

**UPDATED**  
**Archaeological Report**

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**UPDATED  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT  
for the  
Lake Shastina Community Services District  
Wastewater Improvement Project**



*View Northwest along Lake Shore Drive*

**Resource Management  
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**For**

**SHN Consulting Engineers & Geologists, Inc.  
Redding, California**

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**Updated December 2019  
(Original March 2018)**

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## **SUMMARY**

This Archaeological Survey Report has been prepared for the Lake Shastina Community Services District Wastewater Improvement Project. This report reflects an update (December 2019) to the original survey report (March 2018). An updated record search was completed, new letters were sent out to the Tribal interests and the Native American Heritage Commission. Additionally, a recent pedestrian/field visit was also completed. This project includes work on public lands owned by the Lake Shastina Community Services District, private lands under the jurisdiction of the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association and other private lands owned by individuals. Work associated with this project includes:

1. Onsite upgrades to the wastewater treatment facility, within the limits of the Districts' existing wastewater facility footprint where previous work has been completed;
2. Upgrades and new construction of underground wastewater collection pipelines that lie within existing streets under the jurisdiction of the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association, and across privately owned lands that have been previously developed but do not have wastewater pipelines;
3. Upgrades within the existing footprints of wastewater lift stations that have had previous underground and above ground disturbances, including pipelines, above and below ground power lines, water lines, wastewater wet wells (underground pits), above ground lift stations, roads/driveways.

The project's archaeological Area of Potential Effects consists of approximately 15 acres in existing disturbed areas to accomplish upgrades.

Background information was collected through pre-field literature searches of the authors cultural resource files, a background records search through the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, contact with the Native American Heritage Commission for a review of the Sacred Lands File and outreach to Native American Tribes. There were two previously documented archaeological investigations in and adjacent to the project area, with one resource identified as a scattered can dump.

On March 12-13, 2018, Resource Management archaeologist Kathy Tyler, BA, conducted a pedestrian survey of the Area of Potential Effects, using a mixture of survey strategies. This pedestrian survey was updated and completed as of December 2019. The wastewater treatment facility was evaluated in areas that had not been developed with wastewater ponds by walking transects at approximately 15 meters apart. Along the alignments of the new pipeline (existing roads and across the golf course), a single transect along the proposed alignment was walked, with other areas of the receiving transects approximately 15 meters apart. All the wastewater lift stations were walked in their entirety, due to their limited size at each of the 20 sites.

The report of this investigation is on file with the author, SHN Consulting Engineers & Geologists, and the Northeast Information Center, Chico State University, on behalf of Resource Management, Fort Jones, California.

## **STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY**

As nonrenewable resources, archaeological sites can be significantly impacted by disturbances that can affect their cultural, scientific, and artistic values. Disclosure of site information to the public may be in

violation of both federal and state laws. To discourage damage resulting from vandalism and artifact looting, cultural resources locations should be kept confidential and report distribution restricted. Applicable U.S. laws include, but are not be limited to, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470w-3) and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (PL 96-95; 93 Stat. 721; 16 USC 470aa et seq.). California state laws that apply include, but are not be limited to, Government Code Sections 6250 et seq. and 6254 et seq.

## INTRODUCTION

The study was undertaken to be in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) standards to 1) identify and record cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and, 2) to make preliminary evaluations and recommendations based on a found resources significance according to the criteria of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Work proposed by this project is being funded by the State of California Proposition 1 Small Community Wastewater Program.

Work under this project consists of upgrades to the existing wastewater treatment facility, installation of new wastewater collection pipelines in existing roads and on new ground, and upgrades to existing wastewater lift stations. The project's APE consists of approximately 15 acres on previously disturbed areas. Due to the complexity and numerous areas for the undertakings of the project, a summary of the APE components is provided as **Table 1**.

All work associated with this project report was undertaken and developed by Kathleen Tyler, archaeologist for Resource Management. Ms. Tyler has been working in the field of archaeology for 17 years, providing data collection and assessment for a variety of projects. She holds a BA in Ancient History and Archaeology from Leicester University, and a BA in Organizational Leadership from Simpson University. Her work experience includes projects that required compliance for local jurisdictions, NEPA, Section 106 and CEQA.

## LOCATION

The Lake Shastina Community Services District (District) and its residential community is situated north of the inactive volcano of Mt. Shasta, approximately 12 miles north of Weed, California. The District lies between two major transportation routes; County Roads A29 (Big Springs Road) and Jackson Ranch Road. The entire District has a network of private roads that are maintained by the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association (LSPOA), as well as private roads and driveways to individual residences. The County of Siskiyou operates and maintains Dwinell Way that accesses a county maintained campground and a series of boat ramps within the District. The District has two privately owned and operated golf courses, as well as several public parks and private boat ramps.

The Lake Shastina Wastewater Treatment Project is located within the Lake Shastina USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle at Township 42N, Range 5W, portions of Sections 1, 11, 12 and 24, Mt. Diablo Meridian, Lake Shastina quadrangle. **Figure 1** shows the Project Location and **Figures 2, 3** and **4** show the APE of the various project components. Figures are included in **Appendix I**.

## NATURAL SETTING

Geologically, the project area is situated at generally 3,000 feet in elevation above mean sea level (msl). Quaternary basaltic lava flows have formed ridges and valleys and give the appearance of a rocky and

rolling landscape. Several large springs surface either through gaps in the lava or remain on surface after snow melt due to the hard, subsurface volcanic layer.

**Table 1**  
**Area of Potential Effects Summary**

<b>Lead Agency:</b> State Water Resources Control Board	<b>Lead Agency:</b> Lake Shastina Community Services District
<b>Project Title:</b> Lake Shastina Community Services District Wastewater Improvement Project	<b>Date:</b> March 2018

<b>Project Component/Activity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ground Disturbing Activity</b>	<b>Length (ft.)</b>	<b>Width (ft.)</b>	<b>Depth below ground surface (ft.)</b>	<b>Height above ground surface (ft.)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Pond 5 Liner	Wastewater Treatment Facility (Big Springs Road)					N/A	Liner applied to surface of existing Pond 5 that has been previously constructed. No new surface impacts.
Ton Lema Pipeline	From Tony Lema Drive at Rossburg Place to Pump/Lift Station B-120, crossing the 6 <sup>th</sup> Fairway of the Scottish Links Golf Course.	*1	1,400	1.5	4	N/A	Approximately 800 feet of project within minimally developed land of the golf course and vacant residential lot. Remaining 600 feet within existing streets.
Lake Shore Pipeline	On Lake Shore Drive starting near the intersection of Cottonwood Drive at Pump/Lift Station	*1	3,100	1.5	4	N/A	All pipeline work will be within existing Lake Shore Drive, a paved street. Electrical line upgrades will be through existing underground conduit. Pump/Lift stations B-109 and B-111 are within the pipelines APE. No work will occur at B-109.

