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Fountain Wind Energy Project

Cultural Resources Phase 1 Inventory of 4,463 Acres, Shasta County, California

December 6, 2019; Revised May 19, 2023

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USGS 7.5' Quads: Hatchet Mountain Pass, Montgomery Creek, Roaring Creek, Chalk Mountain

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

B.P.	Before Present
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
ft	foot/feet
GPS	global positioning system
kV	kilovolt
m	meter
MW	megawatt
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEIC	Northeast Information Center
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O & M	Operations and Management
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PRC	Public Resources Code
SR	State Route
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources

Note:

Often, agency suggestions and guidelines are provided in US units of measure (e.g., acres [ac] feet [ft], or miles [mi]), and in other instances, agency guidance is provided in metric (aka SI, or System International) units (e.g., meters [m] or kilometers [km]). To convert an otherwise readily recognized agency standard (e.g., 10 mi or 1 km) to the other system may result in confusion. Accordingly, we provide measures in either system, using the original agency suggestion unchanged, and provide conversion to the other standard only when it makes sense to do so.

Executive Summary

Fountain Wind LLC, plans to construct, own, and operate a wind energy project in Shasta County, California. As one part of the studies to support review of the project pursuant to state and federal regulations, Stantec Consulting Services Inc. conducted a Cultural Resources Phase 1 inventory. Between January 10 and October 20, 2018, and between October 7 and November 3, 2019, Stantec archaeologists conducted six rotations of pedestrian field survey of the Survey Area. The field survey area encompassed 4,463 acres of private property. The entire Survey Area was subject to analysis as part of this inventory. Most of the Survey Area (80%) was inventoried by archaeologists walking linear transects at an interval not more than 15 meters apart. Areas with slopes greater than 35% were considered unsafe to inventory at the set transect interval (20% of the Survey Area). Stantec archaeologists conducted an intensive reconnaissance level pedestrian field survey of the Survey Area resulting in the recordation of 24 newly recorded isolates and 12 newly discovered sites: 11 historic-era and 1 multicomponent. Stantec archaeologists also revisited and updated 10 previously recorded resources (9 historic-era and 1 prehistoric). Resources were evaluated for significance and eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

This report updates the Cultural Resources Inventory Report dated 2020 by updating and adding information requested by the California Energy Commission during their project review pursuant to the “opt in” provisions of Public Resources Code §25545 et seq.

No resources will be impacted as a result of the proposed project activities. This report and the site record forms (California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, or DPRs) will be submitted the California Historical Resources Information System, a data repository; original photographs and field notes will be kept in the possession of Stantec.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Fountain Wind Project (Project) is a renewable wind energy generation development proposed by Fountain Wind LLC (Applicant) located in an unincorporated area of Shasta County. The Applicant has applied for a Use Permit (UP 16-007) to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission wind turbines and related infrastructure on an approximately 4,400 -acre area (the Survey Area) (See Figure 1 and 2, Project Vicinity and Project Location Map). Since 2019, the Project has altered its plan. The project footprint has decreased to an area of approximately 870 acres (Project Site), all within the Survey Area footprint (Figure 3). All proposed Project activities would occur within the Project Site, which would be occupied by the permanent Project facilities and includes both temporary and permanent disturbance areas. The California Energy Commission (CEC), as the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to document its analysis of the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the Project.

This document presents cultural resource findings for the Survey Area. The former Project footprint will be referred to in this document as the Survey Area; the current Project footprint will be referred to as the Project Site. For the sake of clarity, this document will primarily refer to the Survey Area, with selected references to the Project Site, mostly in this section.

The Project has undergone extensive environmental study and engineering review since the original Use Permit Application in July 2017, leading to refinement to the project description. The Applicant has reviewed the Project equipment list and site plan to identify opportunities to further avoid or minimize potential environmental impacts identified by technical studies and the CEQA scoping period while also maintaining a feasible design that meets the Project objectives. Specifically, the number of proposed wind turbine have decreased from 100 to 48 reducing the extent of access roads, collection systems, and related infrastructure. The Applicant also proposes to increase the size of the wind turbine generators, commensurate with recent changes in turbine technology and in response to results of wind data collection efforts on the site. This Project Description reflects the Applicant's current proposed layout.

The Project would include the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of up to 48 wind turbines and related infrastructure. Each turbine would be no more than 679 feet (ft) above ground level at the top of the blade and would have a generating capacity of 3 to 5.7 megawatts (MW). The Project would have a total nameplate generating capacity of up to 205 MW. Associated infrastructure and ancillary facilities would include:

- A 34.5-kilovolt (kV) overhead and underground electrical collector system to connect turbines together and to an onsite collector substation;
- An overhead and underground fiber-optic communication lines;
- An onsite switching station to connect the Project to the regional grid operated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E);
- Nine temporary laydown areas distributed throughout the Project Site to store and stage building materials and equipment;
- An operation and maintenance (O&M) facility with employee parking;

- Up to four permanent meteorological towers and temporary, episodic deployment of mobile Sonic Detection and Ranging (SoDAR) or Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) systems;
- Two storage sheds; and
- Three temporary batch plants.

New access roads would be constructed within the Project Site, and existing roads would be improved. No realignment of existing roads is anticipated. See Figure 4, which shows the location of all ground disturbing activity proposed as part of the project and the number of Project components. The Project would operate year-round. Table 1 lists the depths of disturbance for each project component. The Project does not currently have a target date to begin or schedule of construction activities; however, the anticipated construction period will consist of 18-24 months of work, 7am to 5pm, 5 days a week.

Table 1. Project Components and Depth of Disturbance

Component	Depth of Disturbance (in feet)
Turbine foundation	15
Underground electrical collector system	5
Onsite collector substation	5
Onsite switching station	4
O&M building foundation	5
Temporary batch plants	4
Permanent MET tower foundations	4
New roads and modifications to existing ones (incl. grading)	3

Beyond the Project Site, no alteration to the remainder of the Survey Area is anticipated.

Land ownership within the Survey Area is exclusively private, primarily consisting of managed timberlands. An approximately 64,000-acre (100-square-mile) burn scar from the Fountain Fire, which impacted the area in 1992, parallels northern portions of the Survey Area. The Lassen National Forest lies adjacent to the southeast of the

Project. Other lands surrounding the Project are privately owned. Communities in vicinity of the Project include Burney, Moose Camp, Hillcrest, Wengler, Montgomery Creek, and Round Mountain. California State Route 299 (SR 299) runs through the Survey Area with most of the Survey Area and all of the Project Site located south of the highway. The Survey Area is accessible via several existing named and unnamed private roads extending from SR 299 (Figure 2).

A cultural resources inventory was conducted to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 as amended and the CEQA Guidelines, codified in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), which provides agencies guidance for compliance with environmental regulations.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Survey Area is located in an unincorporated area of eastern Shasta County, approximately 1 mile west of the existing Hatchet Ridge Wind Project, 6 miles west of Burney, 35 miles northeast of Redding, immediately north and south of SR 299, and near the private recreational facility of Moose Camp. Other communities near the Survey Area include Montgomery Creek, Round Mountain, and Wengler (each approximately 3 miles from the Survey Area) and Big Bend (approximately 7 miles from the Survey Area). The Survey Area is located within the southern end of the Cascade Range with topography characterized by buttes and peaks separated by small valleys. The Lassen National Forest lies adjacent to the Survey Area to the southeast and the Shasta-Trinity National Forest borders the Project Site to the north. Other surrounding lands are privately owned; many are used for timber harvesting purposes.

Elevations within the Project Site range from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. Little Cow Creek and the south fork of Montgomery Creek cross the Survey Area from east to west, and other small tributaries run through valleys in the Survey Area. Northern portions of the Survey Area were affected by the 1992 Fountain Fire, as evidenced by burn scars within these areas. The Shasta County General Plan designates approximately 99.7% of the Survey Area Timber (T) and the remaining land as Rural Residential B. The majority of the Survey Area is zoned Timber Production (TP); the remainder is zoned Unclassified (U). Existing land uses within the Survey Area consist exclusively of managed forest lands (Stantec 2018). Existing unpaved logging roads and existing transmission lines cross the Survey Area.

1.2 PREPARER'S QUALIFICATIONS

The field survey was conducted by Stantec field crews, including Archaeologists Dylan Stapleton, MA.; Erin Sherlock, MA; Leven Kraushaar, MA; Rudy Dinarte; Joshua Taylor; Brandy Doering; Georganne McMaster; Nathan Jereb; and Spencer Frye. The report was completed by Ms. Sherlock; John Nadolski, MA; Joshua Peabody, MA; and Jenna Santy, Ph.D. Mr. Peabody, Ms. Sherlock, Mr. Kraushaar, Mr. Nadolski, Dr. Santy, and Mr. Stapleton. All meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology (36 CFR Part 61).

2.0 REGULATORY OVERVIEW

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Historical and archaeological resources are afforded consideration and protection by CEQA (14 CCR Section 21083.2, 14 CCR Section 15064). CEQA Guidelines define significant potential cultural resources under two regulatory designations: historical resources and unique archaeological resources.

A historical resource is a “resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR);” or “a resource listed in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code;” or “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]).

Historical resources automatically listed in the CRHR include California cultural resources listed in or formally determined to be eligible for the National Register and California Historical Landmarks list from No. 770 onward (Public Resources Code [PRC] 5024.1[d]). Locally listed resources are entitled to a presumption of significance unless a preponderance of evidence in the record indicates otherwise.

Under CEQA, a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR.

2.2 ASSEMBLY BILL 52 AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Assembly Bill 52 establishes a formal role for California Native American tribes in the CEQA process. If consultation is requested, CEQA lead agencies are required to consult with tribes about potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), a recognized category of “historical resources” within the Survey Area and immediately surrounding area, the potential significance of project impacts, the development of project alternatives, and the type of environmental document that should be prepared.

2.2.1 Definition

The definition of Native American tribe is a "Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained Native American Heritage Commission" (NAHC). This definition does not distinguish between federally recognized and non-federally recognized tribal groups and is, therefore, more inclusive than the federal definition of "Indian tribe" (PRC § 21073).

2.2.2 Qualification

To qualify as a TCR, it must be: 1) listed on or eligible for listing on the CRHR or a local historic register, or 2) a resource that the lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines should be treated as a TCR (PRC § 21074). TCRs include “non-unique archaeological resources” that, instead of being important for

"scientific" value as a resource, can also be significant because of the sacred and/or cultural tribal value of the resource. Tribal representatives are considered experts appropriate for providing substantial evidence regarding the locations, types, and significance of TCRs within their traditionally and cultural affiliated geographic area (PRC § 21080.3.1(a)).

2.2.3 Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR may be considered to have a significant effect on the environment (PRC § 21084.2). TCRs are defined under PRC 21074 as:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

> (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
>
> (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

> (b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
>
> (c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

2.3 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The CFR Title 36 Part 60.4 [a–d] presents criteria for determining the significance and eligibility of prehistoric and historic sites for inclusion on the NRHP. The significance and eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP of sites listed in Table 1-2 will be considered following those criteria and in relation to appropriate historic themes. The criteria at 36 CFR 60.4 state:

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

(A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Historic contexts provide a framework for determining the eligibility of cultural resources (e.g., prehistoric sites or historic sites) for inclusion on the NRHP. NPS Bulletin 15 defines historic contexts as:

"...patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear. Historians, architectural historians, folklorists, archeologists, and anthropologists use different words to describe these phenomena such as trend, pattern, theme, or cultural affiliation, but the concept is the same."

The concept of historic context has been fundamental to the study of history since the 18th Century and, arguably, earlier than that. Its core premise is that resources, properties, or happenings in history do not occur in a vacuum but rather are part of larger trends or patterns.

The eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP is based on relevant regional archaeological and historical research topics.

For an archaeological site or portion of a site to be considered a historical property it must retain integrity and contain data capable of informing relevant research issues. Appropriate research themes and data needs are presented in Section 5.0, Methods.

Integrity is assessed based on the site's retention of seven aspects: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. The definitions of these aspects below are taken from NPS Bulletin 15 (USDI NPS 1990).

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between a property and its location is usually important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual property location is very important when trying to recapture the sense of historic events or people. The relationship between a property and its historic association is almost always destroyed if the property is moved.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation and materials. The design of a property usually reflects historic technology and functions as well as aesthetics. It includes considerations such as structural system, arrangements of spaces, textures and colors of surface materials, and style of ornamental detailing. It can also apply to the way in which buildings, sites, or structures are related to each other, such as special relationships between major features of an archaeological site.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. It refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historic role. It involves how the property is situated and related to surrounding features and open space. Setting is meant to reflect the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the purpose it was meant to serve. The physical features that constitute the setting of a property can be natural such as topographic features and vegetation, or man-made, such as paths, fences, and the relationship between other buildings. The setting not only includes the features within the exact site boundaries, but the surrounding areas as well.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choices and combinations of materials reveal the preferences of the people who made the property, as well as reflect the type of materials and technologies available at that place and time. Indigenous materials often reflect types of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area's sense of time and place. A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from its period of significance. The property must actually be a historic resource, not a recreation done using historic materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of the artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering buildings, structures, objects, or sites. It can apply to the property as a whole or to a property's individual components, and it can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings can include tooling, carving, painting, and joinery. Prehistoric examples can include such things as Paleo-Indian Clovis projectile points, archaic period beveled adzes, and Iroquoian effigy pipes.

Feeling is a property's expression of aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that convey the historic character of a property. A historic example would be a rural historic district retaining original design, materials, workmanship and setting will relate the feeling of agricultural life in the 1800s. A prehistoric example could be a grouping of prehistoric petroglyphs, unmarred by graffiti or intrusions on an isolated bluff, which could evoke a sense of tribal spiritual life.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to be able to convey that relationship to an observer. It requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character. For example, A Civil War battlefield that has its natural and manmade elements still intact since 1862 would retain its association with the battle

Before integrity can be assessed, the significance of the property must be fully established. The essential physical features must be present and visible enough to represent the property's significance, and the aspects of integrity that are particularly vital to the property being nominated must be present.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is located near the southern end of the Cascade Range between Redding and Burney, California. The area provided, and still provides, a rich resource base that was exploited by prehistoric and historic Native American populations. Euroamericans also exploited the area primarily for gold, timber, and ranching.

3.1 GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

The Project is located near the southern end of the Cascade Range, which extends from southern British Columbia through the states of Washington and Oregon to Lassen Peak in Northern California. The Project is also located within the Cascades Ecological Region, which is a Level III ecoregion primarily covering parts of Oregon and Washington and includes unconnected lands near Mt. Shasta in California as well.

The Cascade Range is characterized by a north-south trending chain of large volcanos and is primarily composed of volcanic and sedimentary deposits. Two of the Cascade Range's best-known volcanic peaks, Mount Rainier in Washington and Mount Saint Helens in California, have both been active in recent or historical time (Norris and Webb 1990). The Cascade Range also includes areas of flat lava plateaus, lava and cinder cones, plug domes, ash beds, steep ridges, and glacial deposits. Indeed, the Survey Area consists mainly of Tertiary volcanic flow rocks (Jennings, et al. 1977). It is also characterized by several buttes and peaks separated by small valleys formed by tributaries in the Pit River and Cow Creek Watersheds. Other significant waterways in the vicinity of the Survey Area include the north and south forks of Montgomery Creek and Little Cow Creek.

3.2 FLORA AND FAUNA

Mayer and Laudenslayer (1988) developed the California Wildlife-Habitat Relations System. In this scheme, wildlife habitats are classified in a standardized manner with respect to vegetation, habitat stages (i.e., successional stages), biological setting, physical setting, and distribution. The California Wildlife-Habitat Relations System was primarily designed to recognize and categorize major vegetation complexes in a manner that would facilitate predicting wildlife-habitat relationships. Its ecological approach also facilitates much wider applications, including investigations of man's interaction with the environment. Wildlife habitats (i.e., plant and animal communities) encompassing and surrounding the Project include Sierran Mixed Conifer (Allen 1988), White Fir (Shimamoto 1988), Douglas Fir (Raphael 1988), Ponderosa Pine (Fitzhugh 1988), Montane Hardwood (McDonald 1988), Blue Oak-Digger Pine (Verner 1988, Montane Riparian (Grenfell 1988), Montane Chaparral (Risser and Frey 1988), Mixed Chaparral (England 1988), Juniper (Laudenslayer 1988), and sagebrush (Neal 1988). Fauna associated with these habitats includes raccoon, rabbit, mule deer, California ground squirrel, western gray squirrel, coyote, bobcat, black bear, mountain lion, rattlesnakes, gopher snakes, Northwestern pond turtle, turkey vultures, red-railed hawks, great horned owls, killdeers, a variety of sparrow, Steller's jay, western scrub jay, mourning doves, Canadian geese, ducks, other small birds, salmon, and rainbow trout.

4.0 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Previous systematic archaeological investigations in vicinity of the Project Site were primarily conducted in response to proposed reservoir developments and highway construction projects. For example, in the late 1950s and early 1960s, programs of archaeological survey and salvage excavation were initiated in response to the construction of Shasta, Whiskeytown, and Trinity reservoirs. Most of this work was conducted by San Francisco State College under the direction of Adan Treganza (1958, 1959; Treganza and Heicksen 1960). This work was followed by more recent investigations: at Whiskeytown (Baker 1984); near Squaw Creek (Clewett and Sundahl 1983); in the Redding area (Sundahl 1982); and in the upper Sacramento River Canyon (Basgall and Hildebrandt 1989; Raven et al. 1984). Other early archaeological work in the area was also conducted in advance of reservoir projects. These projects included work at: Black Butte Reservoir (Mohr and Fredrickson 1949); Red Bank Creek (Treganza 1954); the Tehama-Colusa Canal (Treganza et al. 1965); the proposed Paskenta-Newville Reservoir (Chartkoff and Childress 1966); Black Butte Reservoir (Treganza and Heicksen 1969); and the proposed Dutch Gulch Reservoir (Leonard 1969). In the 1970s, archaeological survey and excavation work continued in the area with investigations along

Thomes Creek (Edwards 1970) and surveys for Tehama and Dutch Gulch reservoirs (Jensen 1978). Indeed, archaeological work related to reservoir construction continued into the 1980s, with investigations for the Thomes-Newville Reservoir (Bard et al. 1983) and a succession of projects at Black Butte, Dutch Gulch, and Tehama reservoirs conducted by California State University, Sacramento, under the direction of Jerald Johnson (Dondero and Johnson 1988; Johnson and Theodoratus 1984a, 1984b; Johnson et al. 1984; Johnson 1990; Johnson and Dondero 1990).

