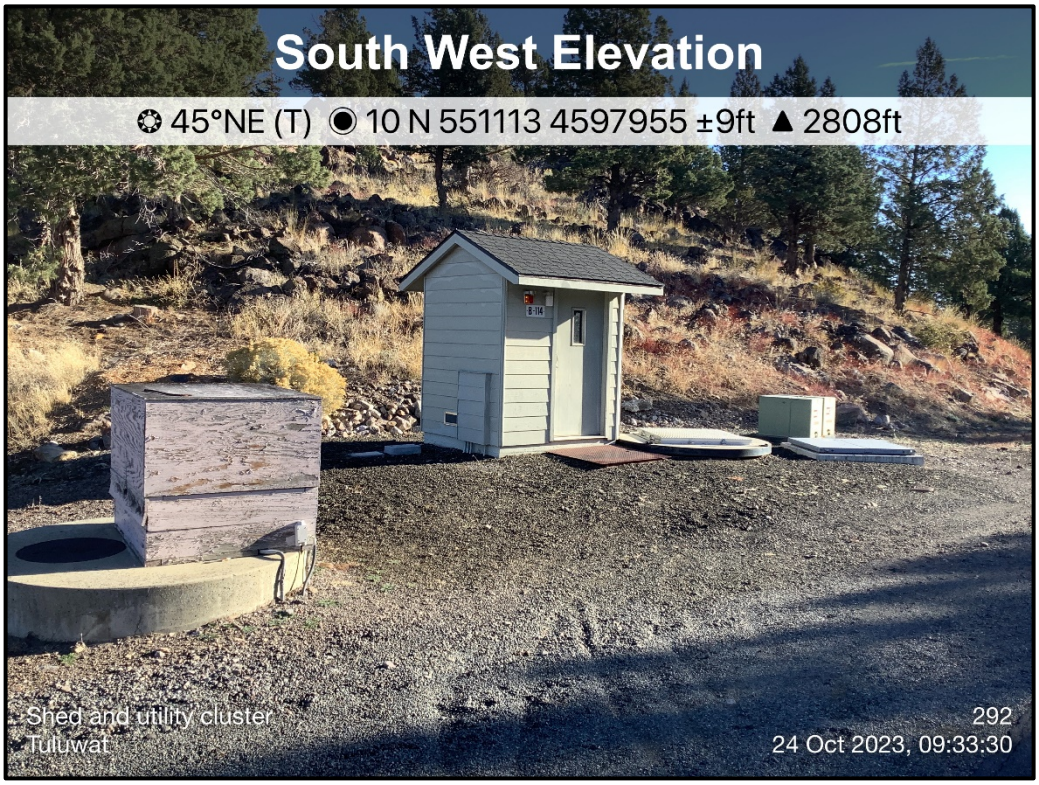

Figure 4. Typical pumphouse and utility cluster.

Figure 5. Range of typical fire hydrant installation conditions, ranging from highly developed & engineered landscaped installations (upper L and R), to highly modified natural landscapes (middle L & R), to moderately modified landscapes (lower L & R), all of which tie into the main system at the adjacent street curb.

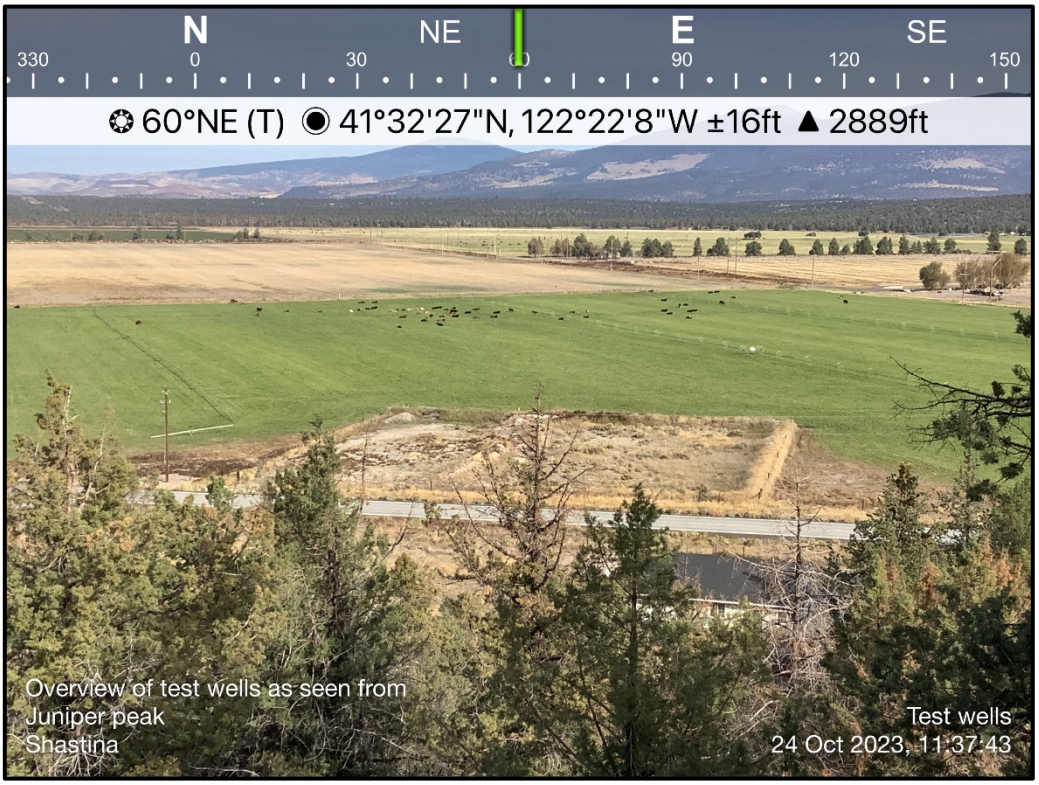

Figure 7. Test wells (inside the bermed area) as seen from nearby Juniper Peak.

Figure 6. Well No. 5 and well house in a horse/cattle corral.

5.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Two built environment complexes were noted during the survey. The structural constituents within the APE units (tanks, hydrant, pumps, etc.) are joined to the Lake Shastina Water System, all of which eventually connect to the Lake Shastina Wastewater Facility located a quarter mile north of the APE. Additionally, the APE units are interspersed within and around the Lake Shastina Golf Course. Portions of both systems were surveyed by DZC in 2020 and their potential eligibility addressed in a previous report (Zalarvis-Chase 2020). The following discussion from the 2020 documentation by DZC bears repeating with regard to the lack of significance and the lack of potential impacts to these built environment features in and around the APE.

5.2.1 LAKE SHASTINA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT WASTEWATER SYSTEM

Description

Built in 1975, the Lake Shastina Community Services District Wastewater System comprises a gravity collection system, twenty pump stations, four tanks, associated force mains, 300+ fire hydrants, and a wastewater treatment facility with primary solids removal, aerated lagoons, mechanical evaporators, and a temporary sludge drying facility. The entirety of the facility and its outlying appurtenances are all constructed using commonly accepted industry methods for utility installation and maintenance and are built from readily available and recognizable modern industrial materials. The Lake Shastina WWF is currently used for treating wastewater derived from within Community limits.

Significant Discussion

NEPA and CEQA mandate that resources older than 50 years may qualify for eligibility on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historic Resources, respectively. In regard to the Lake Shastina WWF eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR, respectively, DZC has determined the following:

- A/1: Research does not indicate this facility is associated with significant national or state events that contribute to broad patterns of our history.
- B/2: Additionally, research does not indicate that the Lake Shastina WWF is associated with the lives or persons significant to our past.
- C/3: The Lake Shastina WWF was originally constructed in 1975 to facilitate wastewater disposal for the Community of Lake Shastina. Today, wastewater treatment facilities are ubiquitous elements of most towns and cities. The materials and construction of the Lake Shastina WWF are considered typical. The treatment facility does not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, does not represent the work of a master; does not possess high artistic values, nor engineering distinction.
- D/4: This facility is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Additional research indicates the facility retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association, but not with regard to materials as it has undergone nearly a 60% replacement though regular maintenance and upkeep (Lake Shastina CSD; Personal Communication 2020).

As the Lake Shastina WWF does not meet the 50-year threshold for inclusion on the NRHP or the CRHR, it was not recorded and will not receive any further consideration during this Project. Projects undertaken after 2025 may require a formal evaluation of the WWF.

Management Considerations

Proposed improvements to the facility components will consist of replacement in-kind of similar components which are presently installed and functioning. Therefore, the Lake Shastina WWF and its appurtenances will not incur significant or adverse effects from the proposed Project.

5.2.2 LAKE SHASTINA GOLF RESORT

Description Discussion

Built in 1973, the Lake Shastina Golf Resort is located in Weed, California. Adjacent to Lake Shastina, it is situated within the view of the scenic Mount Shasta (Lake Shasta Golf Resort 2023). The resort comprises a 27-hole course, a practice range, the Golf Pro Shop, various lodging facilities, and a restaurant.

Significant Discussion

The Lake Shastina Golf Resort was built in 1973. Research indicates that the 27-hole course was designed by Robert Trent Jones Senior and his son, Robert Trent Jones Junior. Robert Trent Jones Senior was a prolific golf architect who designed more than 350 courses and remodeled over 150, including 79 which were used for the United States Open or other national championships (Anderson 2000). In 1987, the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA 2020) presented him with the Old Tom Morris Award, an award considered prestigious and by which who's recipient, through continuing lifetime commitment to the game of golf, has helped to mold the welfare of the game in a manner and style exemplified by Old Tom Morris (GCSAA 2020).

Robert Trent Jones Jr. has designed more than 270 golf courses in more than 40 countries on six continents. His courses have won countless awards and accolades, been ranked among the best layouts throughout the world and hosted tournaments on every major golf tour. The Trent Jones name has become a trademark, as it guarantees a well-crafted golf venue set comfortably in its natural environment (American Society of Golf Course Architects 2020).

- A/1: Research does not indicate this facility is associated with significant national or state events that contribute to broad patterns of our history.
- B/2: Additionally, research does not indicate that the Lake Shastina Golf Resort is associated with the lives or persons significant to our past.
- C/3: The Lake Shastina Golf Resort was originally constructed in 1973. While the materials and construction of the golf complex is considered typical for its time, the course itself may embody a distinctive characteristic of a type or period and may represent the work of a master in the field of gold course design.
- D/4: This facility is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Additional research indicates the golf course complex (Clubhouse, range, and greens) retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials feeling and association. However, the residential development has occurred over several decades. Therefore, some residential developments may not qualify as contributing elements to the overall significance of the complex.

Management Considerations

Although the Golf Course component of the Lake Shastina Golf Resort is located adjacent to several of the APE units, there will be no disturbance to any constituents comprising the golf course. Therefore, this adjacent built environment feature will not incur any effects (significant, adverse, or otherwise) from Project activities. As the Lake Shastina Golf Resort is just coming into the 50-year threshold for inclusion on the NRHP, Projects undertaken after 2023 may require a formal evaluation of the Lake Shastina Golf Resort.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 CEQA - FINDING OF NO IMPACT

CEQA aims to "develop and maintain a high-quality environment now and in the future, and take all action to protect, rehabilitate, and enhance the environmental quality of the state (PRC § 21001). The built environment, historical resources, and TCRs are part of the environment and as such, a project with an effect that may cause a

substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect of the environment. As there are no resources in the APE, this report recommends a **Finding of No Impacts** to any historic resources, unique archaeological resources, or TCRs, as defined by CEQA.

6.2 NHPA – FINDING OF NO EFFECTS

This Project is considered a Federal undertaking and is subject to NEPA and NHPA (as amended, 16 United States Code [USC] 470f). Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings under Section 106 of NHPA, through its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties). As there are no resources in the APE, this report recommends a **Finding of No Effects** to any historical properties.

6.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION & COORDINATION

As a result of initiating a Sacred Land File Search request with the NAHC, DZC contacted persons listed in the NAHC response letter requesting information or referrals to person with knowledge of, or concerns for, cultural resources within the Project area that are recorded or unlisted. No response was received to the DZC outreach. The request for information sent by DZC is considered Native American coordination. Coordination seeks to solicit information, build partnerships, and encourage formal Consultation.

Coordination does not substitute for Native American Consultation as defined by California SB 18 and AB 52, which requires government-to-government communications between tribal entities and the Lead Agency. As the Lead Agency, it is the responsibility of the California State Water Board to formally engage in Consultation with the APE affiliated cultural groups.

6.4 LANDOWNER ADVISORY

The LLSCSD has been advised of the nature and location of one significant cultural resource within their Project and provided with copies of maps (CONFIDENTIAL Appendix H) and resource site records (CONFIDENTIAL Appendix G) and which clearly delineate the resource boundaries and location of resources near the APE.

The following advisements are given with regard to activities within the APE:

1) It is best practice to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. In cases of inadvertent (unplanned) discovery of cultural resources or human remains, the following procedures are required:

    a) If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is required that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find [CCR 15064.5(f)].

    b) A qualified archaeologist local to the Project may be reached at DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC; (707) 599-9842

2) If human remains are encountered during future construction, it is required that work stop immediately in that area and notification be made to the Siskiyou County Coroner (CCR 15064.5(e) (1) (A); HSC Sec.7050.5).

    a)Contact information for the Sherriff Coroner office at the time of this report: Siskiyou County Coroner; Jon Lopey – Sherriff Coroner at 305 Butte Street, Yreka, CA 96092; Phone: 530-841-2900

    b) If the coroner determines the remains to Native American, the Coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours and collaboratively determine the Most Likely Descendant (CCR 15064.5(e)(1)(B)

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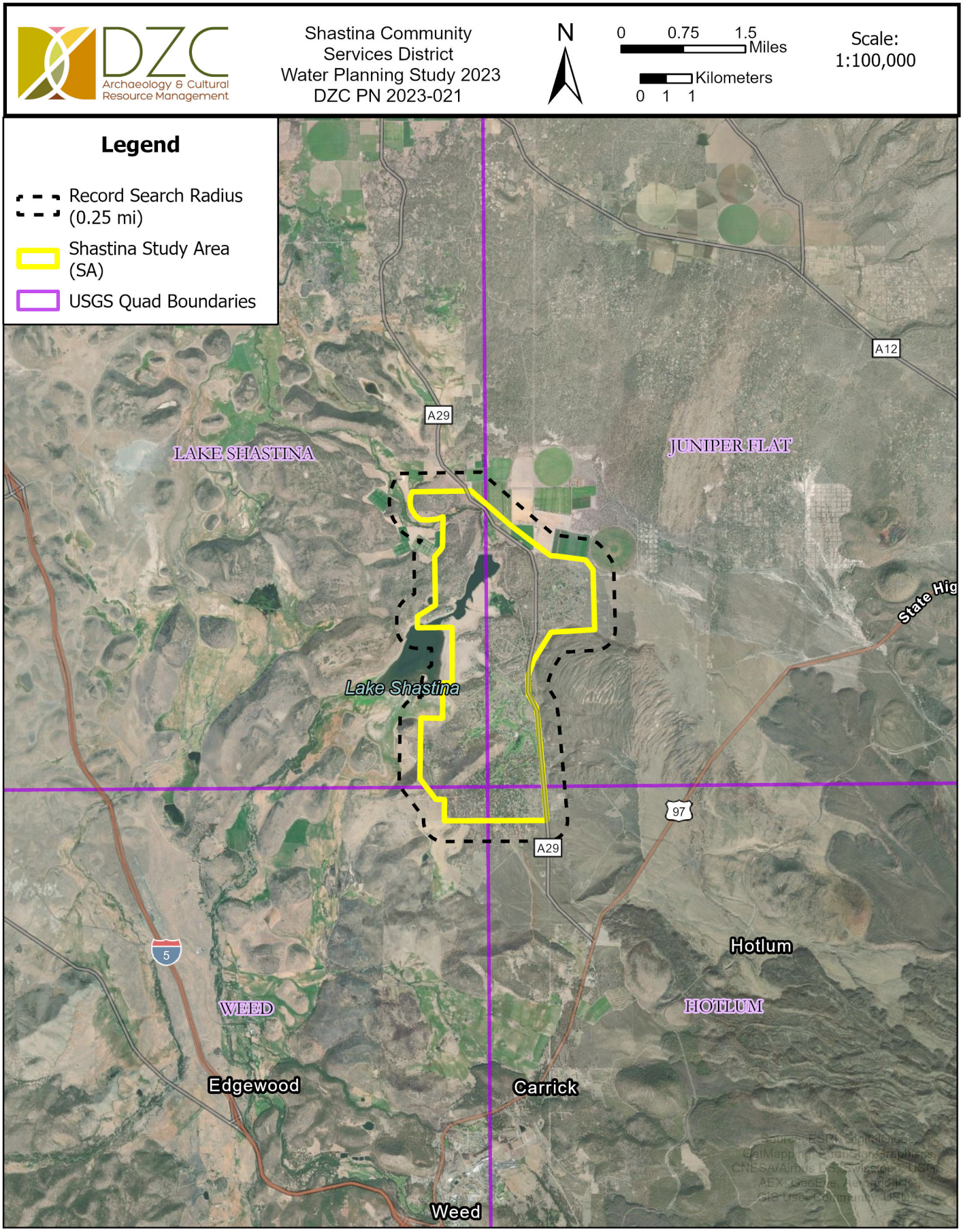


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

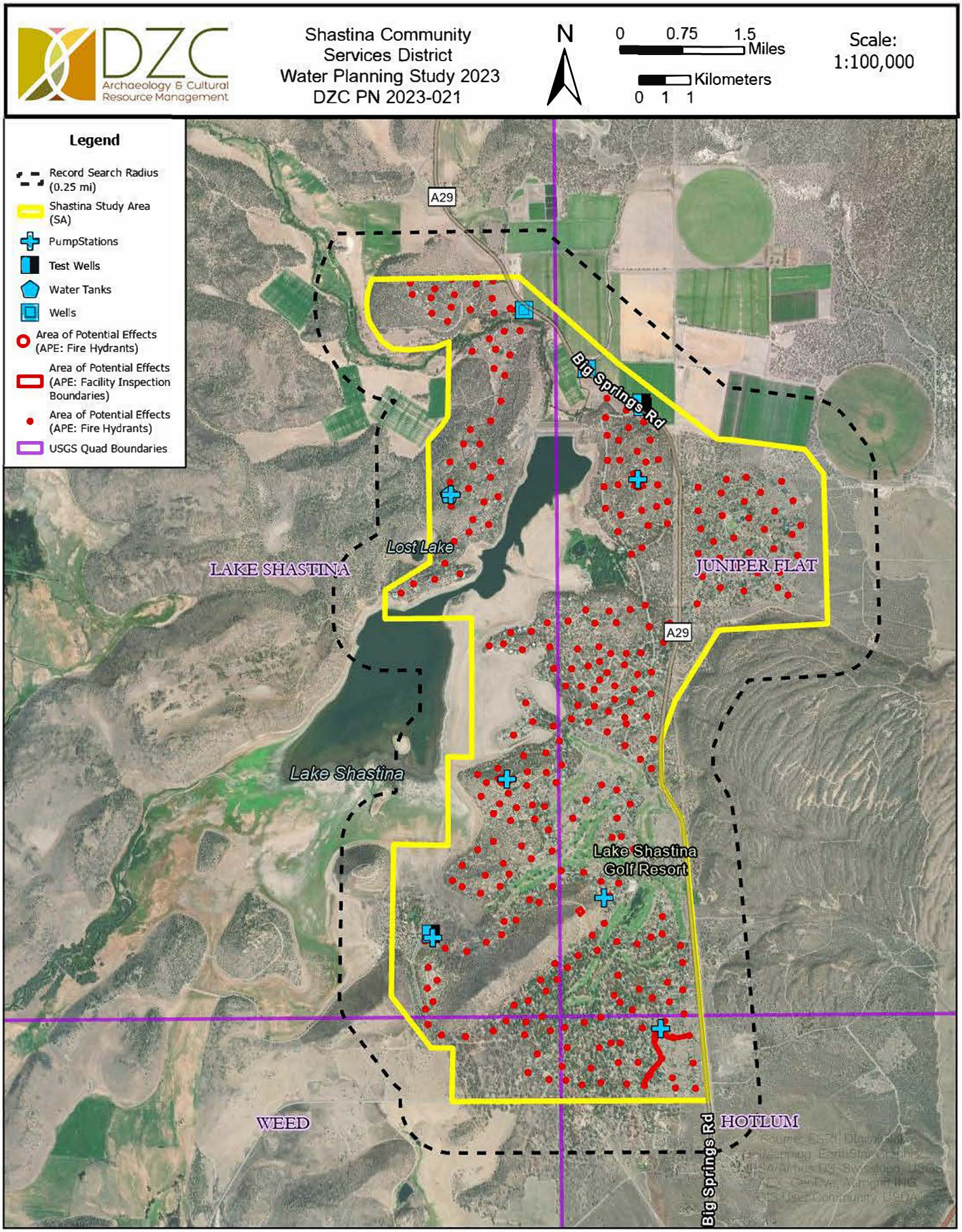
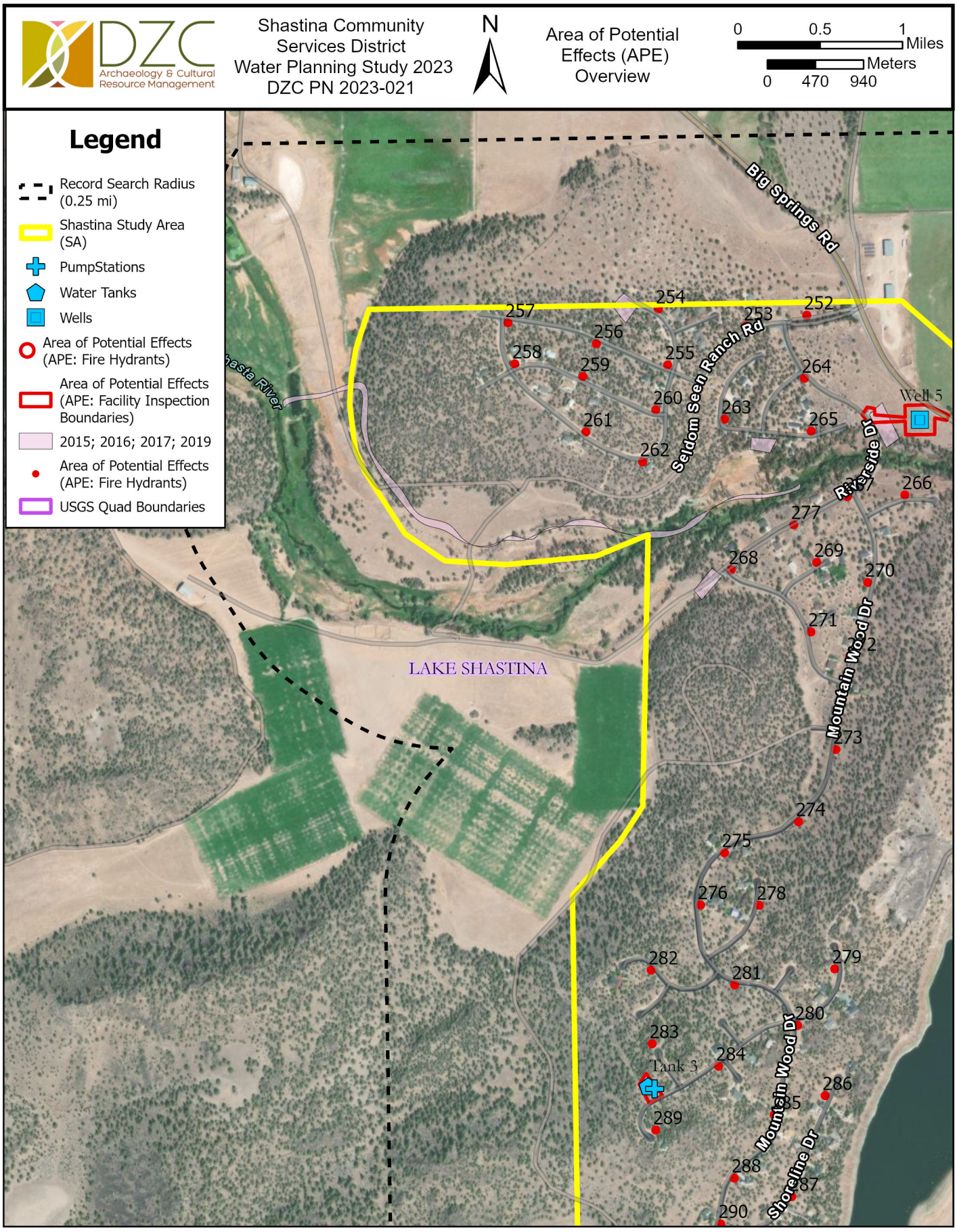
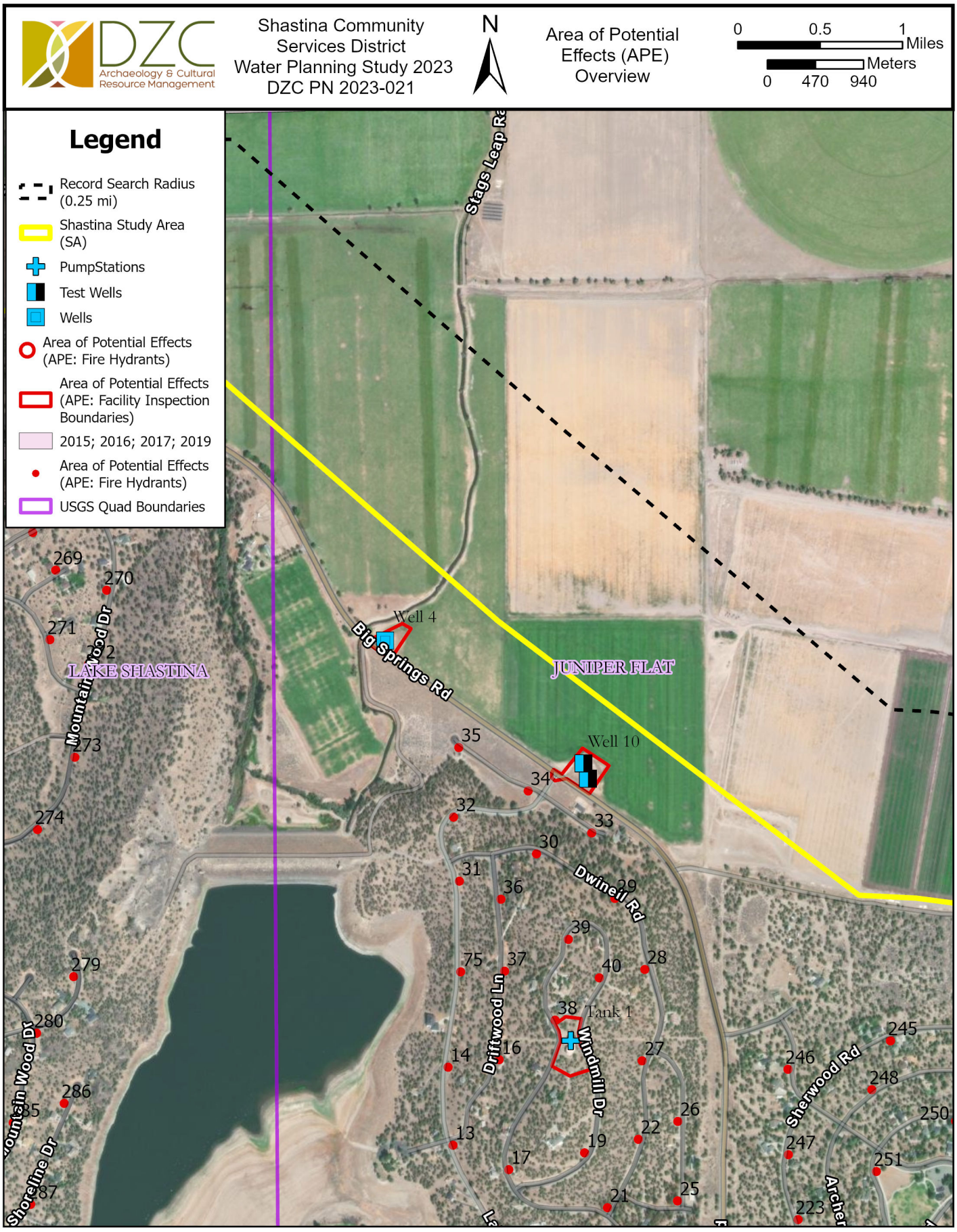