Project Component/Activity	Location	Ground Disturbing Activity	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth below ground surface (ft.)	Height above ground surface (ft.)	Notes
	B-111 and terminating just south of Palmer Drive near Pump/Lift Station B-109.						
Primary Tank	Wastewater Treatment Facility (Big Springs Road)		20	20	8	N/A	Install new tank in area of historic construction activity. Previous import of non-native fill at site for use in wastewater pond construction. Depth of construction may impact up to 2-feet of native soils below 8 feet.
Sludge Drying Bed	Wastewater Treatment Facility (Big Springs Road)	*2	100	45	2.5 feet of excavation	N/A	Drying bed located in previously excavated area adjacent to Ponds 1 and 2. Leachate pipeline connected to Ponds that are immediately adjacent.
Pond 1 Reconfiguration	Wastewater Treatment Facility (Big Springs Road)				N/A	N/A	Modify existing pond to accommodate headworks and wastewater flows. Work within existing Pond 1, no expansion of size
Pump/Lift Station B-100	Lake Shore Drive between intersections with Rainbow Drive and Indian Island.	*1 *2	75 10	1.5 6	1.5 1	N/A	Electrical upgrades within existing building only. No work proposed for wet wells or pipelines. Construction of concrete pad.



Project Component/Activity	Location	Ground Disturbing Activity	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth below ground surface (ft.)	Height above ground surface (ft.)	Notes
Pump/Lift Station B-101	East side of Spear Point Drive	*1	75	1.5	1.5	N/A	Re-lining of existing wet wells. Upgrades to electrical inside existing building. Construction of concrete pad and trenching.
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-102	West side of Spear Point Drive	*1	100	1.5	1.5	N/A	Shown as B-107 on District mapping. Re-lining of existing wet wells. Concrete pad and retaining wall, Upgrades to electrical inside existing building.
		*2	10	6	1		
		*3	20	1.5	1.5	1	
Pump/Lift Station B-103	Lake Shastina Dr. North of Lakeview Dr.	*1	100	1.5	1.5	N/A	Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, and telemetry
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-104	Inside the triangle created by Indian Island Dr	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, concrete pad, and telemetry
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-105	On Browndeer Rd between Rainbow Dr and Antler Way	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching, retaining wall and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1	N/A	
		*3	20	1.5	1.5	1	
		*4	3	3	1	.5	
Pump/Lift Station B-106	Near 4632 Rainbow Dr.	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		

Project Component/Activity	Location	Ground Disturbing Activity	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth below ground surface (ft.)	Height above ground surface (ft.)	Notes
Pump/Lift Station B-107	Near 4204 Rainbow Dr.	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-108	At the end of Casper Rd.	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching, retaining wall and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-109	Off of Lakeshore Dr between Palmer Dr and Tennis Ct	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching, retaining wall, steps and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1	N/A	
		*3	20	1.5	1.5	1	
Pump/Lift Station B-110	Off of Tennis Road on the Lake Shore Drive west area	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, concrete pad, retaining wall, stairs, and trenching.
		*2	10	6	1	N/A	
		*3	20	1.5	1.5	1	
		*4	3	3	1	.5	
Pump/Lift Station B-111	Lake Shore Drive, just east of the Intersection with Cottonwood Drive	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	Station B-111 a part of the Lake Shore Drive pipeline work and impacts have been assessed as part of that APR. Trenching for conduit and concrete pad.
		*2	10	6	1		

Project Component/Activity	Location	Ground Disturbing Activity	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth below ground surface (ft.)	Height above ground surface (ft.)	Notes
Pump/Lift Station B-112	At the end of Valley View Dr.	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-113	At the end of Elk Ridge Rd.	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-114	Intersection of Valley View Dr. and Mountain Wood Dr.	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-115	Intersection of Riverside Dr. and Hidden Valley Rd	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-116	Riverside Dr.	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching and concrete pad
	Between Seldom Seen Ranch Rd and Mountain Wood Dr.	*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-117	On Brookside Rd between Lamplighter Pl and Sandy Ln	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		

Project Component/Activity	Location	Ground Disturbing Activity	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth below ground surface (ft.)	Height above ground surface (ft.)	Notes
Pump/Lift Station B-118	At the end of Wildhorse Pl.	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	New liner, new submersible pumps, new discharge piping, Electrical system upgrades, control upgrades, backup power, telemetry, trenching and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		
Pump/Lift Station B-120	Adjacent to 6 <sup>th</sup> Fairway of the Scottish Links Golf Course, near Fairway Drive.	*1	50	1.5	1.5	N/A	This facility is part of the Tony Lema pipeline work and impacts have been assessed as part of that APE. GDA includes trenching and concrete pad
		*2	10	6	1		

\*1: Trenching for electrical and piping

\*2: Concrete Pad

\*3: Retaining Wall

\*4: Steps

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. Overall soil development has been poor. The ground surface is basically stony, with weathering volcanic material transforming into volcanic sand.

This area is naturally dominated by dense manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*), sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), and buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), with stands of juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), and varieties of native/non-native grasses. Agricultural fields have been developed within the vicinity where water is available, and these fields are dominated by alfalfa grass. The golf course property has had native vegetation removed on fairways and greens, replacing it with turf grasses used for golf courses.

## CULTURAL SETTING

The project area is within the accepted traditional Shasta Indian Territory. It is understood that Shasta Valley and the tributaries contained within was an important to the Shasta Valley branch of the Shasta Indians. Since the territory where the Shasta lived provided all of their food needs, they developed a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, and gathering patterns. Seasonal base camps were located at key resource areas and were visited once a year depending on the availability of the targeted subsistence resource. After the food gathering cycle was over the Shasta would return to their permanent villages with their food stores to spend the winters. Structures in winter villages might include rectangular multi-family dwellings, assembly houses, communal men's sweathouses, smaller communal sweathouses, and menstrual huts.