The last two decades of regional archaeological investigations witnessed the development of classification schemes that attempted to place assemblages of cultural material in specific temporal and spatial contexts. Many of these schemes also attempt to associate artifact assemblages with specific groups and/or settlement/subsistence strategies. Progress, however, in refining the basic chronology of the region, including the initial and terminal dates of specific artifact classes and types, such as projectile points and ground stone, has been slow. The process has tended to be slow because many artifact type names (e.g., Desert side-notched and Gunther-barbed projectile points) and their associated chronologies used in the region have wide geographic distributions. This situation has impeded intra- and inter-regional comparisons of artifact types and assemblages and the development of chronological sequences specific to the region. Regardless, several individuals have presented cultural sequences for the region.

Edwards (1970) developed a three-phase cultural chronology for the region. His chronology begins with initial occupation of the region that is identified by assemblages primarily consisting of millingstones and locally available stone tool materials (i.e., basalt and chert). The subsequent phase, which Edwards dates at Calendar Years Anno Domini to 1000, is the Tehama Phase. This phase appears to represent an increased reliance on acorns, as evidenced by the presence of mortars and pestles in the artifact assemblage typically associated with it. The final phase of Edwards chronology is the late prehistoric Shasta Complex. The Shasta Complex was poorly represented in his data, so Edwards based it on archaeological data from the Shasta Dam area (cf., Treganza 1952; Smith and Weymouth 1952; Meighan 1955). Regardless, subsequent excavations by Jensen and Reed (1979) and Sundahl (1982) have expanded our understanding of the Shasta Complex.

Sundahl's (1982) work on the Shasta Complex represents the first comprehensive attempt to explain the origin, development and distribution of the complex. Sundahl (1982) divided the Shasta Complex into three temporal phases based on the presence and absence of various assemblage attributes. The earliest phase dates from 1,250 to 750 Before Present (B.P.); the second phase from 750 to 350 B.P.; and the final phase from 350 to 100 B.P. Sundahl concluded, based on an analysis of data from excavated sites in the Redding area and linguistic data collected by Whistler (1977), that sites containing all the assemblage attributes associated with the Shasta Complex were restricted to ethnographic Wintu territory. Sundahl also suggested that the Shasta Complex most likely represents the Wintu migration into the upper Sacramento Valley. Clewett and Sundahl (1982a and 1982b) expanded this hypothesis and suggest a cultural distinction between permanent, riverine villages of the Wintu west of the Sacramento River represented by Shasta Complex sites and contemporaneous seasonally occupied sites of the mobile ethnographic Yana along the east banks of the Sacramento River and eastern foothills of the Sacramento Valley represented by the Tehama Pattern. Differences in milling equipment were one of the characteristics used to distinguish the Shasta Complex (with its emphasis on mortars and pestles and absence of manos and millingstones) from the Tehama Pattern (which relied on manos and millingstones, with an absence of mortars and pestles).

Sundahl (1992) conducted additional archaeological investigations in the area and presented a synthesis of northern California prehistory that identifies five generalized cultural patterns spanning 8,000 years. Sundahl's (1992) five patterns are the Borax Lake Pattern, the Squaw Creek Pattern, the Whiskeytown Pattern, the Tehama Pattern, and

the Augustine Pattern of the Redding Aspect. The earliest occupations are represented by only a few components, usually affiliated with the Borax Lake Pattern, dating to circa 5,000–8,000 B.P. (Fredrickson 1973). Assemblages include wide-stemmed points, handstones, milling slabs, and ovoid flake tools. Borax Lake sites are found in a variety of environmental zones, including upland forested areas that probably represent short-term residential base camps. This early component is well represented at CA-SHA-475 and CA-SHA-499 in the Squaw Creek drainage, located in the Klamath Mountains northeast of Redding (Clewett and Sundahl 1983). The appearance of the Borax Lake Pattern in northern California is attributed to Hokan speaking peoples entering the area.

The Squaw Creek Pattern, ca. 3,000–5,000 B.P., appears to represent more intensive occupation of the southern Cascade region than the previous period. Upland forest sites are typical of this period, and artifact assemblages appear to reflect a mobile forager subsistence and settlement strategy. Sites associated with the Squaw Creek Pattern are found in the Sacramento River Canyon (e.g., the Pollard Flat Site), near Squaw Creek, and in the Clikapudi and Pit River drainages. Artifact assemblages associated with this pattern include: Squaw Creek contracting-stemmed points; leaf-shaped points; McKee unifaces; cobble spalls; millingstones and well-shaped handstones; and mortars and pestles. Johnson et al (1984) suggests that the Squaw Creek Pattern may reflect the migration of ancestral Yokuts and Miwok into the southern Cascades.

The Whiskeytown Pattern, ca. 1,700–3,000 B.P., appears to represent a shift in settlement and subsistence strategies in the Redding area. Artifact assemblages include relatively small to large side- and corner-notched points such as Northern side-notched, Elko Series, Clikapudi Series, and Whiskeytown side-notched; millingstones and manos; mortars and pestles; and notched-pebbles that appear to be net weights for fishing. The Whiskeytown Pattern suggests an intensification of the exploitation of riverine resources while still employing a pattern of transhumance (i.e., moving between the valley and forested upland areas). Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989) and Sundahl (1992) identified sites associated with the Squaw Creek and Whiskeytown patterns that appear to overlap in terms of their periods of use, suggesting that the two patterns may represent two different groups exploiting the same territory at the same time. Regardless, the Whiskeytown Pattern has been identified in the Squaw Creek area, the Clikapudi Drainage, the Sacramento River Canyon, and in the Redding area.

The Tehama Pattern, ca. 1,700–750 B.P., appears to be associated with the appearance of the bow and arrow in the region. Artifact assemblages include Gunther Series and small to medium side- and corner-notched projectile points, hopper mortars and pestles, manos and millingstones, and net weights. The Tehama Pattern is thought to reflect a mobile settlement/subsistence strategy, similar to the patterns used by Hokan-speaking groups (i.e., Yana) that exploited multiple environments (e.g., riverine, valley, and foothill) (Sundahl 1992, 1993).

The Augustine Pattern, Redding Aspect, ca. 750 B.P., is associated with the prehistoric Wintu. Artifact assemblages include Gunther Series projectile points, hopper mortars and pestles, and bone fishing implements. The Augustine Pattern is highlighted by the establishment of permanent villages along the banks of rivers and a subsistence pattern that is orientated toward riverine resources and acorn processing.

Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989) propose another cultural chronology for the northern Sacramento River Canyon. They conducted the first archaeological study in the region that cross-dated projectile point types, obsidian hydration data, radiocarbon assays, and dendrochronology. Basgall and Hildebrandt used these data sets to establish a three-phase chronology for the Sacramento River Canyon. The three phases are the: Pollard Flat Phase (2,700–5,300 B.P.), which is characterized by Squaw Creek Contracting Stem, Pollard Diamond-shaped and McKee series projectile points, and formal groundstone tools that have been shaped or slightly shaped, battered stones, anvils, mauls and

net weights; Vollmers Phase (1,700–4,500 B.P.), which is characterized by medium size Clikapudi corner-notch and side-notch points, informal groundstone tools and indeterminate fragments, battered stones, anvils, mauls, and net weights; and Mosquito Creek Phase (1,900 B.P. to historic contact), which is characterized by Gunther series points, the appearance of Desert Side-notched points in the late phase, groundstone dominated by expedient, indeterminate fragments, and an absence of shaped tools such as handstones, millingstones, hammerstones, anvils, mauls and net weights.

Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989) also characterize their sequence in terms of subsistence/settlement patterns and population movements. The Pollard Flat Phase is representative of a forager population that occupied residential base camps for extended periods of time. Vollmers Phase populations were more mobile but still maintained residential base camps that were occupied for shorter periods of time than Pollard Flat residential base camps. The Mosquito Creek Phase population was comprised of small groups that employed a pattern of seasonal transhumance. Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989) attribute the Pollard Flat and Vollmers phases to two distinct populations that coexisted for over 1,000 years in the Sacramento River Canyon. The Vollmers population eventually replaced the Pollard Flat people, who originally controlled the canyon. They also suggest that there may have been strong ethnic continuity between the Vollmers and Mosquito Creek peoples. Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989) do not attribute the Mosquito Creek Phase to the arrival of the Wintu. In addition, they do not attempt to determine ethnolinguistic affiliations for these phases.

The cultural chronology developed by Cleland (1997a,b) for the Lake Britton area also provides an archaeological context for the Survey Area. Figure 3 highlights the relationships between the Northern Sacramento Valley and Lake Britton and their respective chronologies. Cleland's chronology is divided into six periods spanning 7,000 years, and primarily reflects broad stratigraphic temporal sequences rather than particular phases of cultural development. The six periods include Paleo-Indian (prior to 7,500 B.P.), Early Archaic-A (5,000–7,500 B.P.), Early Archaic-B (3,900–5,000B.P.), Middle Archaic-A (3,000–3,900 B.P.), Middle Archaic-B (2,000–3,000 B.P.), Late Archaic (1,000–2,000 B.P.), and Emergent (150–1,000 B.P.).

The Paleo-Indian period is poorly represented at Lake Britton and indicates sporadic use of the area. The populations during this period appear to be highly mobile, making frequent residential moves to exploit a large territory. The Early Archaic-A period reflects an intensification of use of the area. Sites associated with this period are usually located on mid-slope terraces and tend to be situated some distance from the Pit River. A diagnostic artifact associated with this period is Clikapudi Side-notched points. The Early Archaic period reflects increased occupation of the area. Sites still tend to be situated on terraces and benches above the Pit River, but freshwater mussel shells appear at sites suggesting the exploitation of riverine resources. Artifact assemblages from this period included groundstone, Clikapudi Side-notched points, and Clikapudi Corner-notched points.

The Middle Archaic-A period is highlighted by a continued increase in the intensity of use of the area and a diversification of the overall settlement pattern. Occupation of the higher terraces above the Pit River continues, but habitation sites also occur closer to the river. The diversified settlement pattern of the Middle Archaic-A period continues during the Middle Archaic-B period, but there is increased occupation of sites near the Pit River. Clikapudi Series points also continue to be used in this period.

The Late Archaic-A period is characterized by a shift in settlement pattern with a trend toward more riverine sites. Gunther Barbed projectile points, which are associated with the bow and arrow, appear in this period. Clikapudi Side-notched projectile points are not associated with the period, but Clikapudi Corner-notched projectile points continue

into the early part of the period. During the Emergent-A period, occupation of riverine sites intensifies and Gunther Barbed projectile points continue to be produced. In addition, Desert Side-notched projectile points, which are associated with the bow and arrow, appear toward the end of in the period.

Archaeological research at the northern end of the Sacramento Valley and in the Sacramento River Canyon have generated a number of classification schemes that attempt to place archaeological assemblages consisting of specific types of artifacts within limited temporal and spatial contexts and to associate them with specific strategies of resource exploitation and/or archaeological cultural groups. Refinement of these schemes, however, has been slow and a cultural chronology that addresses and integrates various regional chronological schemes and the initial and terminal dates for specific artifact types, such as projectile points and ground stone, has not been finalized for the region. In addition, artifact dating in the region has tended to rely on borrowing temporal assignments from existing chronologies in other regions for similar artifact types (e.g., Desert side-notched and Gunther-barbed projectile points) that may have broad geographic distributions. In summary, archaeological research in the region is improving our understanding of the prehistory of the northern Sacramento Valley, but questions regarding cultural chronologies and patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence persist.

In summary, archaeological research in the northern Sacramento Valley and surrounding area has provided cultural chronologies for the area and other information regarding its use and occupation by Native American populations, but questions persist regarding the chronologies, patterns of prehistoric settlement, and subsistence in the region. Ongoing archaeological research in the region is addressing these issues, particularly population movement and use of geographic areas by specific ethnolinguistic groups of Native Americans.

4.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Prior to the arrival of Euroamericans in the region, California was inhabited by groups of Native Americans speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings. The Project location is within or near the ethnographic territory of the Achumawi or Pit River Indians (Olmstead and Stewart 1978), Atsugewi (Garth 1978), and Northern Yana (Johnson 1978). Indeed, ethnographic and historic records indicate that there were villages associated with these groups in the general vicinity of the Survey Area.

Achumawi or Pit River Indians have traditionally inhabited areas of Shasta County in northeastern California from southern Goose Lake in the north to Eagle Lake in the south and from the Warner Range in the east to Mount Shasta in the west, including a large segment of the drainage of the Pit River (Olmstead and Stewart 1978:225). Achumawi along with the Atsugewi language form the Palaihnihan language family that is part of Hokan stock. Achumawi comprise several bands that function as autonomous political units (Olmstead and Steward 1978:230).

Atsugewi have traditionally inhabited the territory adjacent to the southern boundary of the Achumawi on the north and extending to Mount Lassen on the south (Garth 1978). Along with the Achumawi, the Atsugewi language form the Palaihnihan language family that is of Hokan stock. The village is the basic autonomous political unit of the Atsugewi (Garth 1978:237).

Yana traditionally inhabited the Upper Sacramento River Valley and foothills east of the river (Johnson 1978:361). On the east, Yana territory encompasses the upper Deer Creek drainage through the upper Battle, Cow, and Montgomery Creek drainages (Johnson 1978:361). Yana speak a Hokan language. Yana comprise several bands that function as autonomous political units (Johnson 1978:364). Much of what is known about Yana culture was

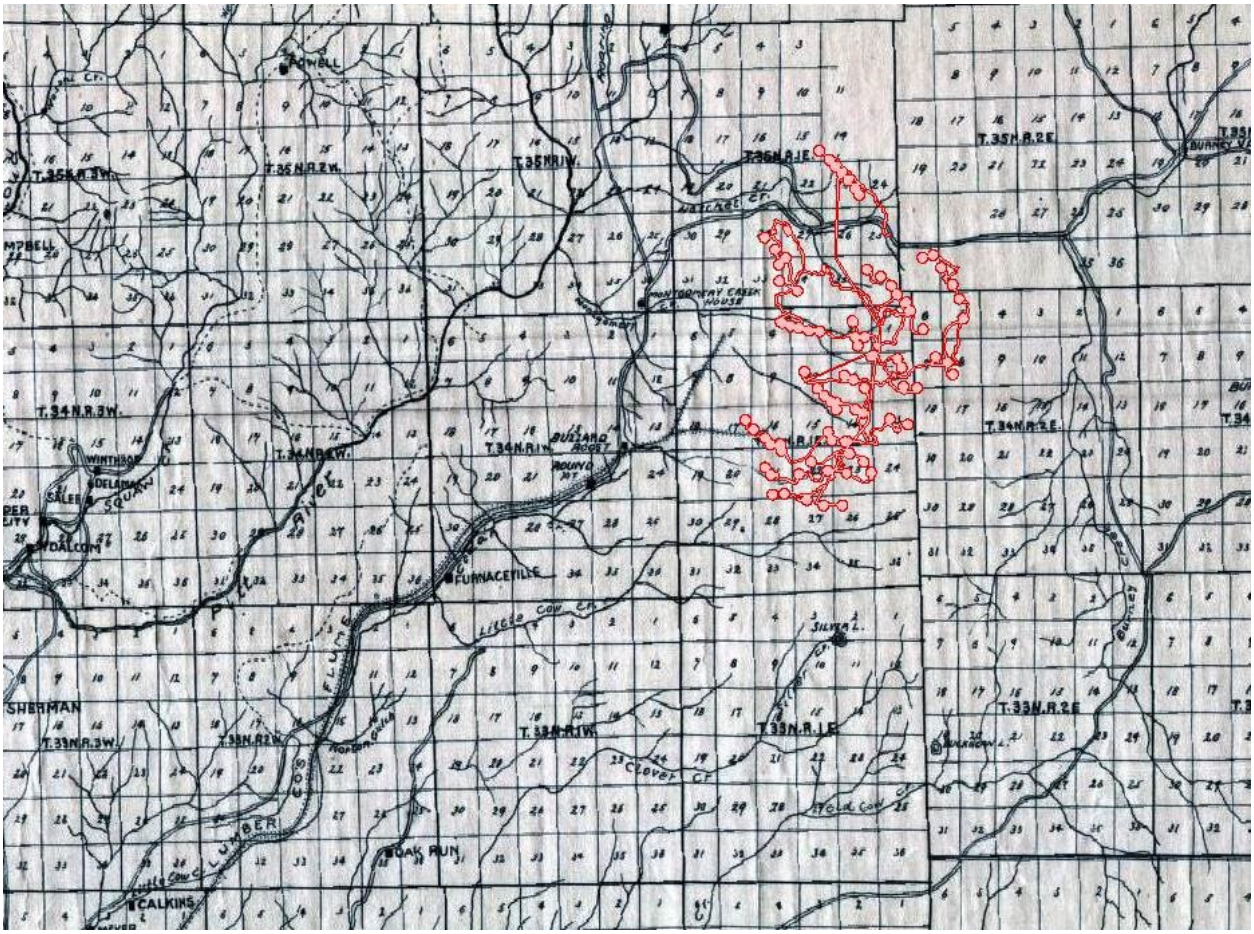
provided by Ishi, a Yahi Yana, who was brought to the University of California in 1911 after his family group died and he was left alone to survive (Johnson 1978:363).