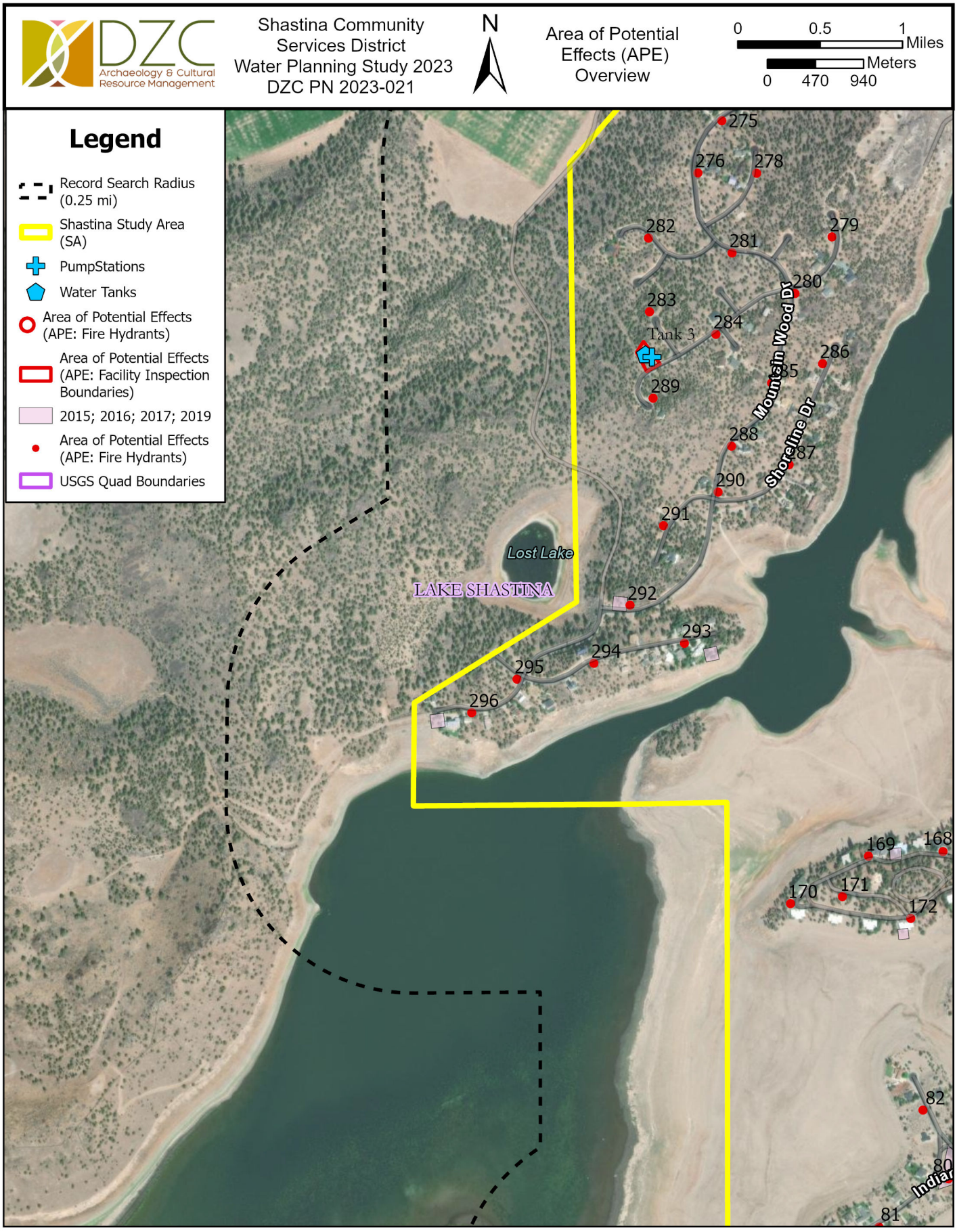
Figure 2. Project Location



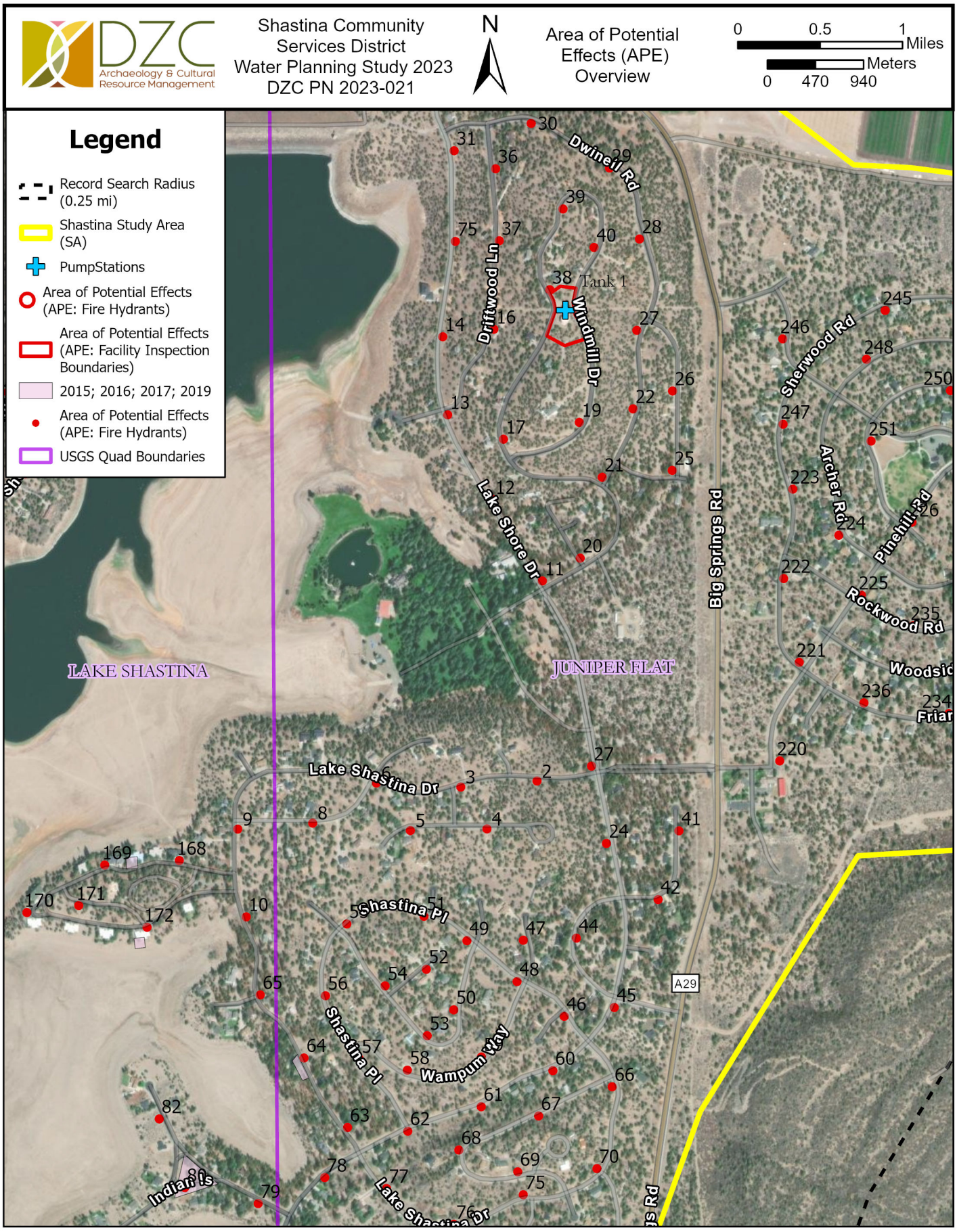
Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 26 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



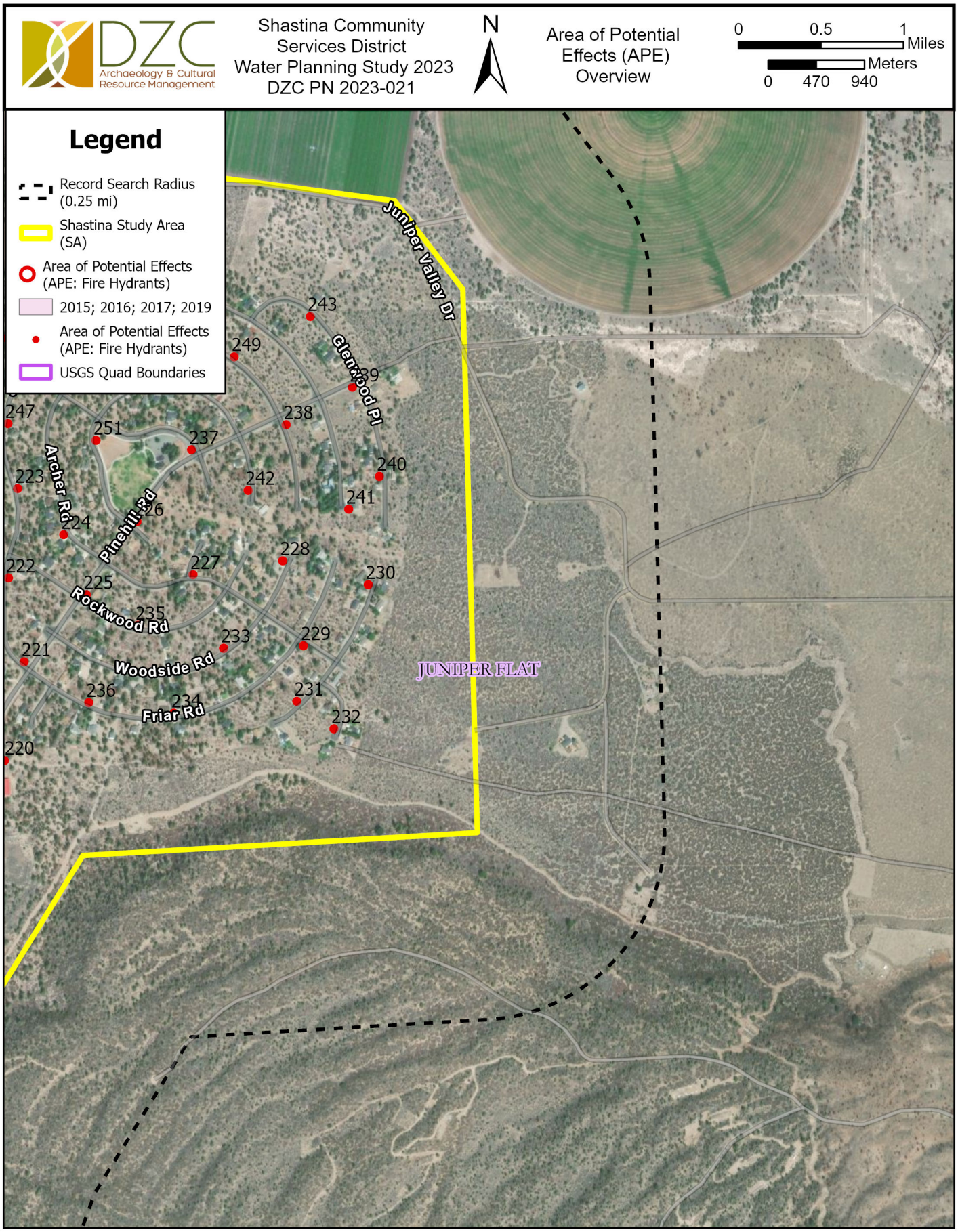
Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 25 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



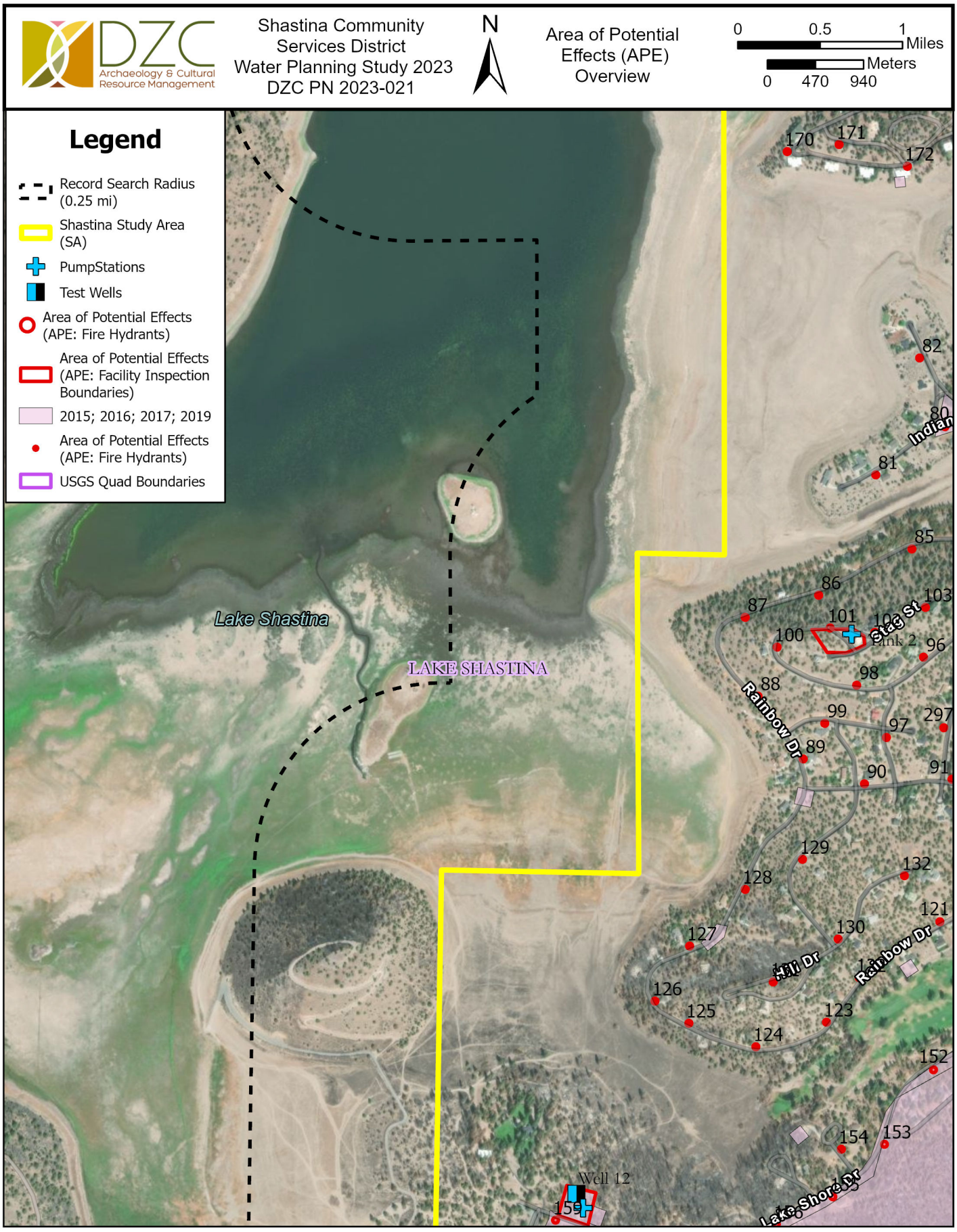
Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 35 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



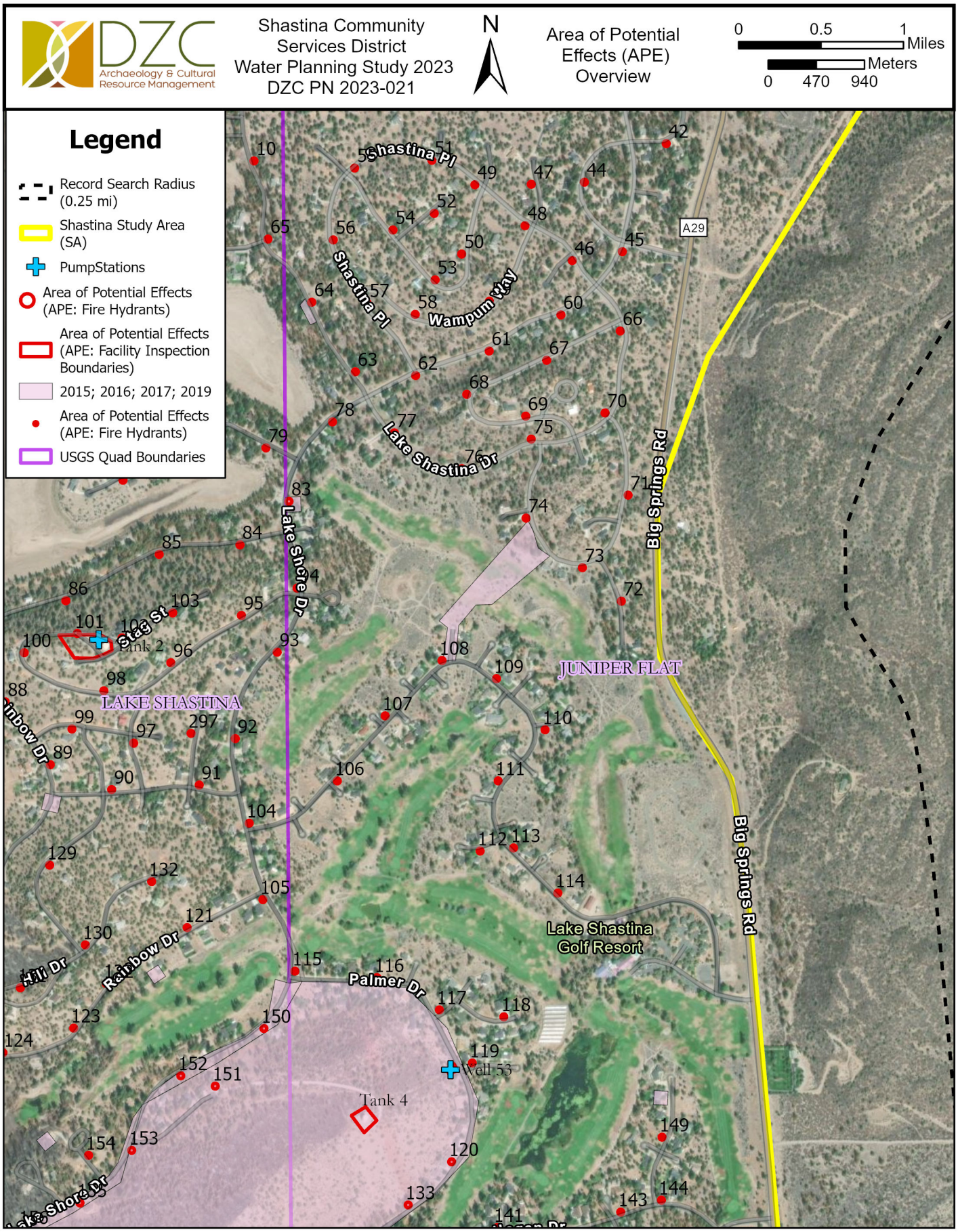
Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 36 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



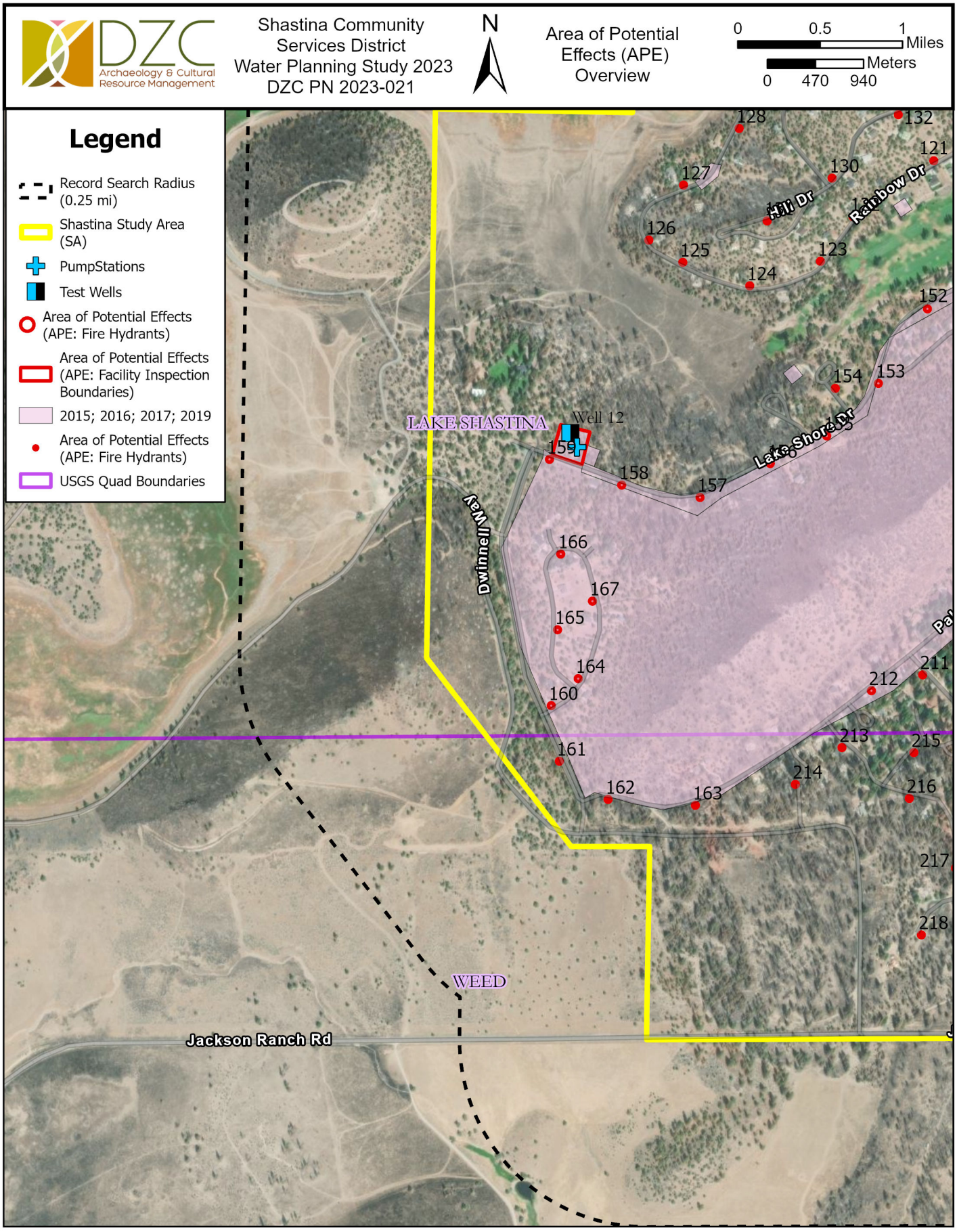
Township/Range: 43N 04W Section: 31 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



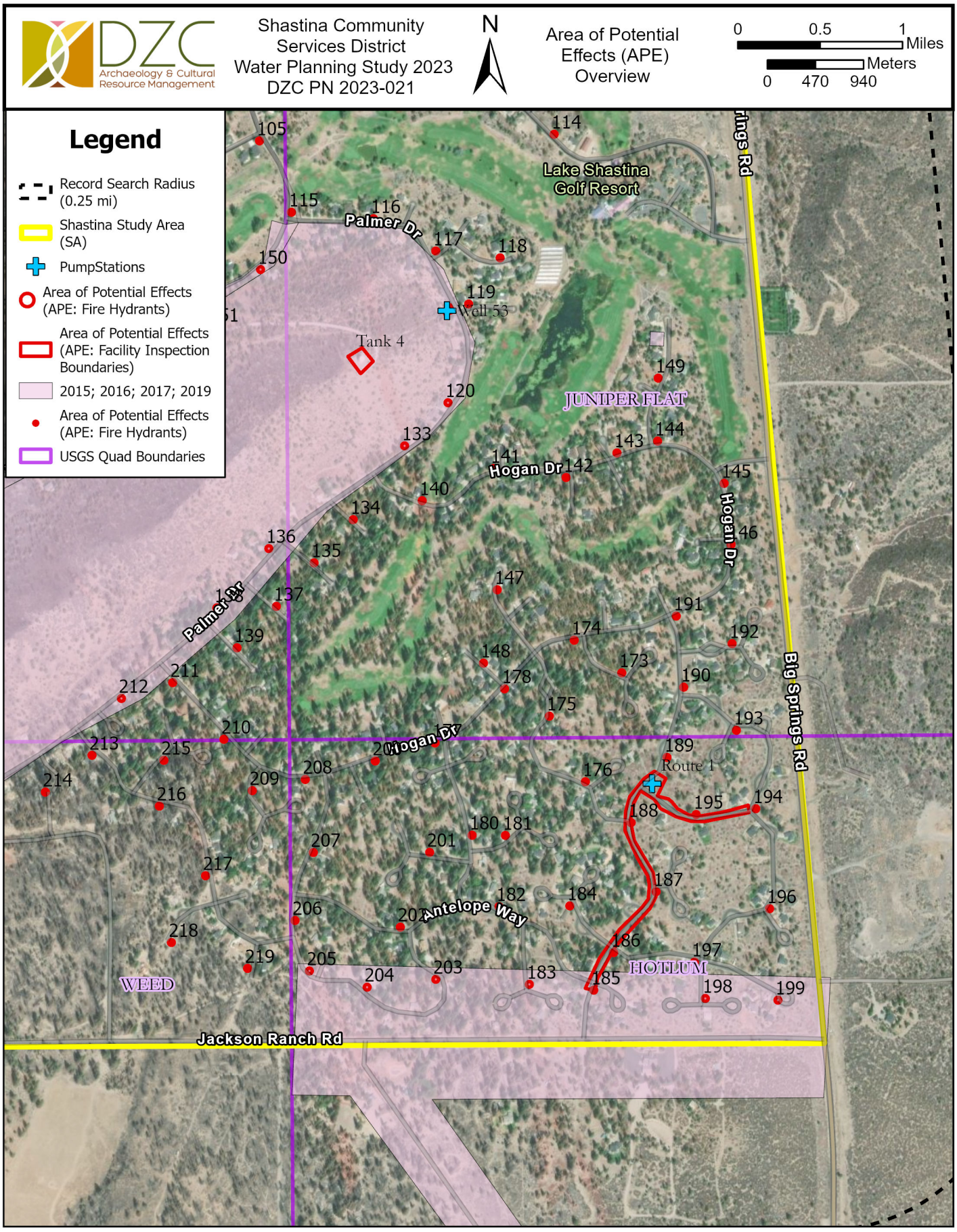
Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 2 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 1 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 11 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 12 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

Northwest Information Center Correspondence

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 262 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: Information Center

Print Name: Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase Date: _____

Affiliation: DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC

Address: 2370 Lindstrom Ave

City: Samoa State: Ca Zip: 95564

Phone: 707-599-9842 Fax: _____ Email: dimitra@dzcarc.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: _____ Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: Shastina CSD Water Planning Study

Project Street Address: 16320 Everhart Dr, Weed, CA 96094

County or Counties: Siskiyou

Township/Range/UTMs: T42N,R5W,Sec.1,2,11,12;T43N,R5W,Sec.25,26,35,36; T43N,R4W,Sec.

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Lake Shastina, Juniper Flat, Weed, Hotlum

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ■ / no ☐

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $ 1000
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

If they appear, lease include the following reports in the results list but exclude them in the PDF delivery:

S-000848
S-002458
S-007888
S-008226
S-011185
S-

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the $150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☒ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☐ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "

2. Location Information:

	Within project area	Within .25 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Report Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
"Other" Report Locations[2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐

3. Database Information:
(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

	Within project area	Within .25 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Report Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Include "Other" Reports [2]	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request)**:**

	Within project area	Within .25 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Reports[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
"Other" Reports[2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

	Within project area	Within .25 mi. radius
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):**		
Directory listing only (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes ☐ / no ☒
Ethnographic Information	yes ☒ / no ☐
Historical Literature	yes ☒ / no ☐
Historical Maps	yes ☒ / no ☐
Local Inventories	yes ☒ / no ☐
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes ☒ / no ☐
Shipwreck Inventory	yes ☐ / no ☒
Soil Survey Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒

---

[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

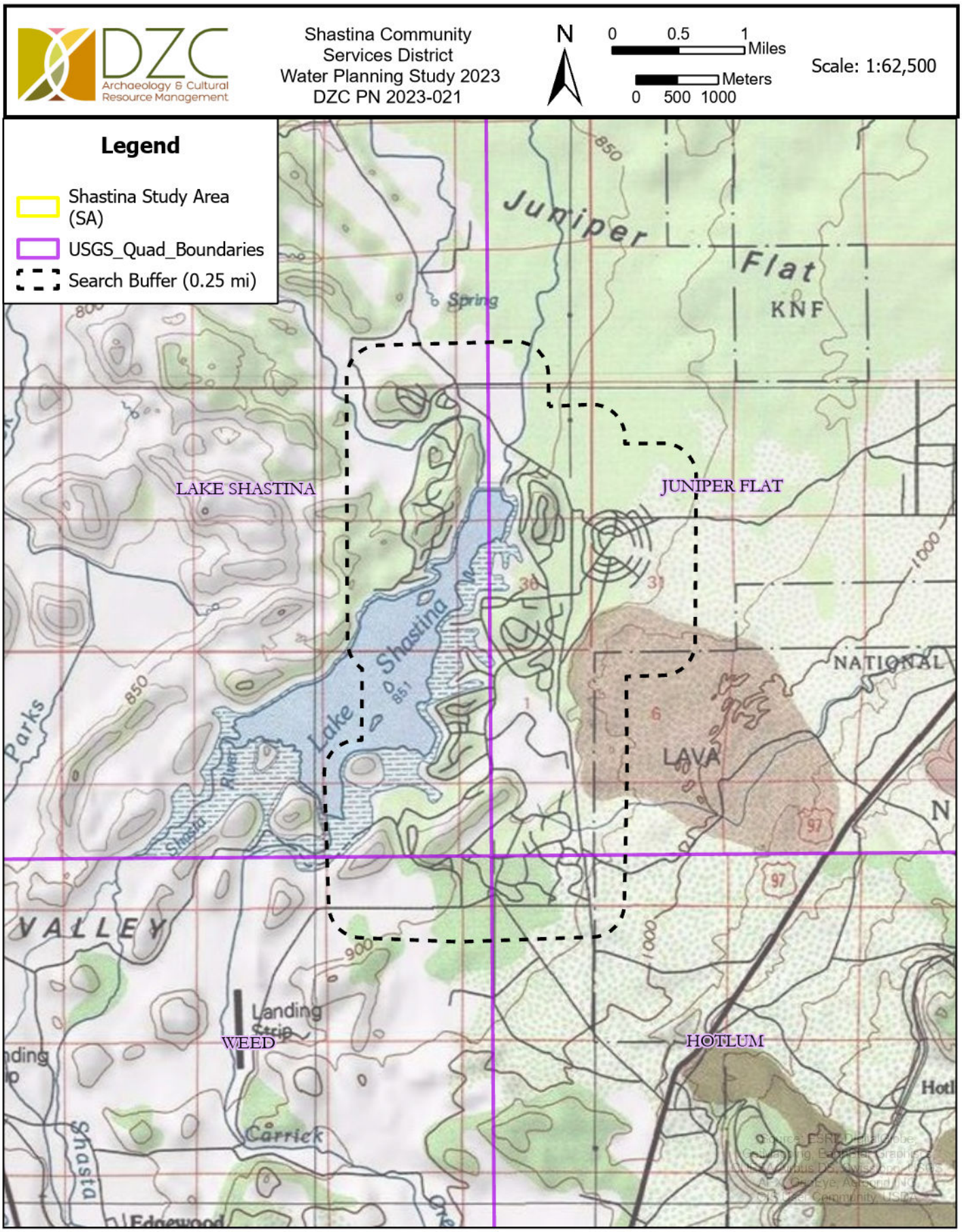


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

California Historical Resources Information System

BUTTE
GLENN
LASSEN
MODOC
PLUMAS
SHASTA
SIERRA
SISKIYOU
SUTTER
TEHAMA
TRINITY

Northeast Information Center
1074 East Avenue, Suite F
Chico, California 95926
Phone (530) 898-6256
neinfocntr@csuchico.edu

October 4, 2023

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC
Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase
2370 Lindstrom Ave
Sanoma, CA 95564

IC File # NE23-371
Data Request – Rapid Response

RE: Shastina CSD Water Planning Study
T42N, R5W, Sections 1, 2, 11, & 12; T43N, R5W, Section 25, 26, 35, & 36; T43N, R4W, Sections 31 MDBM
USGS Lake Shastina 7.5' (1984); Lake Shastina 15' (1954); Juniper Flat 7.5' (1984); Weed 7.5' (1986); Hotlum 7.5' (1986); Weed 15' (1948) quadrangle maps
(Siskiyou County)

Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase:

In response to your request, a records search for the project cited above was conducted by examining the official maps and records for cultural resources and reports in Siskiyou County. Please note, the search includes the requested ¼-mile radius surrounding the project area.