The Shasta Indians utilized a large array of animal food sources such as deer, elk, antelope, big horn sheep, bear, rodents, turtles, crayfish, insects, mussels, eels, salmon, other fish, small mammals, and various birds. The Shasta similarly had a wide variety of plants, which occupied a substantial part of their living resources. In general, the seasons dictated their food procurement activities. For instance, starting in February they would fish; early spring (March) they would gather a variety of plants for greens; April and May would be key times to gather geophytes (root and bulb plants). During June they would fish, and July would be the time to gather seeds. In August, the berries were ready for harvest, and in September and October were the times to harvest acorns. They would fish again in November, and December was normally a time to stay in the permanent village. Deer were hunted primarily in January; however, game was hunted year round. It should be noted that even though they had many choices their staples were acorns, deer, and fish; some areas the dependence of the fleshy root crops was also a staple. Over hundreds of years of co-existence with the local flora and fauna the Shasta developed a sophisticated knowledge of their environment that would sustain them until contact with the Euro-Americans. Most of the project area could have been passed through as they followed their prehistoric pattern of hunting and gathering. Some Shasta cultural use plants located in the project area were oaks, pines, elderberries, gooseberries, currants, manzanita, and deerbrush.

Some pipe tips used in smoking Indian tobacco were sometimes carved out of serpentine. Rock art in the form of cupules was used for rain ceremonies and female fertility. The most renowned Shasta cupules rock now located in front of the Fort Jones museum is named the "Rain Rock". House pits, middens, fire rings, hearths, and burial locations (the Shasta sometimes buried their dead by placing rocks over them) were features typical of Shasta sites. Sometimes food was stored by piling rocks over baskets or placing them in talus pits, otherwise food was stored in baskets or caches near the shelters. Other artifacts found in the later period (Pacific) were Gunther barbed projectile points made out of obsidian, jasper, and CCS (cryptocrystalline silicates). Grinding stones (metates) were used for the processing of roots and other

plants. The hopper/mortars were used for processing acorns.

The Shasta people used the of local flora and fauna as raw material sources for manufacturing an immense array of primary and secondary tools and implements. The collection and processing of the various food resources were accompanied with use of a wide variety of wood, bone, and stone artifacts. Only fragmentary evidence of their material culture remains. This is due in part to how perishable their belongings were, and in part to the impacts to prehistoric archaeological sites resulting from later historic land use practices such as farming, mining, and logging.

## **POST-CONTACT SETTING**

In the 1820's and 1830's, 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 La Framboise, 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.

The arrival of a significant number of gold miners, beginning after the discovery of gold nearby in 1850, 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. As Harry Wells states in his history of Siskiyou County, "As early as 1851 land claims were taken up in Scott and Shasta Valleys, the first industry being the cutting of hay for the Yreka (market)...as well as the grazing of cattle for a supply of beef." (Wells, 1881). In addition, as a response to the economic growth within the ranching and dairying industries, Siskiyou County's principal exports by 1877, were wool, butter, and flour.

Initially, many of the early ranches produced hay relying on their own water supply. When the Prather brothers began to delve into Siskiyou County real estate by buying a large amount of acreage in and north of Montague, California, they realized the need for additional water to increase land production. In 1885, the Prather's, along with their East San Francisco Bay area investors, formed a corporation known as the 'Shasta Land and Cattle Company'. After a succession of failed attempts to transport water for irrigation, stock, and domestic use, the Shasta Land and Cattle Company sold 2,600 acres bordering the north boundary of Montague in 1908.

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. (only known as Dr. in historical literature that was accessed) Dwinnell, a Montague resident, soon became an advocate for water. From 1913-1915, 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.

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. As construction began in 1926, it was soon apparent that the reservoir became riddled with leakage problems. After numerous financial disasters amongst the farmers and investors, the reservoir gradually retained more water as lake silt and debris worked their way into the crevices.

The land in the area was, and 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. 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.

Of interest is the organization in 1928 of the Shastina Fire Department. It was formed after two disastrous fires in 1927 and 1928 where a number of homes and businesses in Shastina were destroyed. In 1952 the Shastina Fire District obtained a new 1,000 gallon pumper, which was stationed at the Long-Bell fire station.

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 real-estate development. Featuring two golf courses and a modest resort, it has the added attraction of being practically located at the base of Mt. Shasta with easy drivable access to the communities of Yreka (north), Weed and the City of Mt. Shasta (south).

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Native American Heritage Commission**

As part of this survey/report update, on December 10, 2019, Resource Management mailed a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Lands Files for a listing of individuals who might have knowledge of cultural resources within the APE. Results were received on December 16, 2019, and are included in **Appendix III**.

### **Native American Tribal Consultation**

As part of this survey/report update, additional letters (dated December 13, 2019) were sent to the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation, Karuk Tribe, and the Shasta Nation, requesting information on any known archaeological or cultural sites in the project area. These letters were in addition to the earlier requests sent to these tribes as part of the original work for this project in 2018. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received these Tribal Consultations. Refer to **Appendix IV**.

### **Records and Literature Search**

As part of this survey/report update, the Northeast Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was again contacted on December 13, 2019, for information on previously documented archaeological survey results and of any known recorded sites located within one-eighth of a mile of the project area. Based on the findings of the CHRIS (I.C. file #\_D19-181) eight previously documented archaeological sites have been recorded within a ¼ mile radius of the project location (**Appendix V**).

Additional search of historical maps, literature and reports for the area were reviewed (Copies of GLO Plat maps 1856 & 1866 which depicted the Shasta River and streams in the project vicinity.) A copy of Shasta Valley Sheet No. 10 (1922) also depicts roads, structures, and a power line in the project vicinity. These maps were viewed to evaluate potential evidence of historical uses at the site, but these reviews failed to locate any evidence of historic-era developments or prehistoric sites within the APE other than those shown in the CHRIS results.

## **FIELD WORK RESULTS**

The APE for this project consists of the publicly owned lands where the District's wastewater treatment facility and wastewater lift stations are located, privately-owned roads that contain existing underground wastewater and other pipelines, and private parcels of land that have been developed as a golf course and contain underground water and power lines.