Technology and subsistence strategies of the Achumawi, Atsugewi, and Yana are relatively similar. However, subsistence strategies (i.e., use of various plants and animals) do vary among the three groups because of access to different plant and animal habitats in their individual territories. Achumawi, Atsugewi, and Yana remain active in their communities and retain strong interests in the management and protection of their heritage and natural resources in the area encompassing the Survey Area.

4.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The expedition of Peter Skene Ogden across the northern Sacramento Valley in 1827-1828 is probably the earliest encounter between Native Americans and Euroamericans in the general area of the Survey Area (Garth 1978:243). Succeeding expeditions of Euroamerican explorers and fur trappers brought foreign diseases that took a huge toll on the Native Americans in northern California. Indeed, malaria and smallpox spread into the region in the 1830s and decimated entire villages, lowering Native American populations by as much as 50 to 75% (Cook 1978). In 1846, Mexico granted Pearson B. Reading the 26,000-acre San Buenaventura land grant, also known as Rancho Buenaventura (Petersen 1965, Beck and Haase 1974), and Native Americans soon found themselves in competition for resources with settlers who were rapidly moving into the area. In 1848, Reading discovered gold in Clear Creek and his discovery caused an influx of large numbers of gold-seekers to the area (Petersen 1965). A community named Horsetown located west of present-day Redding, quickly grew up around Reading's discovery site, which was also called Reading's Bar or Clear Creek Diggings (Andrews 1964). Regardless, the initial dramatic growth of mining and miners in the area was relatively short lived and mining operations declined and eventual stopped. The decline and cessation of mining forced landowners and other residents to turn to other industries to survive. Agriculture, primarily cattle ranching, and logging became the alternatives of choice in the area. Elias Anderson, on of Shasta County's first settlers, purchased the American Ranch in 1856. His original land holdings are approximately the center of present-day Anderson.

The Project vicinity is associated with the development and growth of logging in Shasta County. A sawmill was constructed on the top of Hatchet Mountain in 1872 and an associated flume (known as the Terry Lumber Flume) ran from the sawmill to the community of Bella Vista through the area of Buzzards Roost. By 1872, the area around Hatchet Mountain was being logged with timber being transported from the area via a 5-mile-long flume (Smith 2009). In 1886, Joseph Enright purchased the flume and other property in the area and established the Shasta Lumber Company (Smith 2009). Enright extended the existing flume to Bella Vista, making it approximately 32-mile-long. The flume dropped from an elevation of 4,200 ft on Hatchet Mountain to 525 ft at Bella Vista, passing through Buzzard Roost, Cedar Creek Canyon, the town of Ingot, and Swede Creek Plains on its way to Bella Vista (Smith 2009). The flume carried rough cut lumber from a mill on Hatchet Mountain to Bella Vista for final processing at Enright's lumber mill. Bella Vista expanded around and along with Enright's logging and milling operations. Flume tender houses were built on stilts level with the flume along the route. These houses were occupied by flume tenders and their families (Smith 2009).



Photograph 1. 1904 Edward Denny and Company's Map of Shasta County Depicting the Flume Located in the Northwestern Portion of the Survey Area and Original Project layout.

In 1897, Joseph Terry took over Enright's holdings, including the flume, and operated the business until 1919 when it and the flume were closed due to financial problems (Smith 2009). In 1920, the business was purchased by the Red River Lumber Company, which only remained in business for two years (Smith 2009). The flume, however, continued to and is still known as the Terry Lumber Flume (Figure 1). The only known existing piece of the flume is located at the Shasta College Museum and Research Center in Redding. The Terry Lumber Company also built a railroad system across its holdings. The railroad system connected with a branch of the Central Pacific and subsequently the Southern Pacific Railroad at Bella Vista. The railroad system facilitated the transportation of timber and timber products from sites of more remote logging operations to local mills and eventually to Redding.

The growth and development of the northern Sacramento River Valley and surrounding area between the 1870s and 1880s is highlighted by the founding of the City of Redding in 1872 (Clark 1970, Smith 1991). The city was named in honor of Benjamin B. Redding, a land agent for the Central Pacific Railroad Company (Clark 1970). The town was rechristened "Reading" in 1874, to honor the early pioneer Pierson B. Reading, but the railroad would not recognize the name change (Hoover et al. 1990). Consequently, the original name, Redding, was restored in 1880. Redding was located at the end of the Central/Southern Pacific railroad line until 1883, when the line was extended further

north (Hoover et al. 1990). Redding was incorporated in 1887 as the first municipality in Shasta County and became the county seat in 1888.

In 1880, a general United States census was undertaken for the populations of taxable areas in the country. That same year, the federal government also authorized a Special Census of Indians, in four western regions, to account for native populations living on reservations or in unsettled rural areas. This special census area included California, however, in Shasta County a large majority of the native population was living in the Euro-American established towns and settlements. This led the number of Shasta County Indians on the special census to be relatively low, with only a few hundred names listed, while the general 1880 census had thousands of Indians (U.S. Special Census of Indians 1880). On the general census, individuals were counted as Indian if they had one parent who identified as an Indian or Native American. There are over 3,000 entries in the 1880 census with the race listed as Indian for Shasta County. Primary occupations listed for Indians on the census were laborer, miner, and housekeeper (1880 U.S. Federal Census). Despite this relatively high population of Indians in the Euro-American settled areas of Shasta County, exclusionary laws passed by the federal government in the 1890s and early 1900s shrank this population as more and more Indians were forced to relocate to reservations (Pit River Tribe).

By 1910, the city had a population of 3,572 that was supported by a significant mineral extraction industry, principally copper and iron (Clark 1970). With the decline of these industries, the population dramatically dropped by 1920, but by 1930 the population was recovering and then boomed during the 1930s with the construction of Shasta Dam. The building of the dam, which was completed in the 1940s, caused the population to nearly double by 1940. Logging was an industry in the area since the Gold Rush, but in the late 1940s it expanded in the area and joined agriculture and mining as an important regional industry (Johnson 1989). From the 1950s to the 1960s, Redding continued to grow with the expansion of the lumber industry, the building of Whiskeytown and Keswick Dams, and the completion of Interstate 5. Logging continues to be an important business in the area today, but tourism also has become a thriving business centered on places such as Shasta Dam and Lake, Whiskeytown Reservoir, Shasta State Historic Park, Lassen Volcanic National Park, and McArthur Burney Falls State Park.

4.4 LOGGING

Logging has long history in Shasta, dating to the middle of the 1800s. Samuel Hensley initiated one of the earliest known logging operations in the area in 1844 (Hutchinson 1983). Hensley logged near the Sacramento River in the vicinity of what is today the Shasta and Tehama county line and rafted the logs downriver to John Sutter's sawmill for the building of New Helvetia (Hutchinson 1983:3). Soon after the discovery of gold in 1848 and the establishment of mining operations in Shasta County, logging operations dramatically expanded across northern California. Logging supplied miners and businessmen with wood for houses, stores, mining operations, and fuel. Following the Gold Rush, logging provided employment opportunities for unsuccessful miners and other immigrants entering the region and facilitated the continued growth of towns and cities across Shasta County and California in general.

The first Shasta County lumber mill was established in 1850 by Jonathan Otis and a Mr. Truett (first name unknown) (Johnson 1978:1). Their sawmill was simply a sawpit where two men cut logs into boards with a straight cross-cut saw. The sawmill was located near the south fork of Rock Creek about 1-mile northwest of Shasta. The construction of other sawmills soon followed across Shasta County (cf., Frank and Chappell 1881). Indeed, the 1852 State Census shows 8 sawmills in Shasta County and the 1860 census shows 12 sawmills in Shasta County with a total production of 4,930,000 board feet (Smith 1992).

Logging operations initially exploited easily accessible stands of timber. However, as these stands were exhausted and demand increased for timber, logging operations needed to incorporate new technologies to extract more timber and expand into new areas further from population centers and more difficult to access. Consequently, by the 1880s innovative logging techniques including the use of new saws and axes, the replacement of animal teams for hauling logs with the steam donkey, the use of "skid roads" for logging operations, and the construction of flumes and logging railroads were being used to more efficiently extract and move timber to sawmills. The arrival of the Central Pacific Railroad in Redding in 1872 that provided a means of efficiently transporting lumber to other parts of California coupled with new logging techniques facilitated the growth and expansion of the logging industry across the region. Indeed, until relatively recently, logging continued to be a viable industry in the area.

5.0 RESEARCH THEMES

Sites were evaluated based on criteria laid out in section 2.3 (NRHP). The following research design guided the process of evaluation.

5.1 PRE-CONTACT RESEARCH THEMES

5.1.1 Archaeological Context

This fundamental domain of inquiry refers to the temporal and physical context of precontact human use patterns and the creation of the archaeological record. Research topics include site formation processes, characterization of paleoenvironment(s) and human response to environmental change, and cultural chronology. In other words, studies in the domain of archaeological context seek to understand how and when artifacts and other remains came to be deposited in the archaeological record.

5.1.1.1 Site Formation Process

This first subject research refers to the cultural and natural factors that create, structure, and alter archaeological deposits. Archaeological sites are initially created when humans leave behind evidence of their behavior on the landscape. This evidence takes the form of lost or discarded artifacts, refuse, or alterations of the landscape. Natural processes (erosion, weathering, decay, bioturbation, animal scavenging, etc.) and later human activity (digging, artifact scavenging, etc.) act on this evidence. These processes transform the original depositional context of the cultural remains. Understanding how cultural materials were deposited in the first place and how subsequent contextual transformations occurred are an important part of archaeological context studies.

Paleoenvironment

Paleoenvironmental analyses are geared towards reconstructing the natural environment of a site during the tenure of human occupation. Such reconstructions have implications for archaeological analysis of changes in human adaptive subsistence and settlement strategies. The late Pleistocene and Holocene climate in the region fluctuated, resulting in significant changes in temperature and precipitation over time. These shifts in climate affected the diversity, distribution, and availability of subsistence resources for humans living on the foothill margin landscape, prompting human adaptive responses that are reflected in technological developments, settlement patterns, and

other aspects of prehistoric Native American culture. The recovery and interpretation of faunal and floral remains indicative of past environmental conditions is an important aspect of understanding human adaptation in the region.

Cultural Chronology

Defined as the temporal sequencing of cultural events and patterns, cultural chronology seeks to identify distinctive archaeological assemblages and features that characterize particular cultural expressions in time. Building a cultural chronology is a methodological pursuit involving a variety of dating methods. Factors that affect the development of a cultural chronology include taxonomic strategies and methods, data availability, and theoretical paradigms.

5.1.1.2 Past Lifeways

The second subject of research domains concerns past lifeways. Unlike studies involved in understanding archaeological context, which are primarily methodological pursuits, the reconstruction of past lifeways requires refined procedures to extract relevant information from the archaeological record. The data are then interpreted to describe and explain how past cultures functioned. Relevant topics within the domain of past lifeways include subsistence and settlement patterns, trade and exchange, and technological innovation. These issues address the interaction between prehistoric people and the landscape around them.

Subsistence and Settlement

A common theme of archaeological studies in the project area region concerns prehistoric adaptive strategies as reflected by evidence of settlement and subsistence strategies. Specifically, there were significant changes during the early to late Holocene in the area as people transitioned away from big game hunting to more of a broad spectrum resource acquisition strategy and glacial lakes began to recede.

Trade and Exchange

The material for lithic artifacts can be traded, exchanged, and brought into an area in various stages of reduction, from unmodified cobbles to highly refined preforms and finished tools. These stages of manufacture speak to the state in which obsidian or basalt was brought to sites and the state of the material when it was carried away. In other words, we can address the question of whether obsidian and basalt were traded as raw materials, partially finished artifacts, finished tools, or in a variety of forms. The answer helps in understanding the range and duration of activities carried on at archaeological sites. Other ways to examine trade and exchange in the past include material studies of artifacts that are produced from nonlocal materials.

Technology

Studies of prehistoric technology involve analysis and description of innovations in the design and form of tools (e.g., hunting implements and plant food processing tools); variations in manufacture methods; and other attributes of artifacts, features, and assemblages. These studies can potentially be used to differentiate among cultural groups (based on manufacturing techniques and styles), site functions, and temporal periods. Lithic debitage, for example, is diagnostic of the methods employed to reduce raw material and produce finished flaked stone tools. Certain styles of projectile points (e.g., side-notched or corner-notched projectile points) may display stylistic differences indicative of the cultural groups that produced them. Portable milling tools such as handstones, pestles, and hopper mortars are common artifact types and are part of milling technologies associated with the processing of plant foods. Examination

of projectile points at these sites may differentiate those used prior to the innovation and adoption of bow-and-arrow technology that largely replaced atlatl-and-dart technology. The use of obsidian or silicates at sites, as opposed to basalt or course-grained volcanic materials, may indicate that they represent a transition in preferred lithic technology.

5.1.1.3 Culture Process

Studies of culture process are based in studies pertaining to archaeological context and past lifeways and seek to explain how and why particular cultures developed the way that they did. This research domain requires a level of interpretation that relates most directly to general anthropological theory.

5.1.2 Research Questions

The following research questions for sites and associated data are derived from the research themes discussed above:

- What is the setting (e.g., current landscape and geomorphology) of the sites in the Survey area? Is this information useful in predicting the location of both surficial and buried sites?
- Can temporal data (e.g., projectile points) be used to refine the cultural chronology and culture history of the area?
- Where did the toolstone identified at sites originate, and does that contribute data to our understanding of toolstone procurement, trade, and movement of populations in the region?
- What is the function (e.g., permanent or seasonal settlements for resource acquisition) of sites in the project area? Can identification of site function address questions that relate to regional strategies of settlement and subsistence and potential change in strategies over time?

5.1.3 Data Requirements

The following data requirements provide examples of information or data that should be present to determine if the site has data potential to address the above research questions:

To address research questions relating to chronology and temporal issues, the site would need to yield time-sensitive diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, beads, or groundstone) or material suitable for carbon-14 dating from intact subsurface deposits. Obsidian hydration dating could be used to determine the age of obsidian samples, and carbon-14 dating could be used for other types of artifacts or material recovered from intact deposits of cultural resources. Ideally, the site would include a diverse assemblage including more than one diagnostic element to determine a more precise period of use rather than a poorly defined and imprecise period of use based on a single artifact or scant assemblage.

To address research questions about food procurement, the site would need to yield tools for processing (groundstone, millingstones, specialized tools), processing features (e.g., hearths with food remains), or floral or faunal remains. In order to provide the most applicable data, the site should also include a temporal component.

To address questions about toolstone procurement and trade, the site would need to yield a sufficient sample of obsidian or other debitage that could be used for sourcing and that would provide useful results relating to the question of toolstone procurement.

For the site to provide new information about regional cultural history and change, it would need to yield a variety of time-sensitive artifacts that could be used to facilitate the identification of changes in site characteristics over time.

5.2 HISTORIC RESEARCH THEMES

5.2.1 Logging and Timber (Forest Products Industry)

Not only did the sawmills provide cut lumber throughout the state and nation, they provided employment for thousands of workers throughout their history and were a substantial part of the economy for Shasta County (Hutchinson 1983).

5.2.2 Research Questions

The following research questions have been adopted or adapted from the California Department of Transportation's guide, *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Work Camp Properties in California* (Caltrans 2013). The report offers research questions that pertain specifically to logging camps.

- Who occupied the site?
- Can the site be associated with a lumber company operating in the area during the time appropriate time period?
- What role did the site play in Shasta County history and how did it contribute to the local economy?
- What unique elements does the site have that would differentiate it from other temporary tree felling camps?

5.2.3 Data Requirements

The following data requirements provide examples of information or data that should be present to determine if the site has data potential to address the above research questions.

To provide information relevant to the research questions for the forest products industry in the area, the site would have to include diagnostic elements that would provide a chronological framework or forest products industry-related features such as structural remains or intact subsurface deposits. Camps or operations that can be associated with an individual, family, or household can help provide a context for artifacts and features.

6.0 METHODS

To identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources in the Project vicinity that could be considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA, a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) record search, a desktop review of historic-era documents, and a field survey of the Survey Area were conducted. The methods used are described below.

6.1 CHRIS RECORD SEARCH AND DESKTOP REVIEW

A records search at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the CHRIS was conducted by NEIC personnel on September 13, 2017 (NEIC File No. D17-150) to obtain and review previous cultural resource records, cultural resource studies, and any additional documentation pertaining to properties located within a 0.25-mile extent of the Survey Area. The following lists and databases were also reviewed:

- Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Humboldt County, California
- National Register of Historic Places
- CRHR
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1998)
- California Historical Landmarks (1990)
- California Points of Historical Interest (1992)
- Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory and GIS Database

In addition to conducting an initial record search at the NEIC, a supplemental record search of the Project Site and with a 1-mile buffer was submitted on May 16, 2023. The results are discussed in Section 7.1 and Appendix B, Tables 1 and 2.

6.2 HISTORIC MAP AND GENERAL LAND OFFICE RECORDS REVIEW

In addition to a records search, Stantec also completed a review of historic USGS topographic maps, records from the Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office (GLO), and historic aerial imagery. Any roads, buildings, structures or features identified will be addressed in a separate addendum to the report (Addendum 4).