RESULTS:

Resources within project area:	P-47-000932, P-47-000933, P-47-003421, P-47-005360, P-47-005361, P-47-005435, P-47-005705, & P-47-005706
Resources within ¼-mile radius:	P-47-000645, P-47-003461, & P-47-005688
Reports within project area:	NEIC-000087, NEIC-000496, NEIC-000511, NEIC-000574, NEIC-003330, NEIC-011052, NEIC-012349, NEIC-013157, NEIC-013283, NEIC-013283, NEIC-013391, NEIC-014341, NEIC-014389
Reports within ¼-mile radius:	NEIC-000585, NEIC-005633, & NEIC-012342

As indicated on your data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ Custom Maps ☒ GIS Data ☐ N/A

Resource Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Other Reports: *	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Built Environment Resources Directory:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Historical Literature:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Historical Maps:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Local Inventories:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Shipwreck Inventory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Notes: *These are classified as studies that are missing maps or do not have a field work component.
Please refer to the NRCS Soil Survey website for current soil survey information:
https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm

Please Note: The US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management General Land Offic Records website is currently down. GLO Maps have not been provided at this time.

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if it is for public distribution.

The provision of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archaeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, it is possible that not all reports and resource records that have been submitted to the OHP are available via this records search. Additional information

may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for cultural resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have cultural resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

An invoice will follow from Chico State Enterprises for billing purposes. Thank you for your concern in preserving California's cultural heritage, and please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or need any further information.

Sincerely,

Ashlyn Weaver

Ashlyn Weaver, M.A.
Coordinator & GIS Specialist
Northeast Information Center
(530) 898-3760

CHRIS Data Request Charge for IC File # NE23-414

The charge for this records search is **$709.60**. Please see the table below for an itemization.

Factor	Charge	Your Charge
Information Center Time	$150.00 per hour	$150.00 (1 hour)
GIS Data	$12.00 per shape	$312.00 (26 shapes)
Digital Database Records	$0.25 per row	$7.00 (28 rows)
Copies	$0.15 per copy	$240.60 (1,604 copies)
Total Charge		**$709.60**

*An invoice will follow from Chico State Enterprises for billing purposes.

Native American Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Shastina CSD Drinking Water Project

County: Siskiyou

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Please see below

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

Company/Firm/Agency:

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC

Contact Person: Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase

Street Address: 455 I Street, Suite 204

City: Samoa Zip: 95564

Phone: 707-599-9842 Extension: _____

Fax: _____

Email: dimitra@dzcarc.com

Project Description:

Township 42 North, Range 5 West, Sections 1, 2, 11, & 12; Township 43 North, Range 5 West, Sections 25, 26, 31, 35, & 36 of the USGS 7.5-Minute Series Lake Shastina, Juniper Peak, Weed, and Hotlum Quadrangles;
± 3,422-acre study area

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC has been retained by SHN to fulfill cultural resource studies in support of improvements to the Shastina CSD Drinking Water Project focused mostly on upgrading existing water tanks, wells, and fire hydrants. A map of the project location is

☑ Project Location Map is attached

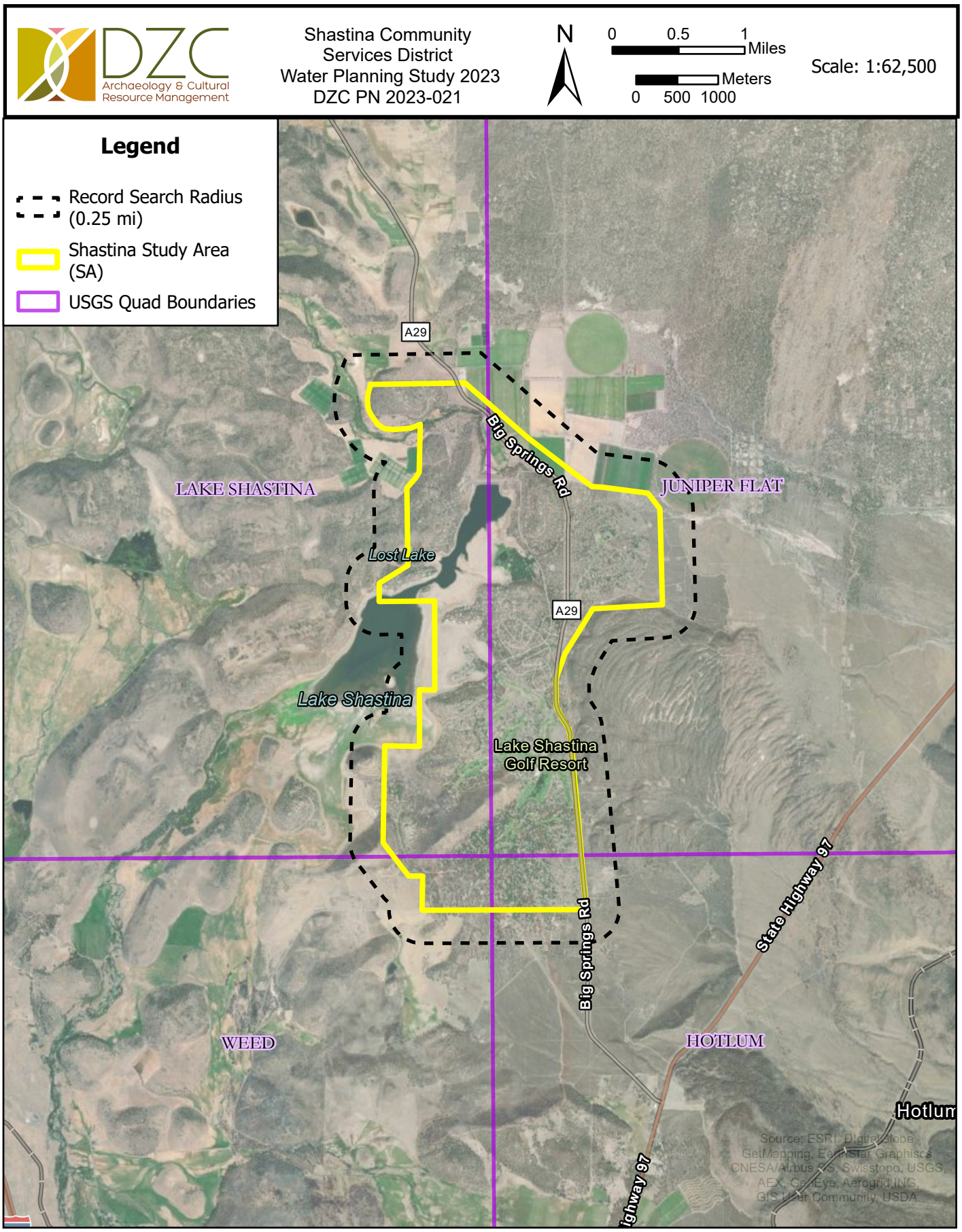


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

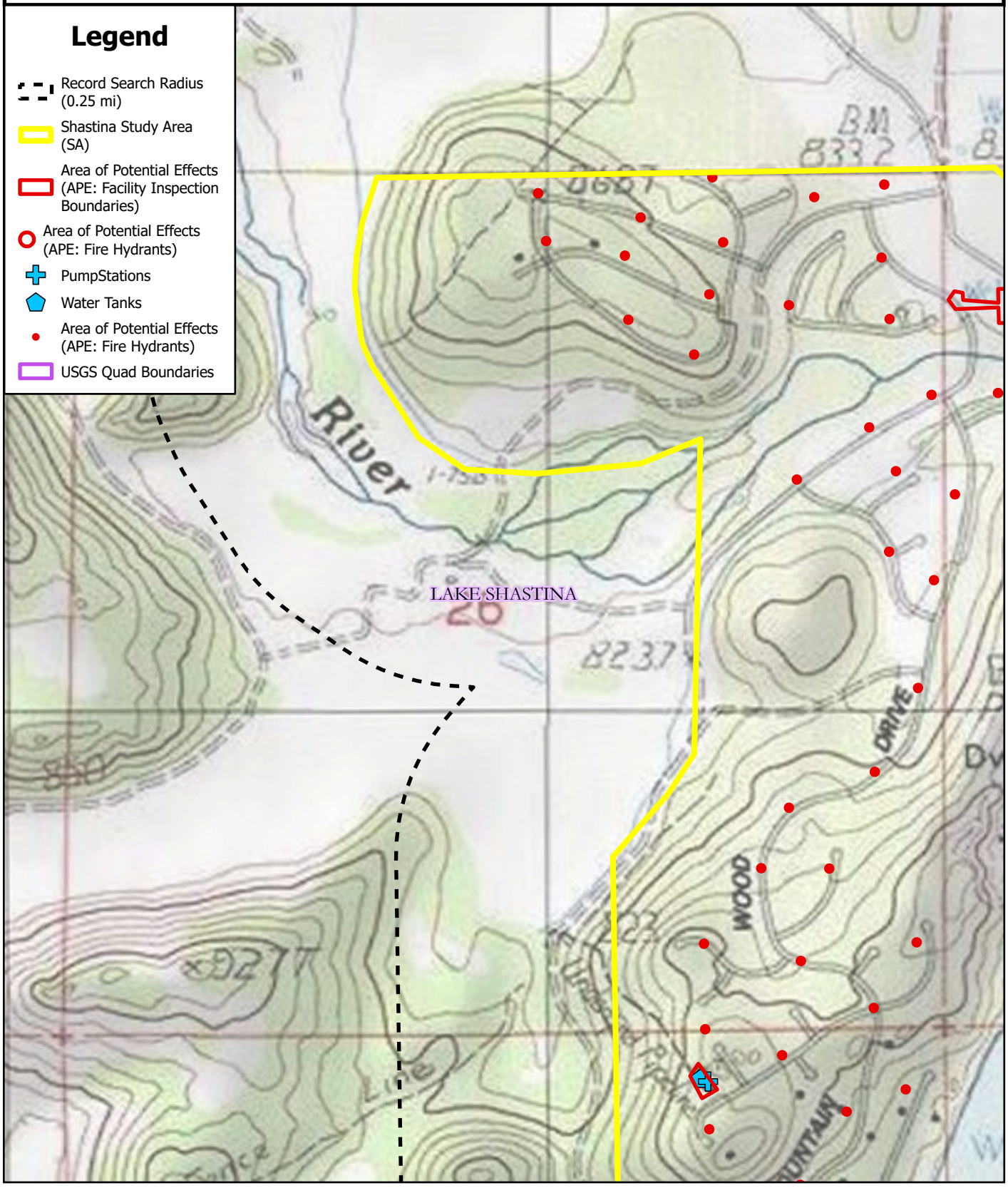
DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
0 225 450 Meters



Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 26 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

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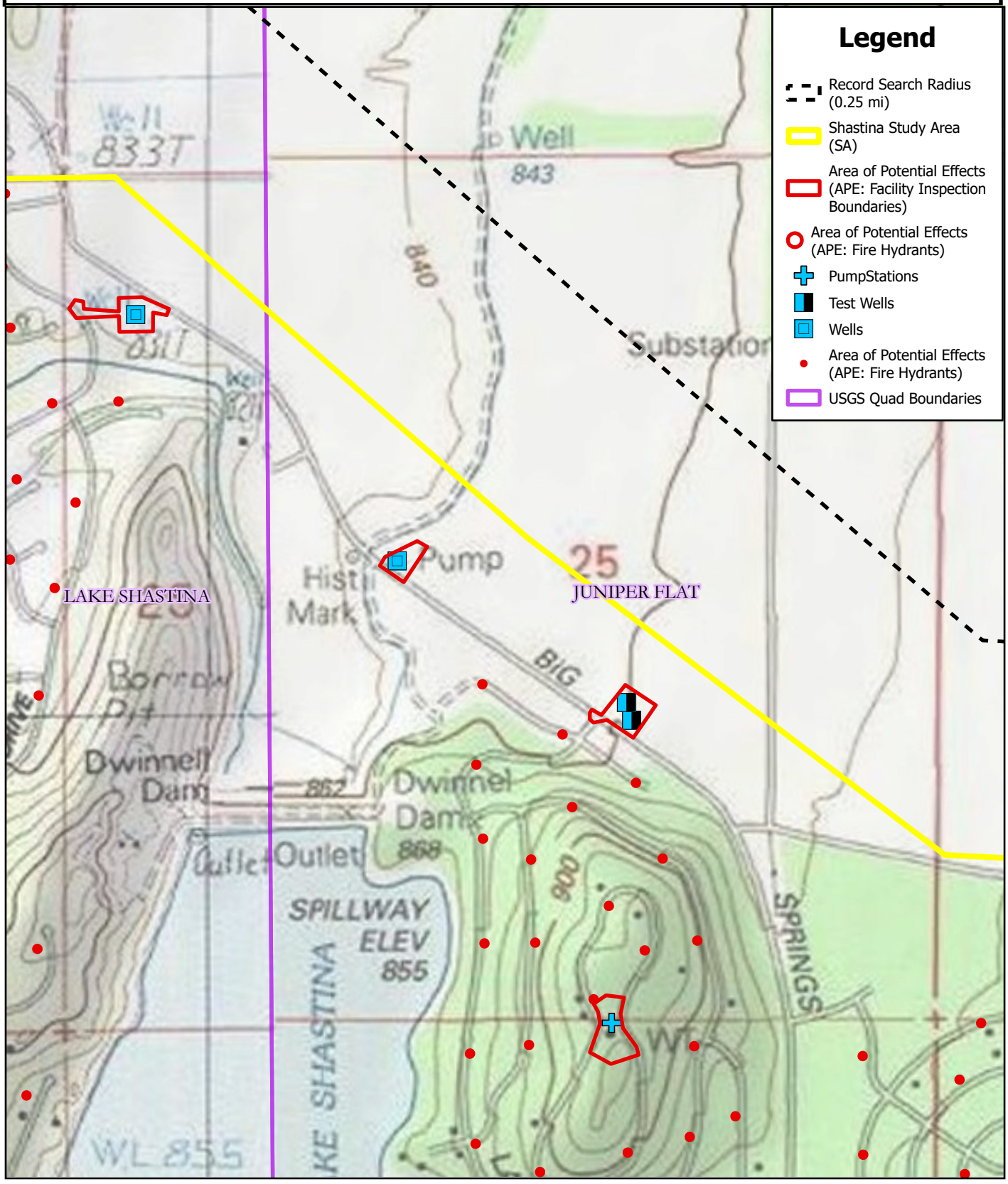

Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 25 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

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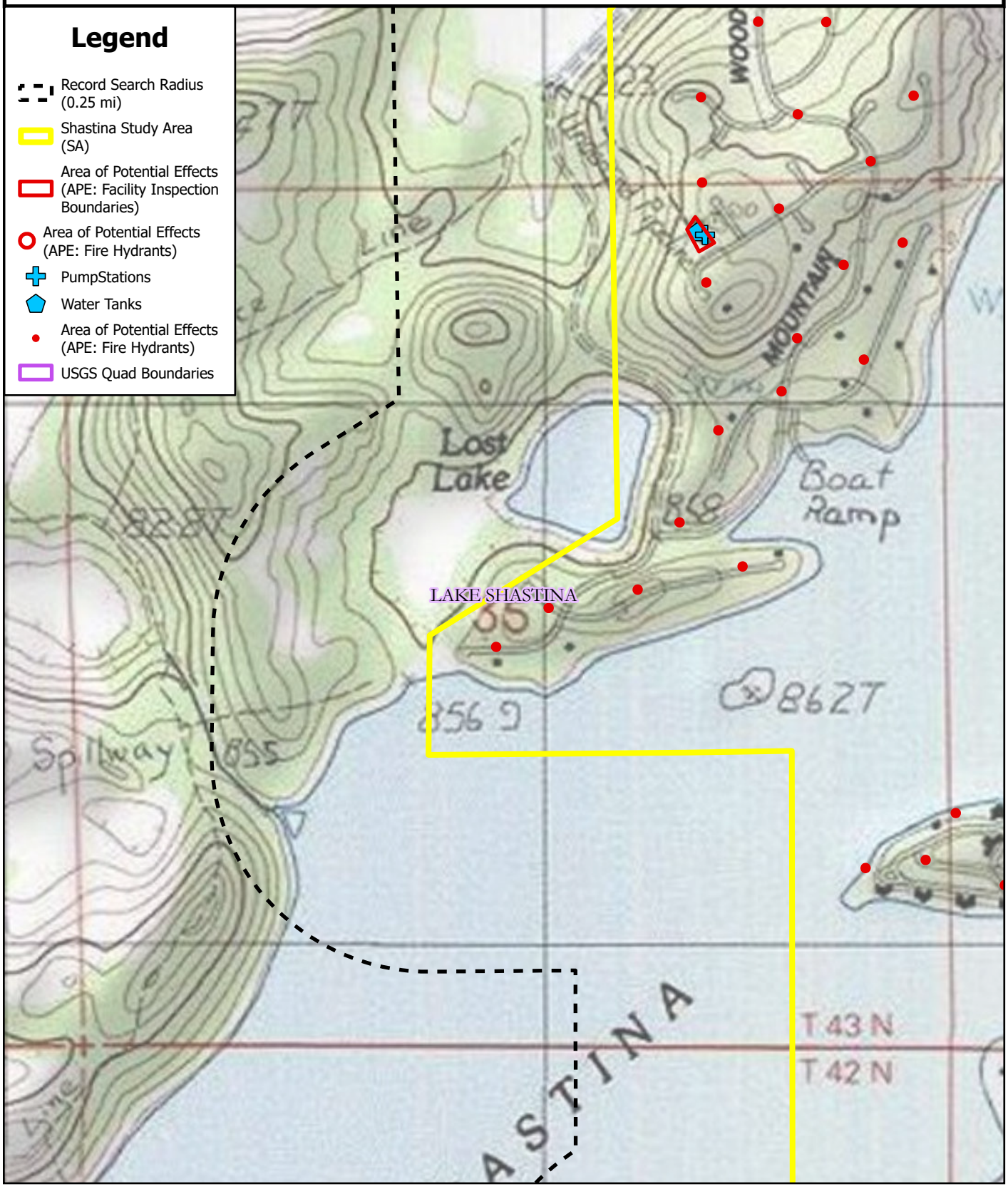

Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 35 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

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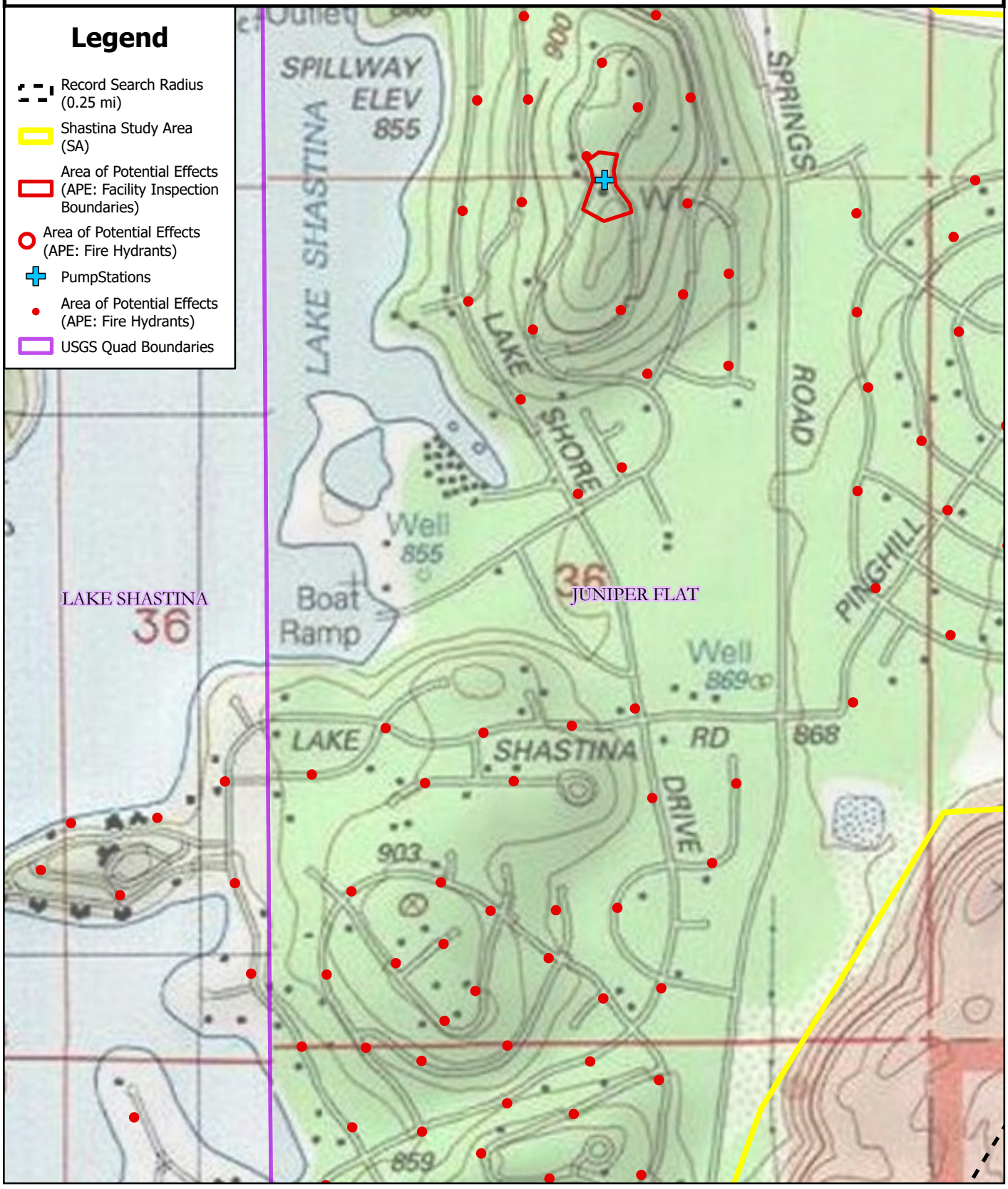

Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 36 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

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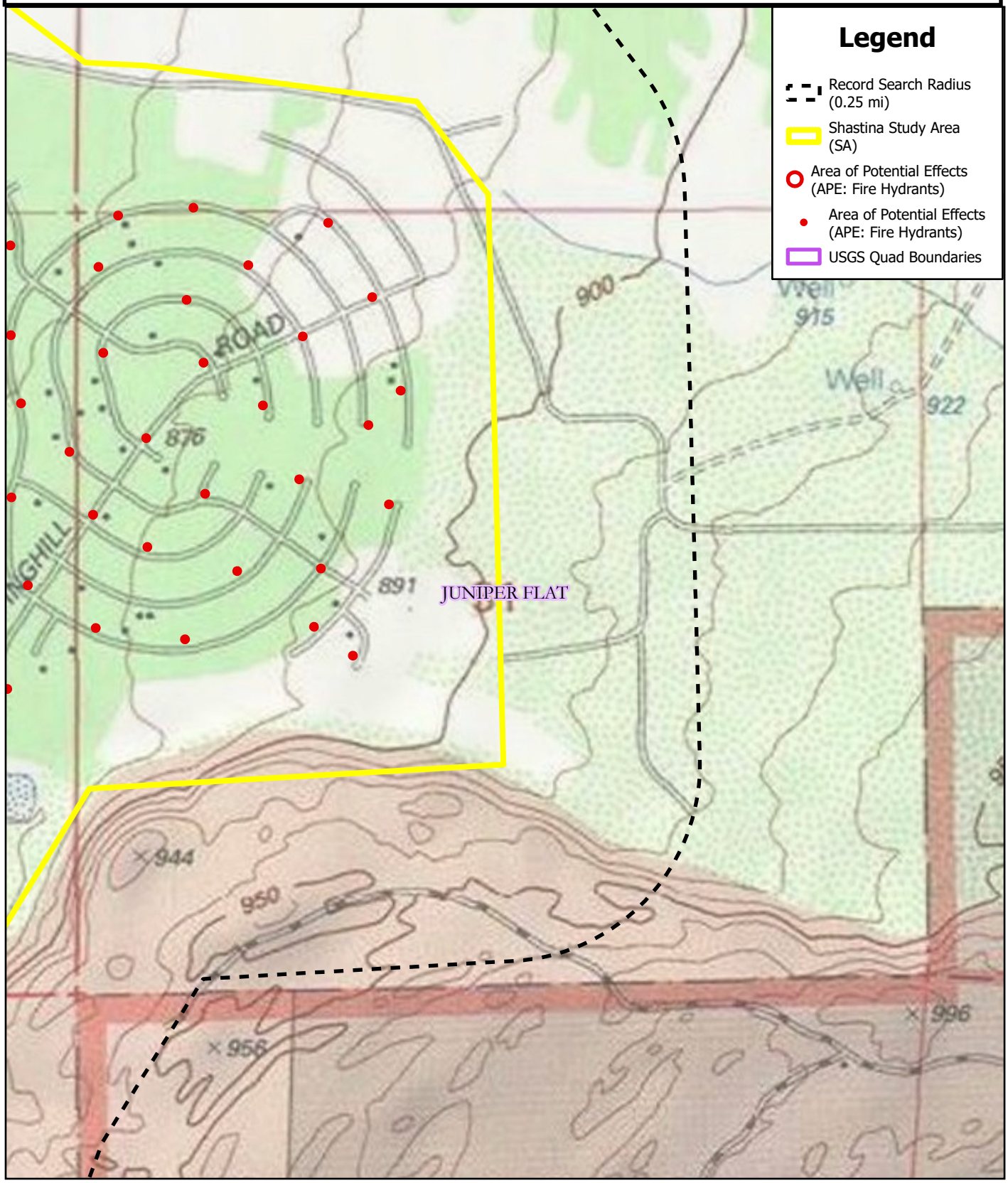

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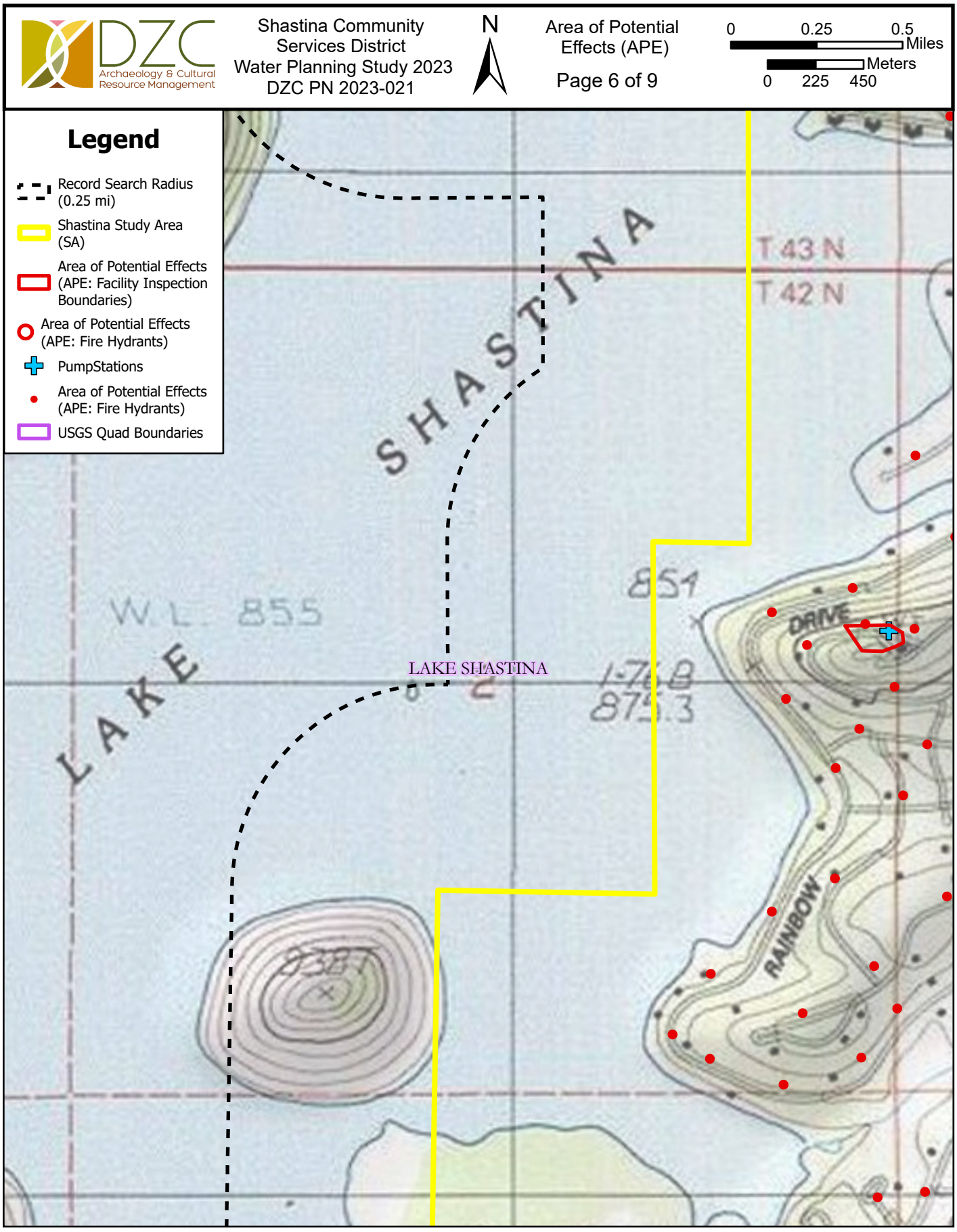

Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 2 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

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Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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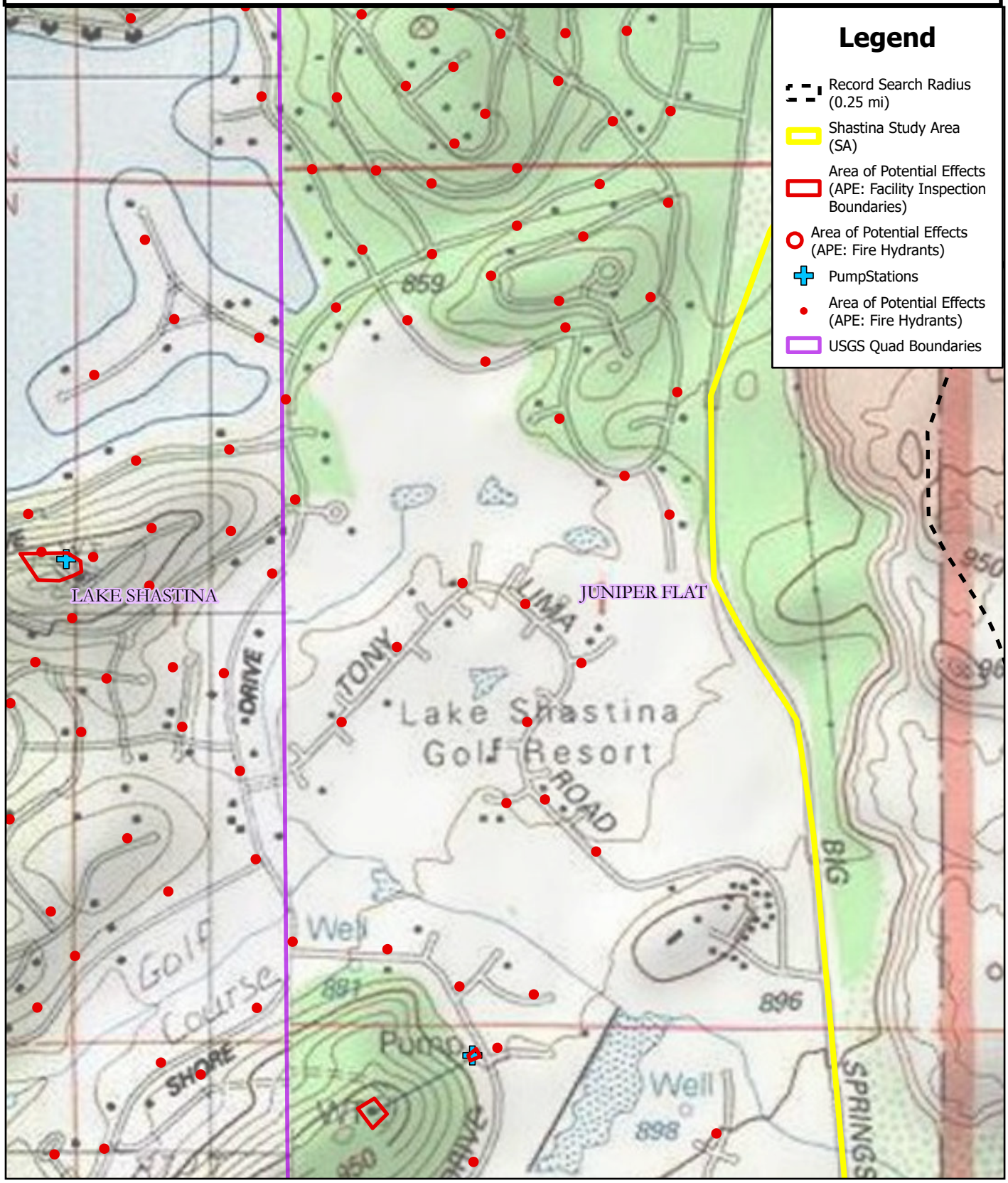

Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 1 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

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Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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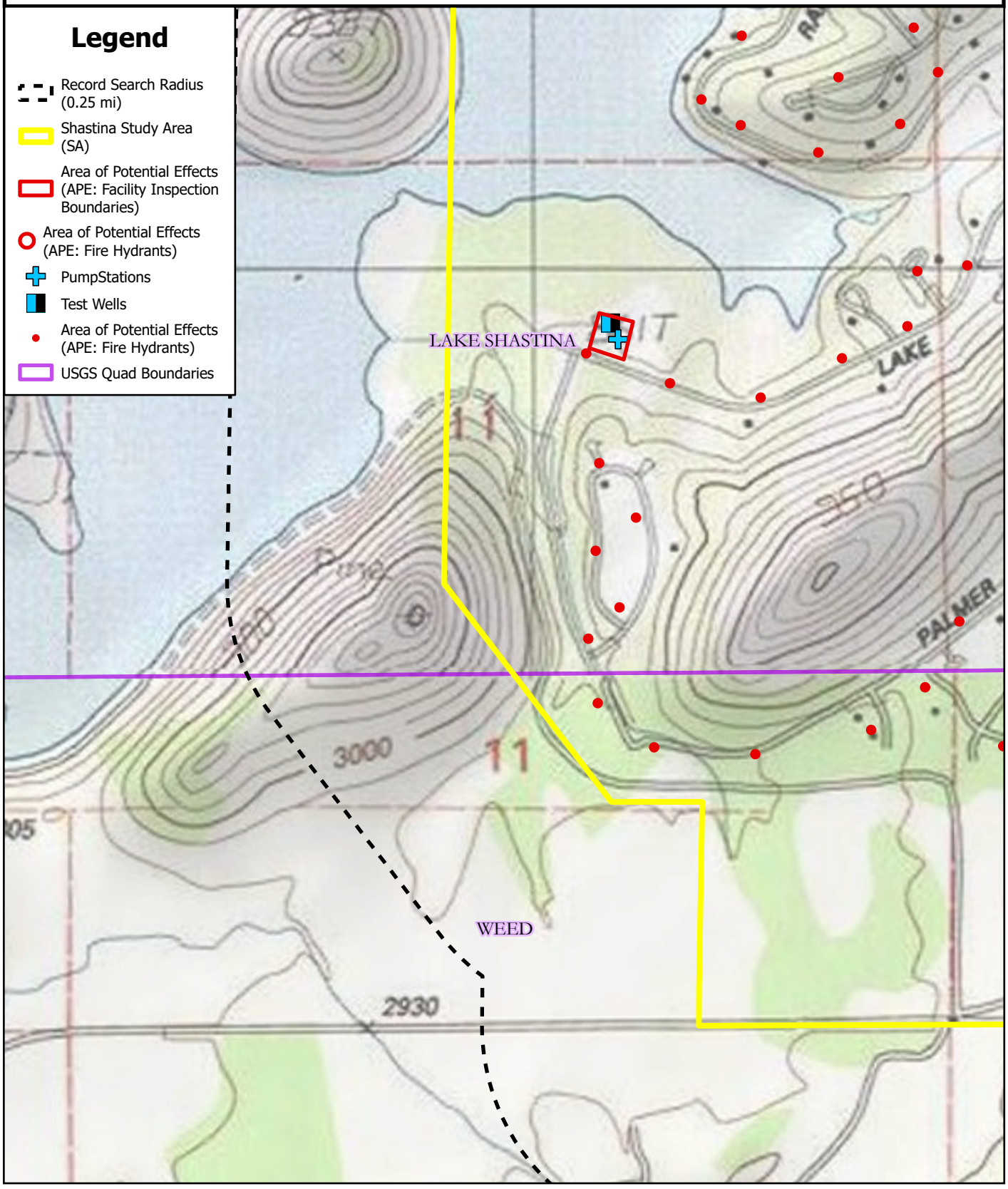
0 225 450 Meters



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 11 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

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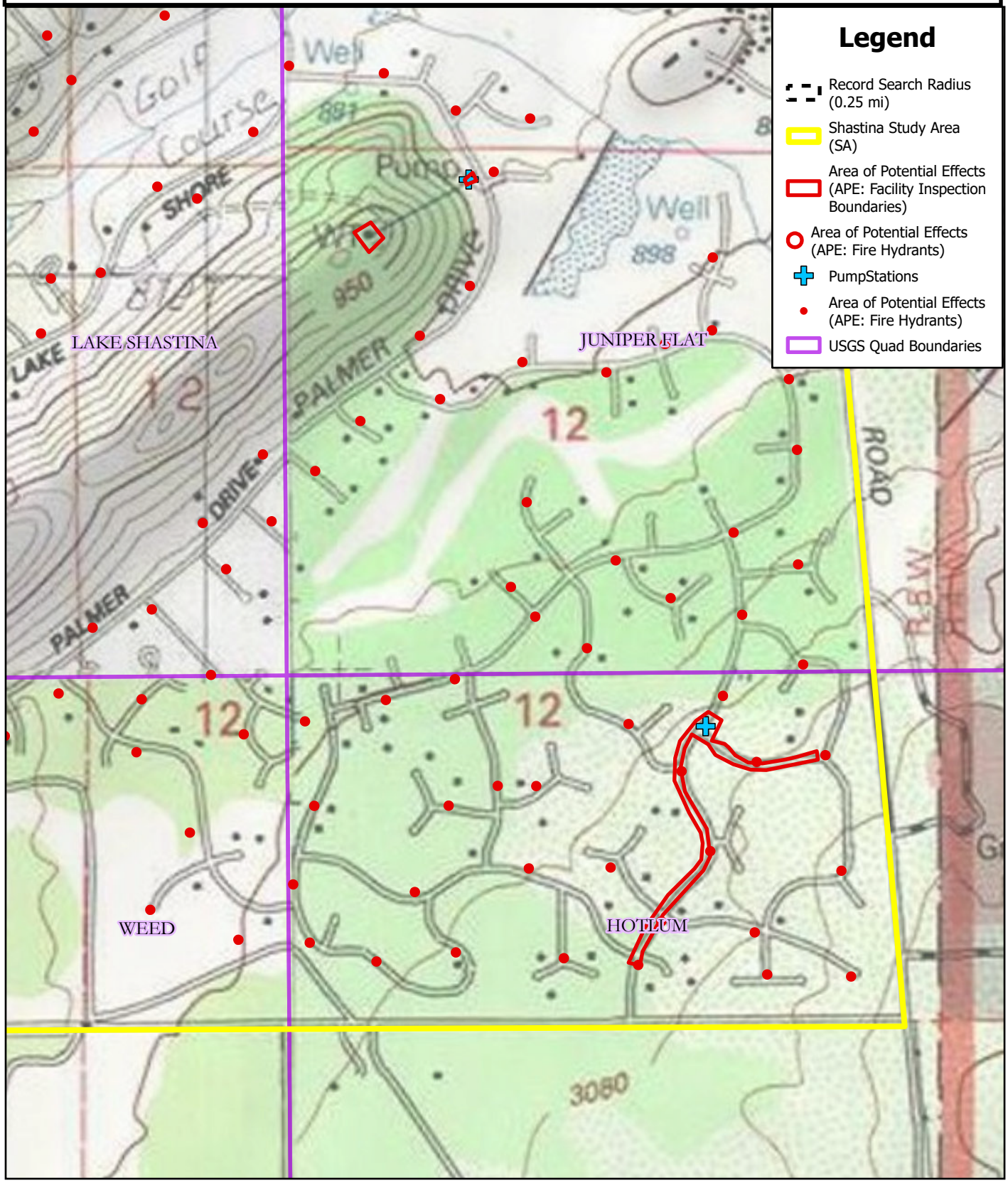

Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 12 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

December 13, 2023

Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase
DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: Dimitra@dzcarc.com

Re: Shastina CSD Drinking Water Project, Siskyou County

Dear Ms. Zalarvis-Chase:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Arcata | Willow Creek | Truckee
CEQA/NEPA ● Section 106 ● DBE 41768 ● WBE 10110091 ● SB 1732908 ● NAICS 541620
● DUNS 078366000 ● Cage 70WD6 ● OSHA/HAZWOPPER
Business Office: 707.599.9842 ● dzcarchaeology.com ● 455 I Street, Suite 204,
Arcata CA, 95521

November 21, 2023

RE: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND COMMENT

To: Mr. Harold Bennet, Chairperson
Quartz Valley Indian Community
13601 Quartz Valley Road
Fort Jones, Ca. 96032

Dear Chairperson Bennet,

On behalf of the Lake Shastina Community Services District (LSCSD), SHN Consulting engineers and Geologists retained the services of DZC Archaeology and Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC (DZC) to conduct cultural resource studies in support of the Lake Shastina Drinking Water Improvement Project. The purpose of the Project is to upgrade the existing drinking and fire water systems through the installation of new wastewater collection pipelines and upgrade the existing wastewater lift stations.

The purpose of the investigation is to locate and record cultural resources, evaluate the significance of cultural resources within the Project area, to assess the potential for impacts to resources from project plans, and mitigate impacts as appropriate and required. Funding for the Project is derived from the State of California Proposition 1 Small Community Wastewater Program and administered by the California State Water Board, who is the Lead Agency providing regulatory oversight for the permitting process.

Project Title:	Lake Shastina Drinking Water Improvement Project
Project Location:	Township 42 North, Range 5 West, Sections 1, 2, 11, & 12; Township 43 North, Range 5 West, Sections 25, 26, 31, 35, & 36 of the USGS 7.5-Minute Series Lake Shastina, Juniper Peak, Weed, and Hotlum Quadrangles
Project Size:	44.5 Acres
Lead Agency:	California State Water Board

Your contact information is listed by the Native American Heritage Commission for the Lake Shastina area and as such you are receiving this communication.

DZC would appreciate any information you could provide regarding known cultural resource, location specific ethnographic or oral history information, or other relevant background information you would like to provide towards supporting resource protection within the Area of Potential Effects or the Environmental Study Limits (Figure 2). Information provided, if used for reporting, will follow confidentiality regulations regarding resource protection.

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CEQA/NEPA ● Section 106 ● DBE 41768 ● WBE 10110091 ● SB 1732908 ● NAICS 541620
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Business Office: 707.599.9842 ● dzcarchaeology.com ● 455 I Street, Suite 204,
Arcata CA, 95521

This request is not meant to substitute for, or initiate, formal government-to-government Native American Consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA or AB-52 – CEQA. To inquire of or initiate formal Consultation or Coordination, please contact the Lead Agency as noted.

Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,
Dimitra Zalarvis-Chase, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resource Specialist
Client Oriented Results with a Practical Approach

Enclosures: Figure 2 Project Location Map

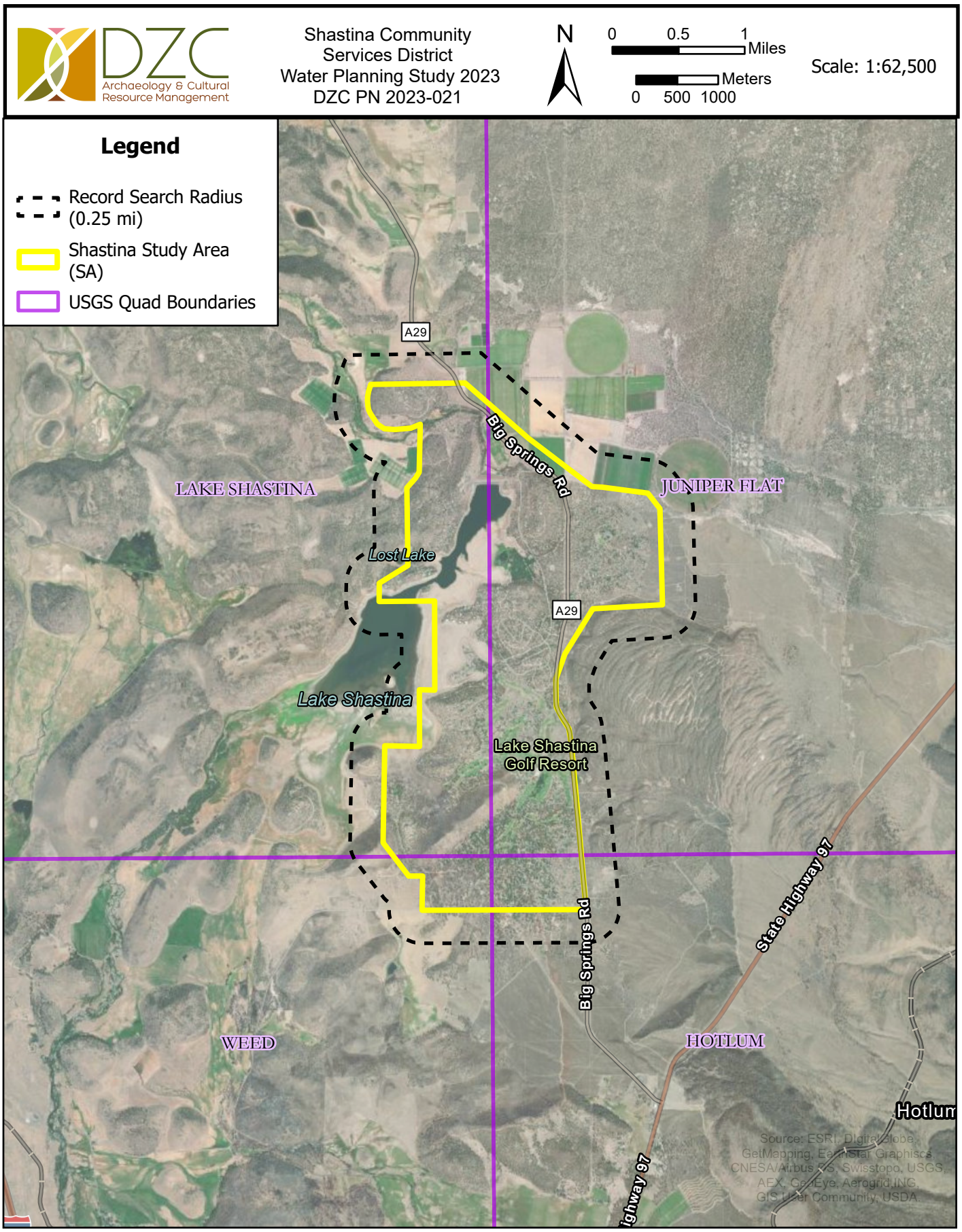


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

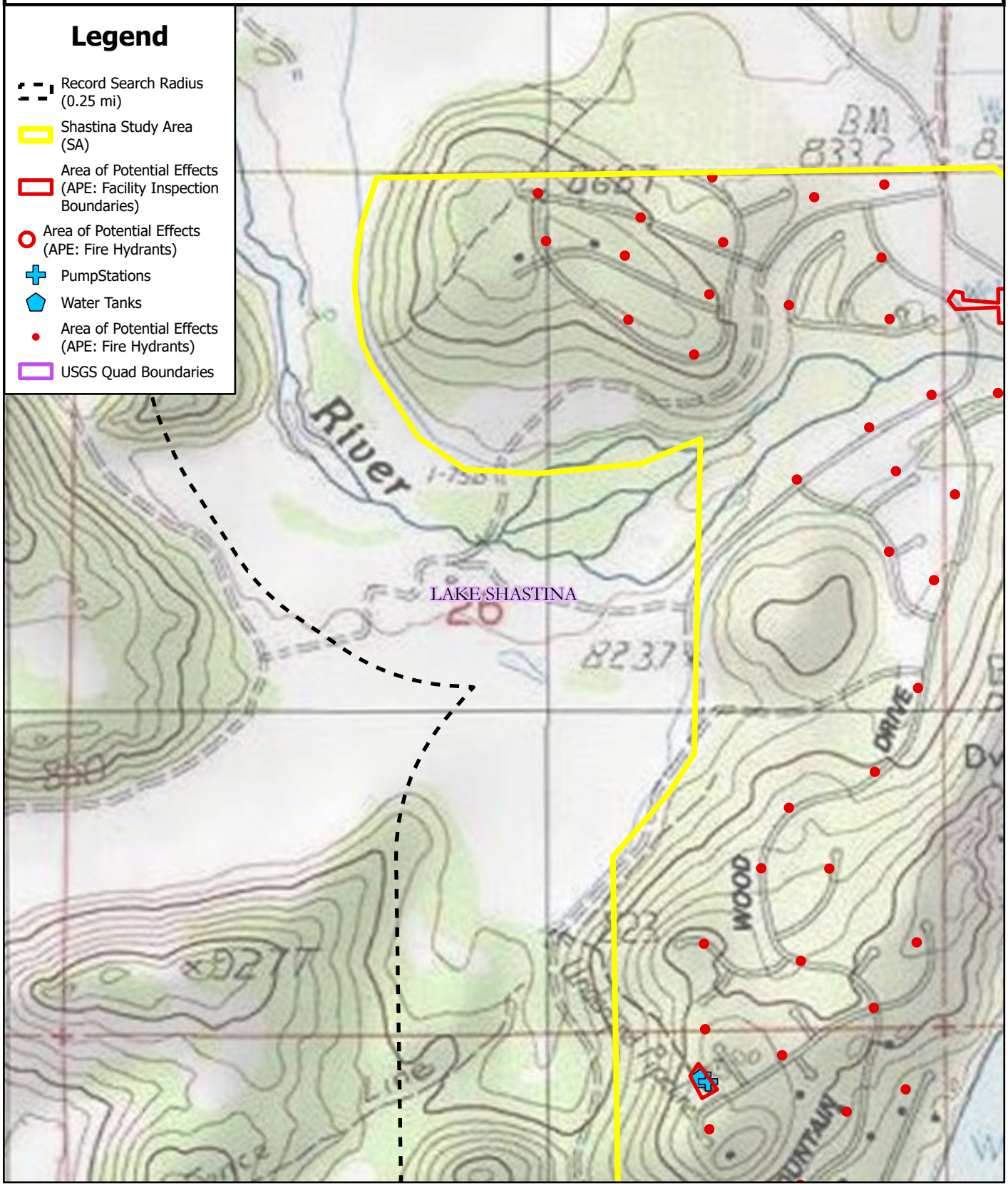
DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
0 225 450 Meters



Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 26 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
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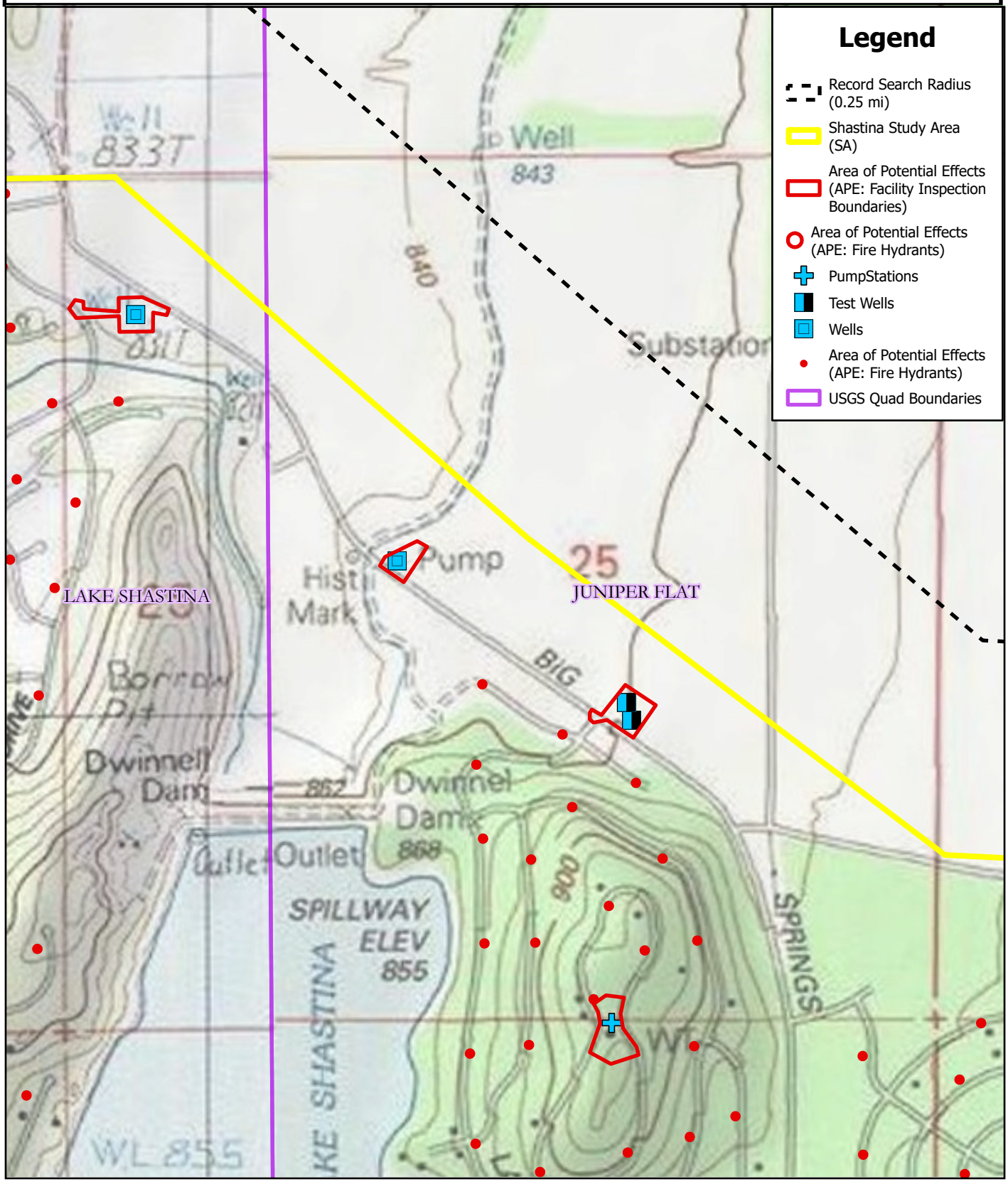

Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 25 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
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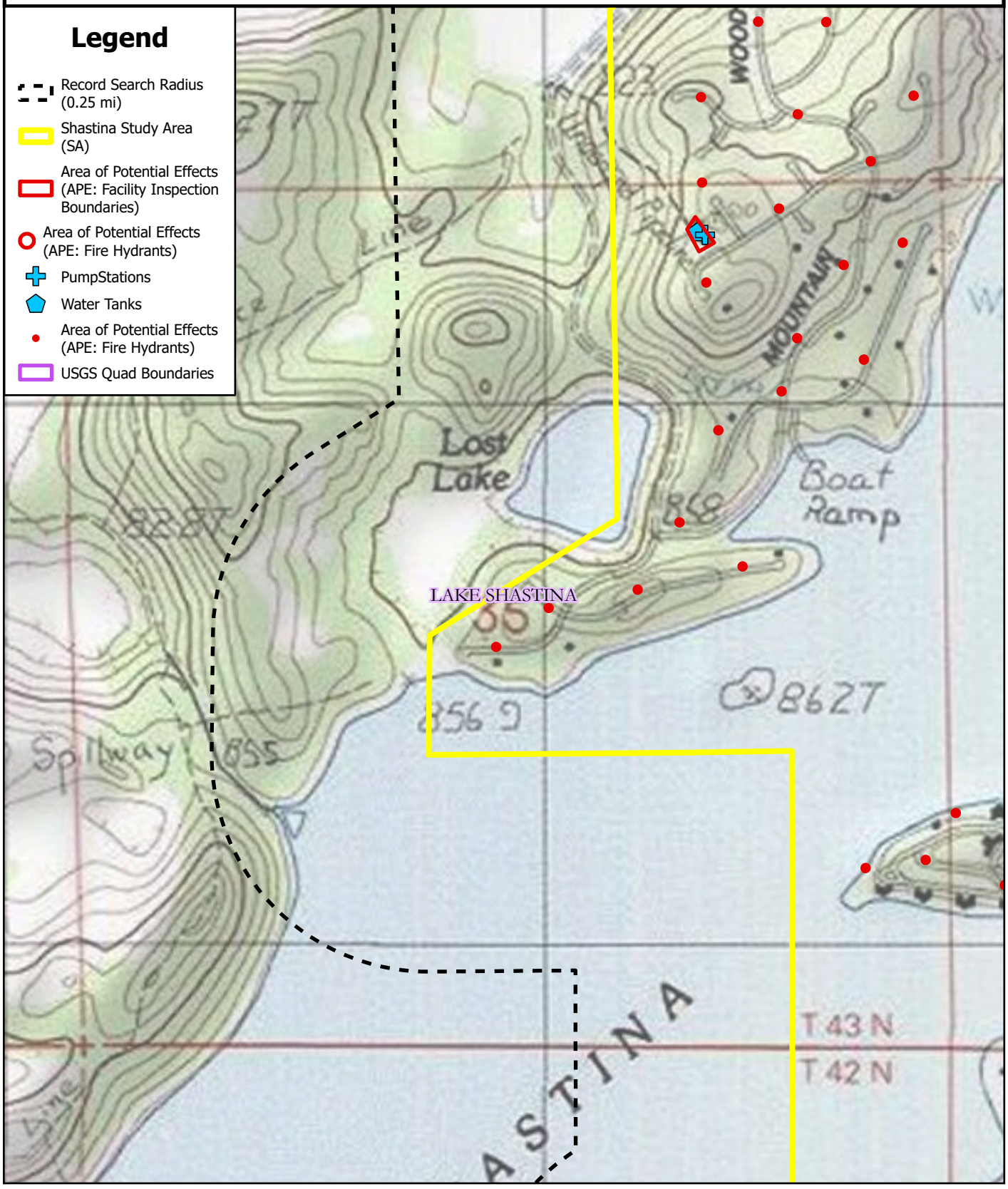

Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 35 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

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Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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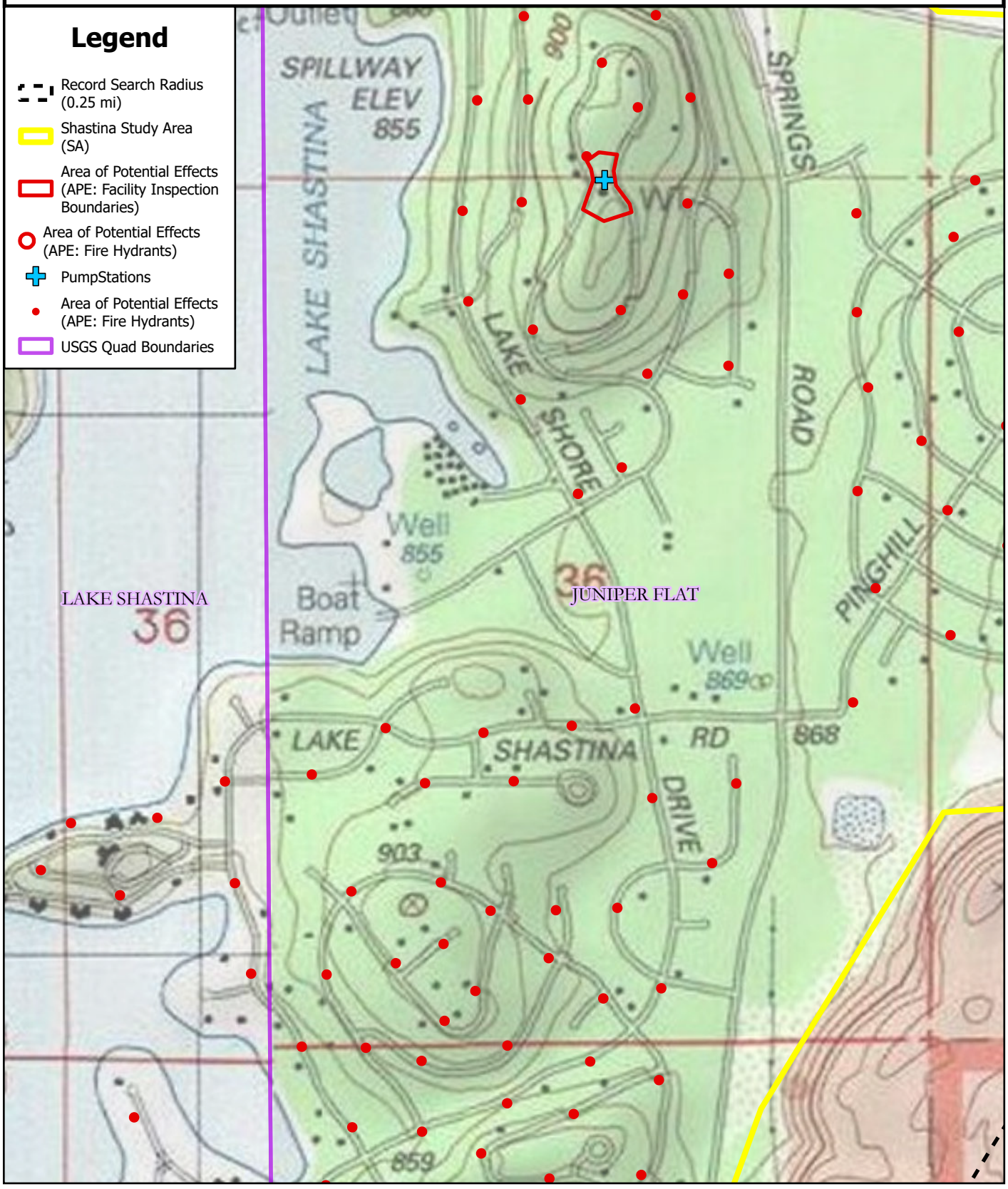

Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 36 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

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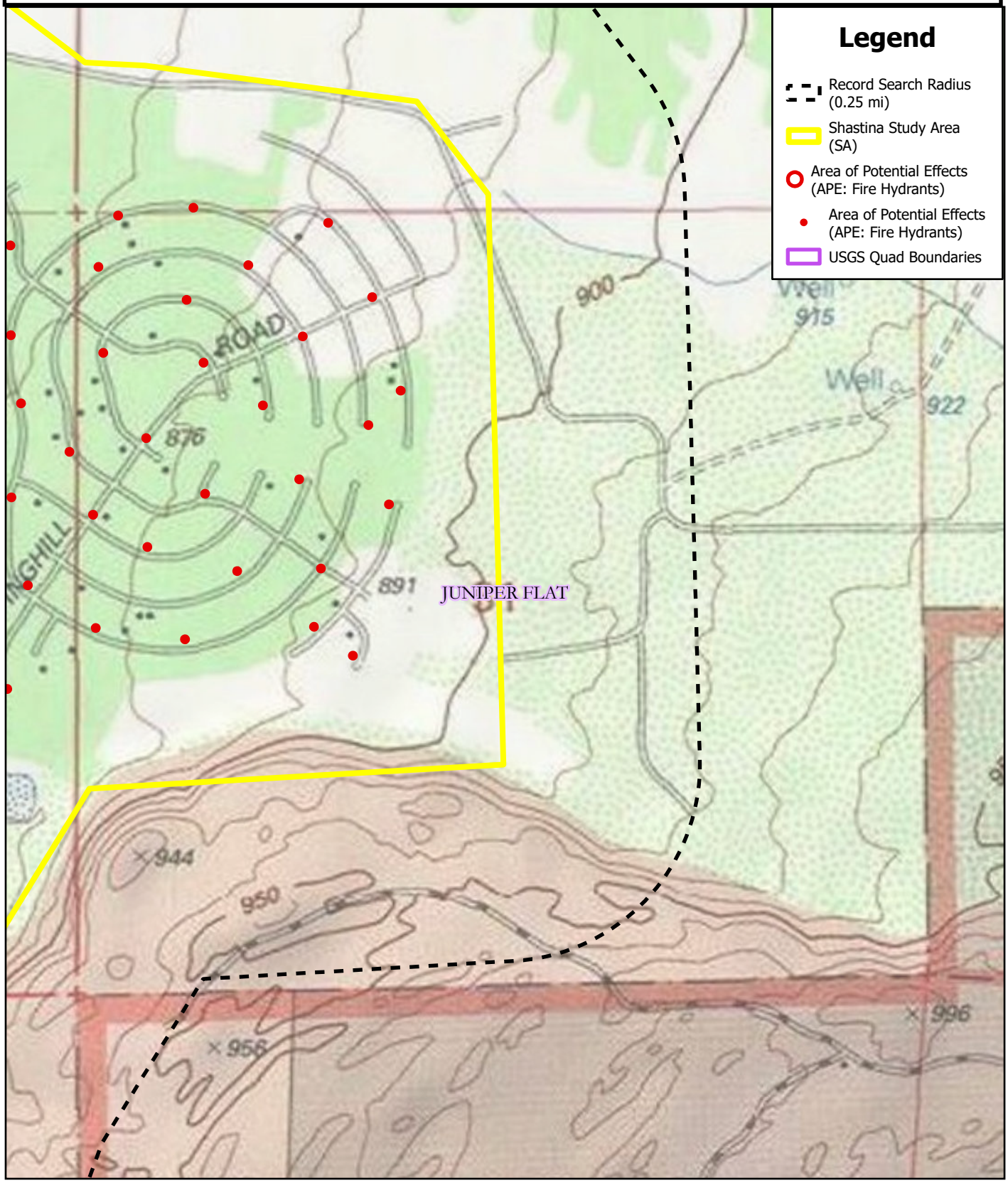
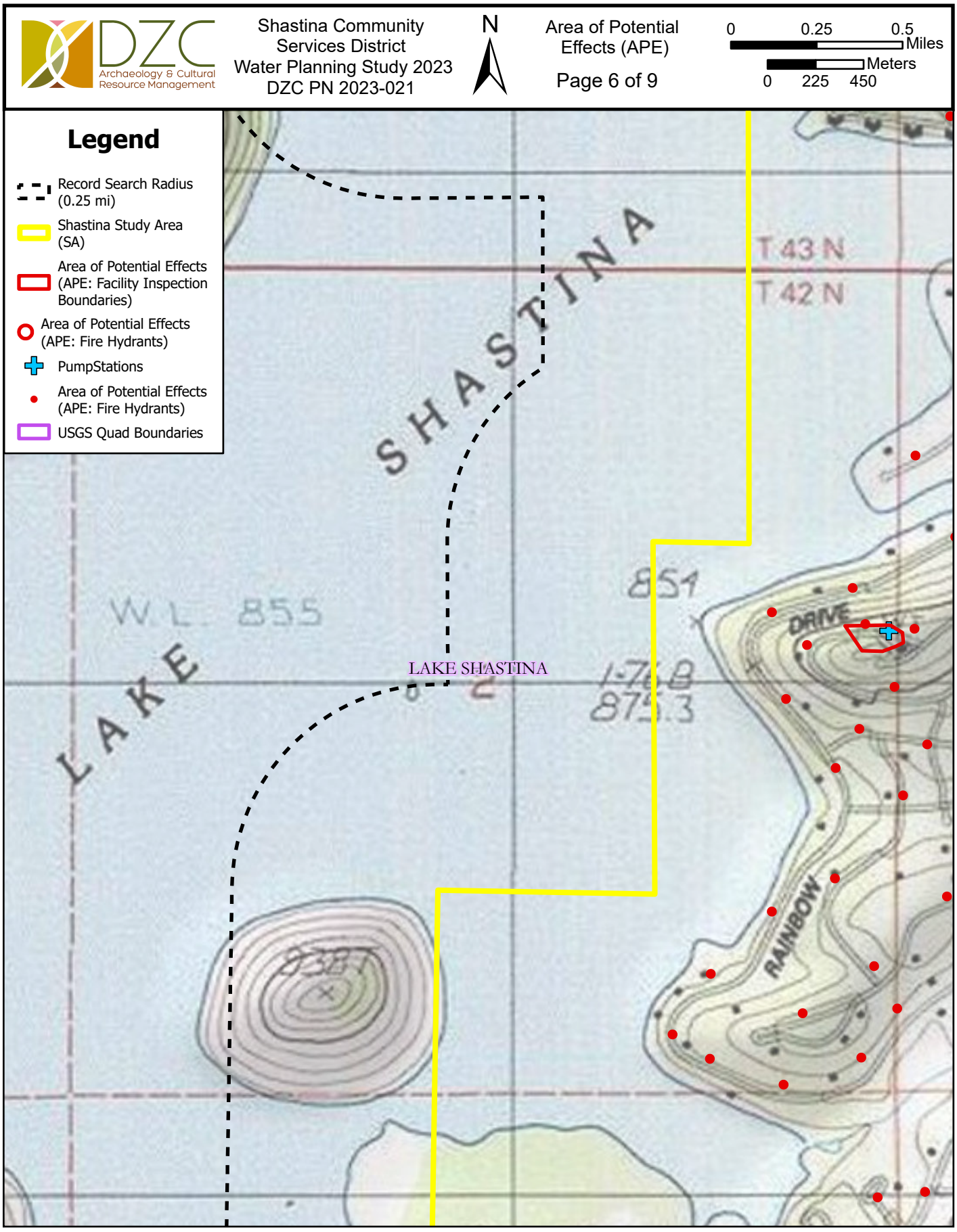


Township/Range: 43N 04W Section: 31 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 2 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
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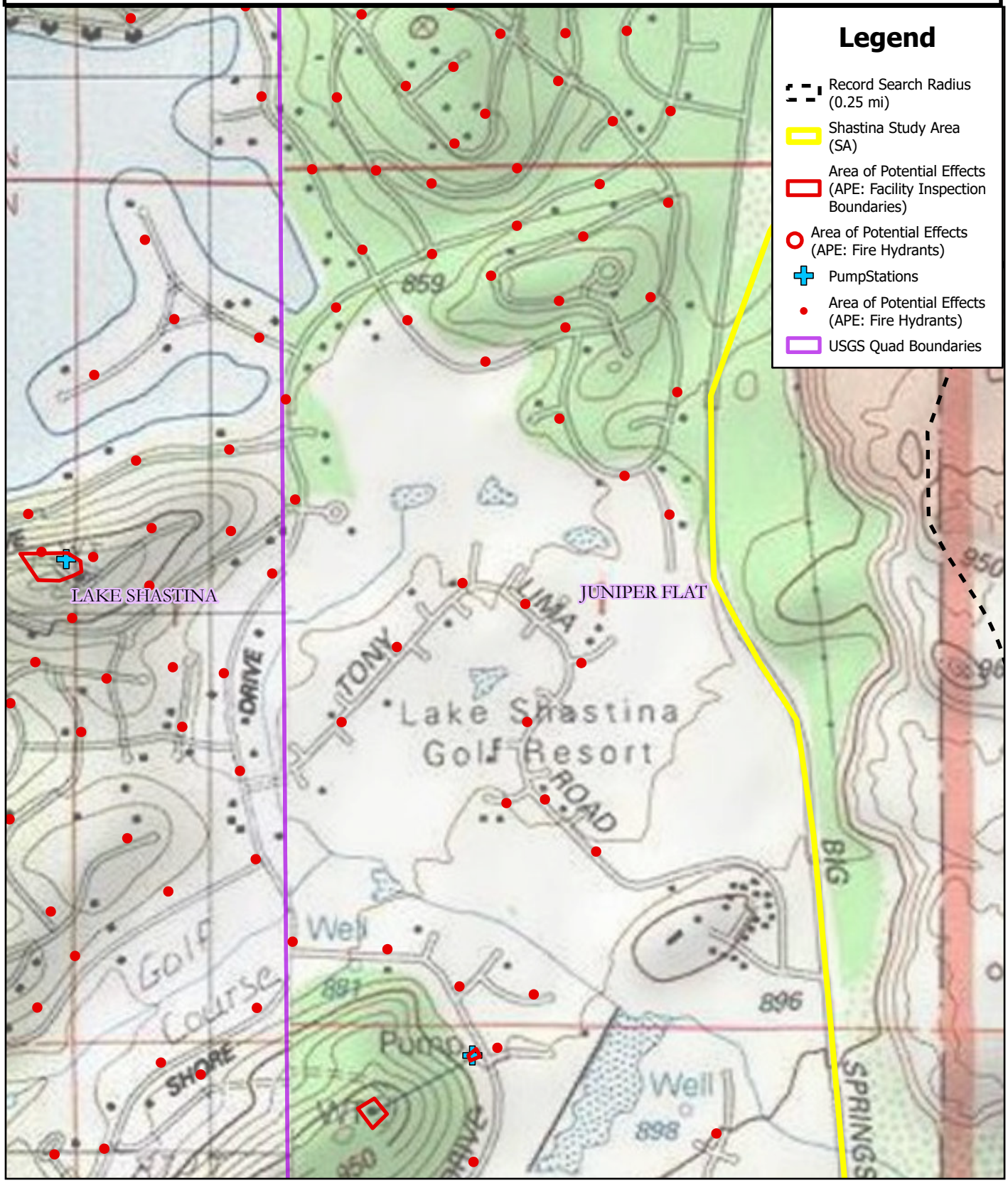

Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 1 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

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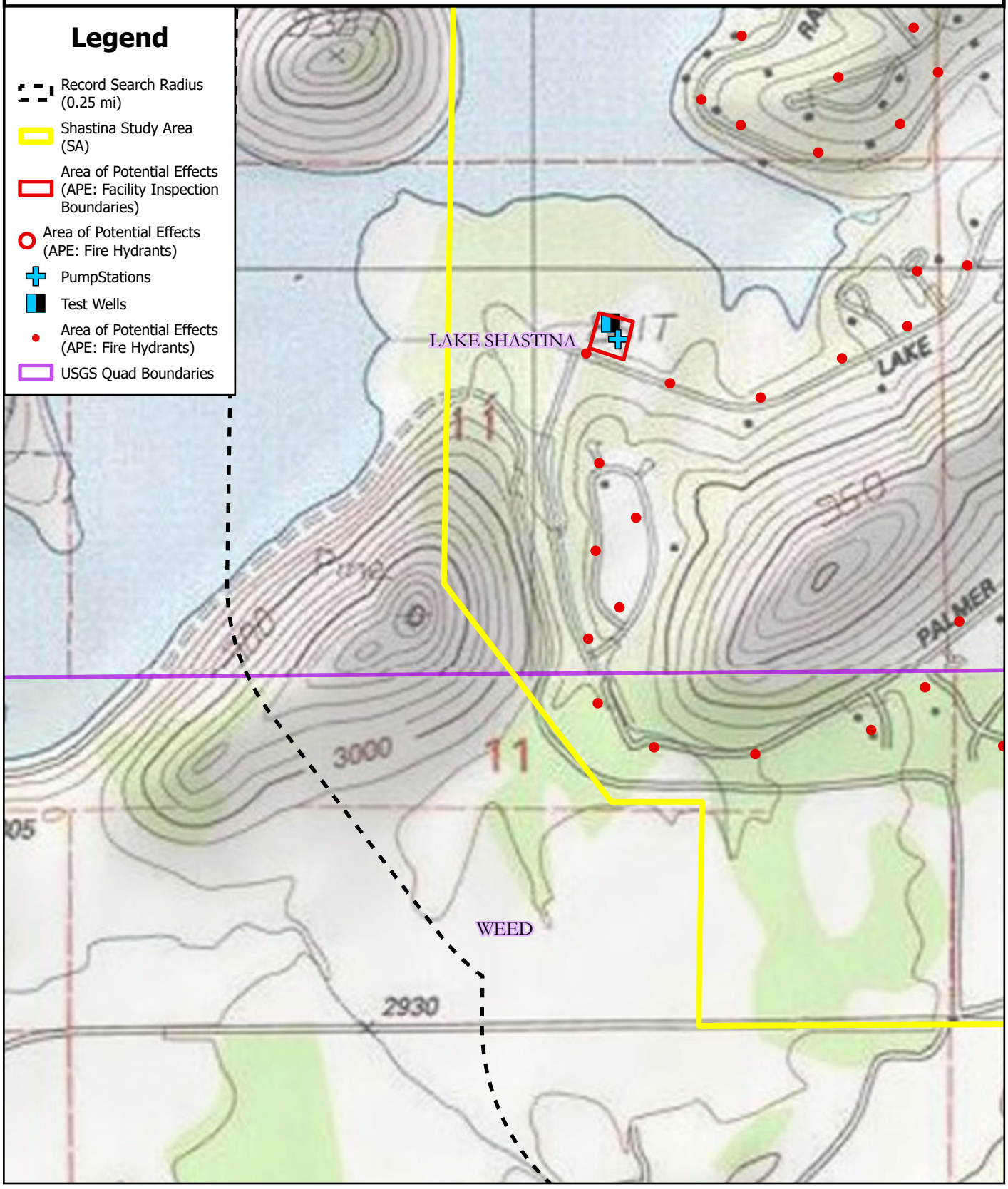

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DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
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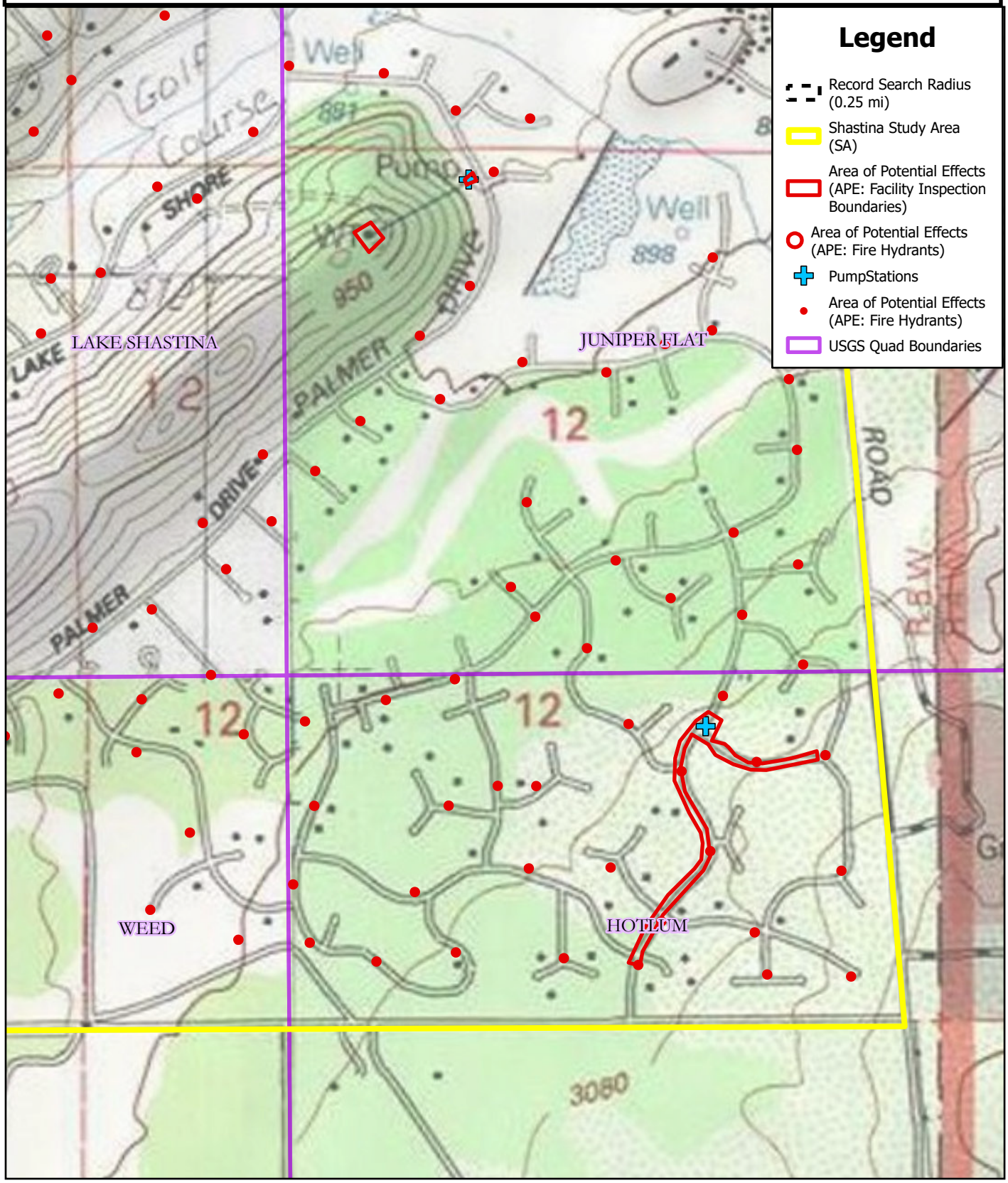

Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 12 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

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CEQA/NEPA ● Section 106 ● DBE 41768 ● WBE 10110091 ● SB 1732908 ● NAICS 541620
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Business Office: 707.599.9842 ● dzcarchaeology.com ● 455 I Street, Suite 204,
Arcata CA, 95521

November 21, 2023

RE: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND COMMENT

To: Mrs. Janice A. Crowe,
Chairwoman
Shasta Nation
PO Box 195
Yreka, CA 96058

Dear Chairperson Crowe,

On behalf of the Lake Shastina Community Services District (LSCSD), SHN Consulting engineers and Geologists retained the services of DZC Archaeology and Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC (DZC) to conduct cultural resource studies in support of the Lake Shastina Drinking Water Improvement Project.

The purpose of the Project is to upgrade the existing drinking and fire water systems through the installation of new wastewater collection pipelines and upgrade the existing wastewater lift stations. The purpose of the investigation is to locate and record cultural resources, evaluate the significance of cultural resources within the Project area, to assess the potential for impacts to resources from project plans, and mitigate impacts as appropriate and required. Funding for the Project is derived from the State of California Proposition 1 Small Community Wastewater Program and administered by the California State Water Board, who is the Lead Agency providing regulatory oversight for the permitting process.

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Your contact information is listed by the Native American Heritage Commission for the Lake Shastina area and as such you are receiving this communication.

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Consulting, LLC

Arcata | Willow Creek | Truckee
CEQA/NEPA ● Section 106 ● DBE 41768 ● WBE 10110091 ● SB 1732908 ● NAICS 541620 ● DUNS 078366000 ● Cage 70WD6 ● OSHA/HAZWOPPER
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Thank you for your assistance.

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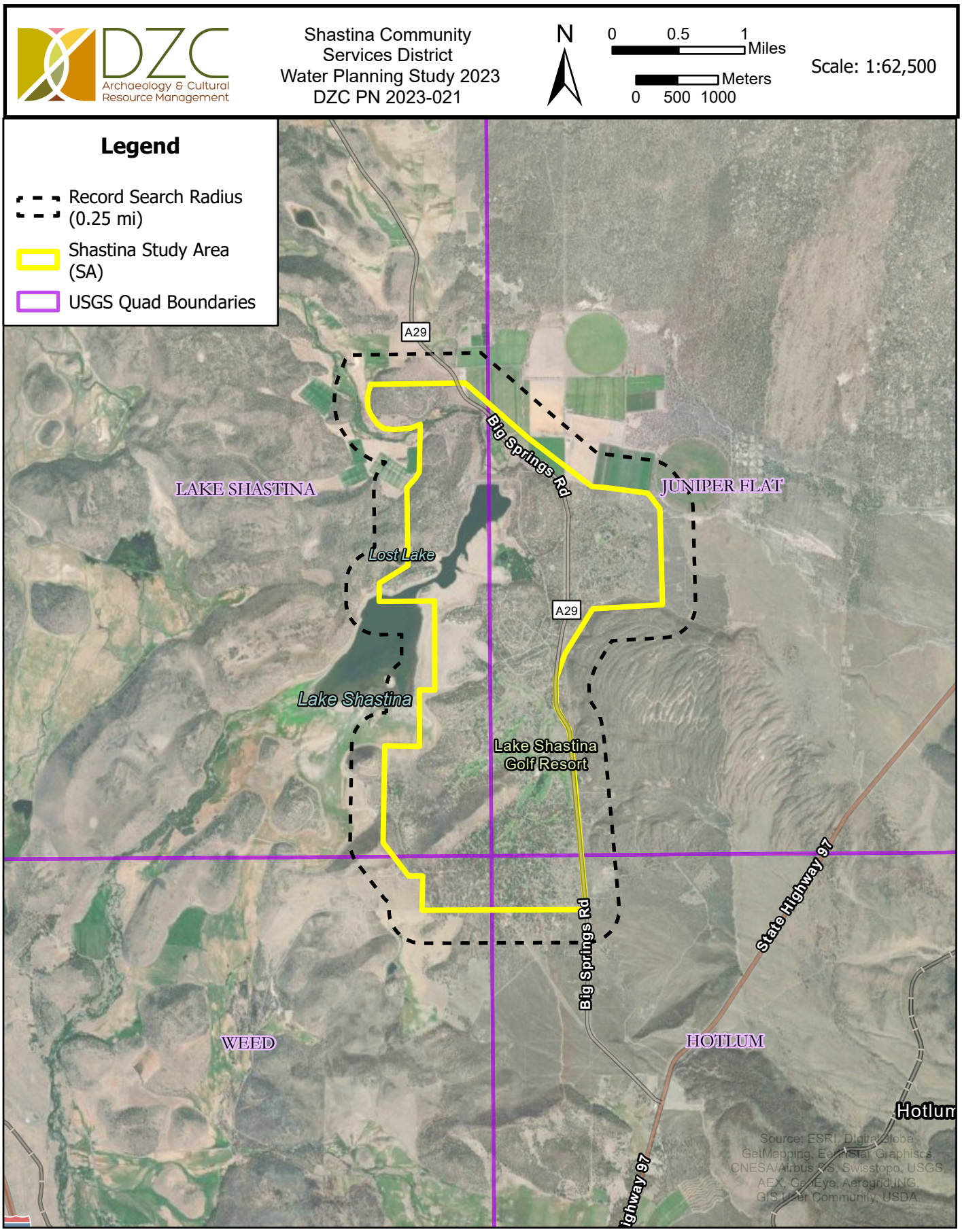

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DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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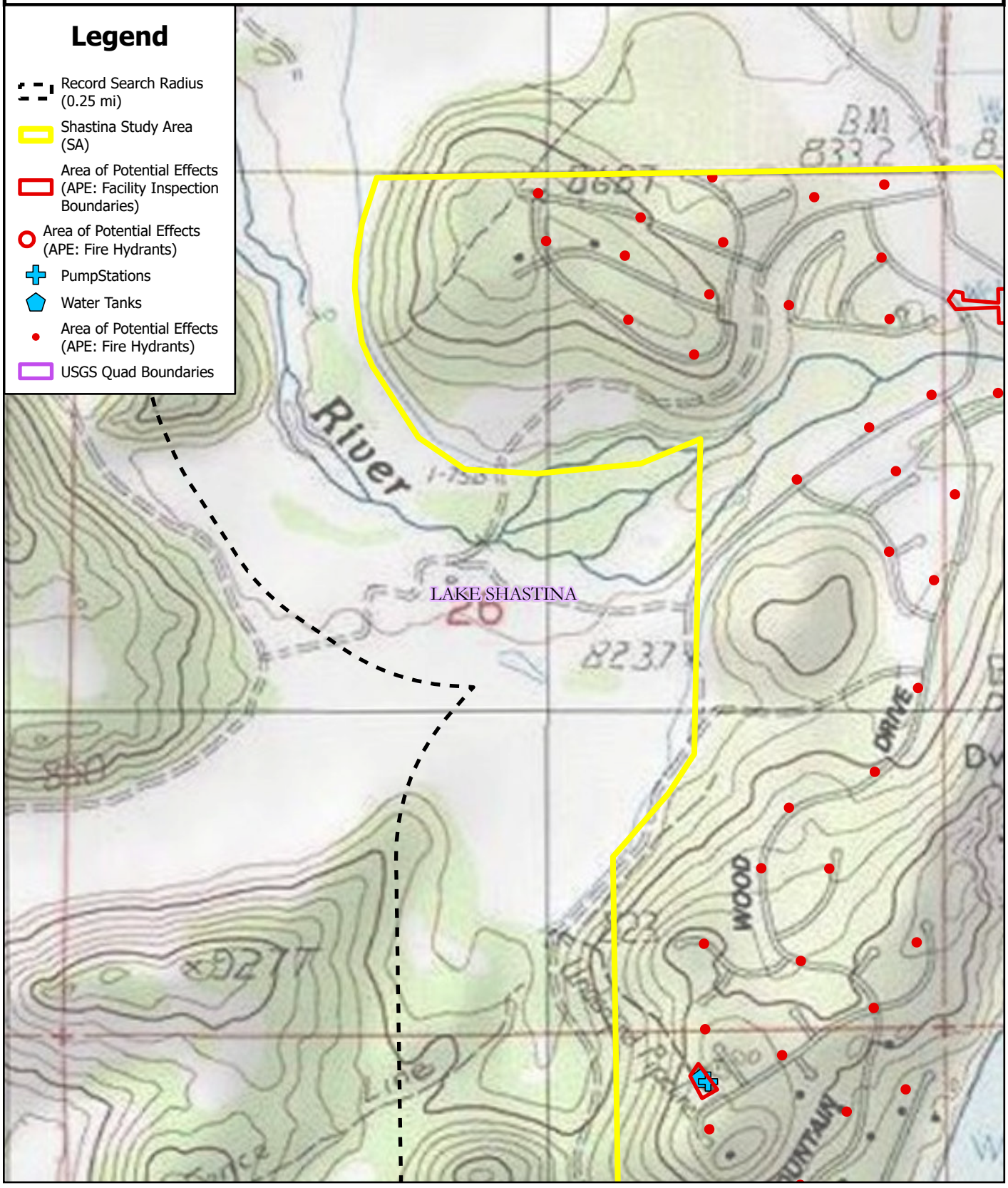

Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 26 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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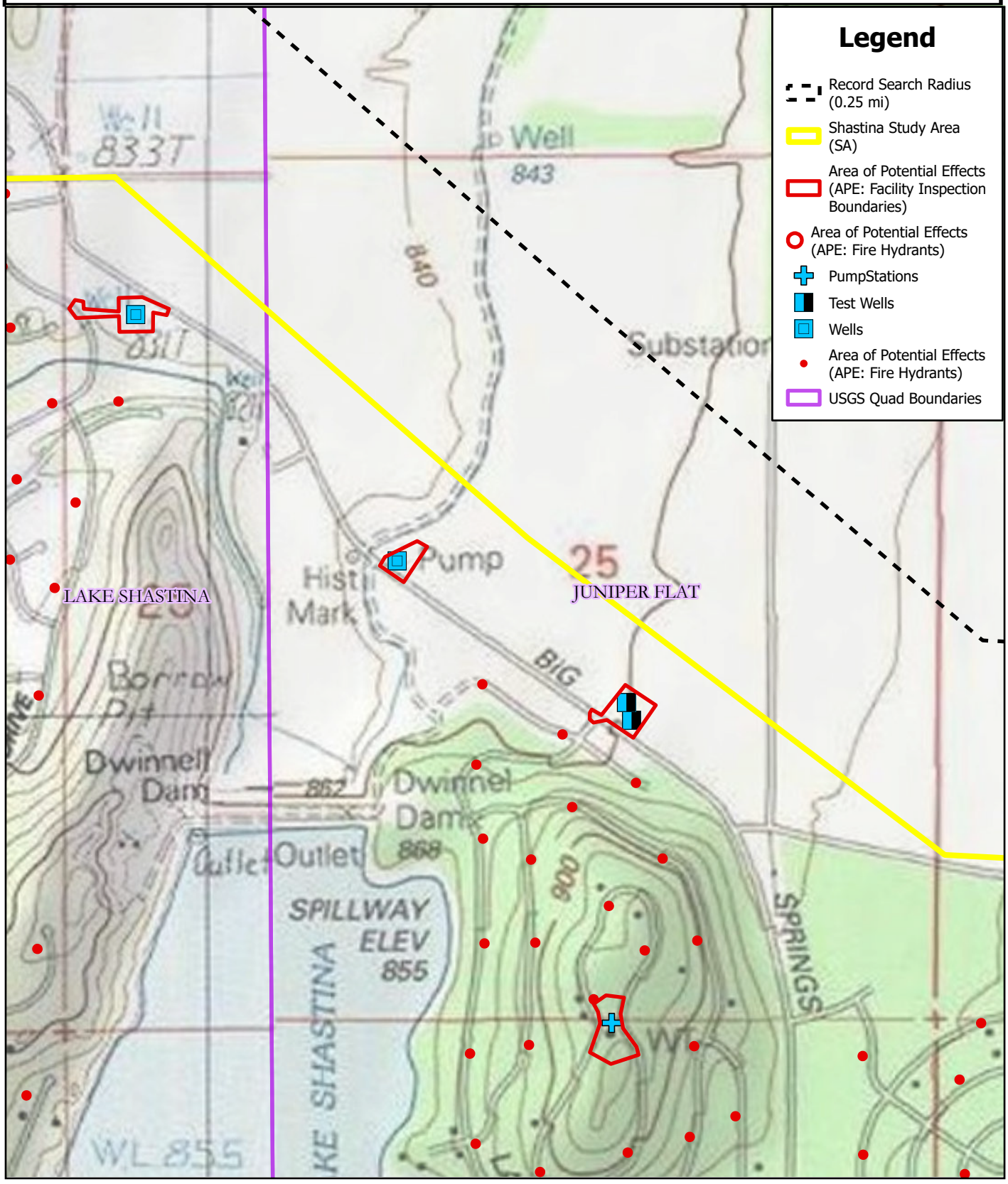

Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 25 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

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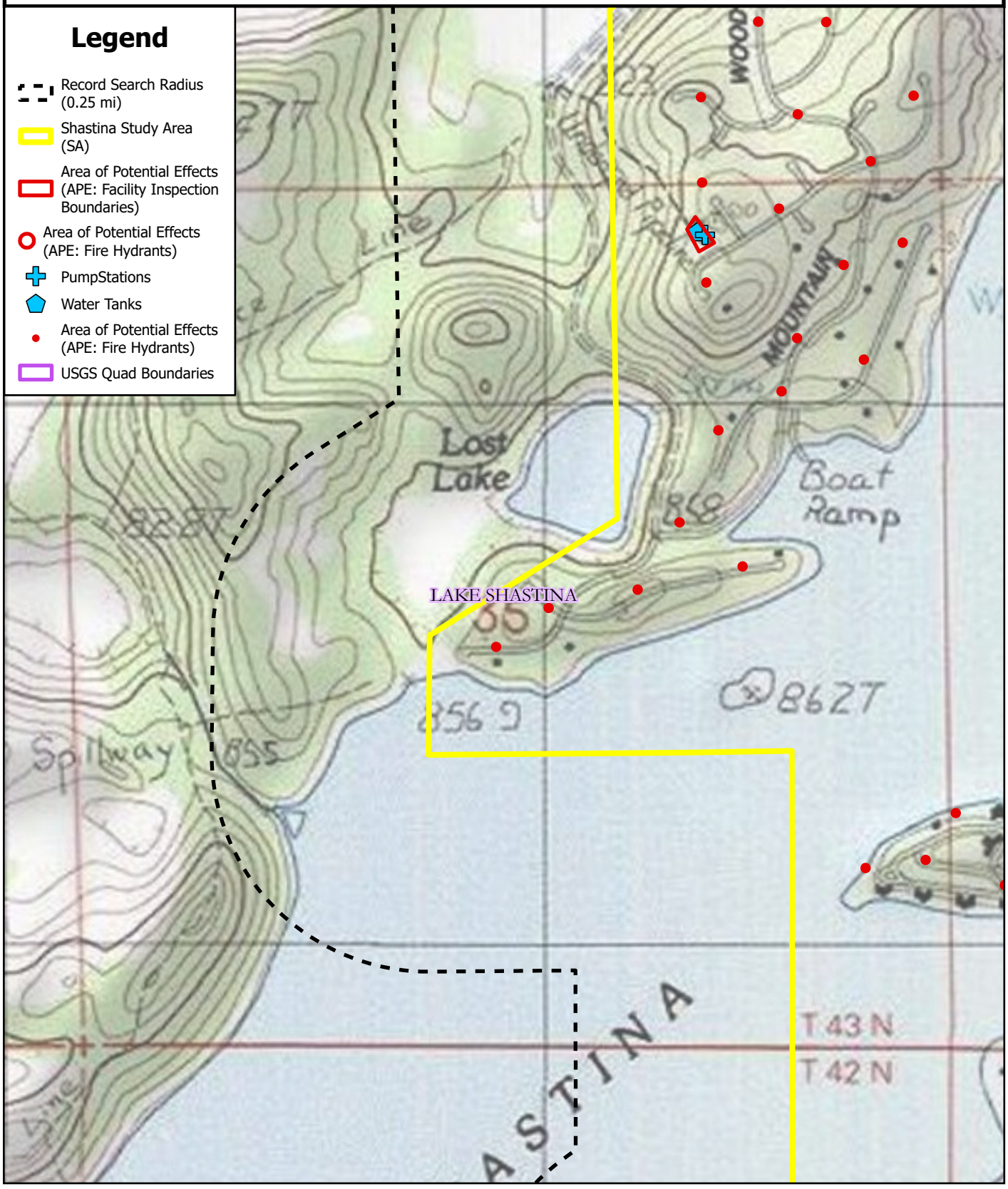

Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 35 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
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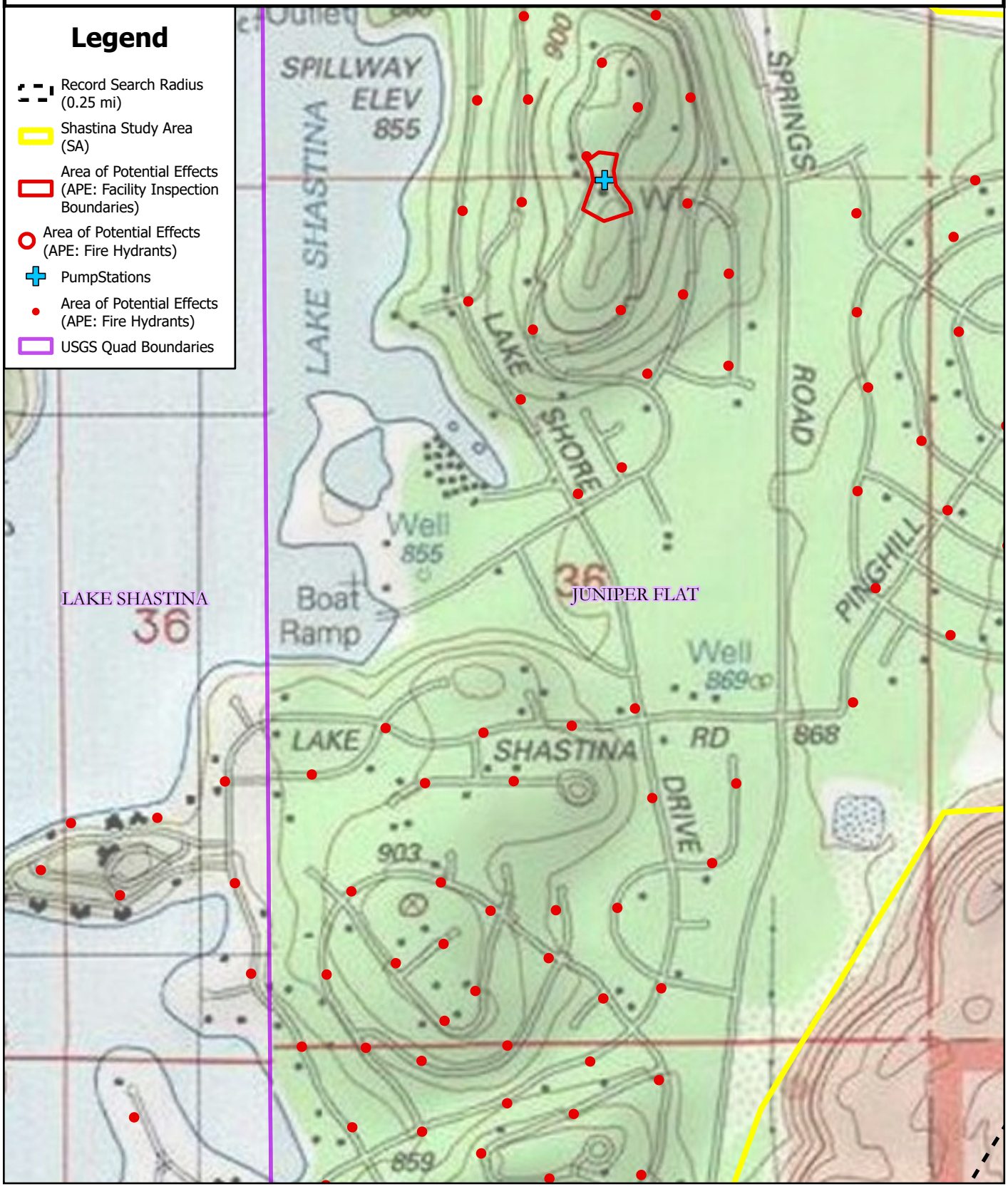


Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 36 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

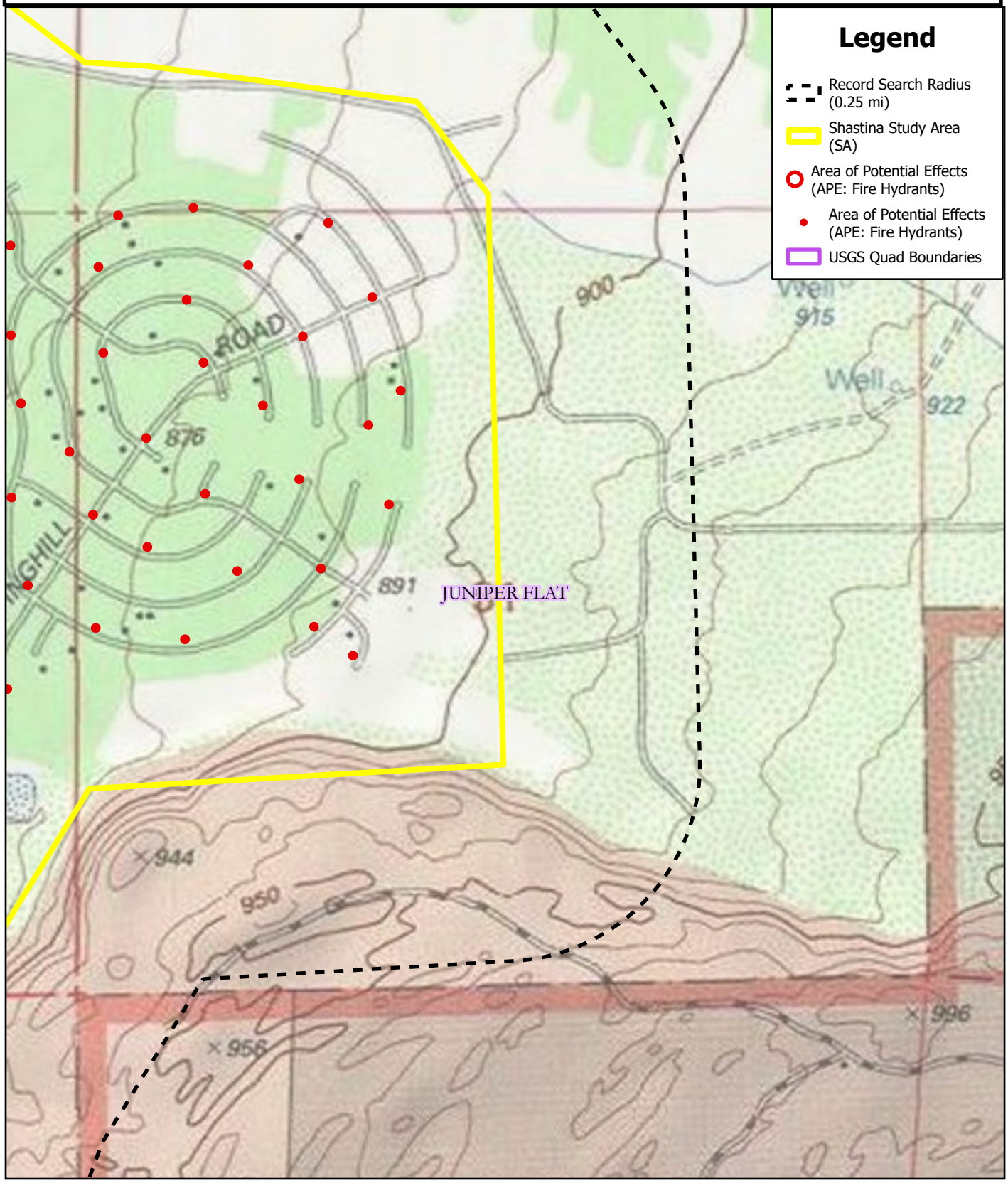
Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

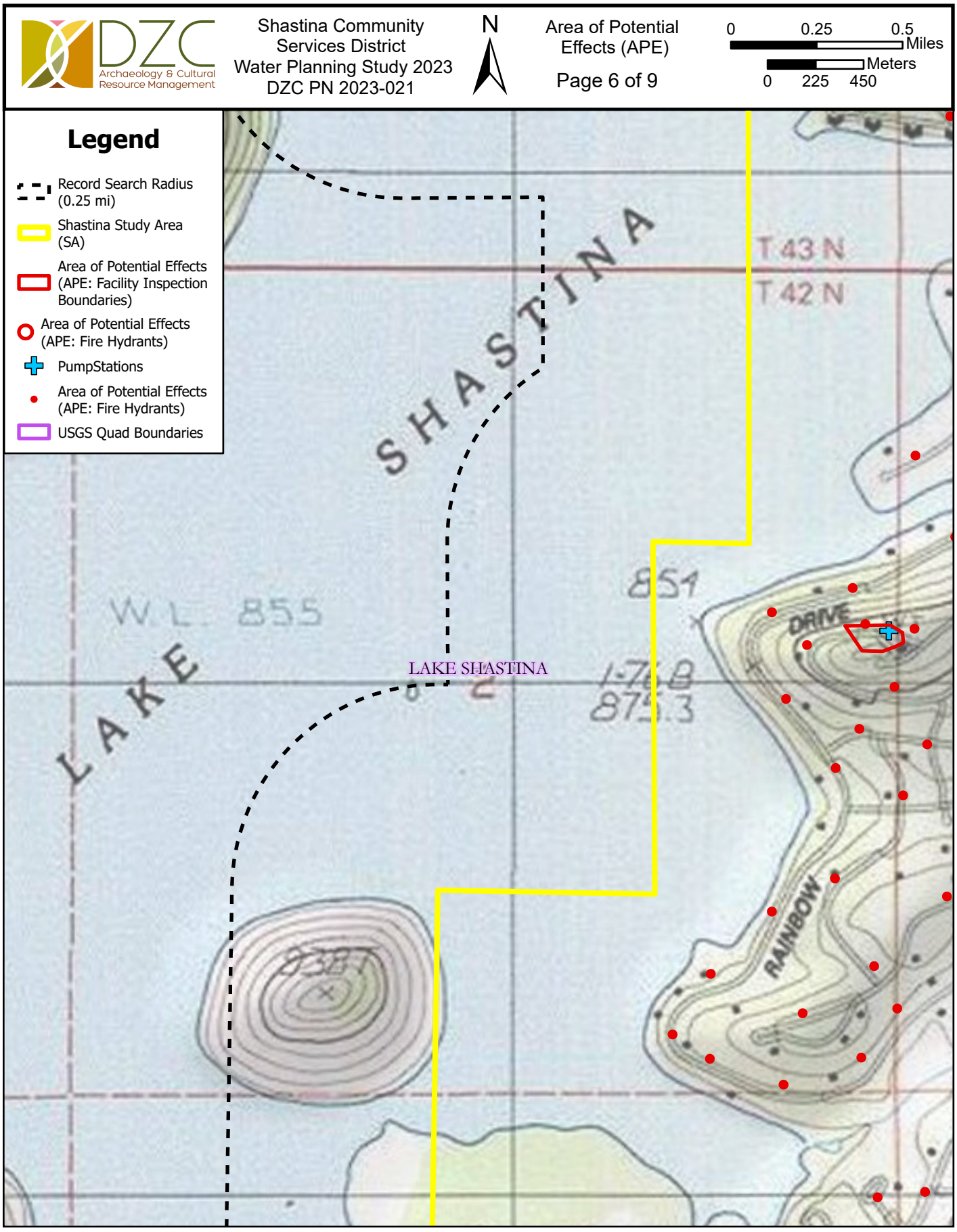
Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 225 450 Meters



Township/Range: 43N 04W Section: 31 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 2 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

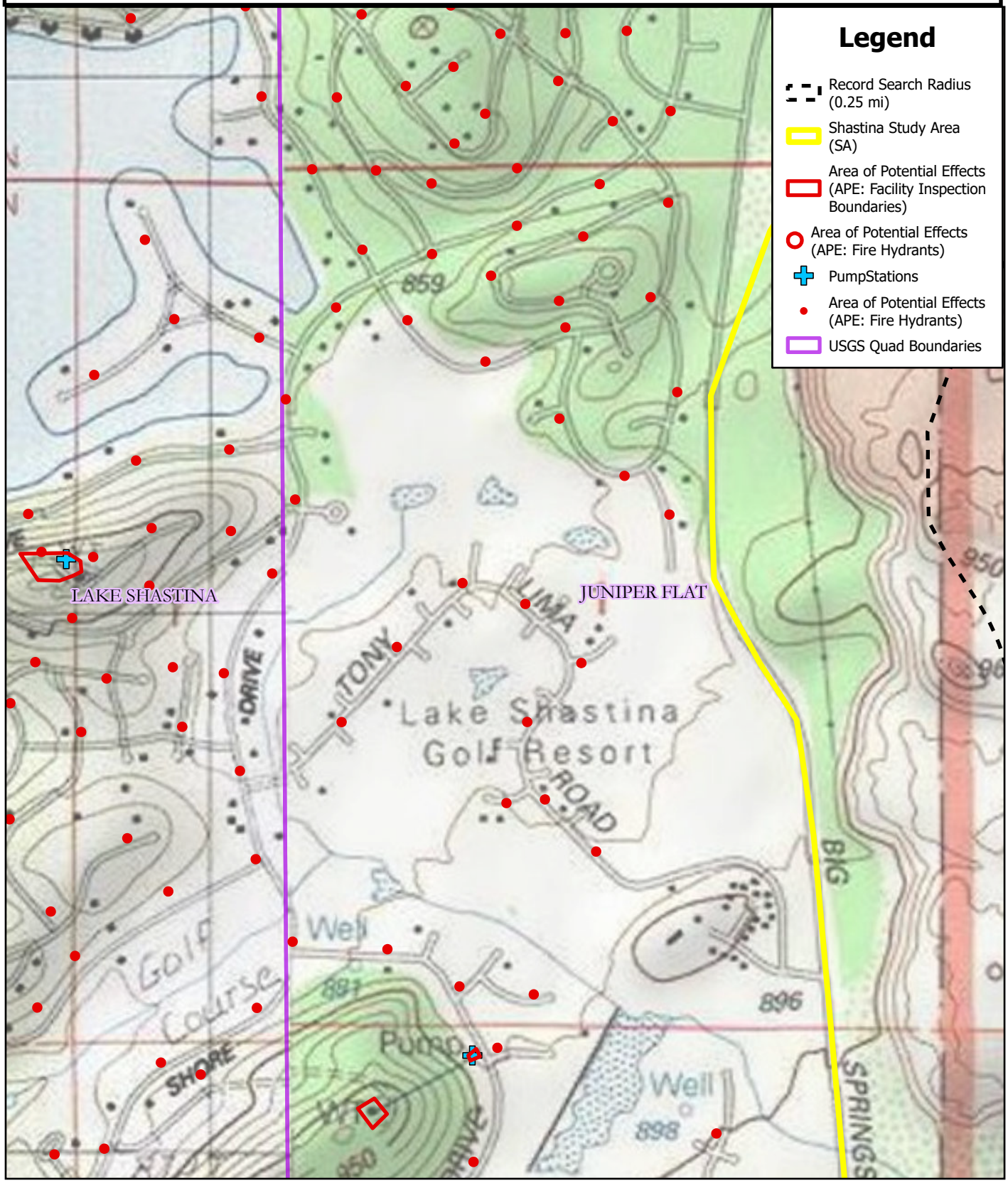
DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
0 225 450 Meters



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 1 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

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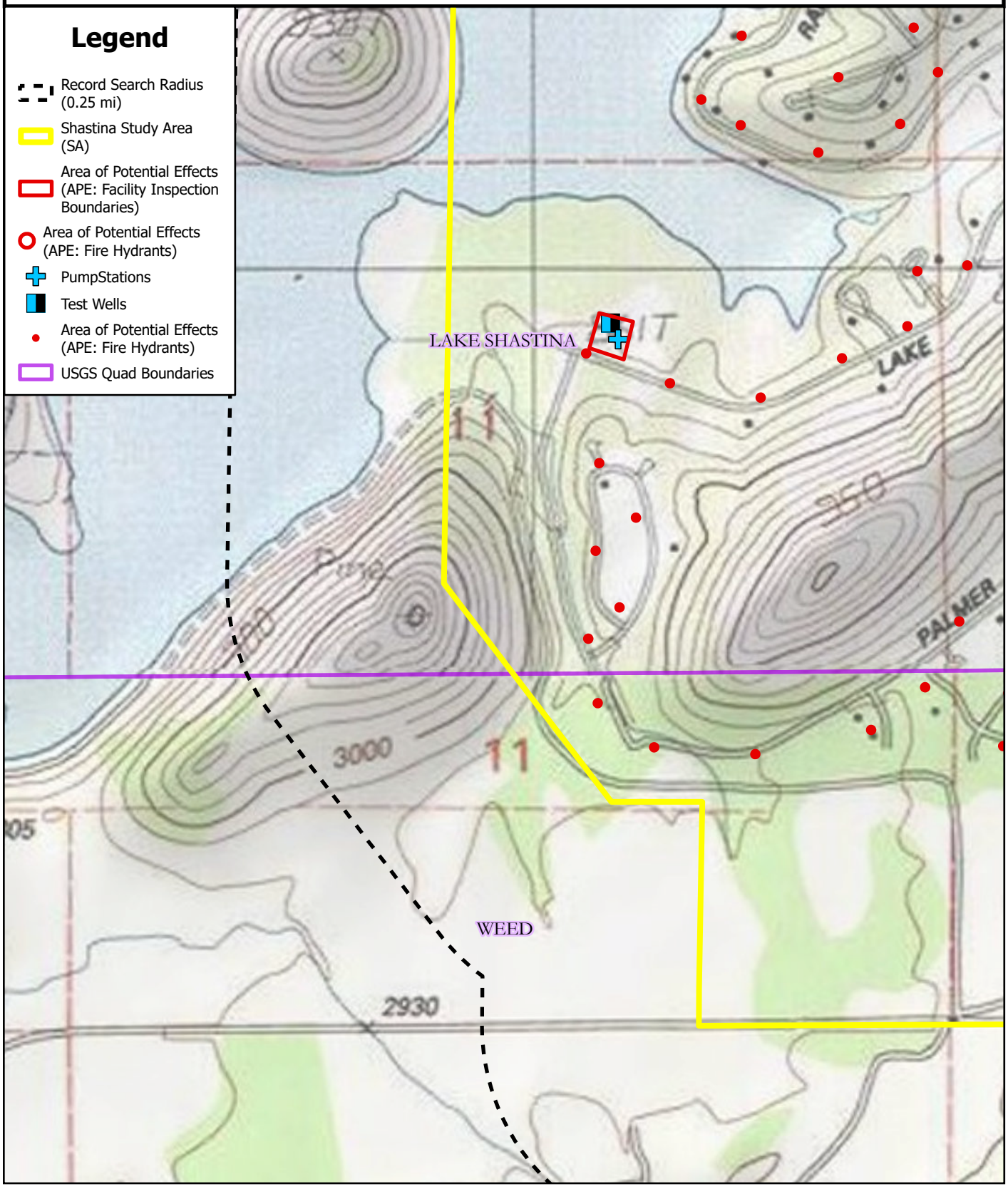
0 225 450 Meters



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 11 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

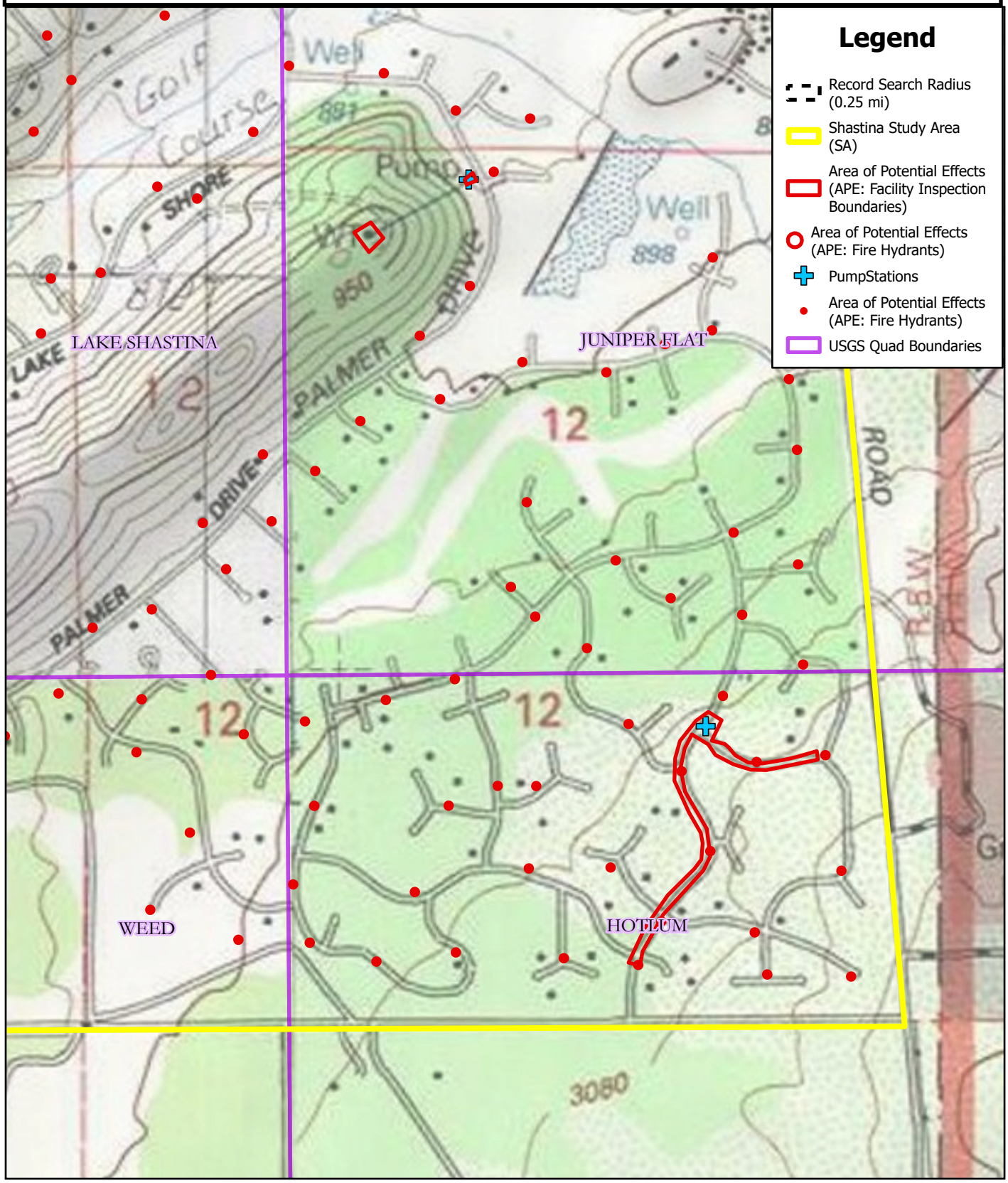
DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

N

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
0 225 450 Meters



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 12 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat

Appendix D

Archaeological Survey Coverage Maps

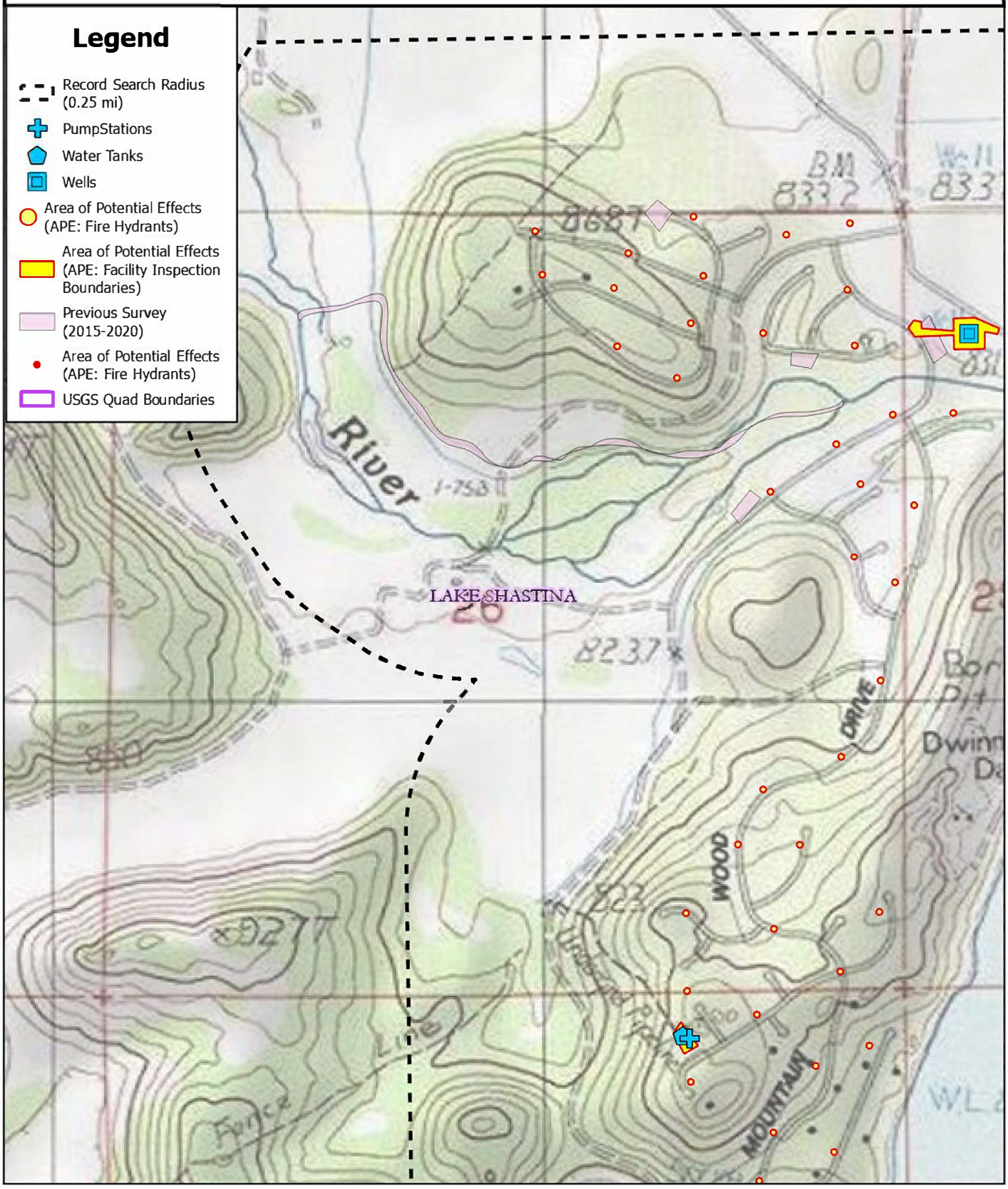
DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