An intensive survey strategy was implemented by Resource Management archaeologist Kathleen Tyler on March 12 and 13, 2018, with updates and reevaluations on December 21, 2019, using a mixture of survey strategies. The wastewater treatment facility was evaluated in areas that had not been developed with wastewater ponds by walking transect at approximately 15 meters apart. Along the alignments of the new pipeline (existing roads and across the golf course), a single transect along the alignment was walked, with the remainder of the APE receiving transects at approximately 15 meter spacing. At the wastewater lift stations, the entire facilities were again walked due to their limited size, taking into consideration the proposed work at these sites.

During surveys, ground visibility on approximately one third of the project area was prohibitive due to dense vegetation such as manzanita, rabbit brush, and vegetative debris (leaf litter, needle cast, and previously shredded and decomposing brush and other vegetative matter). Where ground visibility was limited, a meandering survey between brush patches was employed and good coverage was still accomplished as not all areas were obstructed. Most of the area surveyed reflects previous land-altering activities such as clearing, grading and excavating for wastewater facility improvements; leveling the ground surfaces for road building and laying in of pipes or facility cables, and driveway intersections; development of the golf course, including grading and vegetation manipulation (golf turf management), installation of underground water and power lines, roads and cart-paths.

Random historic debris, such as wood fence posts, and sections of rusted barbed wire (4-feet in length), were located in some parcels along with recent trash. Non-historic debris such as plastic water bottles and paper products that can be easily blown about, were lodged in the brush due to the propensity of high winds in the area.

No cultural resources were located during the field investigations. As this was solely a surface survey, no surface survey can guarantee to have located subsurface archaeological materials if they are present. If prehistoric or historic material is discovered in the course of future project implementation, work at the site should be suspended until the finds are evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and, in the case of prehistoric material, the appropriate Native American tribes consulted.

## **REPORT OF FINDINGS**

No prehistoric or potentially significant historic archaeological resources were located within the APE as a result of the records search and field investigations. Areas outside of the immediate proposed work areas within the APE has dense patches of intermixed vegetation consisting of manzanita, grasses, rabbitbrush, juniper, young pines and the ground is covered with considerable needle cast. The sandy soils dominating the project area also have a tendency to move during high wind events and have the potential to bury, or rebury, materials left on the surface of the landscape. Prehistoric sites may be temporarily obliterated due to this kind of natural soil movement.



**Table 2**  
**Recorded Cultural Resource Sites within ¼ Mile of Project**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-47-000642	CA-SIS-000642	Other - GH-6		Prehistoric	AP02	1978 (BOWMAN / HENTON)	000511
P-47-000645	CA-SIS-000645H	Other - LS-1		Historic	AH04; AH11	1978 (KOWTA / MANNING)	000511
P-47-000932	CA-SIS-000932H		Site	Historic	AH02; AH11	1983 (William Kinnicutt, Professional Archaeological Services); 2010 (T. Vaughan, Coyote & Fox Enterprises)	003330
P-47-000933	CA-SIS-000933	Other - Old Sawmill Can Dump	Site	Historic	AH04	1983 (William Kinnicutt, Professional Archaeological Services); 2010 (C. Crackel, Coyote and Fox Enterprises)	003330, 011052
P-47-003421	CA-SIS-003421H	BLM - CA-030-224; Other - VABM Fence Site	Site	Historic	AH11	1984 (Eric Ritter, Bureau of Land Management); 2010 (C. Crackel & T. Vaughan, Coyote & Fox Enterprises)	011052
P-47-003461	CA-SIS-003461H	Other - SEMIH'S ROCK FENCE		Historic	AH11	2003 (J. WOLFF, TRUDY VAUGHAN, COYOTE & FOX ENTERPRISES)	005633
P-47-005360		Other - HVR01	Site	Historic	AH06	2016 (John Jones, Native-X, Inc.)	013157
P-47-005361	CA-SIS-005361H	Other - M2-MWCD Main Canal; Resource Name - Montague Water Conservation District Main Canal	Structure	Historic	HP20; HP21	2016 (R. Scott Baxter and Heidi Koenig, ESA)	014268
P-47-005435		Submitter ID - Zen 4	Site	Historic	AH04	2015 (John S. Kessler, John Kessler Forestry)	013391

The sites listed above in **Table 2** are within a ¼ mile of the project that are on file with CHRIS. Review of the previous investigations found one archaeological site identified near the project location (but outside of the APE) and documented in 2015 by John Kessler. This site consisted of 24 solder top cans scattered over an area approximately 2,290 feet x 60 feet, on gently sloping ground (identified originally as Zen 3). Documentation shows an Evaluation of Significance was given as not significant by Richard Jenkins, CAL-Fire Archaeologist, and that the site would not receive protection measures.

The prehistoric site is located to the east ¼ mile from the sewage disposal ponds, at the northern most location of the project, the site is off road and will not be impacted by the project. The other six historic sites are well outside of the APE.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the records search, field investigations and historic ground disturbing activities that have occurred over much of the APE, and especially at the sites where wastewater improvements are proposed by the Districts' project, no cultural resources were identified within the APE. Provided that all ground-disturbing activities are confined to the APE as is currently defined, a finding of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended. No further archaeological study is recommended at this time.

To prevent unanticipated impacts to buried cultural resources, it is recommended that mitigation measures be implemented as part of construction work to protect cultural resources that may be inadvertently found during excavation and grading activities. Also, it is recommended that mitigation measures for the unanticipated discovery of human remains be included in construction contracts, including the provision for compliance with regulations of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, as applicable.

## REFERENCES CITED AND/OR UTILIZED

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Linville, Alford. 2000. *Weed*. In: Siskiyou Pioneer and Yearbook, Vol. 7, No. 3. Published by the Siskiyou County Historical Society, Yreka, California.

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Silva, Richard and Orsola. 2001. *2001 Tour Book of Oregon To California Trail, Sacramento River Segment*. Published by the Siskiyou County Historical Society, Yreka, California.

Silver, Shirley. 1978. *Shasta Peoples*. In: The Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8. William Sturtevant, Editor. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Wells, Harry L. 1881. *History of Siskiyou County, California*. D.J. Stewart and Co., Oakland, California.

Winthrop, Robert H. 1986. *Survival and Adaptation Among the Shasta Indians*. Prepared for the U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest. Winthrop Associates, Ashland, Oregon.