6.3 SACRED LANDS SEARCH

A Sacred Lands Search (SLS) was requested from the NAHC on September 17, 2017. The purpose of the search was to ascertain whether there were additional resources or locations that may be of importance to Native Americans who have traditionally resided in the area encompassing the Project. On September 19, 2017, the NAHC responded, stating that a review of their files yielded positive results for sacred lands located within the project vicinity The NAHC also provided the contact information for several local tribes who may have additional information. These tribes were contacted by letter on November 30, 2018. A response letter from the Greenville Rancheria was received on

December 31, 2018. The letter stated the tribe has no comments or objections to the project. The Pit River Tribe comprises 11 autonomous bands. The tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Office received notification on December 5, 2018, and the tribe requests formal consultation within 30 days of receipt. On January 14, 2019, a response letter from The Pit River Tribe was received. See Appendix A. Due to refinements to the Survey Area, a SLS focusing on an updated Survey Area was resubmitted on October 29, 2019. A response was received on November 13, 2019, stating a review of their files yielded positive results. The NAHC also provided the contact information for several local tribes who may have additional information. On November 15 and November 20, 2019 at the request of Fountain Wind LLC, letters were sent to the contact list provided by the NAHC as well as the contact list provided to –Fountain Wind LLC by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) (Appendix A). Follow up calls were made to all of the listed contacts on December 4, 2019. The Pit River Tribe indicated it would like to continue to consult. See Appendix A for phone log.

6.4 FIELD SURVEY AND SITE RECORDING

The purpose of the field survey was to inspect the Survey Area for cultural resources such as chipped stone (obsidian, chert, and basalt) flakes and tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers, flake tools), shellfish remains, ground stone, fire-affected rock, and other indicators of prehistoric archaeological resources. The field surveyors also inspected the Survey Area for evidence of historic-era archaeological resources, such as surface scatters of logging, and farming or domestic type artifacts (glass, ceramic, metal, etc.), as well as features such as alignments of stone or brick, foundation elements from previous structures, minor earthworks, and historic plantings (e.g., old fruit, nut, or other types of trees and ornamental plants).

The survey methods included Class III intensive pedestrian survey, wherein Stantec archaeologists walked linear transects spaced not more than 15 meters apart. Areas of extreme slope (defined as greater than 30%) or impassable vegetation were considered unsafe to inventory at the set transect interval. These areas were inventoried by walking established safe paths downslope where possible and inspecting adjacent areas visually. If the crew encountered topographical features considered sensitive for cultural resources, such as springs, drainages, or rock outcrops, those features were thoroughly inspected by the individual encountering them when this was safe to do so. Areas with limited ground visibility were inspected using a combination of visual inspection of rodent burrows, road cuts, and periodic removal of vegetation cover by the surveyors (done at a frequency of about every 25 m on a given transect) using shovel and/or boot scrapes. If sites were identified in areas with limited to no surface visibility a visual inspection of boot scrapes, rodent burrows, road cuts, and topography was implemented to determine site boundaries.

New sites were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms using iPads and paper field notepads. Site recordation included photographic documentation and Global Positioning System (GPS) data, including site area boundary polygons, sketch maps, and location maps. Site boundaries were recorded up to 30 m beyond the Survey Area boundary. New sites were distinguished from isolated finds based on density of artifacts per unit area. Artifact concentrations greater than three artifacts within a 10-square-mile area were recorded as sites. All new identified artifacts received an artifact photograph and GPS location, with a distance and bearing to the site datum. Previously recorded sites were revisited and a continuation sheet documenting any changes was completed.

Isolated finds were recorded using a DPR 523 series Primary Record form, including a photograph and a GPS location. DPR 523 forms can be found in Appendix C.DPR forms will be submitted to CHRIS; original photographs and field notes will remain in the possession of Stantec.

Certain site types were identified as likely to occur in the Survey Area. Because most of the Survey Area is located on ridgetops, prehistoric sites are most likely to occur as surface expressions of artifacts associated with subsistence and resource extraction activities, especially cutting tools and groundstone artifacts associated with seed, nut, and root/tuber collection and processing and projectile points, and flake tools associated with capture and butchery of terrestrial fauna. Historic site types include logging related artifacts and features in forested areas and ranching related features including, barns, houses, roads, corrals, fences, water conveyance features, improved spring areas, livestock loading and unloading (chutes and corrals), and feeding and salt lick sites.

Between January 17 and September 20, 2018, and October 7 and November 3, 2019, Stantec archaeologists conducted six rotations of pedestrian field surveys of the original and revised Survey Area. The final Survey Area encompassed 4,463 acres of private property (Figure 6). The entire Survey Area was subject to analysis as part of this inventory. The majority (80%) of the Survey Area was inventoried by archaeologists walking linear transects at an interval not more than 15 meters (m) apart. 20% of the Survey Area comprised areas of extreme slope (defined as greater than 30%) or impassable vegetation and were considered unsafe to inventory at the set transect interval (Photographs 2–4). These areas were inventoried by walking established safe paths downslope where possible and inspecting adjacent areas visually. No subsurface testing was undertaken in the course of this survey.

Photograph 2. Example of Slope and Vegetation

Photograph 3. Example of Slope and Vegetation

Photograph 4. Example of Slope and Vegetation

6.5 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

To evaluation whether a resource was potentially eligible for the NRHP, Stantec archaeologists and historians reviewed historical documents, maps, and literature. They then used the research themes (Section 5) as a basis for evaluating significance criteria as laid out in section 2.3 (National Register of Historic Places).

7.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

7.1 CHRIS RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

A records search was conducted at the NEIC encompassing an area of 37,436 acres plus a 0.25-mile buffer that includes the Survey Area (Figures 1 and 2). The search was conducted by Stantec archaeologist Joanne Grant, MA, and NEIC staff. The results of the records search indicate the area has been previously studied and 64 known resources are located within 0.25 miles of the Survey Area. Eight of those resources are located within the Survey Area and none of those previously recorded resources are located in the Project Site.. The full results are presented in Appendix B and Tables 1 and 2. The result of a 2023 supplemental record search of the Project Site with a 1-mile buffer are included as well.

7.2 BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY

Current research for the Project does not specifically address the potential for the presence of buried deposits of prehistoric or historic sites and/or artifacts in the Survey Area. Regardless, the area is sensitive for the presence of both prehistoric and historic sites and artifacts and ground-disturbing, Project-related activities have the potential to uncover buried deposits of cultural resources. The sensitivity for the presence of buried sites will vary across the Survey Area based on the geology and more specifically the soils in a specific area. It may be assumed, however, that the ecological settings of previously and newly recorded sites reflect the type of geologic and soil conditions that would be sensitive for the presence of buried cultural resources. For purposes of planning and project design, these types of environmental settings (i.e., locations of previously and newly recorded sites) should be considered sensitive for the presence of buried cultural resources.

7.3 SURVEY RESULTS

Stantec archaeologists conducted an intensive reconnaissance-level pedestrian field survey of the Survey Area resulting in the recordation of 12 newly discovered sites, all historic-era, with one containing a prehistoric component. Additionally, crew identified and recorded 24 isolates. Stantec archaeologists also revisited and updated 10 previously recorded resources.

Stantec archaeologists surveyed a 152-m (700-ft) radius around proposed wind turbine locations, and a corridor 152 m (500 ft) wide around project roads and electrical collection lines (76 m [250 ft] on either side of the centerline). Stantec archaeologists surveyed an area 152 m (500 ft) wide around proposed staging and temporary impact areas. Lastly, Stantec archaeologists surveyed a corridor 60 m (200 ft) wide around the above ground electrical collection line (30 m [100 ft] on either side of the center line).

7.4 NEWLY RECORDED AND UPDATED RESOURCES

Table 2. Newly Recorded and Updated Resources

Primary Number	Trinomial or Another Identifier	Type	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	New Record or Update	Within Survey Area	Within Project Site
P-45-001988	CA-SHA-1988-H	Railroad logging camp and Railroad grade	Not Eligible	Update	Yes	No
P-45-001989	CA-SHA-1989	Historic Debris	Not Eligible	Update	Yes	No
P-45-001986	CA-SHA-1986-H	Historic railroad logging camp and railroad grade	Not Eligible	Update	Yes	No
P-45-002025	CA-SHA-2025-H	Historic Terry Mill railroad grade	Not Eligible	Update	Yes	No
P-45-002179		Historic Habitation Site	N/A	Update	No	No
P-45-002869	CA-SHA-2869	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A	Update	No	No
P-45-002939		Transmission Line	Not Eligible	Update	Yes	No
P-45-003068		Historic yarder mound	N/A	Update	Yes	No
P-45-003069		Water Conveyance System	Not Eligible		Yes	No
P-45-002014		Logging Camp			Yes	No
	FOU0919-1-1	Historic Debris	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No
	FOU0922-1-1	Historic Debris	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No
	FOU919-2-14	Donkey Mound	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No
	FOU-0920-2-1	Can Scatter	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No
	FOU0923-1-2	Historic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No
	FOU1015	Historic Logging Equipment	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No
	FW 3	Historic Debris	Not Eligible		Yes	No
	FW 6	historic debris and isolated lithic	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No
	FW 9	Historic Debris	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No
	FW 11	Multicomponent lithic scatter and historic debris	Prehistoric Component eligible. Historic Component, not eligible	New	Yes	No
	FW 12	Historic Debris	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No
[1]	FW 13	Historic Debris	Not Eligible	New	Yes	No

7.5 NEWLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

7.5.1 FOU0919-1-1

This site consists of two features located approximately 5 m north of a wetland area. Feature one is a possible collapsed structure and includes a board scatter and tin siding. Feature two is a wooden plank dam and reservoir. Several faunal bones were found in the vicinity. Crew was unable to fully record this site due to safety concerns.

Photograph 5. Overview of FOU0919-1-1

7.5.2 FOU0922-1-1

This site consists of a small concentration of historic debris located on the north side of Goat Creek Road. The artifacts have been dispersed throughout the area by the construction of a road cut. Artifacts include logging cable, a

metal car part, concrete base with iron pipe attached, a metal can, and a crushed metal bucket. The site measures 10 ft by 10 ft.

Photograph 6. Artifact Detail, North

7.5.3 FOU919-2-14

This site consists of an irregular mound, approximately 3 ft high with a circumference of 90 ft. Most likely a “donkey mound.” A donkey mound is created by the logs being dragged by the steam donkey associated with logging. The

site is located adjacent to a dirt access road in a wooded area. Area is heavily disturbed by modern logging activity. The mound has been heavily disturbed by erosion and logging.

Photograph 7. Site Overview, Northwest

7.5.4 FOU0923-1-2

This site consists of a small historic trash scatter located on the western side of Supan Road. Artifacts observed include 8 fuel cans, 1 small oil reservoir,1 crushed metal bucket, 2 metal oil cans, and 1 small metal gas can. The site measures 100 ft north/south by 10 ft east/west. A metal car part is located in the northern portion of the site with no other diagnostic elements.

Photograph 8. Site Overview, Southeast

7.5.5 FOU0920-2-1

This resource consists of a small can scatter located south of an access road under a transmission line. Artifacts observed include 3 tin cans, 2 of which have puncture holes and 1 is a hinge top. Miscellaneous metal parts were also observed. The site measures 50 ft north/south by 10 ft east/west. The area has been heavily disturbed by the access road.

Photograph 9. Overview of Hinge Can, Planeview

7.5.6 FOU1015

This resource consists of historic debris and features measuring 85 ft north/south by 100 ft east/west located directly south of 270P Access Road. Feature 1 is a “donkey mound” measuring 94 ft east/west by 45 ft north/south. Feature 2 is a rail segment measuring 13 ft long. Feature 3 is a linear ditch running northeast/southwest and measuring 14 ft long. Associated artifacts include a logging cable.

Photograph 10. Overview of Site with Rail, Northwest

7.5.7 FW 03

This is a small historic refuse scatter located across the road from P-3392 in a cleared-out forest plantation. The inventory includes 1 “Bayer Aspirin” tin (1-13/16” x 1-7/16” x 2/16”), 1 vegetable can (3” x 2-11/16”), 4 sanitary cans (4-6/16” x 3”), 1 jar lid ”Kerr Mason” (2-11/16”), various assorted brown and clear glass fragments, 2 modern bottle caps, and 1 clear glass jar with screw top and a makers mark “ 40 57” (2-2/16” x 4-6/16”).

Photograph 11. Overview of FW 3, North

7.5.8 FW 06

This site consists of historic debris located within a transmission line corridor. Artifacts include a barrel hoop, tobacco can, and a railroad spike. One obsidian flake was also observed.

Photograph 12. Overview of Site, Southeast

7.5.9 FW 09

This site consists of a small historic refuse scatter located within a transmission line corridor. Artifacts include steel cable and two sanitary cans.

Photograph 13. Overview of FW 09

7.5.10 FW 11

This multicomponent site consists of a lithic scatter and historic logging artifacts. The prehistoric (within the primary lithic scatter) cultural resources include 4 primary, 7 secondary, and 12 tertiary grey-black fine grain basalt flakes, as well as 2 primary, 1 secondary, and 8 tertiary black obsidian flakes. There is also 1 basalt core fragment and 2 flake tools consisting of (A01) a secondary basal flake tool with a serrated margin and (A02) a black obsidian overshot flake tool with two working margins. One working margin is along an edge of the flake extending from the striking platform and the other working margin is along the distal end of the tool where the flake was cleaved off the edge of a previously form flaked tool.

Outside of the primary scatter, three additional resources were observed that are most likely associated with this site. The first prehistoric locus of artifacts is located approximate 77 m northwest of the primary lithic scatter and consists of a loaf-shaped mano located on a small terrace east of a drainage that runs downhill into the riparian area in which the primary site is located. Fragments of basalt from the same material in the primary site (possibly flaked) were also found in the drainage.

The second locus of prehistoric artifacts is located across the riparian area 52 m south of the datum along the edge of a mixed conifer forest and on the north side of an unimproved access road. Though this is outside the primary lithic scatter, low visibility in the marshy meadow between these two resource locations may have additional cultural materials that link the two sites. Resources in this area include (A03) one black obsidian biface fragment, proximal end; four tertiary black obsidian flakes; and one secondary and two tertiary fine grain basalt flakes. Additional historic resources in this area include one segment of logging cable, one colorless clear glass bottle body fragment, one slightly crushed 55-gallon fuel drum, and one choker cable fragment.

The third locus consists of one tertiary grey-black fine grain basalt flake and one tertiary black obsidian flake located 34 m southeast of the primary lithic scatter in the south side of the riparian area. These flakes are also 51 m east of the resources in locus 2.

Additionally, historic artifacts in this area include the remains of a rusted chain saw chain, and a non-diagnostic fragment of iron metal sheeting.

Photograph 14. Overview of FW 11, Northwest

7.5.11 FW 12

This is a historic refuse scatter consisting of multiple fragments (33 visible) of white earthenware. Some fragments are crazed, or covered in a web of cracks. Fragments appear to be part of a larger serving plate, possibly all from the same plate. One fragment has a partial makers mark that cannot be identified. Ferrous metal fragments from cans and other domestics are also present. Most are crushed and twisted beyond recognition but appear to be from sanitary cans. Two hole-in-cap lids found (base missing): Dimensions 1" cap 2 15/16" diameter top.

Photograph 15. Overview of FW 12, Northeast

7.5.12 FW 13

This site consists of a diffuse historic refuse scatter on a slightly southwest sloping terrace in a mixed conifer woodland. Artifacts include fragments of ferrous metal from crush sanitary cans. Three large hole-in-cap can tops were visible (though the bodies were crushed), all with a cap diameter of 2-9/16". One small hole-in-cap sanitary can, also crushed, was observed with a cap diameter of 1". Additional artifacts include 3 fragments of whiteware with medium grain white paste and clear glaze (2 vessels), as well as one fragment of a steel knife (partial blade and handle only). Ground visibility at the site is 25-75%. The site is 60 ft north/south by 43 ft east/west.

Photograph 16. Overview of FW 13, North

7.6 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

7.6.1 P-45-001986

This site was originally recorded in 1992 as a historic resource. The site consists of a historic railroad logging camp along a railroad grade. The linear feature is part of the larger P-45-002025 resource. Three features associated with structures were identified and recorded. Associated artifacts include glass, ceramic, and metal. Some artifacts were collected at the time of the recording. On September 20, 2018, Stantec relocated the site. Feature 2, a 15-ft by 20-ft rectangular pit with an earthen berm, was identified. Features 1 and 3 were not relocated. Artifacts associated with the camp were relocated, 39 barrel hoops, braded cable, nails, cast iron stone part, can fragments, and brown glass fragments.

7.6.2 P-45-001988

This site was recorded in 1993 as a historic-era railroad logging camp. One concrete pad and hearth, two earthen mounds, and a concentration of artifacts scattered over the northeast portion of the site consisting of over 200 cans. Some artifacts were collected at the time of the 1993 recording. On October 12, 2018, Stantec archaeologists relocated the site. Two possible privy pits and linear ditch depressions were observed. Artifacts included a can scatter, milk glass jar, metal stove parts, logging cables, brown glass fragments, and metal strips. The site extends into P-45-0001989.

7.6.3 P-45-001989

This site was originally recorded in 1993 and consists of a 90-m north/south by 65-m east/west historic-era resource. The site consists of the remnants of logging operations and associated artifacts. Some artifacts appear to have been collected at the time of the 1993 recording. Historic debris is present in between the original site boundaries for P-45-001988 and P-45-001988. These resources are likely one larger site.

7.6.4 P-45-002025

This resource is the historic-era remains on the Terry Mill Railroad Logging System consisting of through cuts and fills located in various locations. Stantec visited multiple sections of this resource. One location has been heavily disturbed since its original recording.

On September 19, 2018, Stantec field crew visited a previously recorded segment of P-45-2025. From the intersection of P Line and T Line road, traveling approximately 2,400 ft west along P Line road, P-45-2025 railroad grade has been destroyed by modern logging activity within the last 5 years (40.81666325, -121.78825825).

A berm segment follows the railroad grade and has been heavily disturbed by modern logging, including a recently abandoned logging road. The berm is composed of soil and is partially covered in vegetation. Two metal fragments are associated with the berm. To the south, there is a seasonal stream that seems to be a result of a modern erosion control ditch at the east end of the berm. Other sections of the railroad grade were unobserved and likely completely obliterated.