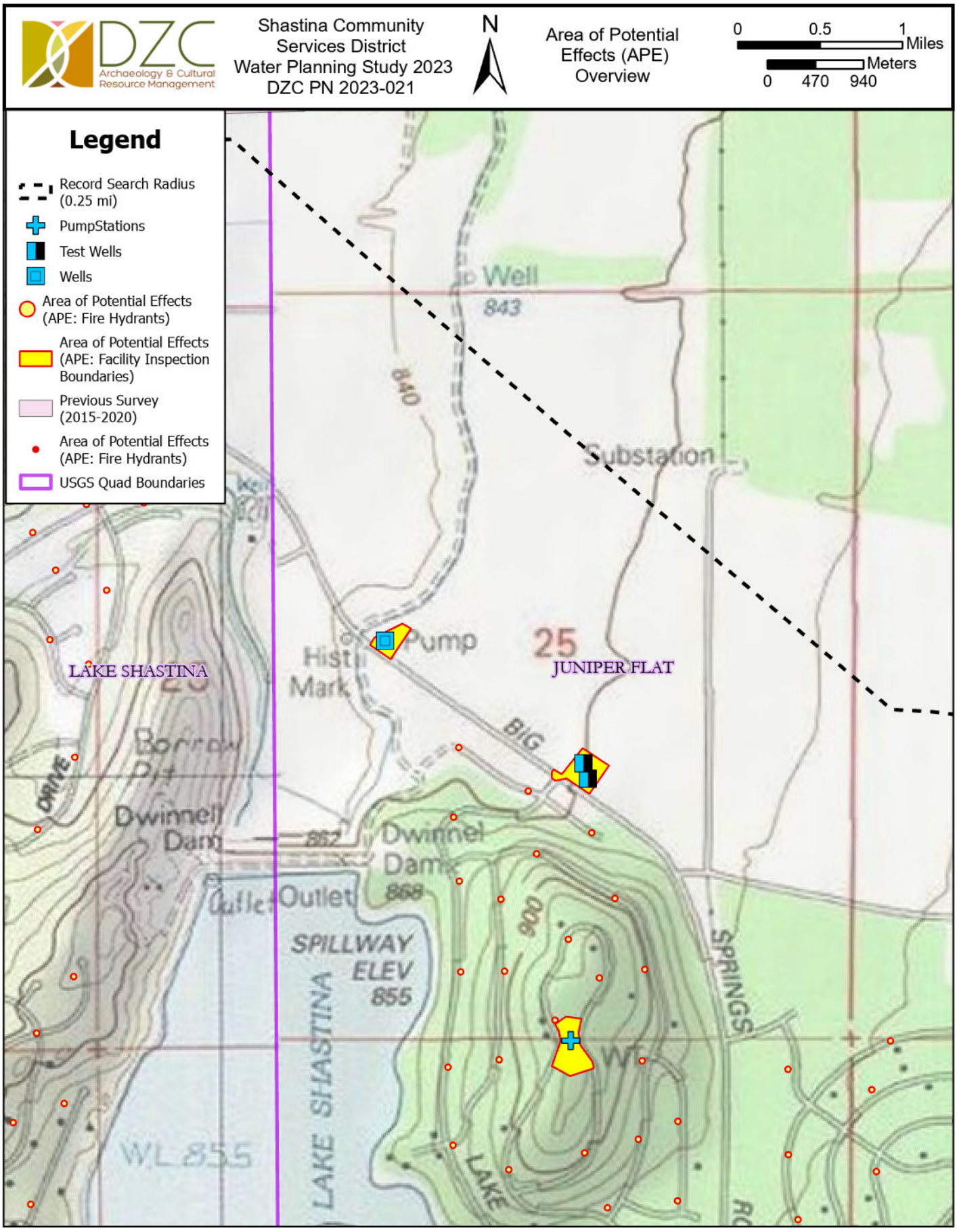
N

Archaeological Survey Coverage

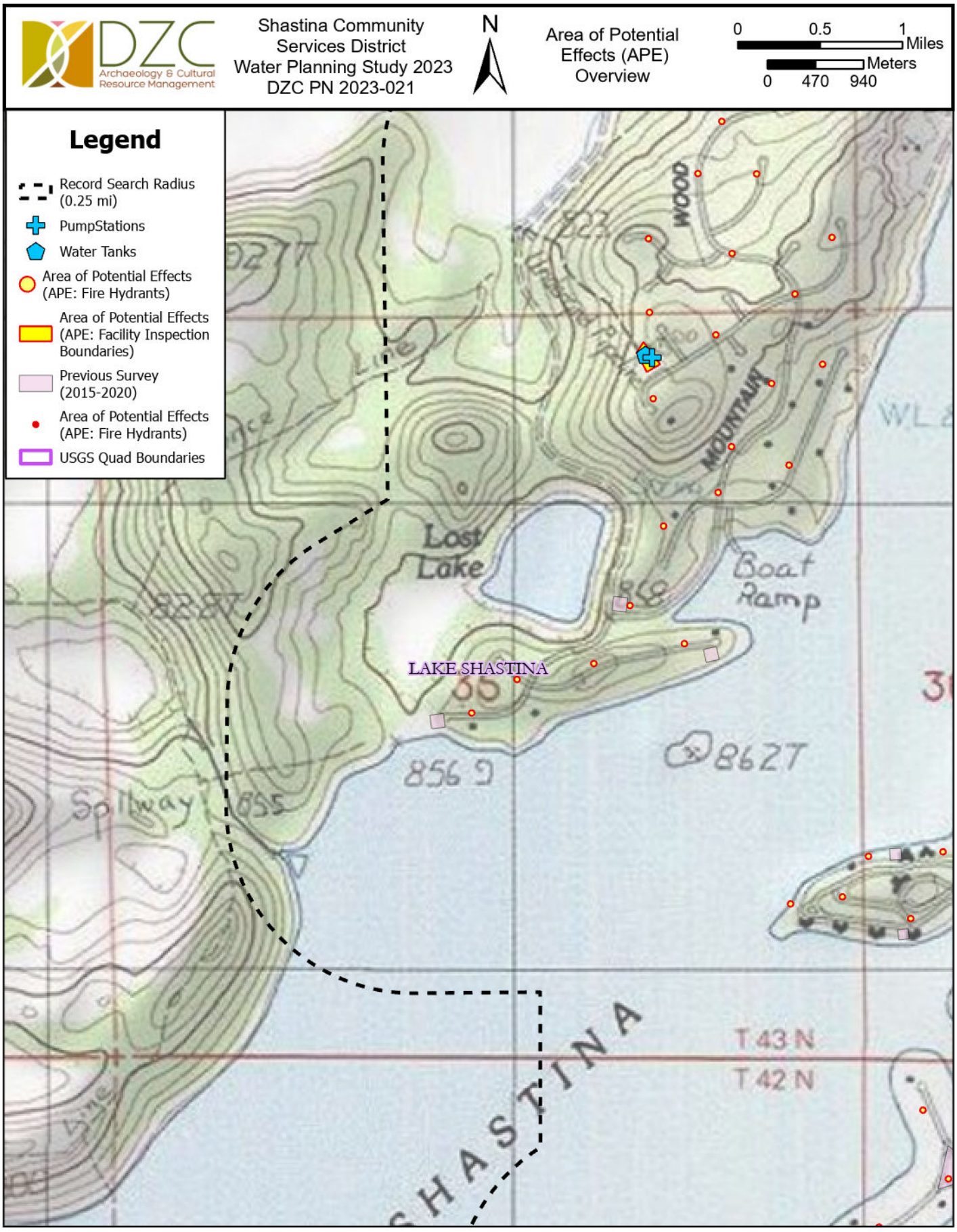
0 0.5 1 Miles
0 470 940 Meters



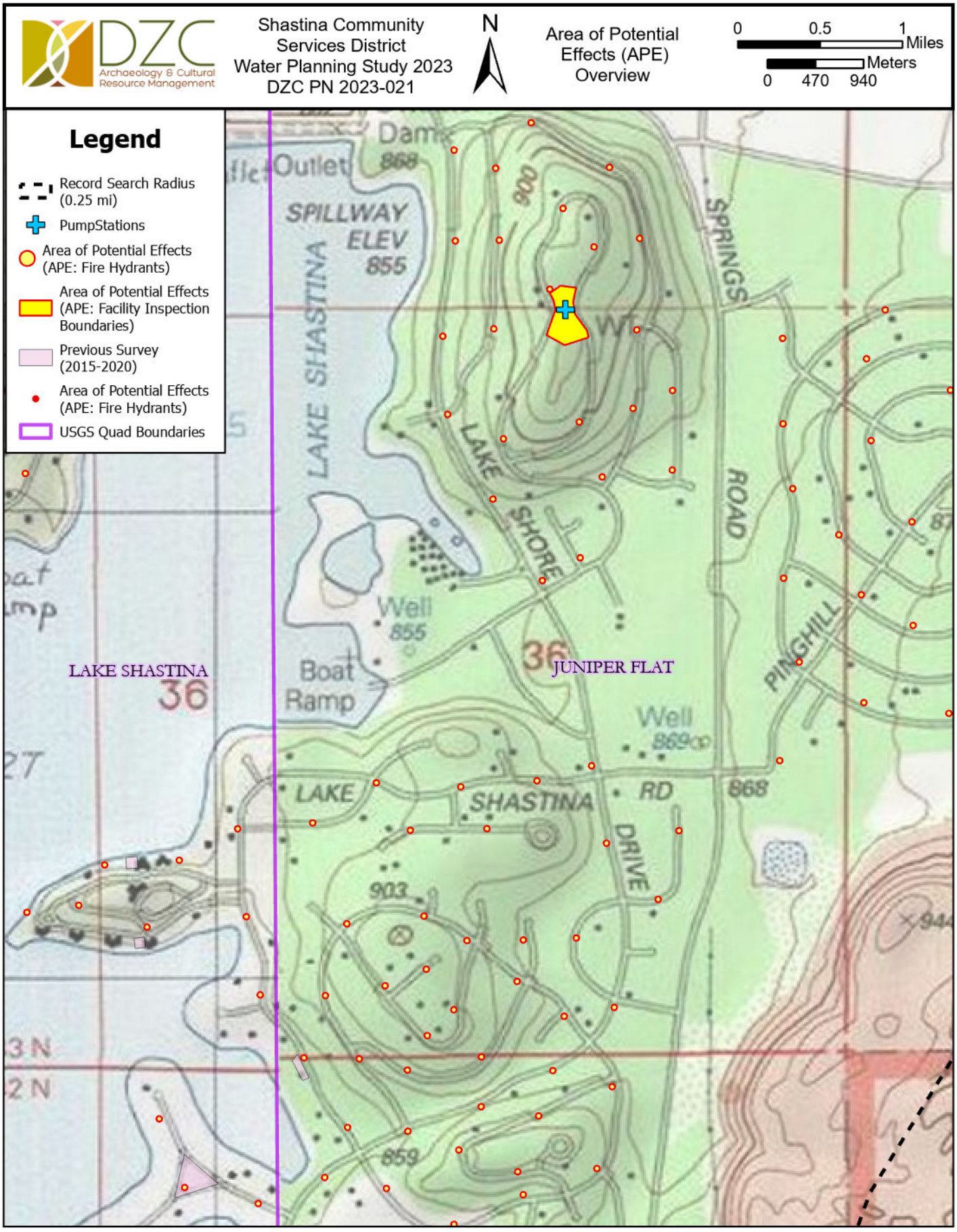
Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 26 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



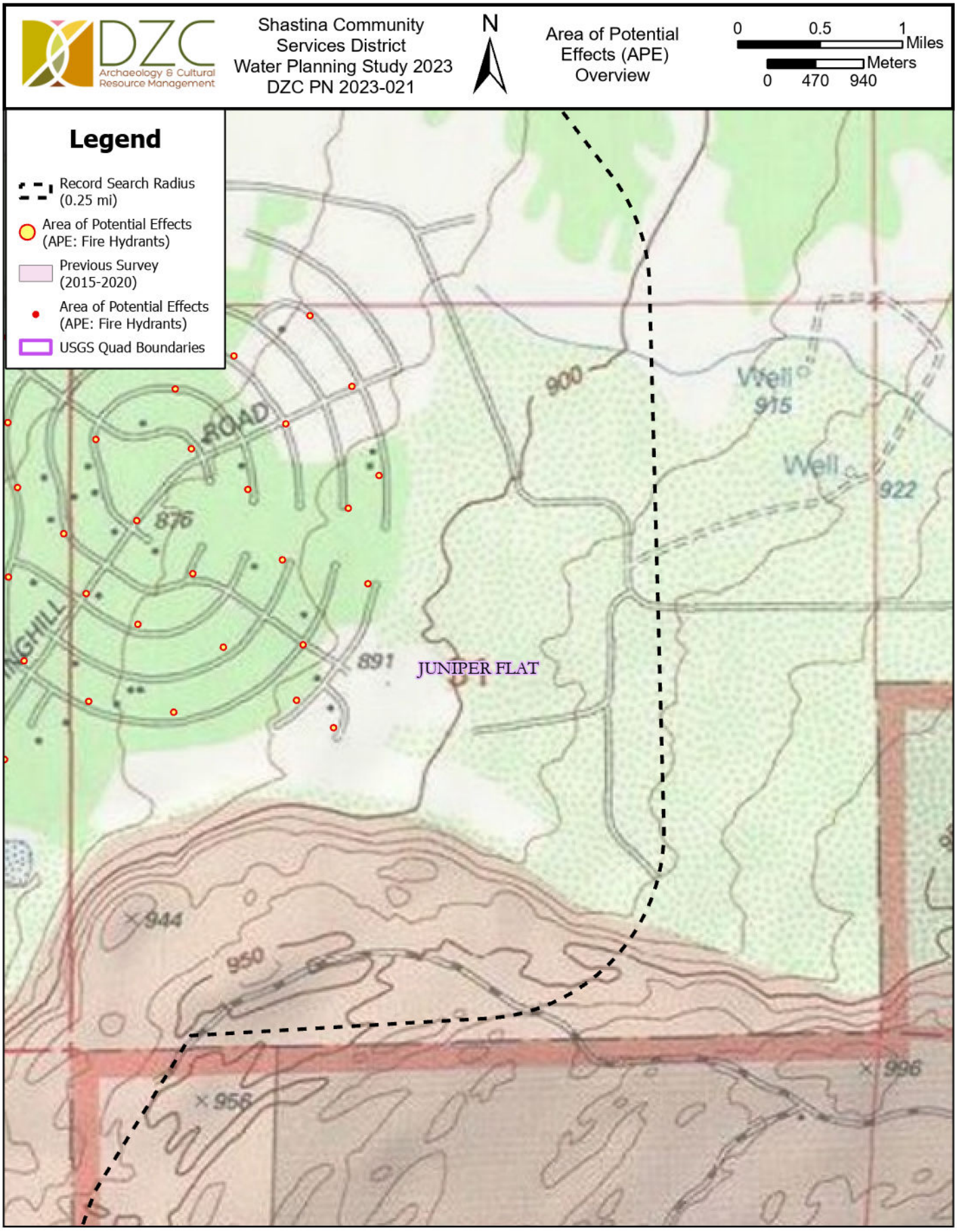
Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 25 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



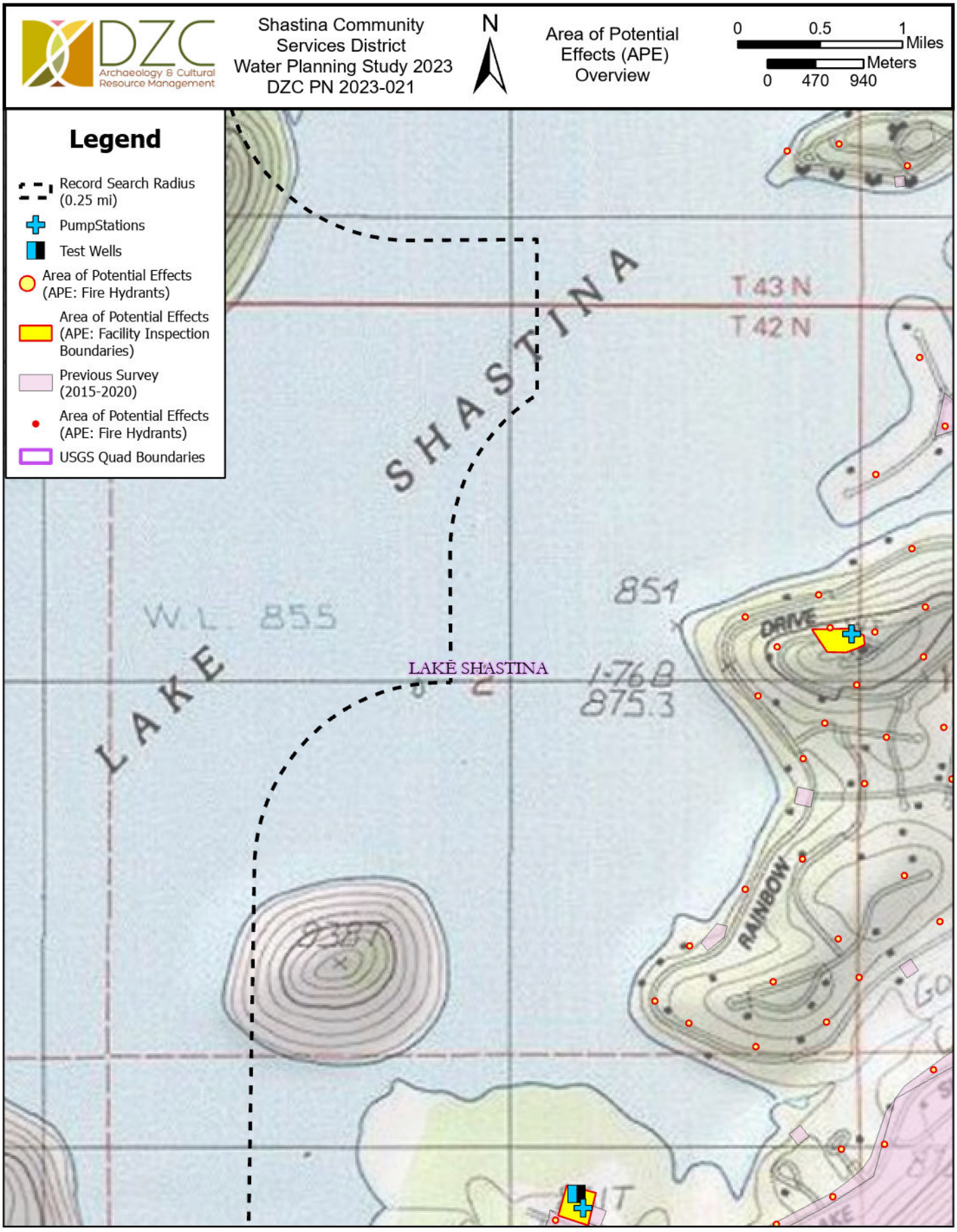
Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 35 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 36 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



Township/Range: 43N 04W Section: 31 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 2 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina

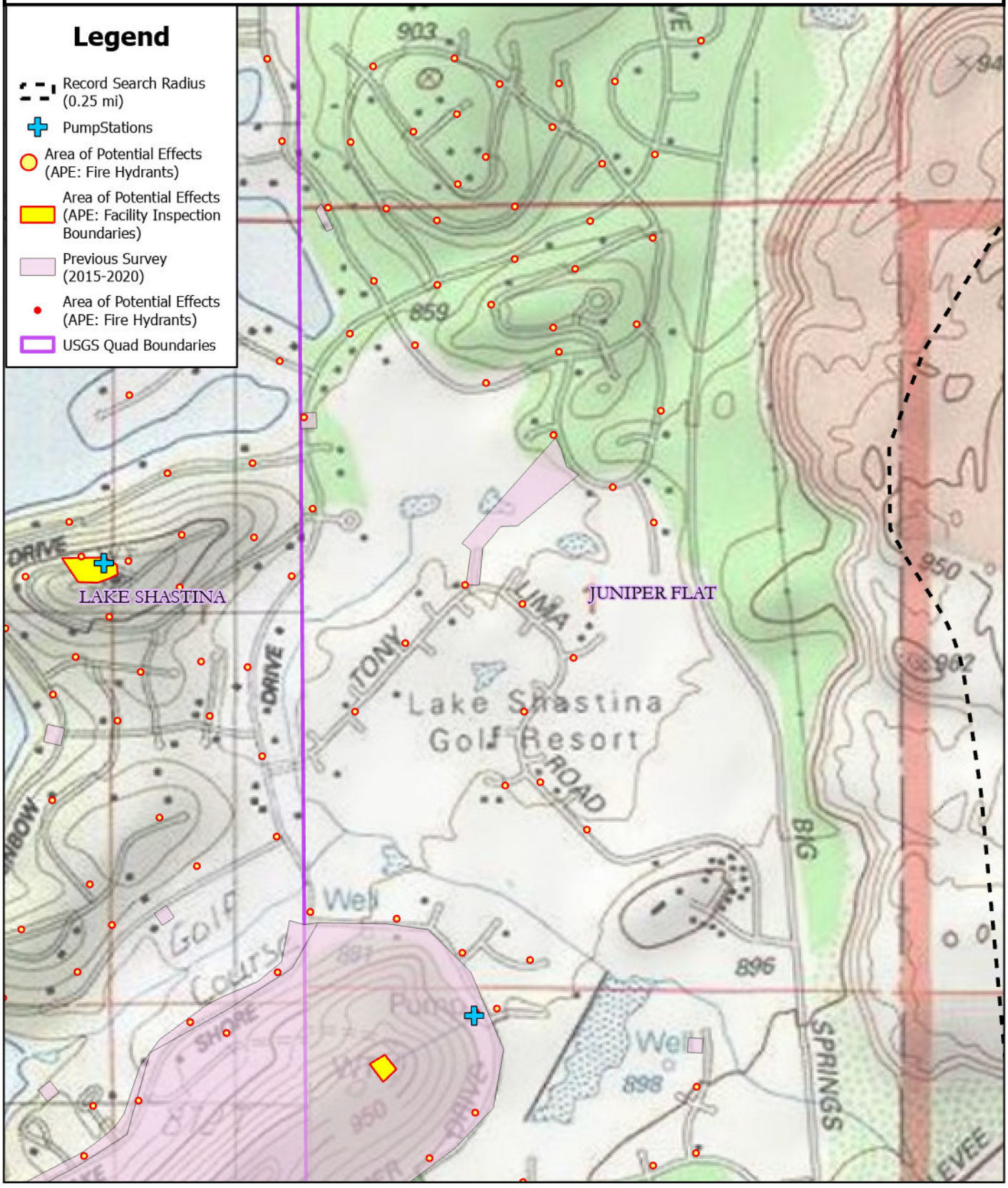
DZC Archaeology & Cultural Resource Management

Shastina Community Services District
Water Planning Study 2023
DZC PN 2023-021

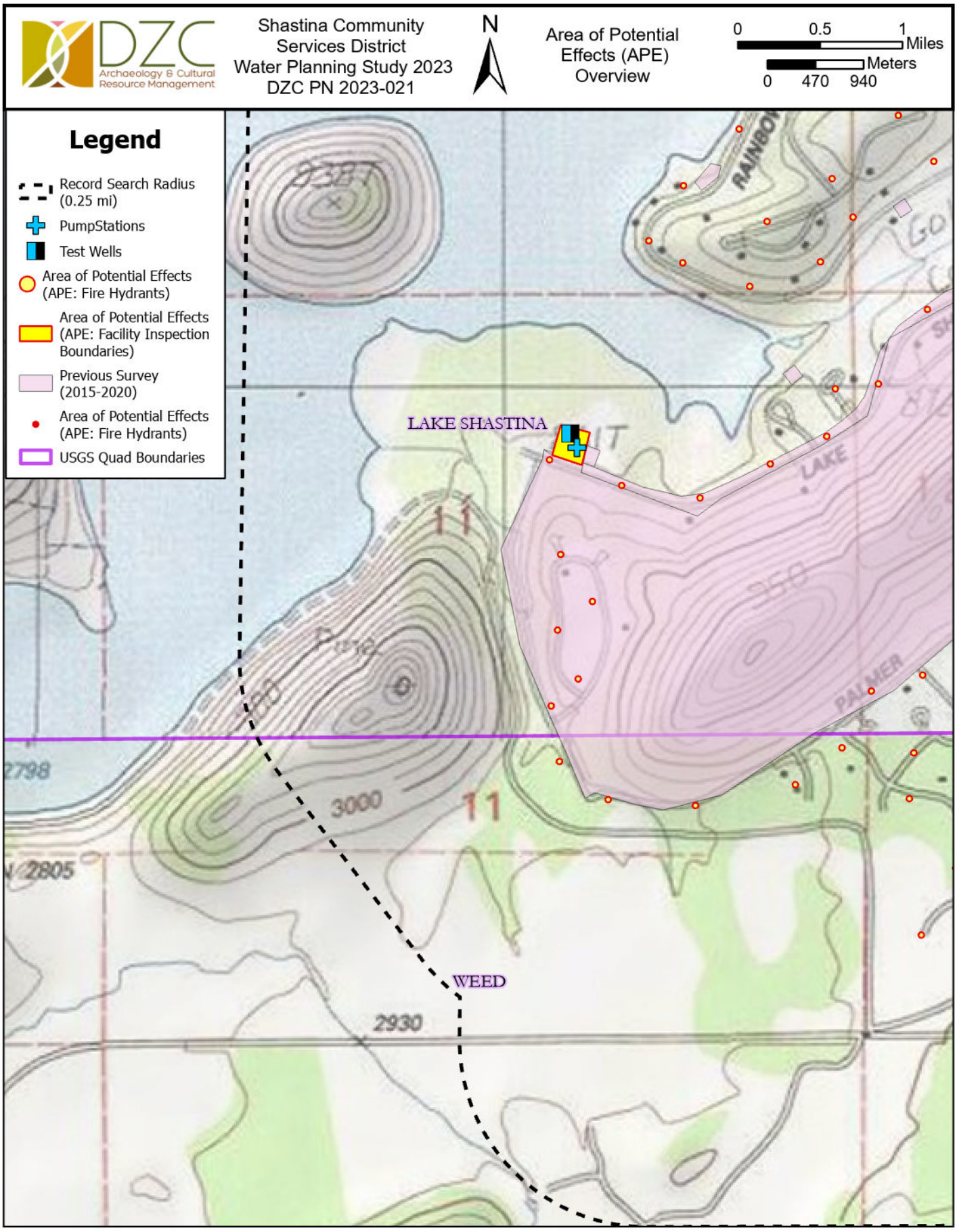
N

Area of Potential Effects (APE) Overview

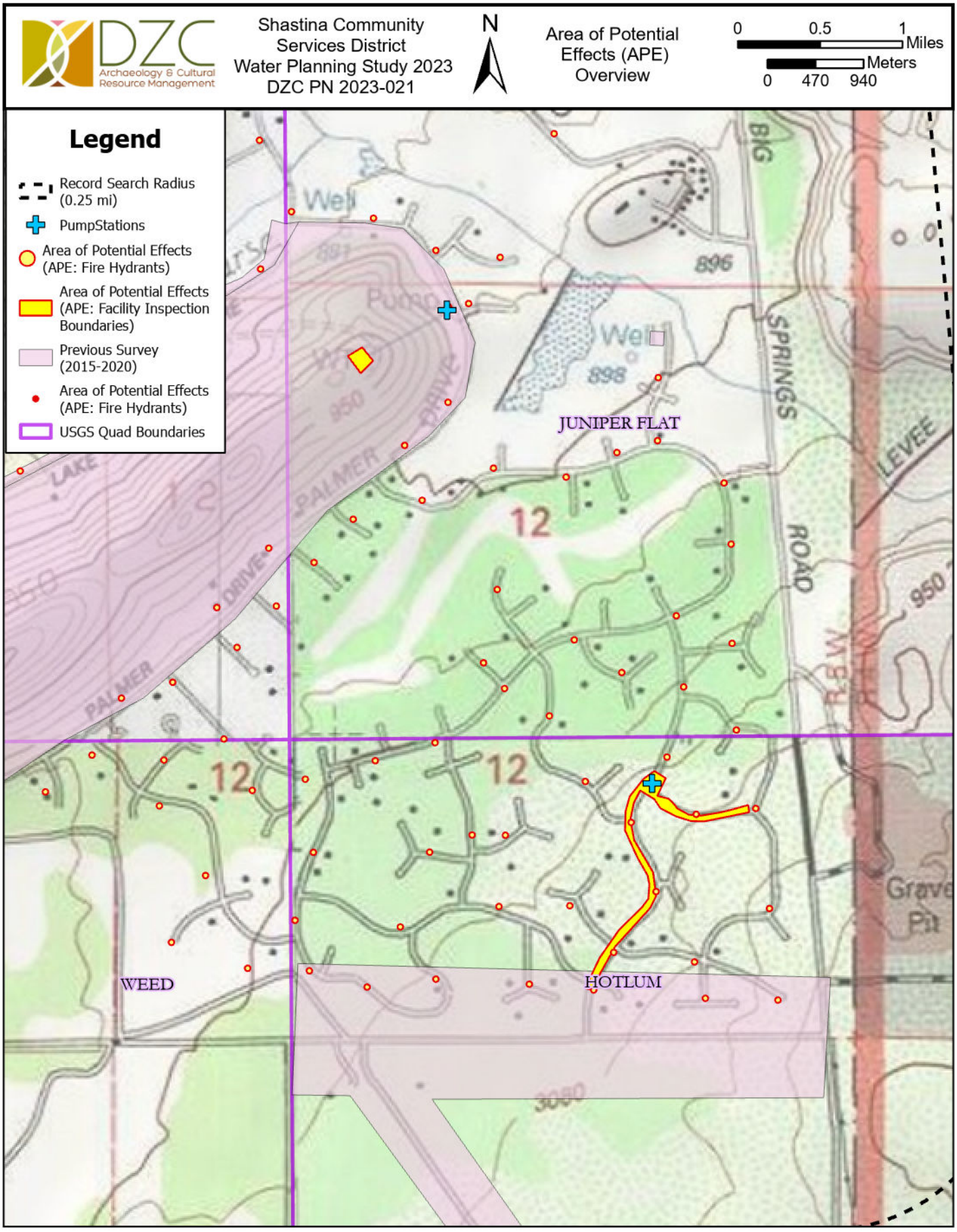
0 0.5 1 Miles
0 470 940 Meters



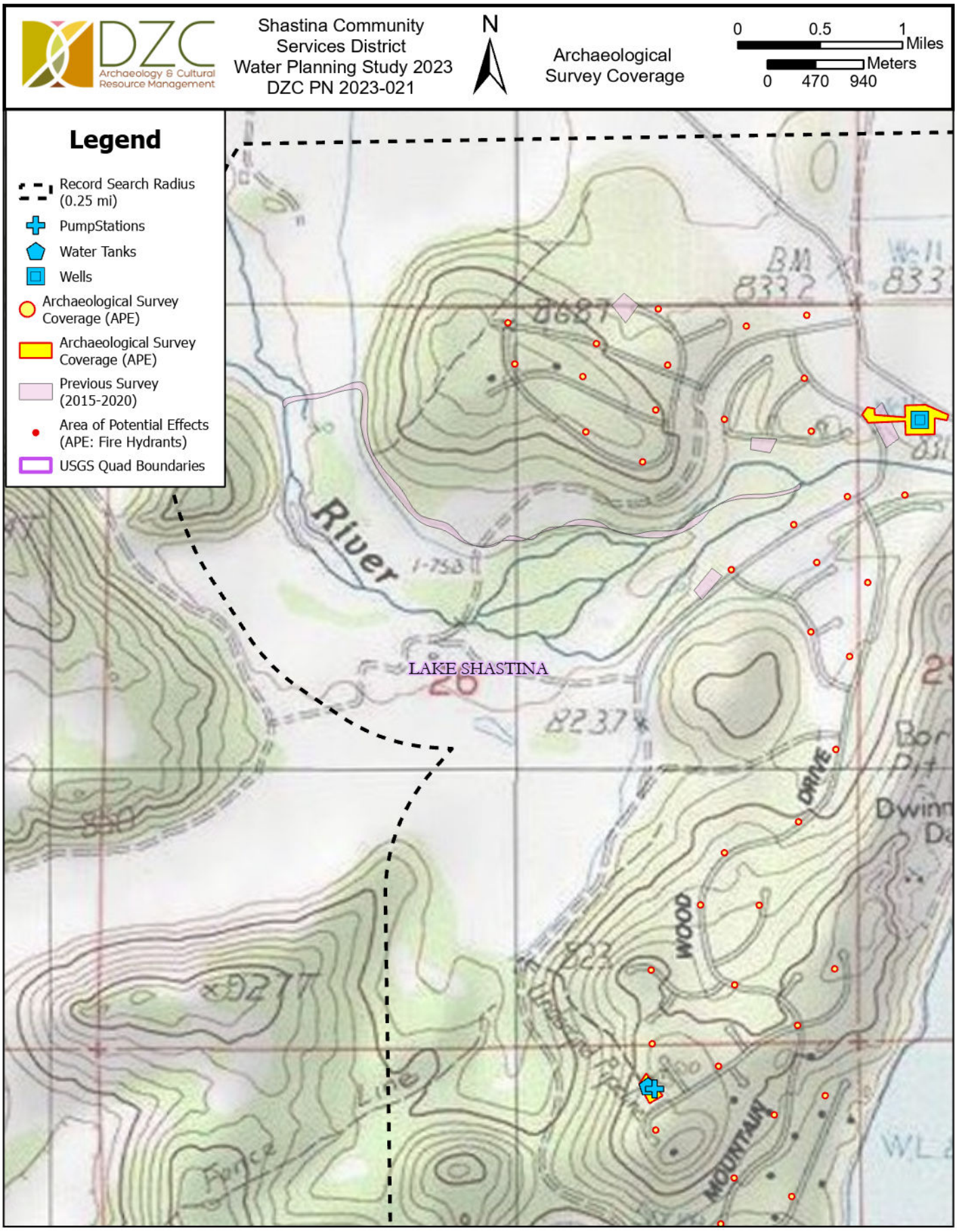
Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 1 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