#### **Other Reference Materials Cited and/or Utilized:**

##### **Web Sources:**

USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/> provide web links or what data you got from these online sources) (mapped soil types of the area)

<http://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/gmc/>

California Geological Survey Tertiary

GENERAL LITHOLOGY      volcanic rocks

# **Appendix I**

## **Maps of the Project Area**



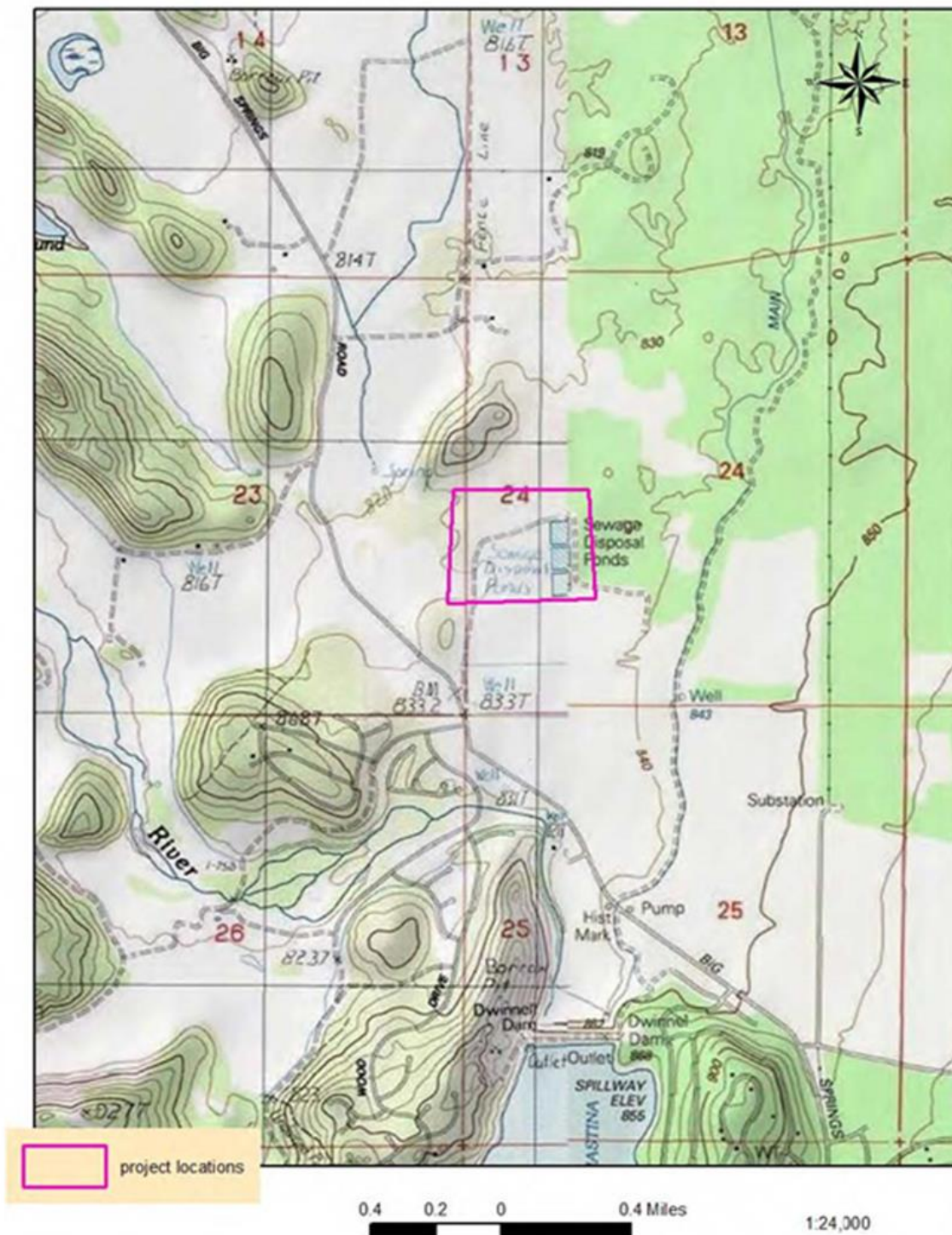


**Figure 1 – Area of Potential Effects General Map Locations**



## Lake Shastina Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades

T43N R5W Sec 24 Lake Shastina 7.5 USGS Quad



**Figure 2 – Area of Potential Effects of Wastewater Treatment Facility**

# Lake Shastina Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades T42N R5W Sec1 and Sec 2 Lake Shastina 7.5 USGS Quad