7.6.5 P-45-002179

The site is recorded as a former house site. The site consists of house foundation, well or privy pit, rock retaining wall, fencing, and artifact scatters along the north/northeastern edge of a pond. In 2018, an artifact scatter was also located on the western side of the access road opposite of the former house site. The site boundary has been updated to include the artifact scatter.

In 2018, rerecorded features included the cement foundation of the dwelling, possible wood structural elements, and historic artifacts scatter within the location of the structure. The well or privy pit was not relocated but is likely being masked by the overgrowth of blackberry around the dwelling structure. The retaining wall is still present and measured approximately 2 to 3 ft high above the ground surface and pond. Two posts associated with the garden are still present, but other posts and associated artifacts may be present under the overgrowth of blackberry and young trees. A rock pile was identified 79 ft northwest from the dwelling and is imbedded within the ground surface. Historic artifacts including bricks, glass, and metal were found scattered around the dwelling in an area 20 ft long (north/south) by 27 ft wide (east/west). An additional artifact scatter was found on the western side of the access road opposite the site and pond that is likely associated with the habitation site. The scatter included a ceramic whiteware jar base fragment, sheet metal, glass fragments, and a glass condiment jar.

In 2018, artifacts included wire nails, miscellaneous metal debris, clear window and bottle glass, a clear glass condiment jar with a B within a circle makers mark with a 15 and 17 located on the base (possibly a Brockway Glass Co. product), cement and brick rubble, ceramic whiteware vessel base, and cut or milled wood debris.

7.6.6 P-45-002869

In 1999, the site was recorded as a light-density lithic scatter. Artifacts include 1 Clikapudi comer-notched projectile point, 2 Gunther point fragments, 1 contracting point stem, 1 bi-directional opposed core fragment, 1 core tool, and approximately 50 obsidian flakes and flake fragments. Lithic materials include red, grey, and black obsidian. The site is located on a saddle and southeast trending slope on the west side of Sawmill Creek.

Stantec field crew relocated the site on February 13, 2018, but none of the previously recorded diagnostic artifacts were found. A sparse scatter of lithics along the road cut and between the powerline towers is all that was found. Historic artifacts including amethyst glass with possible flaking and wire nails were also found within the site boundary

7.6.7 P-45-002939

This resource consists of the 230-kV Transmission line, including towers and lines. This segment runs from the town of Burney to the Cottonwood Substation in Cottonwood, California. Stantec revisited this resource during survey efforts. This resource remains unchanged since its original recording in 1999.

7.6.8 P-45-003068

On January 19, 2018, Stantec field crews visited P-45-003068. This resource was originally recorded as a yarder mound measuring 1.5 m tall, 6 m wide, and 40 m long. Road 200T bisects the mound. The resource was relocated and is relatively unchanged.

7.6.9 P-45-003069

On September 23, 2018, Stantec field crews attempted to visit P-45-003069. This resource was originally recorded as a water conveyance system. Specifically, a ditch measuring approximately 0.33 m deep and 0.66 m wide. The crew failed to relocate this resource.

7.7 NEWLY RECORDED ISOLATES

A total of 24 isolates were identified (see Table 2). Isolated finds can be prehistoric or historic and consist of 1 to 3 artifacts. Less than three artifacts in an area 30 m or less in diameter with a distance of 30 m from any other site or artifact constitutes an isolate. Isolates are not considered a prehistoric or historic site because of their inability to provide useful data beyond their identification and documentation.

Table 3. Summary of Isolates

Isloate	Description	Prehistoric/Historic
ISO 1	Obsidian Flake	Prehistoric
ISO 3 (FWI-3)	Historic Cable	Historic
ISO 4 (FWI-4)	Obsidian Flake	Prehistoric
ISO 5 (FOU0921-1-1)	Metal Frame	Historic
ISO 6 (FOU0921-1-1)	Obsidian Debitage	Prehistoric
ISO 1 2019	Logging Cable	Historic
ISO 2 2019	Obsidian Flake	Prehistoric
ISO 2a 2019	Hopper Mortar	Historic
ISO 3 2019	Crushed Can	Historic
ISO 4 2019	Sanitary Can	Historic
ISO 5 2019	Sanitary Can	Historic
ISO 6 2019	Steel Cable	Historic
ISO 7 2019	Steel Cable	Historic
ISO 8 2019	Telegraph Wire	Historic
ISO 9 2019	Sanitary Can and Cable	Historic
ISO 10 2019	Leather Heel	Historic
ISO 11 2019	Tobacco Tin Lid	Historic
ISO 12 2019	Steel Cable	Historic
ISO 13 2019	Obsidian Projectile Point	Prehistoric
ISO 14 2019	Obsidian Projectile Point	Prehistoric
ISO 15 2019	Obsidian Projectile Point	Prehistoric
ISO 16 2019	Obsidian Projectile Point	Prehistoric
ISO 17 2019	Obsidian Biface	Prehistoric
ISO 18 2019	Basalt Biface	Prehistoric

8.0 EVALUATIONS

Due to the Project realignment, only resources located within the boundaries of the Survey Area [(Figure 6) are formally evaluated for listing on the CRHR. See Section 2.1 (“California Environmental Quality Act”) and Section 2.3 (“National Register of Historic Places”) for methods and explanation of criteria used to evaluate eligibility. Furthermore, while evaluations are provided, currently all resources will be avoided.

8.1 PREHISTORIC

8.1.1 P-45-2869

P-45-2869 is a previously identified site that was revisited during the 2018 survey. Modifications to the Project resulted in the feature being located outside of the Survey Area, therefore the resource was not formally evaluated.

8.1.2 FW 11

8.1.2.1 Prehistoric Component

The evaluation for this site was conducted through a review of ethnographic and ethnohistorical data and through analysis of field investigation. The ethnographic and ethnohistorical data was used to examine the eligibility of the site under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C and CRHR Criterion 1, 2 and 3. The field investigation was used to gather data to assess the potential of the site to include buried cultural deposits and its ability to yield data important in prehistory.

This prehistoric site consists of a possible tool manufacturing site and contains identified tools.

Research into the ethnographic use of this area did not result in any information that tied this site to any particular event in the past and there was no indication of the site being associated with any person or entity important in the past. Thus, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B or the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2. It does not embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master (e.g., the artifacts are not temporally sensitive). Nor does it possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Thus, this site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

To examine the site’s NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, the first step is to determine if there are cultural deposits that have depositional integrity. This is the basis for looking at the ability of the data contained within a site to address research questions about the past. Though no archaeological excavation was conducted at this site, the presence of a variety of lithics and tools at the site indicate that there is a possibility to yield additional information in prehistory beyond the existing documentation of the site. Based on these observations, we recommend the site as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D and the CRHR under Criterion 4.

8.1.2.2 Historic Component

This resource is a deposit of unassociated logging debris and no diagnostic artifacts. This site is likely associated with historic logging that occurred throughout the area.

Historical information was used to evaluate the site under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C and CRHR Criterion 1, 2 and 3. As unassociated refuse, the site does not contribute to broad patterns of history in Shasta County, California, or United States. In addition, the debris cannot be associated with a specific individual. While it is likely associated with Joseph Terry or one of the other predeceasing companies historically present in the area, neither Joseph Terry nor the other owners of small logging operations played a significant role in regional, state, or national history. Thus, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B or and the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The debris does not represent a distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master. Nor does it possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Thus, this site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C or the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The deposit is a surface scatter and there is no evidence to suggest that it is associated with a buried deposit of cultural resources. The refuse deposit artifact inventory and archival research has essentially exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with the logging research theme. As such, the historic component of the site road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D and the CRHR Criterion 4.

8.2 LOGGING

8.2.1 P-45-001988

This site was recorded in 1993 as a historic-era railroad logging camp. One concrete pad and hearth, 2 earthen mounds, and a concentration of artifacts scattered over the northeast portion of the site consisting of over 200 cans. Some artifacts were collected at the time of the 1993 recording. On October 12, 2018, Stantec archaeologists relocated the site. Two possible privy pits and linear ditch depressions were observed. Artifacts included a can scatter, milk glass jar, metal stove parts, logging cables, brown glass fragments, and metal strips. The site extends into P-45-0001989.

Historical information was used to evaluate the site under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C and CRHR Criterion 1, 2 and 3. The railroad logging camp cannot be associated with a specific individual or company, but may be associated with Joseph Terry and his logging operations. The site is typical of logging camps in the area and across California and does not contribute to broad patterns of history in Shasta County, California, or United States. In addition, the site cannot be associated with a specific person, company, or group. Although Joseph Terry and various companies have made use of the area, the site cannot be specifically attributed to them. In addition, neither Joseph Terry nor the other owners of small logging operations played a significant role in regional, state, or national history.

Thus, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B or and the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The debris does not represent a distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master. Nor does it possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Thus, this site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C or and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

These types of sites typically do not include buried deposits of cultural resources that could add additional information regarding the site and there is no evidence to suggest that this site includes buried deposits of cultural resources that could provide information important in national or regional history. Recording the site and archival research has essentially exhausted the data potential of the site to address research questions associated with the logging

research theme. As such, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D and the CRHR under Criterion 4.

8.2.2 P-45-001986

This site was originally recorded in 1992 as a historic resource. The site consists of a historic railroad logging camp along a railroad grade. The linear feature is part of the larger P-45-002025 resource. Three features associated with structures were identified and recorded. Associated artifacts include glass, ceramic, and metal. Some artifacts were collected at the time of the recording. On September 20, 2018, Stantec relocated the site. Feature 2, a 15-ft by 20-ft rectangular pit with an earthen berm, was identified. Features 1 and 3 were not relocated. Artifacts associated with the camp were relocated,44pisodeing barrel hoops, braded cable, nails, cast iron stone part, can fragments, and brown glass fragments. Visibility was poor due to light snow cover.

Historical information was used to evaluate the site under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C and CRHR Criterion 1, 2 and 3. The railroad logging camp cannot be associated with a specific individual or company, but may be associated with Joseph Terry and his logging operations. The site is typical of logging camps in the area and across California and does not contribute to broad patterns of history in Shasta County, California, or United States. In addition, the site cannot be associated with a specific person, company, or group. Although Joseph Terry and various companies have made use of the area, the site cannot be specifically attributed to them. In addition, neither Joseph Terry nor the other owners of small logging operations played a significant role in regional, state, or national history.

Thus, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B or and the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The debris does not represent a distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master. Nor does it possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Thus, this site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C or and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

These types of sites typically do not include buried deposits of cultural resources that could add additional information regarding the site and there is no evidence to suggest that this site includes buried deposits of cultural resources that could provide information important in national or regional history. Recording the site and archival research has essentially exhausted the data potential of the site to address research questions associated with the logging research theme. As such, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D and the CRHR under Criterion 4.

8.2.3 P-45-002025

This resource is the historic-era remains on the Terry Mill Railroad Logging System consisting of through cuts and fills located in various locations. Stantec visited multiple sections of this resource. One location has been heavily disturbed since its original recording.

On September 19, 2018, Stantec field crew visited a previously recorded segment of P-45-2025. From the intersection of P Line and T Line road, traveling approximately 2,400 ft west along P Line road, P-45-2025 railroad grade has been destroyed by modern logging activity within the last 5 years (40.81666325, -121.78825825).

A berm segment follows the from railroad grade and has been heavily disturbed by modern logging, including a recently abandoned logging road at the location of the grade. The berm is composed of soil and is partially covered in

vegetation. Two metal fragments are associated with the berm. To the south, there is a seasonal stream that seems to be a result of a modern erosion control ditch at the east end of the berm. Other sections of the railroad grade were unobserved and likely completely obliterated.

Historical information was used to evaluate the site under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C and CRHR Criterion 1, 2 and 3. The railroad logging grades are associated with Joseph Terry and his logging operations, but are typical of railroad logging systems in the area and across California and does not contribute to broad patterns of history in Shasta County, California, or United States. In addition, Joseph Terry did not play a significant role in regional, state, or national history.

Thus, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B or and the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The debris does not represent a distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master. Nor does it possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Thus, this site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C or and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

These types of sites typically do not include buried deposits of cultural resources that could add additional information regarding the site and there is no evidence to suggest that this site includes buried deposits of cultural resources that could provide information important in national or regional history. Recording the site and archival research has essentially exhausted the data potential of the site to address research questions associated with the logging research theme. As such, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D and the CRHR under Criterion 4.

8.2.4 P-45-003068

On January 19, 2018, Stantec field crews visited P-45-003068. This resource was originally recorded as a yarder mound measuring 1.5 m tall, 6 m wide, and 40 m long. Road 200T bisects the mound. The resource was relocated and is relatively unchanged. Snow cover inhibited an intensive update of this resource.

Historical information was used to evaluate the site under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C and CRHR Criterion 1, 2 and 3. The site is a typical feature of logging operations and does not contribute to broad patterns of history in Shasta County, California, or United States. In addition, it cannot be associated with a specific person or company.

Thus, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B or and the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The site does not represent a distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master. Nor does it possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Thus, this site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C or and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

There is no evidence to suggest that the site it is associated with a buried deposit of cultural resources. Recording of the site and archival research has essentially exhausted the data potential of the site to address research questions associated with the logging research theme. As such, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D and the CRHR under Criterion 4.

8.2.5 P-45-003069

On September 23, 2018, Stantec field crews attempted to visit P-45-003069. This resource was originally recorded as a water conveyance system. Specifically, a ditch measuring approximately 0.33 m deep and 0.66 m wide. The crew failed to relocate this resource. It appears that this resource has been destroyed and, therefore, cannot be evaluated.

8.2.6 FOU919-2-14

This site consists of an irregular mound, approximately 3 ft high with a circumference of 90 ft. and is most likely a "donkey mound." The site is located adjacent to a dirt access road in a wooded area. The area is heavily disturbed by modern logging activity. The mound has been heavily disturbed.

Based on this recordation and archival research, there is nothing to indicate this site meets the threshold for being older than 50 years. Additionally, historical information was used to evaluate the site under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C and CRHR Criterion 1, 2 and 3. The site included typical features of historic and modern logging operations and does not contribute to broad patterns of history in Shasta County, California, or the United States. In addition, the site cannot be associated with a specific person or company.

Thus, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B or and the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The site does not represent a distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master. Nor does it possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Thus, this site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C or and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

There is no evidence to suggest that the site is associated with a buried deposit of cultural resources. Recording of the site and archival research has essentially exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with the logging research theme. As such, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D and the CRHR under Criterion 4.

8.2.7 FOU1015

This resource consists of historic debris and features measuring 85 ft north/south by 100 ft east/west located directly south of 270P Access Road. Feature 1 is a "donkey mound" measuring 94 ft east/west by 45 ft north/south. Feature 2 is a rail segment measuring 13 ft long. Feature 3 is a linear ditch running northeast/southwest and measuring 14 ft long. Associated artifacts include a logging cable.

Historical information was used to evaluate the site under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C and CRHR Criterion 1, 2 and 3. The site included typical features of historic and modern logging operations and does not contribute to broad patterns of history in Shasta County, California, or United States. In addition, the site cannot be associated with a specific person or company.

Thus, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A or B or and the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The site does not represent a distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction and does not represent the work of a master. Nor does it possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Thus, this site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C or and the CRHR under Criterion 3.

There is no evidence to suggest that the site is associated with a buried deposit of cultural resources. Recording of the site and archival research has essentially exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with the logging research theme. As such, the site is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D and the CRHR under Criterion 4.

8.3 UNASSOCIATED HISTORIC DEBRIS

8.3.1 P-45-001989

This site was originally recorded in 1993 and consists of a 90-m north/south by 65-m east/west historic-era resource. The site consists of the remnants of logging operations and associated artifacts. Some artifacts appear to have been collected at the time of the 1993 recording. Historic debris is present in between the original site boundaries for P-45-001989 and P 45-001988. These resources are likely one larger site.

This resource is a refuse deposit that broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register under Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site does not meet the requirements of Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) as a single dumping 47pisodee Because it not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions under any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the refuse deposit represents a single dumping episode with no buried deposit. As such, the recordation of the refuse has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with the logging research theme.

8.3.2 P-45-002179

P-45-002179 is a previously identified site that was revisited during the 2018 survey. Modifications to the Project resulted in the feature being located outside of the Survey Area, therefore the resource was not formally evaluated.

8.3.3 FOU0919-1-1

This site consists of two features located approximately 5 m north of a wetland area. Feature one is a possible collapsed structure and includes a board scatter and tin siding. Feature two is a wooden plank dam and reservoir. This resource is an unassociated habitation debris with undiagnostic artifacts. This site is likely associated with historic logging or hunting located throughout the area.

This resource broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register or National Register under Criteria A/Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criteria B/Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site is a collapsed structure and does not meet the requirements of Criteria

C/Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) because it does not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criteria D/Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions for under any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the site does not appear to be associated with any buried deposits of cultural resources. As such, the recordation of the site has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with historic research themes.

8.3.4 FOU0922-1-1

This site consists of a small concentration of historic debris located on the north side of Goat Creek Road. The artifacts have been dispersed throughout the area by the road cut. Artifacts include logging cable, a metal car part, concrete base with iron pipe attached, a metal can and a crushed metal bucket. The site measures 10 ft by 10 ft.

This resource is a refuse deposit that broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register or the National Register under Criteria A/Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criteria B/Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site does not meet the requirements of Criteria C/Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) as a single dumping episode because it not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criteria D/Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions for under any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the refuse deposit represents a single dumping episode with no buried deposit. As such, the recordation of the refuse has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with historic research themes.