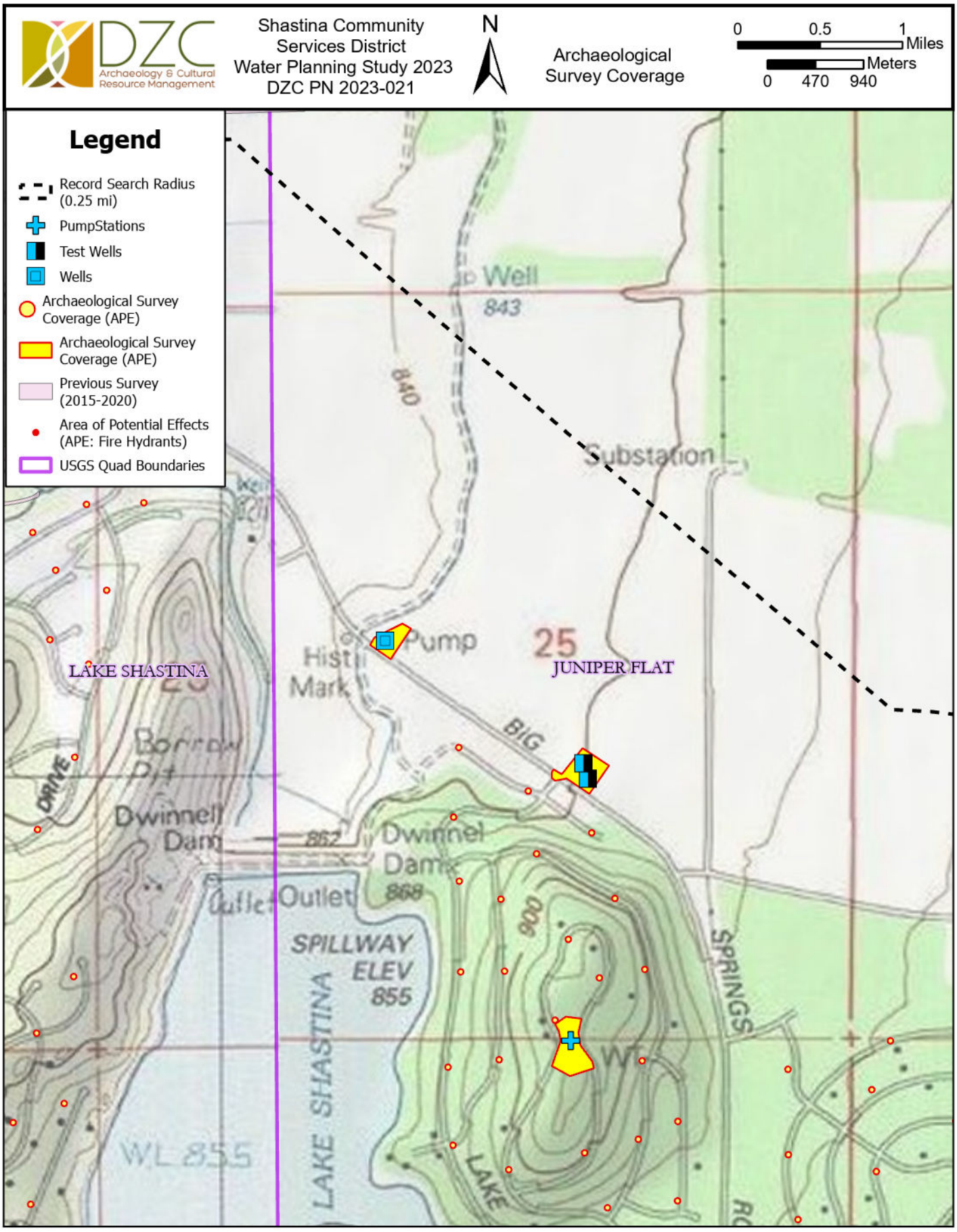
Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 11 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 12 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 26 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



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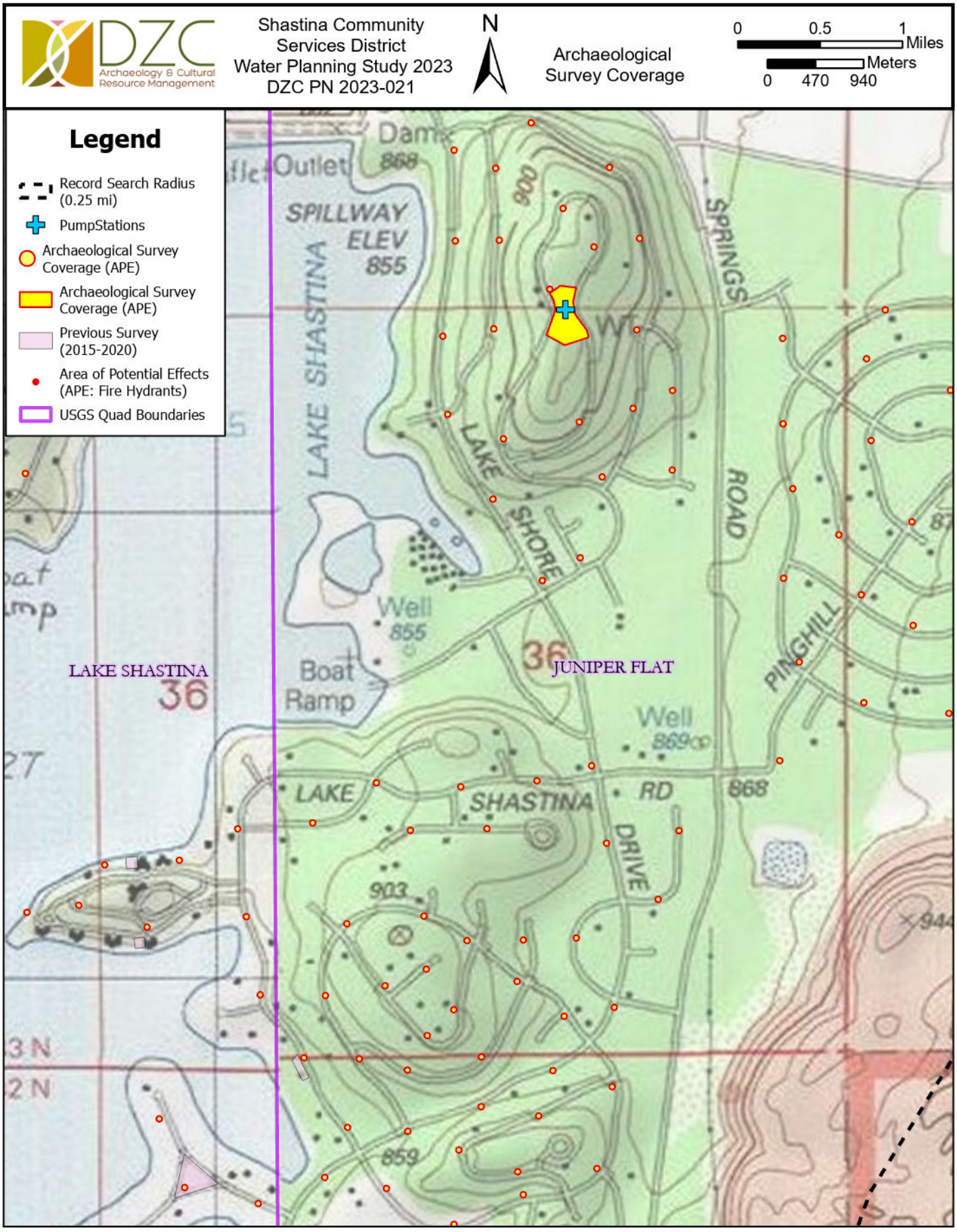
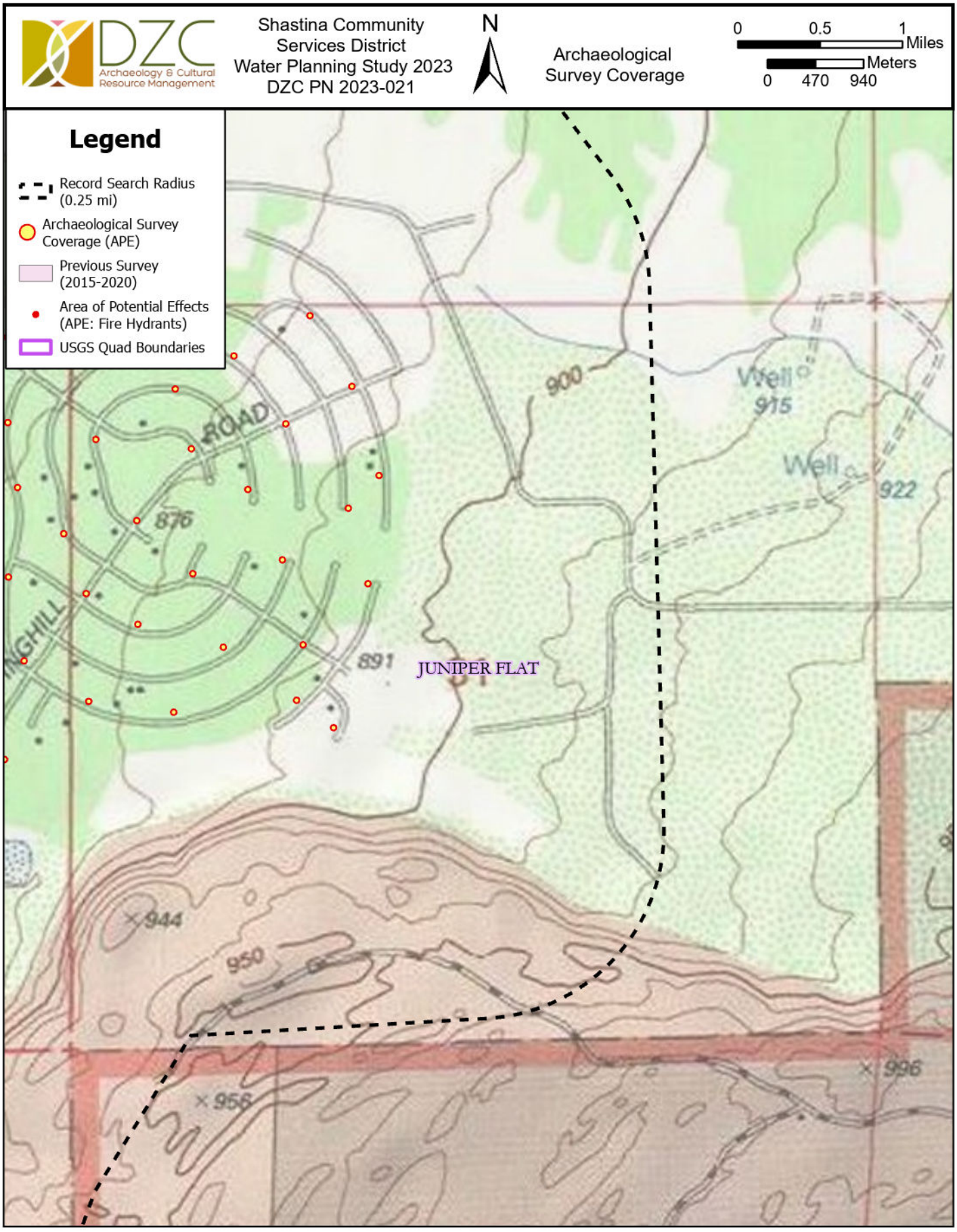
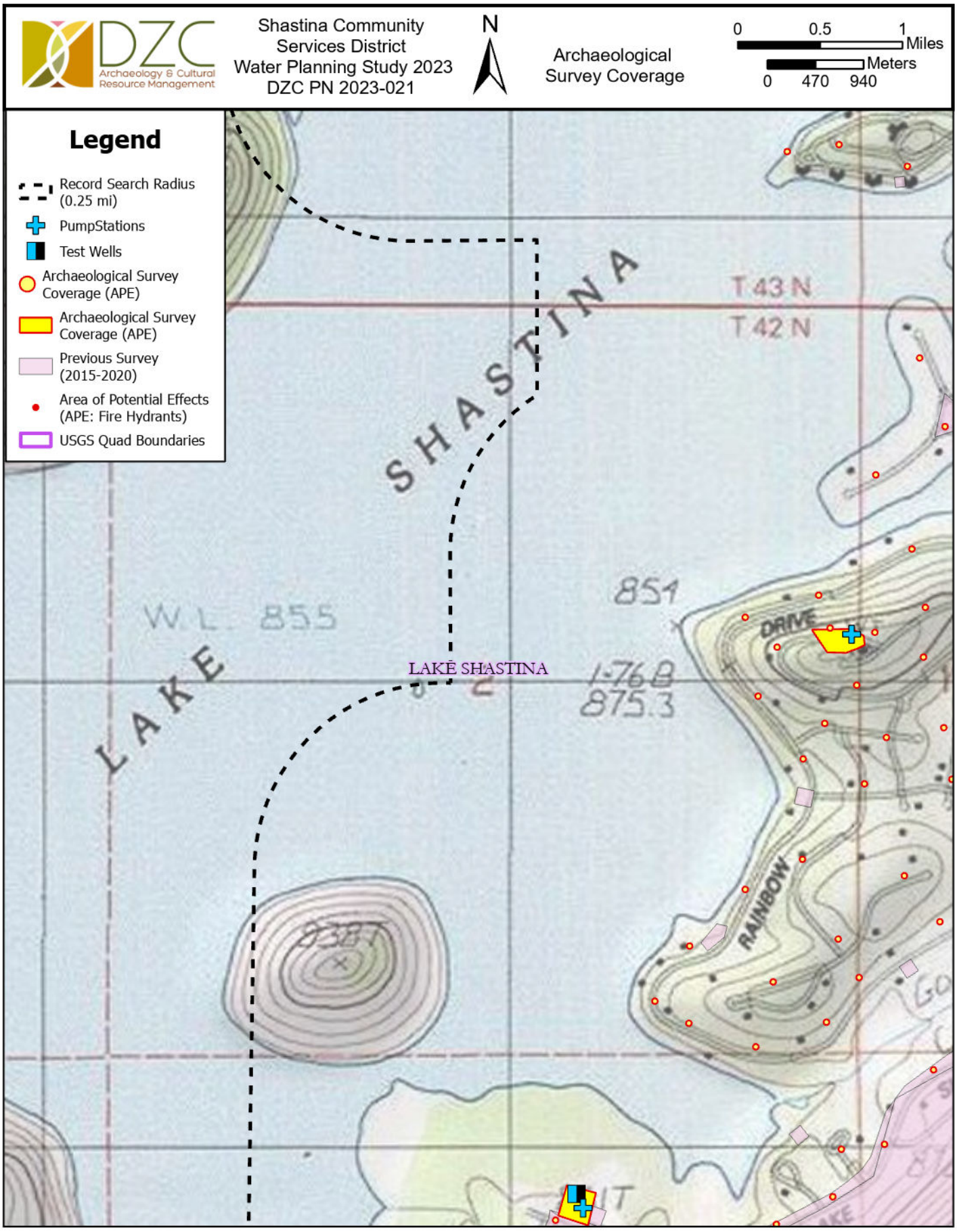


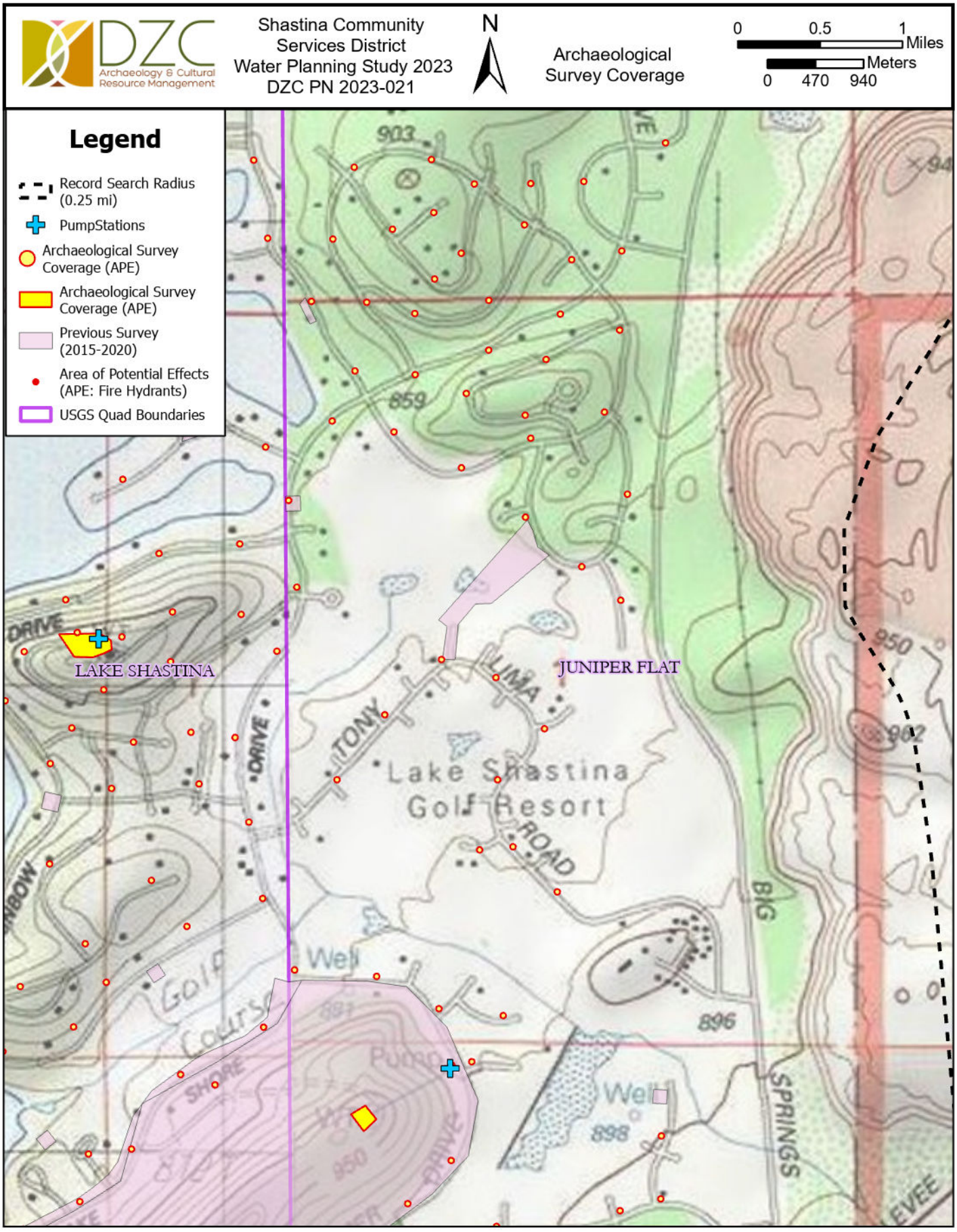
Township/Range: 43N 05W Section: 36 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



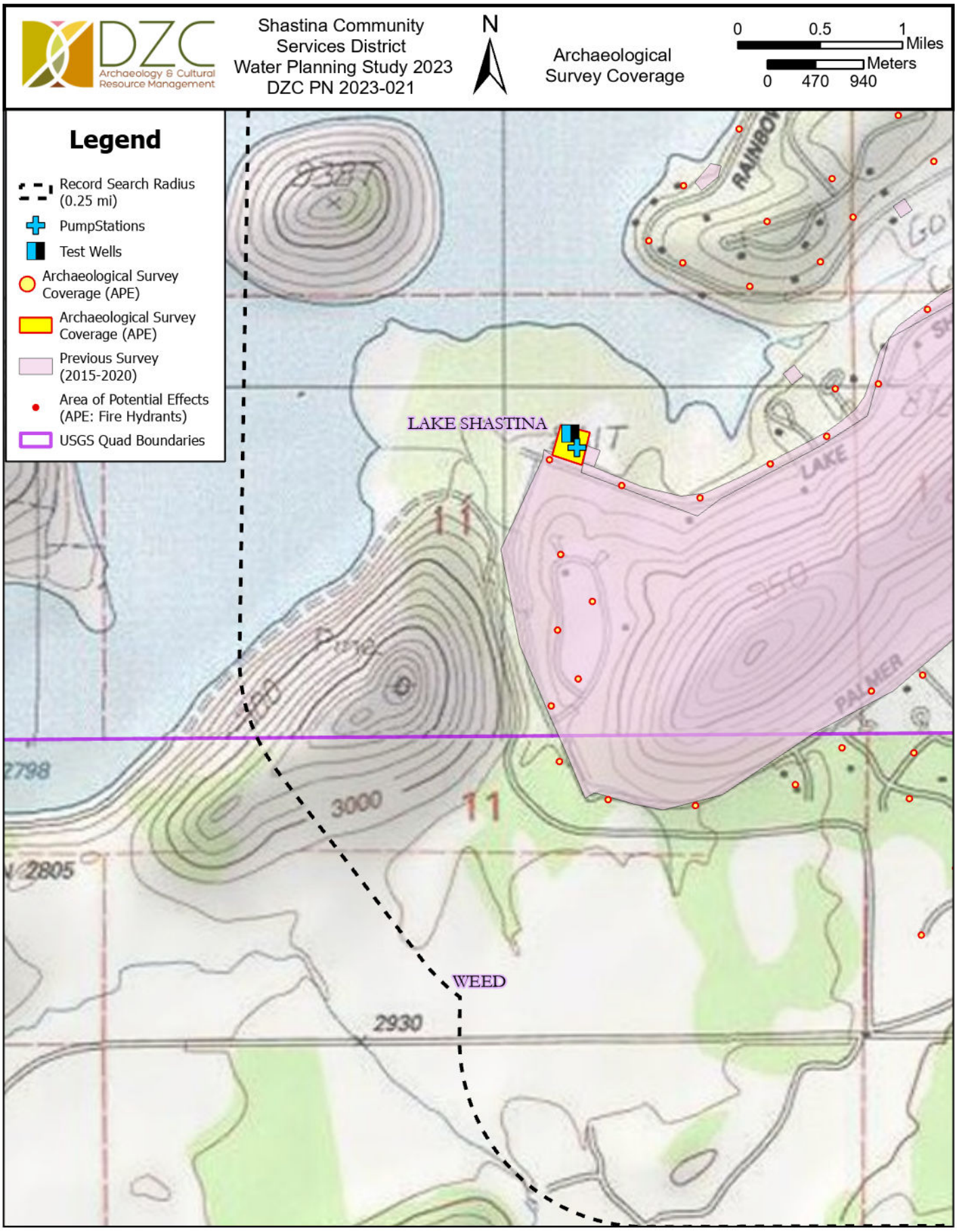
Township/Range: 43N 04W Section: 31 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



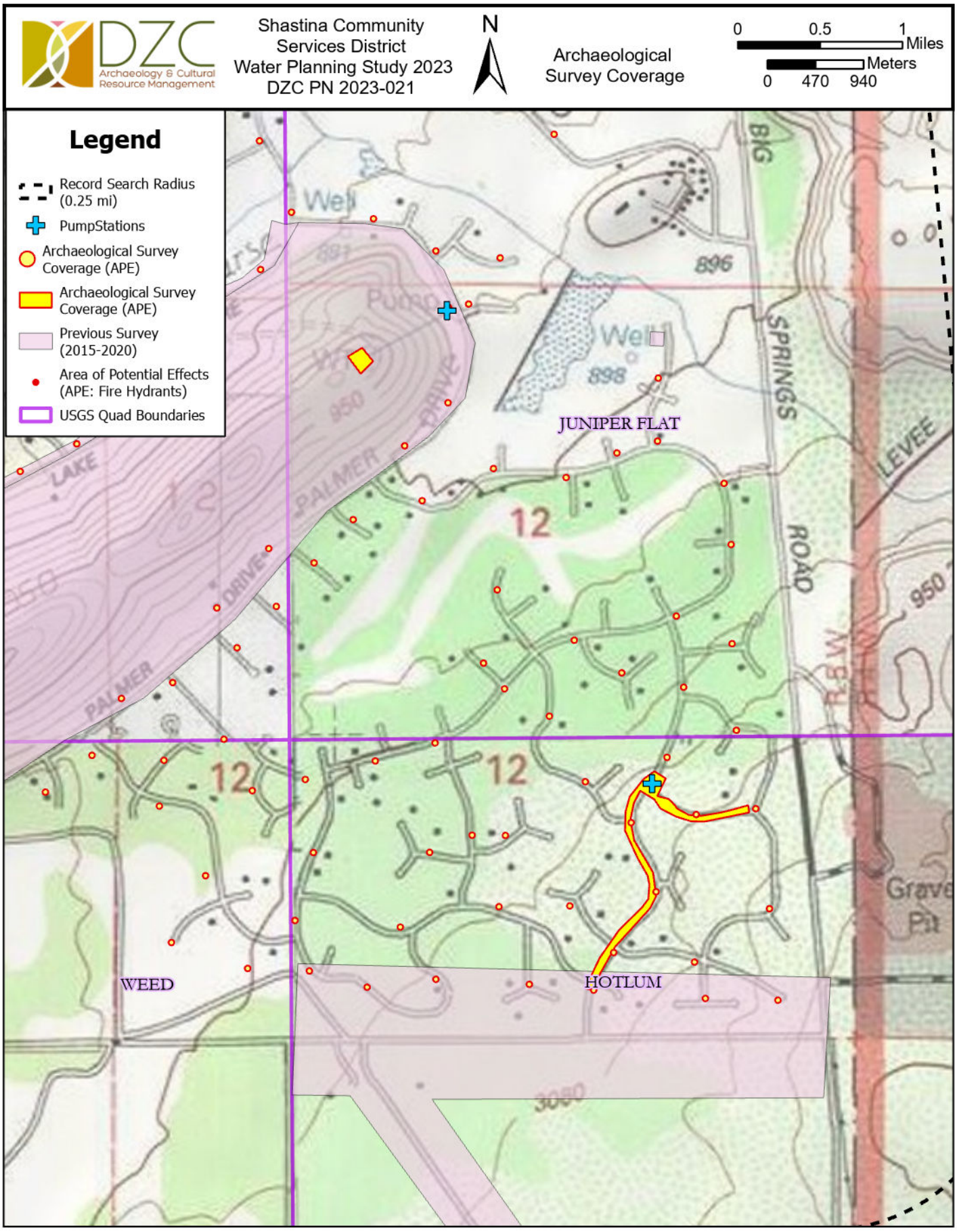
Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 2 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 1 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 11 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Lake Shastina



Township/Range: 42N 05W Section: 12 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Juniper Flat