map 2

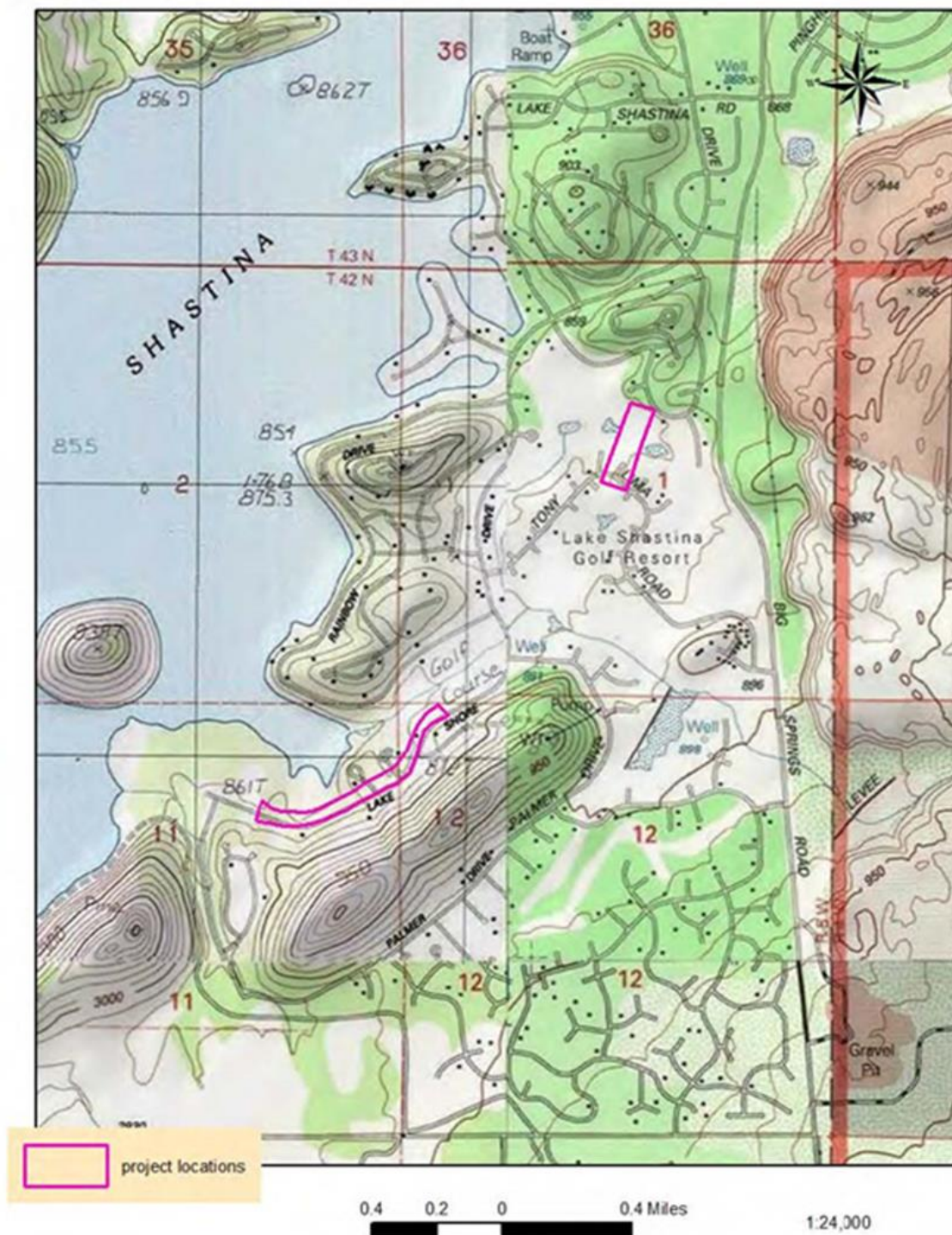
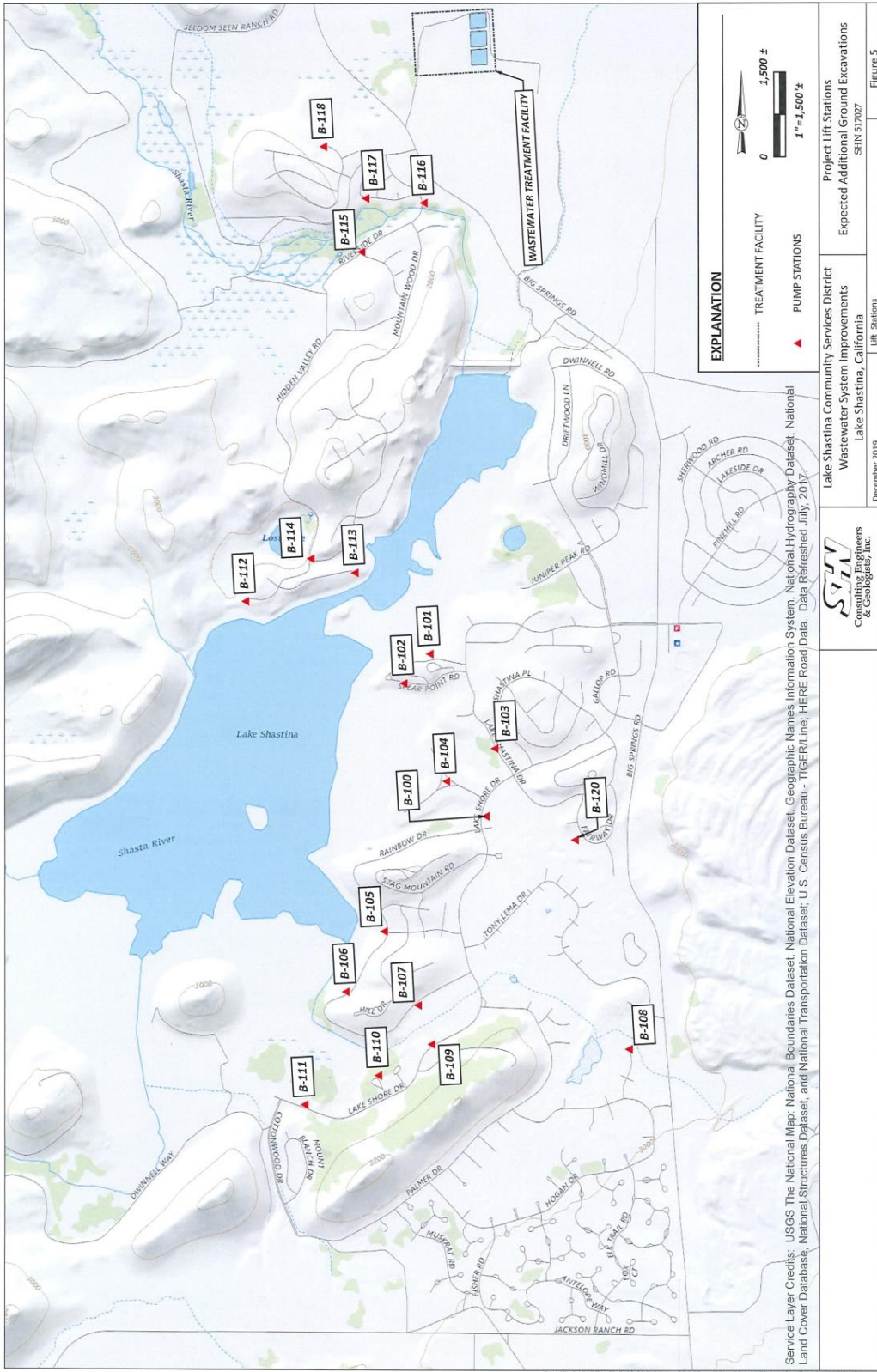


Figure 3 – Area of Potential Effects Lake Shore and Tony Lema Pipelines





**Figure 4 – Area of Potential Effects all Project Lift Stations**



## **Appendix II**

### **Photographs of the Project Area**



**Photo 1**-View Southeast from Lake Shore Drive showing the areas outside of roadways where project is being developed. March 12, 2018



**Photo 2**-View Northwest from Cerrudo Court towards Rossburg Place showing vegetation conditions between paved streets and developed golf course. March 12, 2018

## **Appendix III**

### **Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
Cultural and Environmental Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone: (916) 373-3710  
Email: [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>  
Twitter: @CA\_NAHC



December 16, 2019

Larry Alexander  
Northern California Resource Center

VIA Email to: [laalexander@sisqtel.net](mailto:laalexander@sisqtel.net)

RE: Lake Shastina Community Services District Wastewater System Improvements, Siskiyou County

Dear Mr. Alexander:

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 the NAHC. 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: [Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez".