8.3.5 FOU0920-2-1

This resource consists of a small can scatter located south of an access road under the transmission line. Artifacts observed include 3 tin cans, 2 with puncture holes and 1 with a hinge top. Miscellaneous metal parts were also observed. The site measures 50 ft north/south but 10 ft east/west. The area has been heavily disturbed by the access road.

This resource is a refuse deposit that broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register or the National Register under Criteria A/Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criteria B/Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site does not meet the requirements of Criteria C/Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) as a single dumping episode because it not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criteria D/Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions for under any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the

lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the refuse deposit represents a single dumping episode with no buried deposit. As such, the recordation of the refuse has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with historic research themes.

8.3.6 FOU0923-1-2

This site consists of a small historic trash scatter located on the western side of Supan Road. Artifacts observed include 8 fuel cans, 1 small oil reservoir,1 crushed metal bucket, 2 metal oil cans, and 1 small metal gas can. The site measures 100 feet north/south by 10 ft east/west. A metal car part is located in the northern portion of the site with no other diagnostic elements.

This resource is a refuse deposit that broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register or the National Register under Criteria A/Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criteria B/Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site does not meet the requirements of Criteria C/Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) as a single dumping episode because it not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criteria D/Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions for under any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the refuse deposit represents a single dumping episode with no buried deposit. As such, the recordation of the refuse has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with historic research themes.

8.3.7 FW 3

This is a small historic refuse scatter located across the road from P-3392 in a cleared-out forest plantation. The inventory includes 1 "Bayer Aspirin" tin (1-13/16" x 1-7/16" x 2/16"); 1 vegetable can (3" x 2-11/16"); 4 sanitary cans (4-6/16" x 3"); 1 jar lid "Kerr Mason" (2-11/16"); various assorted brown and clear glass fragments; 2 modern bottle caps; 1 clear glass jar with screw top 40 x 57 (2-2/16" x 4-6/16").

This resource is a refuse deposit that broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register or the National Register under Criteria A/Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criteria B/Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site does not meet the requirements of Criteria C/Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) as a single dumping episode because it not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criteria D/Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions for under any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the refuse deposit represents a single dumping episode with no buried deposit. As such, the recordation of the refuse has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with historic research themes.

8.3.1 FW 6

This site consists of historic debris located within the transmission line corridor. Artifacts include a barrel hoop, a tobacco can, and a railroad spike. One obsidian flake was also observed.

This resource is a refuse deposit that broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register or the National Register under Criteria A/Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criteria B/Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site does not meet the requirements of Criteria C/Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) as a single dumping episode because it does not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criteria D/Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions for under any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the refuse deposit represents a single dumping episode with no buried deposit. As such, the recordation of the refuse has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with historic research themes.

8.3.2 FW 9

This site consists of a small historic refuse scatter located within the transmission line corridor. Artifacts include steel cable and 2 sanitary cans.

This resource is a refuse deposit that broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register or the National Register under Criteria A/Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criteria B/Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site does not meet the requirements of Criteria C/Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) as a single dumping episode because it does not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criteria D/Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions for any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the refuse deposit represents a single dumping episode with no buried deposit. As such, the recordation of the refuse has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with historic research themes.

8.3.3 FW 12

This is a historic refuse scatter consisting of multiple fragments (33 visible) of white earthenware with a medium grain paste white glaze. Some fragments are crazed. Fragments appear to be part of a larger serving plate vessel, possibly all fragments are from the same vessel. One fragment has a partial makers mark. Image unknown black/blue transfer print remnants. Ferrous metal fragments from cans and other domestics are also present. Most are crushed and

twisted beyond recognition but appear to be from sanitary cans. Two hole-in-cap lids were found (base missing), dimensions: 1" cap and 2-15/16" diameter top.

This resource is a refuse deposit that broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register or the National Register under Criteria A/Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criteria B/Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site does not meet the requirements of Criteria C/Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) as a single dumping episode because it does not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criteria D/Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions for under any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the refuse deposit represents a single dumping episode with no buried deposit. As such, the recordation of the refuse has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with historic research themes.

8.3.4 FW 13

This site consists of a diffuse historic refuse scatter on a slightly southwest sloping terrace in a mixed conifer woodland. Artifacts include fragments of ferrous metal from crush sanitary cans. Three large hole-in-cap can tops were visible (though the bodies were crushed), all with a cap diameter of 2-9/16". One small hole in cap sanitary can, also crushed, was observed with a cap diameter of 1". Additional artifacts include 3 fragments of whiteware with medium grain white paste and clear glaze (2 vessels), as well as one fragment of a steel knife (partial blade and handle only). The site is 60ft N/S x 43ft E/W.

This resource is a refuse deposit that broadly dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resource does not meet the requirements for the California Register or the National Register under Criteria A/Criterion 1 because it cannot be associated with a specific event, person, or company that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. It also does not meet the requirements of Criteria B/Criterion 2 (association with important people) because there is no direct association with a nearby household or workspace and cannot be associated with an individual or group of people. The site does not meet the requirements of Criteria C/Criterion 3 (distinctive characteristics) as a single dumping episode because it does not retain the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method, or region of construction. The resources does not meet the requirements for Criteria D/Criterion 4 (data potential) because the site cannot help address research questions for under any of the identified historical research themes (logging, etc.) due to the broad production ranges for diagnostic artifacts and the lack of a definitive association with any of the identified research themes. In addition, the refuse deposit represents a single dumping episode with no buried deposit. As such, the recordation of the refuse has exhausted the data potential for the site to address research questions associated with historic research themes.

8.4 TRANSMISSION LINE

8.4.1 P-45-002939

P-45-002939 consists of the PG&E Pit 1 Vaca-Dixon 230 KV Transmission Line. Garcia and Associates (GANDA) evaluated this site in 2000. While GANDA determined the site eligible for listing under NRHP Criteria A and C and CRHR Criteria 1 and 3, they also determined that P-45-002939 lacks sufficient integrity due to the replacement of many of the original towers. Stantec has no reason to disagree with these findings and agrees the resource lacks sufficient integrity required to be considered a historical resource.

8.5 HABITATION

8.5.1 P-45-002179

The site is recorded as a former house site. The site consists of house foundation, well or privy pit, rock retaining wall, fencing, and artifact scatters along the north/northeastern edge of a pond. In 2018, an artifact scatter was also located on the western side of the access road opposite of the former house site. The site boundary has been updated to include the artifact scatter.

This resource is no longer within the Survey Area and, therefore, will not be formally evaluated.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

Stantec archaeologists conducted an intensive reconnaissance level pedestrian field survey of the Survey Area (4,463 acres), which encompasses the current 867.8 acre Project Site. This work resulted in the recordation of 12 newly discovered sites, all historic-era, with one containing a prehistoric component. Twenty-four isolated artifacts were recorded (Table 2). Stantec archaeologists also revisited and updated 10 previously recorded resources. These were evaluated for the CRHR using research questions and data requirements from Section 5 (Research Themes). Only one site, the prehistoric component of FW 11 is considered eligible for listing to the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion 4/D. Though no archaeological excavation was conducted at this site, the presence of a variety of lithics and tools at the site indicate that there is a possibility to yield additional information in prehistory beyond the existing documentation of the site. Based on these observations, we recommend the site as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D and the CRHR under Criterion 4. Mitigation measures are not proposed for this Project as the Project Site will avoid all previously known and newly identified resources. However, should a cultural resource be inadvertently discovered, an Inadvertent Discovery Protocol is presented below.

9.1 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY

There is a possibility that subsurface archaeological deposits exist in the Project site, since archaeological sites may be buried and show no surface manifestation. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to, chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars; pestles; and dark friable soil containing bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic resources may include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, which are often located on the surface or in old wells or privies.

Stantec recommends that if previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during project implementation, all work cease within 50-feet of the discovery, discovered materials and their context are not altered, and a professional archaeologist be contacted to evaluate the nature of the discovery within 24 hours.

9.2 HUMAN REMAINS

No human remains were identified during the surveys. Section 7050 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human burial. Although unlikely, if human remains are encountered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains. The Humboldt County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified immediately so that an evaluation can be performed (PRC 7050). If the remains are deemed to be Native American and prehistoric, the NAHC must be contacted by the Coroner so that a “Most Likely Descendant” can be designated and further recommendations regarding treatment of the remains provided.

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1959 Salvage Archaeology of the Trinity Reservoir Area, Northern California: Field Season 1958. University of California Archaeological Survey Reports 46:1-32. Berkeley, California.

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FIGURES

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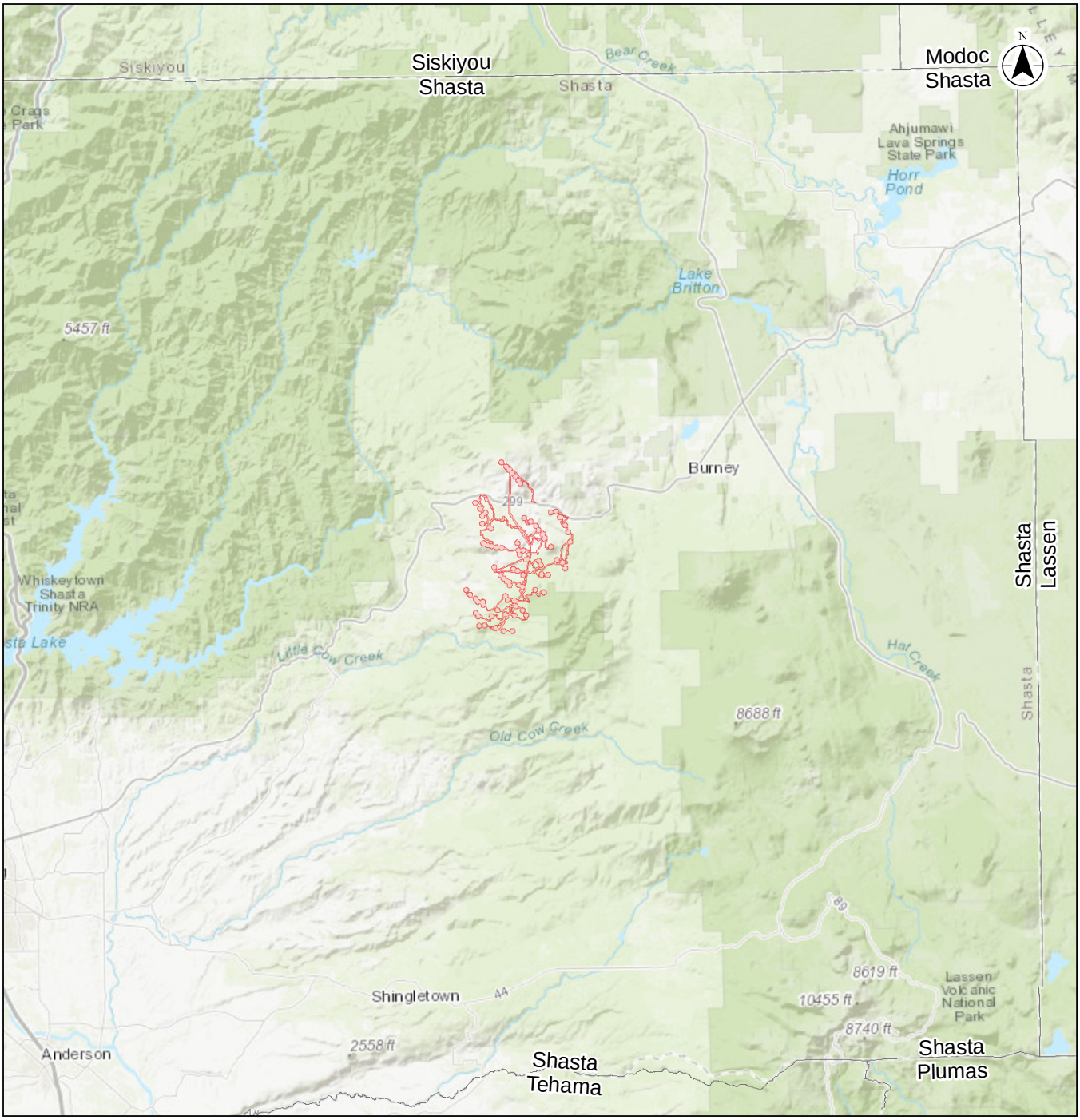

Project Study Area

County Boundary

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Stantec

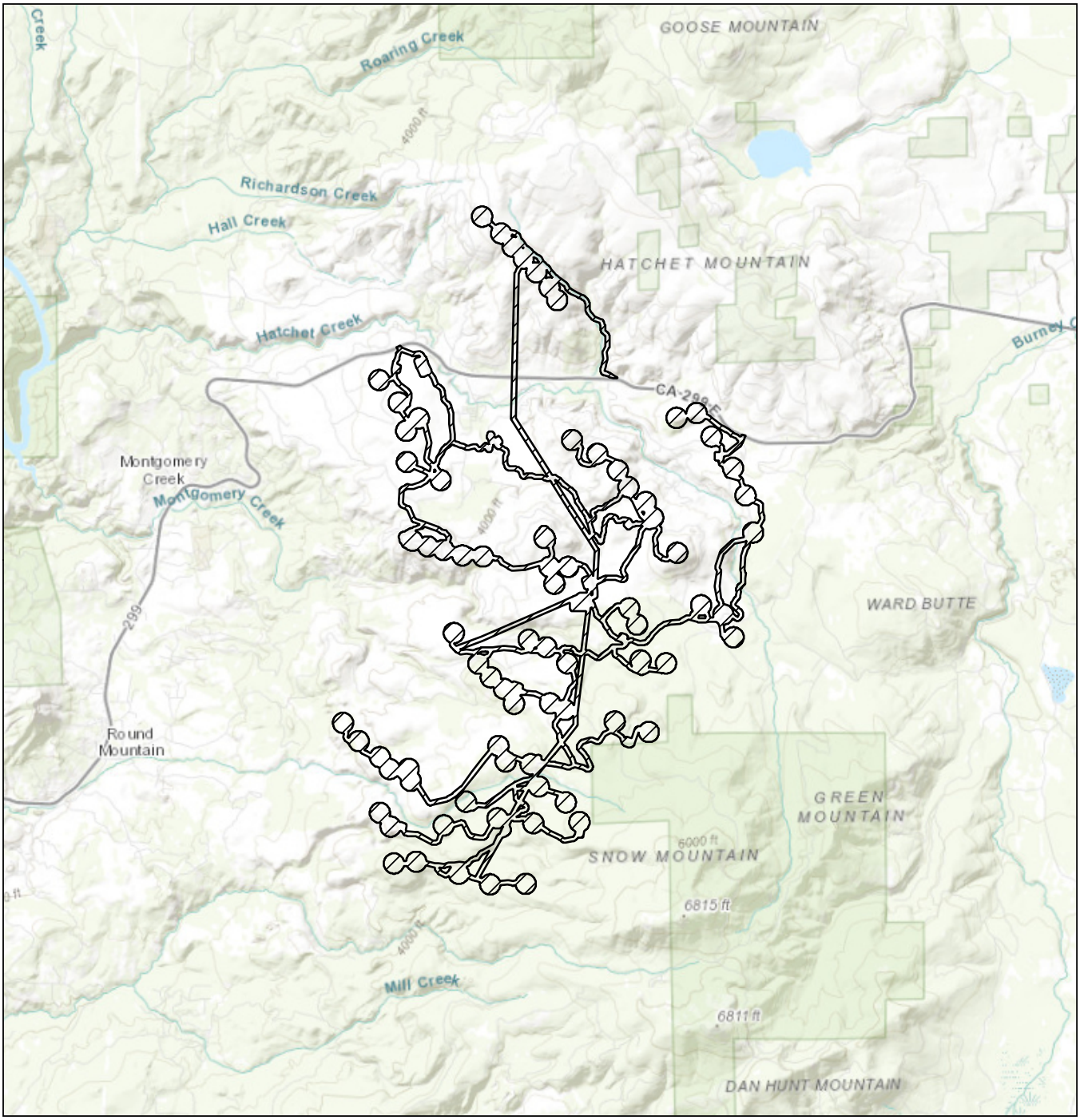
Project Location
Shasta County, California

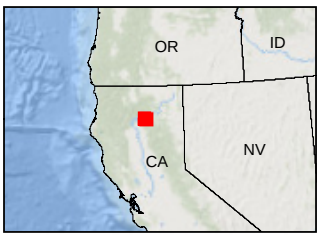
185703743
Prepared by WDC on 2018-11-14
Technical Review by ES on 2018-11-15
Independent Review by XX on 2018-11-XX

Client/Project
Fountain Wind Energy

Figure No.
1

Title
Project Vicinity Map





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Project Site

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Notes

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Stantec

Project Location
Shasta County
California

Prepared by GC on 2019-10-16
Reviewed by CB on 2019-10-16

Client/Project
Fountain Wind Project
ConnectGen Operating LLC

185804576

Figure No.
2

Title
Project Location Map

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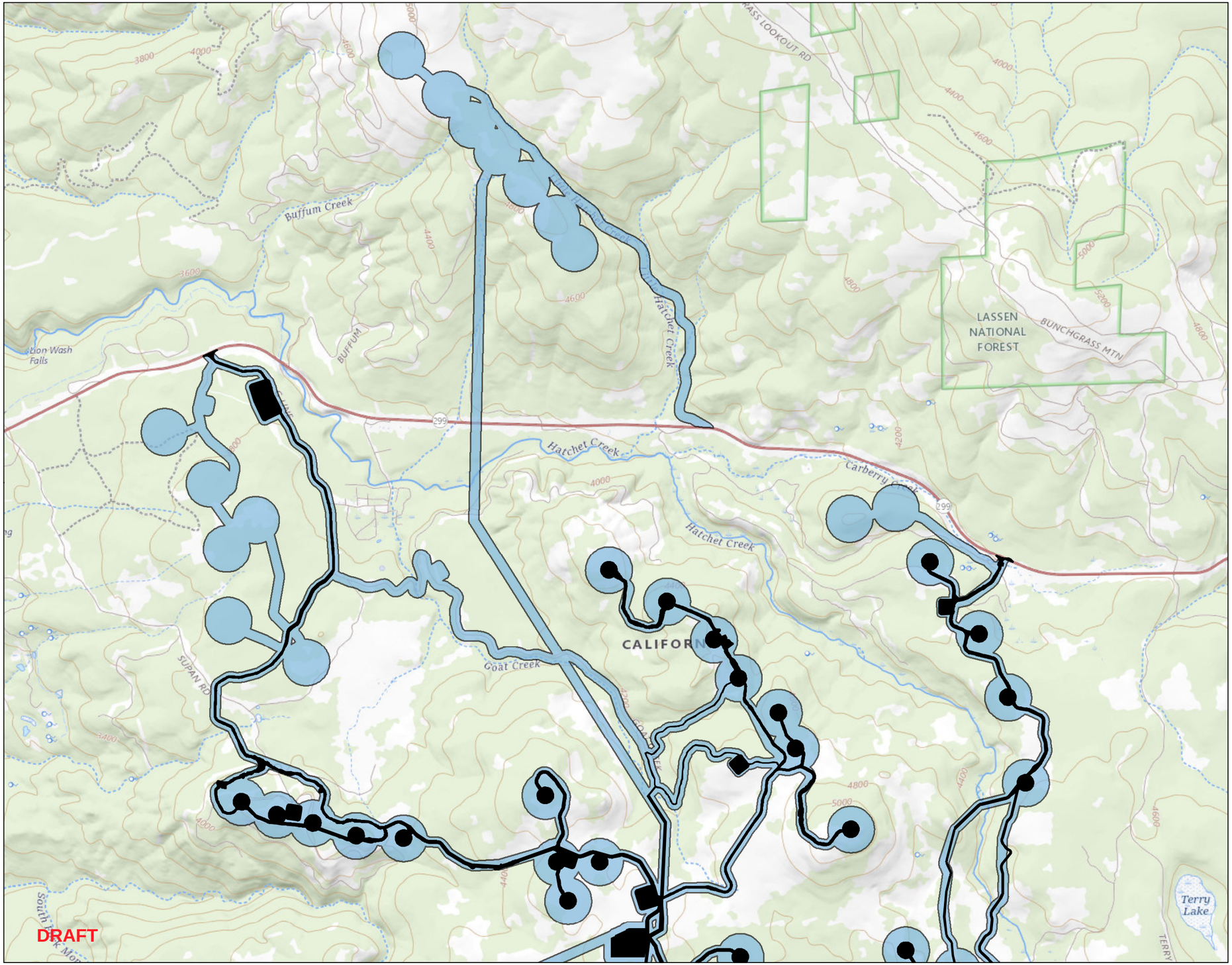

Stantec

Legend
- Current Project Footprint
- Report Project Footprint

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(At original document size of 11x17)
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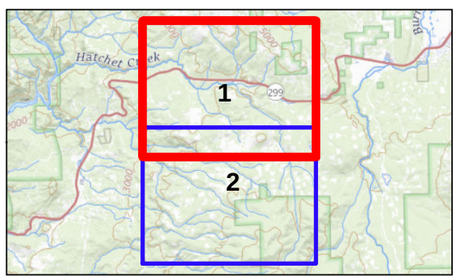
Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
2. Data Sources: Shasta County GIS Division
3. Background: The USGS National Map



Project Location
Shasta County
California

Prepared by GC on 2023-05-17
TR Review by JS on 2023-05-17
IR Review by ES on 2023-05-18

Client/Project
Fountain Wind LLC
Fountain Wind Project

203723159

Figure No.
PO-10

Figure 3

Title
Cultural ADI Project Overview
Map 1 of 2

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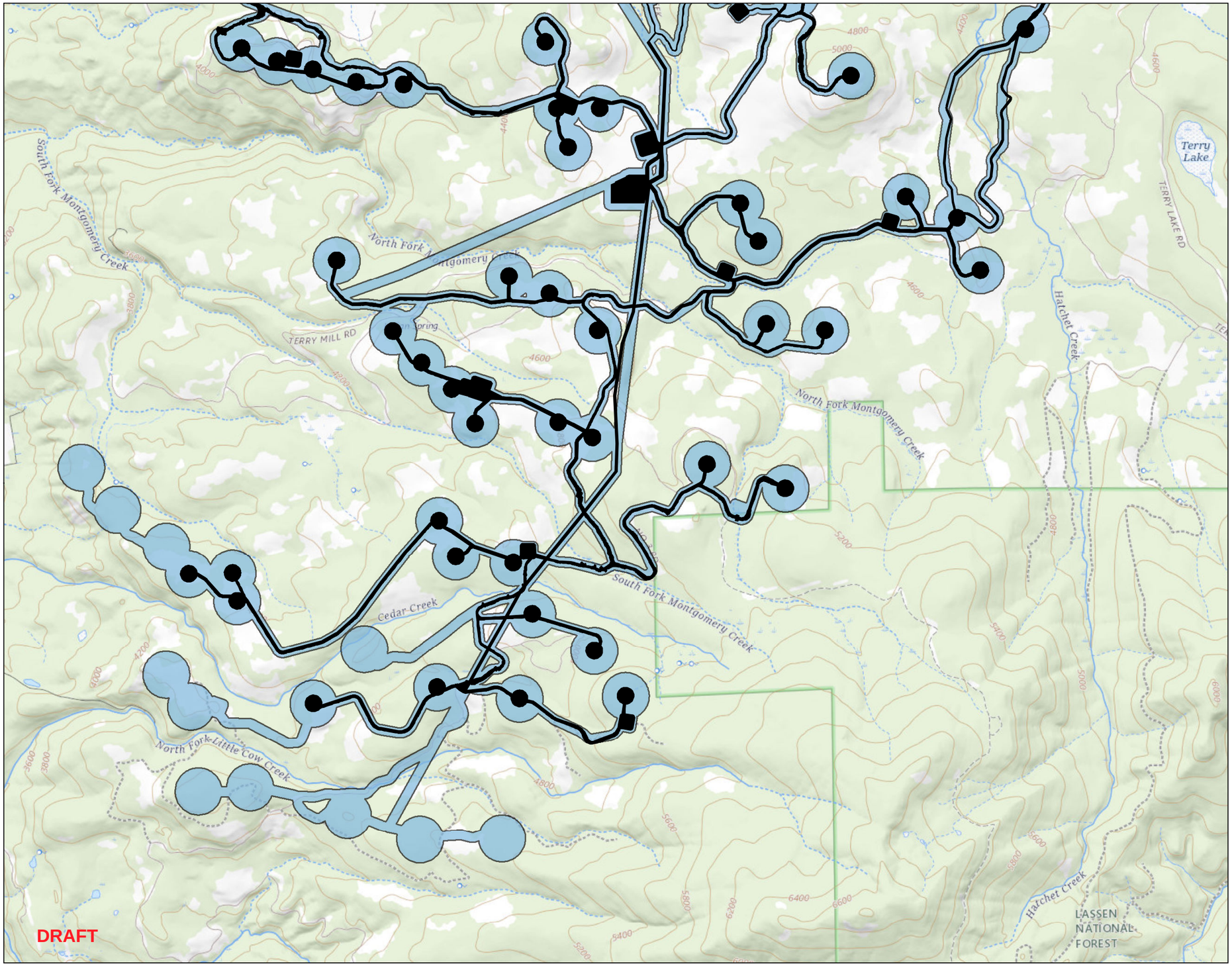

Stantec

Legend

- Current Project Footprint
- Report Project Footprint

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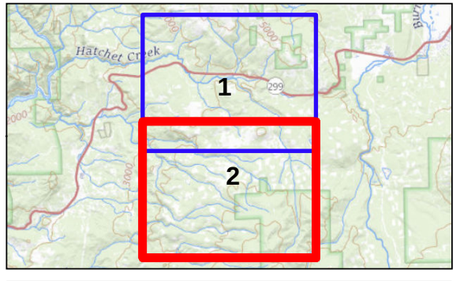
Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
2. Data Sources: Shasta County GIS Division
3. Background: The USGS National Map



Project Location
Shasta County
California

Prepared by GC on 2023-05-17
TR Review by JS on 2023-05-17
IR Review by ES on 2023-05-18

Client/Project
Fountain Wind LLC
Fountain Wind Project

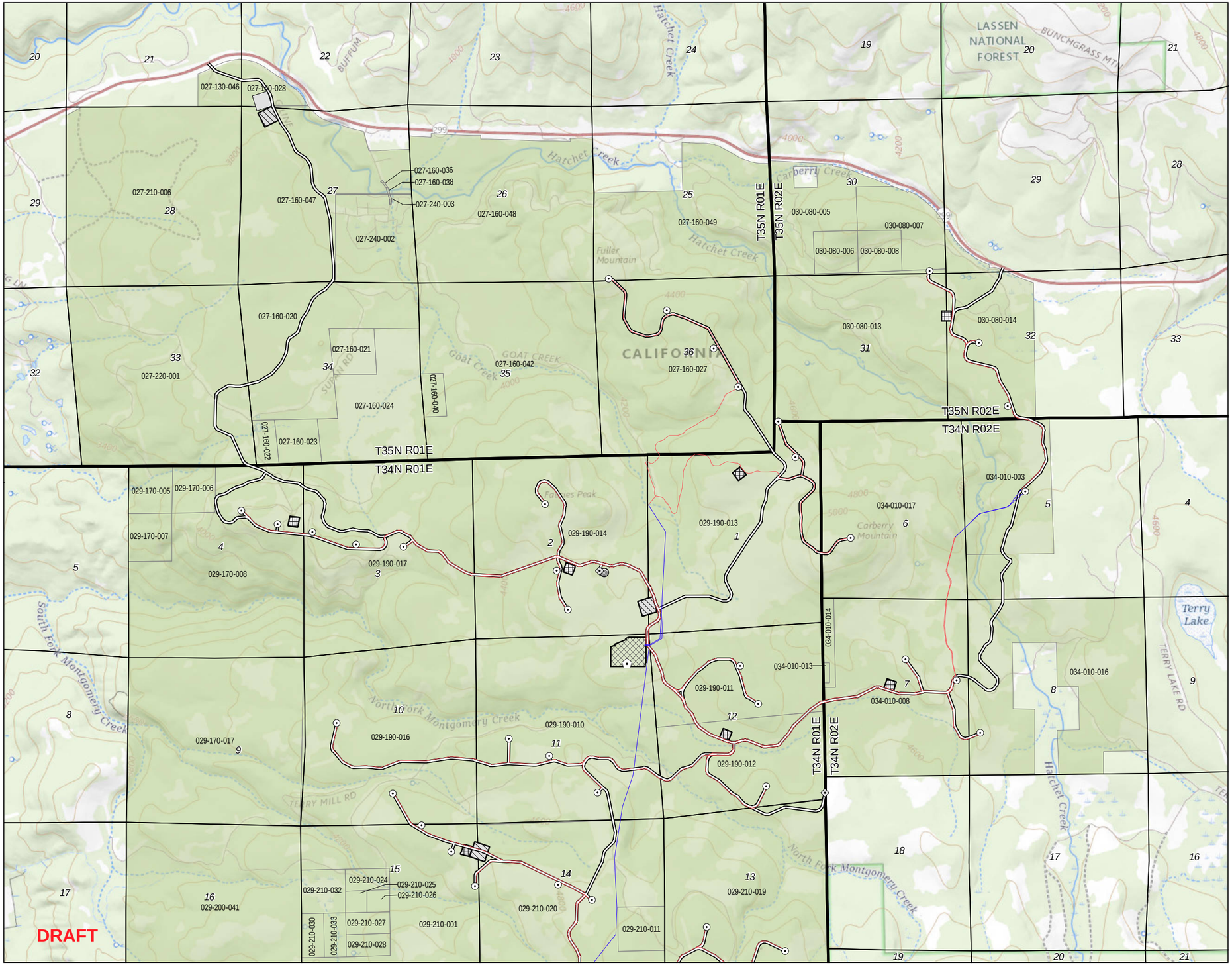
203723159

Figure No.
PO-10

Figure 3

Title
Cultural ADI Project Overview
Map 2 of 2

V:\1956\active_Task Owner and other Non-BC\1956 Jobs\195703743\03_data\gis_cad\gis\mxd\2023\Cultural_Cultural_ADI_Project_Overview.mxd Revised: 2023-05-17 By: gcarpenter



Stantec

Legend

- Turbine Location
- Met Tower Location
- Microwave Tower Location
- Storage Shed Location
- Overhead Collection
- Underground Collection
- Access Road
- Batch Plant
- O&M Facility
- Staging Area
- Substation/Switchyard Site
- Lease Hold Area
- Lease Hold Area Parcel Boundary
- PLSS Section Boundary
- PLSS Township Range Boundary

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(At original document size of 11x17)
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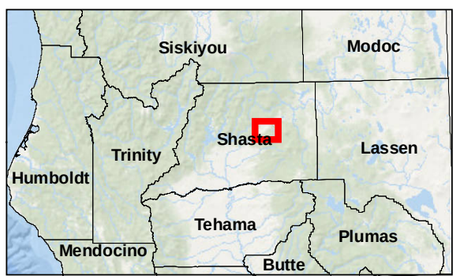
Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
2. Data Sources: Shasta County GIS Division
3. Background: The USGS National Map



Project Location
Shasta County
California

Prepared by GC on 2023-04-14
TR Review by DA on 2023-04-17
IR Review by CB on 2023-04-18

Client/Project
Fountain Wind LLC
Fountain Wind Project

203723159

Figure No.
PO-10

Figure 4

Title
Project Component Overview
Map 1 of 2

Stantec

Legend

- Turbine Location
- Met Tower Location
- Microwave Tower Location
- Storage Shed Location
- Overhead Collection
- Underground Collection
- Access Road
- Batch Plant
- O&M Facility
- Staging Area
- Substation/Switchyard Site
- Lease Hold Area
- Lease Hold Area Parcel Boundary
- PLSS Section Boundary
- PLSS Township Range Boundary

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(At original document size of 11x17)
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Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
2. Data Sources: Shasta County GIS Division
3. Background: The USGS National Map

Project Location
Shasta County
California

Prepared by GC on 2023-04-14
TR Review by DA on 2023-04-17
IR Review by CB on 2023-04-18

Client/Project
Fountain Wind LLC
Fountain Wind Project

203723159

Figure No.
PO-10

Figure 4

Title
Project Component Overview
Map 2 of 2

Figure 5, Survey Coverage Area, is redacted.

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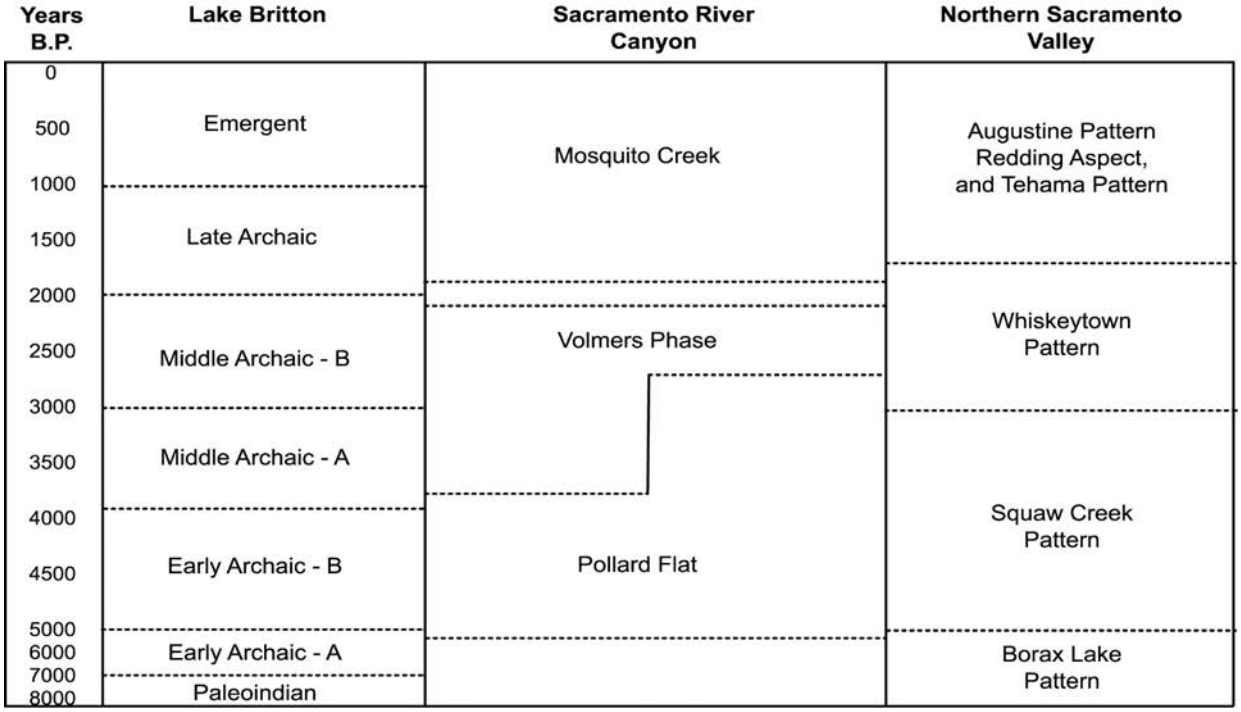

Figure 7. Regional Chronological Chart

APPENDICES

Appendix A NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

November 13, 2019

Leven Kraushaar
Stantec Consulting, Inc.

VIA Email to: leven.kraushaar@stantec.com

RE: Fountain Wind Project, Shasta County

Dear Mr. Kraushaar:

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 positive. Please contact the Pit River Tribe of California on the attached list for more information. 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.