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez  
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

## **Appendix IV**

### **Tribal Consultation Letters**

Dec 13, 2019  
Shasta Nation  
Chairman Roy Hall Jr.  
P.O. Box 1054  
Yreka, CA 96097

Dear Chairman Hall, This is a 2<sup>nd</sup> request a response or concerns to this project

***The Lake Shastina Community Services District Wastewater Improvement Project***

This project includes work on public lands owned by the Lake Shastina Community Services District, private lands under the jurisdiction of the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association and other private lands owned by individuals. Work associated with this project includes:

1. Onsite upgrades to the wastewater treatment facility, within the limits of the Districts' existing wastewater facility footprint where previous work has been completed;
2. Upgrades and new construction of underground wastewater collection pipelines that lie within existing streets under the jurisdiction of the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association, and across privately owned lands that have been previously developed but do not have wastewater pipelines;
3. Upgrades within the existing footprints of wastewater lift stations that have had previous underground and above ground disturbances, including pipelines, above and below ground power lines, water lines, wastewater wet wells (underground pits), above ground lift stations, roads/driveways.

The project's archaeological Area of Potential Effects consists of approximately 15 acres in existing disturbed areas to accomplish upgrades.

This letter is a second request for information regarding any unrecorded traditional cultural properties, archaeological, or other cultural concerns within or adjacent to the project area. If there are any issues or concerns, they will be included within the final Archaeological Survey Report.

Updated Maps of the project area enclosed.

Sincerely,

*Kathleen Tyler*  
*Archaeologist*  
*Northern California Resource Center      Enclosed 2 updated maps*

Northern California Resource Center  
P.O. Box 146 Fort Jones, California 96032  
Phone: 530-468-2888 Fax: 530-468-4426

Dec 13, 2019

Environmental Director: Crystal Robinson  
13601 Quartz Valley Rd  
Fort Jones, CA 96032

Dear Ms. Robinson,

This is a 2<sup>nd</sup> request a response or concerns to this project

***The Lake Shastina Community Services District Wastewater Improvement Project***

This project includes work on public lands owned by the Lake Shastina Community Services District, private lands under the jurisdiction of the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association and other private lands owned by individuals. Work associated with this project includes:

1. Onsite upgrades to the wastewater treatment facility, within the limits of the Districts' existing wastewater facility footprint where previous work has been completed;
2. Upgrades and new construction of underground wastewater collection pipelines that lie within existing streets under the jurisdiction of the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association, and across privately owned lands that have been previously developed but do not have wastewater pipelines;
3. Upgrades within the existing footprints of wastewater lift stations that have had previous underground and above ground disturbances, including pipelines, above and below ground power lines, water lines, wastewater wet wells (underground pits), above ground lift stations, roads/driveways.

The project's archaeological Area of Potential Effects consists of approximately 15 acres in existing disturbed areas to accomplish upgrades.

This letter is a second request for information regarding any unrecorded traditional cultural properties, archaeological, or other cultural concerns within or adjacent to the project area. If there are any issues or concerns, they will be included within the final Archaeological Survey Report.

Updated Maps of the project area enclosed.

Sincerely,

*Kathleen Tyler*  
*Archaeologist*  
*Northern California Resource Center      Enclosed 2 updated maps*

Northern California Resource Center  
P.O. Box 146 Fort Jones, California 96032  
Phone: 530-468-2888 Fax: 530-468-4426



Dec 13, 2019

Karuk Tribe of California  
Arch Super, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1016  
Happy Camp, CA 96039,

Dear Chairperson Hall, This is a 2<sup>nd</sup> request a response or concerns to this project

***The Lake Shastina Community Services District Wastewater Improvement Project***

This project includes work on public lands owned by the Lake Shastina Community Services District, private lands under the jurisdiction of the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association and other private lands owned by individuals. Work associated with this project includes:

1. Onsite upgrades to the wastewater treatment facility, within the limits of the Districts' existing wastewater facility footprint where previous work has been completed;
2. Upgrades and new construction of underground wastewater collection pipelines that lie within existing streets under the jurisdiction of the Lake Shastina Property Owners Association, and across privately owned lands that have been previously developed but do not have wastewater pipelines;
3. Upgrades within the existing footprints of wastewater lift stations that have had previous underground and above ground disturbances, including pipelines, above and below ground power lines, water lines, wastewater wet wells (underground pits), above ground lift stations, roads/driveways.

The project's archaeological Area of Potential Effects consists of approximately 15 acres in existing disturbed areas to accomplish upgrades.

This letter is a second request for information regarding any unrecorded traditional cultural properties, archaeological, or other cultural concerns within or adjacent to the project area. If there are any issues or concerns, they will be included within the final Archaeological Survey Report.

Updated Maps of the project area enclosed.

Sincerely,

*Kathleen Tyler*  
*Archaeologist*  
*Northern California Resource Center      Enclosed 2 updated maps*

Northern California Resource Center  
P.O. Box 146 Fort Jones, California 96032  
Phone: 530-468-2888 Fax: 530-468-4426



## **Appendix V**

### **CHRIS Results**

Northeast Center of the  
California Historical Resources  
Information System

BUTTE  
GLENN  
LASSEN  
MODOC  
PLUMAS  
SHASTA

SIERRA  
SISKIYOU  
SUTTER  
TEHAMA  
TRINITY

123 West 6th Street, Suite 100  
Chico CA 95928  
Phone (530) 898-6256  
[neinfoctr@csuchico.edu](mailto:neinfoctr@csuchico.edu)

December 18, 2019

Northern California Resource Center  
P.O. Box 342  
Fort Jones, CA 96032  
Attn.: Ms. Candace Cook-Slette

**I.C. File # D19-181  
Priority Records Search**

RE: Lake Shastina Community Services District  
T42N, R5W, Sections 1, 10, 11, 12; T43N, R5W, Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 36, 36  
USGS Juniper Flat, Lake Shastina, Hotlum, and Weed 7.5' and Lake Shastina and Weed  
15' quads  
Approximately 4,000 acres, estimated from project maps (Siskiyou County)

Dear Ms. Cook-Slette,

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

**RESULTS:**

**Prehistoric Resources:** According to our records, one site of this type has been recorded within the project area or the ¼-mile project radius. The resource, CA-SIS-642, consists of a flaked stone scatter. The resource location is plotted on the enclosed NEIC-generated map and a PDF of the record is enclosed. The project is located in a region utilized by Shastan populations. Unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources may be located within the project area.

**Historic Resources:** According to our records, eight sites of this type have been recorded in the project area or ¼-mile radius. These sites have been plotted on the enclosed NEIC-generated map and PDFs of the records are enclosed. The sites are listed in Table 1, below. Unrecorded historic cultural resources may be located in the project area.

**Table 1, Historical Resources Located Within the Project Area or the ¼-mile Radius**

Primary #	Trinomial	Resource Name	Attributes
P-47-000645	CA-SIS-000645H		AH04; AH11
P-47-000932	CA-SIS-000932H		AH02; AH11
P-47-000933	CA-SIS-000933		AH04
P-47-003421	CA-SIS-003421H		AH11
P-47-003461	CA-SIS-003461H		AH11
P-47-005360			AH06
P-47-005361	CA-SIS-005361H	Montague Water Conservation District Main Canal	HP20; HP21
P-47-005435			AH04

The USGS Lake Shastina, Juniper Flat, Hotlum, and Weed 7.5' and Lake Shastina (1954) and Weed (1954) 15' quad maps indicate that Lake Shastina, Lost Lake, Mountain Wood Drive, Rainbow Drive, lake Shore Drive, boat Ramp, Shasta River, sewage disposal ponds, golf course, earthen dam, Shasta Valley, Garrick Creek, roads, and structures are located within the project area, while Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Big Springs, Juniper Flat, Weed, historical marker, structures, and roads are located in the general project vicinity.

The historic Oregon to California trail passed through the project area, and the Yreka Emigrant Trail was located in the general project vicinity. Copies of GLO plat maps for T42N, R5W (1866) and T43N, R5W (1856) are enclosed, along with the historic Shasta Sheet (1894/1910).

**Previous Archaeological Investigations:** According to our records, portions of the project area and the ¼-mile radius have been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Survey locations are plotted on the enclosed NEIC-generated maps. The studies are listed below.

Briggs, Gaylord

2006 *Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Shasta O Ranch Emergency Timber Operations, Siskiyou County, California.*

**NEIC Report 008668**

Hopkins, Joseph W.

1981 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Big Springs Road From Highway 97 to A-12.*

**NEIC Report 000574**

Jensen & Associates (Jensen & Associates)

1992 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for a Proposed 112-Unit Duplex-Condominium Project, near Lake Shastina, Siskiyou County, California.*

**NEIC Report 010833**

Jones, John W. (Native-X, Inc.)

2016 *Cultural Resource Survey for the Hidden Valley Ranch Efficiency Project.*

**NEIC Report 013157**

Resources:

P-47-005360

Kessler, John (John Kessler Forestry)

2015 *Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Zen Mountain Mortality Project, Siskiyou County, California.*

**NEIC Report 013391**

Resources:

P-47-005435

Kowta, Makoto (Society for California Archaeology District 2 Clearinghouse)

1978 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lake Shastina Expansion Project, Siskiyou County, California.*

**NEIC Report 000511**

Numerous Resources

Martin, Ilse B., David T. Hodder, and Clark Whitaker (Geoscientific Systems and Consulting)

1981 *Overview of the Cultural Historic Resources of Euro-American and Other Immigrant Groups in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest.*

**NEIC Report 000585**

Meyer, Jack (Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.)

2013 *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.*

**NEIC Report 012349**

Tsudama, Ted T. (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection)

2001 *CDF Project Review Report for Archaeological and Historical Resources for the Lake Shastina FIRESAFE Project VMP.*

**NEIC Report 003330**

Resources:

P-47-000932 (CA-SIS-000932H)

P-47-000933 (CA-SIS-000933)

Tyler, Kathleen (Northern California Resource Center)

2016 *An Archaeological Survey Report for the Greater Lake Shastina Fuels Reduction Project, Siskiyou County, California.*

**NEIC Report 013283**

- 2017 *An Archaeological Survey Report for the Greater Lake Shastina Fuels Reduction Project, Siskiyou County, California.*  
**NEIC Report 013283A**

Vaughan, Trudy (Coyote and Fox Enterprises)

- 2003 *Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Proposed Emerald Crescent Estates on Lake Shastina, Siskiyou County, California.*

**NEIC Report 005633**

Resources:

P-47-003461 (CA-SIS-003461H)

- 2010 *Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Proposed Chertkov Subdivision (131.5 acres) on the South Shore of Lake Shastina, Siskiyou County, California.*

**NEIC Report 011052**

Resources:

P-47-000933 (CA-SIS-000933)

P-47-003421 (CA-SIS-003421H)

- 2014 *Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Shasta River Riparian Protection and Enhancement Project.*

**NEIC Report 012342**

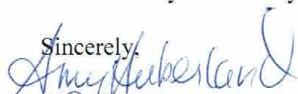
**Literature Search:** The official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Siskiyou County were reviewed. Also reviewed: **National Register of Historic Places - Listed properties and Determined Eligible Properties** (2012); **California Register of Historical Resources** (2012); **California Points of Historical Interest** (2012); **California Inventory of Historic Resources** (1976); **California Historical Landmarks** (2012); **Gold Districts of California – Bulletin 193** (2012); **Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Siskiyou County** (2012); and **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California** (1978).

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

We recommend that you contact the appropriate local Native American representatives for information regarding traditional cultural properties that may be located within project boundaries for which we have no records.

The charge for this record search is **\$914.40** (please refer to the following page for more information). An invoice will follow from the CSUC Research Foundation 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 or assistance.

Sincerely,

  
Amy Huberland  
Coordinator