Sincerely,

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Shasta County
11/13/2019

Pit River Tribe of California
Agnes Gonzalez, Chairperson
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013
Phone: (916) 372 - 9720
Fax: (530) 335-3140
1010@gmail.com

Pit River
Wintun

Pit River Tribe of California
Natalie Forrest-Perez, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013
Phone: (530) 335 - 5421
THPO@pitrivertribe.org

Pit River
Wintun

Pit River Tribe of California
Charles White, Tribal Administrator
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013
Phone: (530) 335 - 5421
Fax: (530) 335-3140

Pit River
Wintun

Redding Rancheria
Jack Potter, Chairperson
2000 Redding Rancheria Road
Redding, CA, 96001
Phone: (530) 225 - 8979
Fax: (530) 241-1879
melodieh@redding-rancheria.com

Pit River
Wintu
Yana

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Fountain Wind Project, Shasta County.

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
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

November 13, 2019

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Sincerely,

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Shasta County
11/13/2019

Pit River Tribe of California
Agnes Gonzalez, Chairperson
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013
Phone: (916) 372 - 9720
Fax: (530) 335-3140
1010@gmail.com

Pit River
Wintun

Pit River Tribe of California
Natalie Forrest-Perez, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013
Phone: (530) 335 - 5421
THPO@pitrivertribe.org

Pit River
Wintun

Pit River Tribe of California
Charles White, Tribal Administrator
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013
Phone: (530) 335 - 5421
Fax: (530) 335-3140

Pit River
Wintun

Redding Rancheria
Jack Potter, Chairperson
2000 Redding Rancheria Road
Redding, CA, 96001
Phone: (530) 225 - 8979
Fax: (530) 241-1879
melodieh@redding-rancheria.com

Pit River
Wintu
Yana

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Fountain Wind Project, Shasta County.

Howard Wynant
P.O.Box 34
Macdoel, CA 96058
Tribal Affiliation: Shasta
(530) 398-4356

(Eastern Division – Round Mountain to Lassen County line)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Room 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
FAX (916) 373-5471
Attn.: Ms. Gayle Totton gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov

Pit River Tribe Environmental Office*
Mickey Gemmill, Tribal Chairman
Marissa Fierro, Environmental Coordinator
Les Anderson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
36970 Park Avenue
Burney, CA 96013-4072
Tribal Affiliation: Pit River – Achomawi – Atsugewi, Wintun
(530) 335-1118
resistanceresistence@outlook.com (Mr. Gemmill) and mariss.fierro@pitrivertribe.org (Ms. Fierro)
Contact for the Ajumawi*, Illmawi*, Madesi*, Hammawi*,Aporige*,Hewisedawi*, Atsugewi*, Astariwi*, Itsatawi*, Atwamsini*, and Kosealekte* Bands and the XL Rancheria, Lookout Rancheria, Likely Rancheria, and Roaring Creek Rancheria

Wintun Educational and
Cultural Council
Robert Burns
P.O. Box 483
Hayfork, CA 96041
530-410-8680

SIERRA COUNTY (ALL)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Room 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
FAX (916) 373-5471
Attn.: Ms. Gayle Totton gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians*
Kyle Self, Chairman
P.O. Box 279
Greenville, CA 95947
Tribal Affiliation: Maidu
(530) 284-7990 / (530) 284-6612 Fax
kself@greenvilleranceria.com

CALFIRE NACL
JULY 1, 2019

SHASTA COUNTY

(Western Division – Trinity County line to Round Mountain)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Room 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
FAX (916) 373-5471
Attn.: Ms. Gayle Totton gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov

Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation
John Hayward, Tribal Chairman
P.O.Box 1967 Weaverville, CA 96093
(530) 410-1125 or (530) 410-1126
cybersonnyhayward@gmail.com

Redding Rancheria*
Jack Potter Jr., Chairman
Tracy Edwards, Chief Executive Officer
James Hayward Sr., Cultural Resources Manager
2000 Redding Rancheria Road
Redding, CA 96001-5528
Tribal Affiliation: Pit River, Wintu, Yana
(530) 225-8979 / (530) 241-1879 Fax

Shasta Nation (also known as Shasta Tribe, Inc.)
Roy V. Hall, Jr., Chairman
P.O. Box 1054
Yreka, CA 96097
Tribal Affiliation: Shasta
(530) 468-2387

Winnemem Wintu Tribe
Caleen Sisk, Tribal Chief and Spiritual Leader
14840 Bear Mountain Road
Redding, CA 96003
Tribal Affiliation: Wintu
caleenwintu@gmail.com

Wintu Tribe of Northern California
Wade McMaster, Chairman
P.O. Box 995
Shasta Lake, CA 96019
Cultural Affiliation: Wintu
(530) 605-1726/(530) 6051727 Fax
wintu-tribe1@gmail.com

Wintun Educational and
Cultural Council
Robert Burns
P.O. Box 483
Hayfork, CA 96041
530-410-8680

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Attention
Recipient's Address

Dear Recipient's Name,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

The Project would consist of wind turbines and associated infrastructure, with a nameplate generating capacity of up to approximately 216 megawatts (MW). The Project would be located west of the existing Hatchet Ridge Wind Farm, approximately 6 miles west of Burney, 35 miles northeast of Redding, immediately north and south of State Route 299. It would be constructed within an area of approximately 4,462 acres of private land owned by Oxbow Timber I, LLC.

Over the last several years, the Project has undergone extensive environmental study and engineering review leading to refinement to the Project Description to avoid and minimize potential environmental impacts while maintaining a feasible design. Most notably, ConnectGen has reduced the number of turbine locations, which in turn reduces the extent of associated facilities. The Project would now consist of up to 72 turbines, each having a generating capacity of 3 to 5.7 MW. The Project would also include ancillary facilities such as construction laydown areas, temporary batch plant(s), access roads, underground and overhead collector lines, an operations and maintenance (O&M) facility, storage sheds, and substation components. Attachment 1 includes a map of the proposed Project Area and site layout.

A records search performed at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) identified no prehistoric cultural resources within the Project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) performed an updated Sacred Lands File search for the project site, and the results of this search were positive.

Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the area. Outreach letters were previously sent to contacts identified through the NAHC on November 29, 2017. This letter represents renewed outreach efforts based on the changes described above and the results of the updated SLF search. Stantec respectfully requests any specific information you can provide on the location and nature of resources that may be within or immediately adjacent to the Project , especially prehistoric archaeological sites and features, historic-era resources, and any sacred lands or locations of

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

importance or continuing use to the Native American community. Any information you have would greatly assist in our efforts to identify all areas of concern. We recognize that the nature and location of these resources is sensitive information, and it will be treated accordingly. Please send written comment to me at 1383 North McDowell Blvd, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954, or by email to erin.sherlock@stantec.com. I can also be reached by phone at 707-782-3059.

Additionally, we respectfully request an opportunity to meet with you to discuss the Project in more detail, and specifically about any tribal or cultural resource concerns. We will be in touch shortly to coordinate on an available time and place for a meeting.

Regards,

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Agnes Gonzalez, Chairperson
Pit River Tribe of California
Agnes Gonzalez, Chairperson
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Additionally, we respectfully request an opportunity to meet with you to discuss the Project in more detail, and specifically about any tribal or cultural resource concerns. We will be in touch shortly to coordinate on an available time and place for a meeting.

Regards,

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Natalie Forrest-Perez, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pit River Tribe of California
Natalie Forrest-Perez, Tribal
Historic Preservation Officer
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Charles White, Tribal Administrator
Pit River Tribe of California
Charles White, Tribal
Administrator
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

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Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Jack Potter, Chairperson
Redding Rancheria
Jack Potter, Chairperson
2000 Redding Rancheria Road
Redding, CA, 96001

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation

John Hayward, Tribal Chairman
P.O. Box 1967
Weaverville, CA 96093

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

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Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Pit River Tribe Environmental Office

Mickey Gemmill, Tribal Chairman
Marissa Fierro, Environmental Coordinator
Les Anderson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
36970 Park A venue
Burney, CA 96013-4072

Dear Chairpersons,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

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Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Redding Rancheria
Recipient's Address
Jack Potter Jr., Chairman
Tracy Edwards, Chief Executive Officer
James Hayward Sr., Cultural Resources Manager
2000 Redding Rancheria Road
Redding, CA 96001-5528

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

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Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Shasta Nation
Roy V. Hall, Jr., Chairman
P.O. Box 1054
Yreka, CA 96097

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

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1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Winnemem Wintu Tribe
Caleen Sisk, Tribal Chief and Spiritual Leader
14840 Bear Mountain Road
Redding, CA 96003

Dear Chairperson,

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1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Wintu Tribe of Northern California
Wade McMaster, Chairman
P.O. Box 995
Shasta Lake, CA 96019

Dear Chairperson,

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The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Over the last several years, the Project has undergone extensive environmental study and engineering review leading to refinement to the Project Description to avoid and minimize potential environmental impacts while maintaining a feasible design. Most notably, ConnectGen has reduced the number of turbine locations, which in turn reduces the extent of associated facilities. The Project would now consist of up to 72 turbines, each having a generating capacity of 3 to 5.7 MW. The Project would also include ancillary facilities such as construction laydown areas, temporary batch plant(s), access roads, underground and overhead collector lines, an operations and maintenance (O&M) facility, storage sheds, and substation components. Attachment 1 includes a map of the proposed Project Area and site layout.

A records search performed at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) identified no prehistoric cultural resources within the Project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) performed an updated Sacred Lands File search for the project site, and the results of this search were positive.

Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the area. Outreach letters were previously sent to contacts identified through the NAHC on November 29, 2017. This letter represents renewed outreach efforts based on the changes described above and the results of the updated SLF search. Stantec respectfully requests any specific information you can provide on the location and nature of resources that may be within or immediately adjacent to the Project , especially

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

prehistoric archaeological sites and features, historic-era resources, and any sacred lands or locations of importance or continuing use to the Native American community. Any information you have would greatly assist in our efforts to identify all areas of concern. We recognize that the nature and location of these resources is sensitive information, and it will be treated accordingly. Please send written comment to me at 1383 North McDowell Blvd, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954, or by email to erin.sherlock@stantec.com. I can also be reached by phone at 707-782-3059.

Additionally, we respectfully request an opportunity to meet with you to discuss the Project in more detail, and specifically about any tribal or cultural resource concerns. We will be in touch shortly to coordinate on an available time and place for a meeting.

Regards,

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Wintun Educational and Cultural Council

Robert Bums
P.O. Box 483
Hayfork, CA 96041

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the area. Outreach letters were previously sent to contacts identified through the NAHC on November 29, 2017. This letter represents renewed outreach efforts based on the changes described above and the results of the updated SLF search. Stantec respectfully requests any specific information you can provide on the

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

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erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

October 29, 2019
File: File Number

Attention: Attention
Recipient's Address

Dear Recipient's Name,

Reference: Fountain Wind Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to describe recent updates to proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

The Project would consist of wind turbines and associated infrastructure, with a nameplate generating capacity of up to approximately 216 megawatts (MW). The Project would be located west of the existing Hatchet Ridge Wind Farm, approximately 6 miles west of Burney, 35 miles northeast of Redding, immediately north and south of State Route 299. It would be constructed within an area of approximately 4,462 acres of private land owned by Oxbow Timber I, LLC.

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An updated records search performed at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) identified no prehistoric cultural resources within the Project area. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) performed an updated Sacred Lands File search for the project area, and this search did not identify traditional cultural properties in the vicinity of the Project.

Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the area. Outreach letters were previously sent to contacts identified through the NAHC on November 29, 2017. This letter represents renewed outreach efforts based on the changes described above and the results of the updated SLF search. Stantec respectfully requests any specific information you can provide on the location and nature of resources that may be within or immediately adjacent to the Project area, especially

Reference: Fountain Wind Project

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Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map
c. MC
kl document1

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation

John Hayward, Tribal Chairman
P.O. Box 1967
Weaverville, CA 96093

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Pit River Tribe Environmental Office

Mickey Gemmill, Tribal Chairman
Marissa Fierro, Environmental Coordinator
Les Anderson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
36970 Park A venue
Burney, CA 96013-4072

Dear Chairpersons,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Redding Rancheria
Recipient's Address
Jack Potter Jr., Chairman
Tracy Edwards, Chief Executive Officer
James Hayward Sr., Cultural Resources Manager
2000 Redding Rancheria Road
Redding, CA 96001-5528

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Shasta Nation
Roy V. Hall, Jr., Chairman
P.O. Box 1054
Yreka, CA 96097

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Winnemem Wintu Tribe
Caleen Sisk, Tribal Chief and Spiritual Leader
14840 Bear Mountain Road
Redding, CA 96003

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Wintu Tribe of Northern California
Wade McMaster, Chairman
P.O. Box 995
Shasta Lake, CA 96019

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

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1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Wintun Educational and Cultural Council

Robert Bums
P.O. Box 483
Hayfork, CA 96041

Dear Chairperson,

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The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Over the last several years, the Project has undergone extensive environmental study and engineering review leading to refinement to the Project Description to avoid and minimize potential environmental impacts while maintaining a feasible design. Most notably, ConnectGen has reduced the number of turbine locations, which in turn reduces the extent of associated facilities. The Project would now consist of up to 72 turbines, each having a generating capacity of 3 to 5.7 MW. The Project would also include ancillary facilities such as construction laydown areas, temporary batch plant(s), access roads, underground and overhead collector lines, an operations and maintenance (O&M) facility, storage sheds, and substation components. Attachment 1 includes a map of the proposed Project Area and site layout.

A records search performed at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) identified no prehistoric cultural resources within the Project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) performed an updated Sacred Lands File search for the project site, and the results of this search were positive.

Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the area. Outreach letters were previously sent to contacts identified through the NAHC on November 29, 2017. This letter represents renewed outreach efforts based on the changes described above and the results of the updated SLF search. Stantec respectfully requests any specific information you can provide on the

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

location and nature of resources that may be within or immediately adjacent to the Project , especially prehistoric archaeological sites and features, historic-era resources, and any sacred lands or locations of importance or continuing use to the Native American community. Any information you have would greatly assist in our efforts to identify all areas of concern. We recognize that the nature and location of these resources is sensitive information, and it will be treated accordingly. Please send written comment to me at 1383 North McDowell Blvd, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954, or by email to erin.sherlock@stantec.com. I can also be reached by phone at 707-782-3059.

Additionally, we respectfully request an opportunity to meet with you to discuss the Project in more detail, and specifically about any tribal or cultural resource concerns. We will be in touch shortly to coordinate on an available time and place for a meeting.

Regards,

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Attention
Recipient's Address

Dear Recipient's Name,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

The Project would consist of wind turbines and associated infrastructure, with a nameplate generating capacity of up to approximately 216 megawatts (MW). The Project would be located west of the existing Hatchet Ridge Wind Farm, approximately 6 miles west of Burney, 35 miles northeast of Redding, immediately north and south of State Route 299. It would be constructed within an area of approximately 4,462 acres of private land owned by Oxbow Timber I, LLC.

Over the last several years, the Project has undergone extensive environmental study and engineering review leading to refinement to the Project Description to avoid and minimize potential environmental impacts while maintaining a feasible design. Most notably, ConnectGen has reduced the number of turbine locations, which in turn reduces the extent of associated facilities. The Project would now consist of up to 72 turbines, each having a generating capacity of 3 to 5.7 MW. The Project would also include ancillary facilities such as construction laydown areas, temporary batch plant(s), access roads, underground and overhead collector lines, an operations and maintenance (O&M) facility, storage sheds, and substation components. Attachment 1 includes a map of the proposed Project Area and site layout.

A records search performed at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) identified no prehistoric cultural resources within the Project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) performed an updated Sacred Lands File search for the project site, and the results of this search were positive.

Your name appears on the NAHC list of individuals who may know more about the cultural resources of the area. Outreach letters were previously sent to contacts identified through the NAHC on November 29, 2017. This letter represents renewed outreach efforts based on the changes described above and the results of the updated SLF search. Stantec respectfully requests any specific information you can provide on the location and nature of resources that may be within or immediately adjacent to the Project , especially prehistoric archaeological sites and features, historic-era resources, and any sacred lands or locations of

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

importance or continuing use to the Native American community. Any information you have would greatly assist in our efforts to identify all areas of concern. We recognize that the nature and location of these resources is sensitive information, and it will be treated accordingly. Please send written comment to me at 1383 North McDowell Blvd, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954, or by email to erin.sherlock@stantec.com. I can also be reached by phone at 707-782-3059.

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Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Agnes Gonzalez, Chairperson
Pit River Tribe of California
Agnes Gonzalez, Chairperson
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

The Project would consist of wind turbines and associated infrastructure, with a nameplate generating capacity of up to approximately 216 megawatts (MW). The Project would be located west of the existing Hatchet Ridge Wind Farm, approximately 6 miles west of Burney, 35 miles northeast of Redding, immediately north and south of State Route 299. It would be constructed within an area of approximately 4,462 acres of private land owned by Oxbow Timber I, LLC.

Over the last several years, the Project has undergone extensive environmental study and engineering review leading to refinement to the Project Description to avoid and minimize potential environmental impacts while maintaining a feasible design. Most notably, ConnectGen has reduced the number of turbine locations, which in turn reduces the extent of associated facilities. The Project would now consist of up to 72 turbines, each having a generating capacity of 3 to 5.7 MW. The Project would also include ancillary facilities such as construction laydown areas, temporary batch plant(s), access roads, underground and overhead collector lines, an operations and maintenance (O&M) facility, storage sheds, and substation components. Attachment 1 includes a map of the proposed Project Area and site layout.

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Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

location and nature of resources that may be within or immediately adjacent to the Project , especially prehistoric archaeological sites and features, historic-era resources, and any sacred lands or locations of importance or continuing use to the Native American community. Any information you have would greatly assist in our efforts to identify all areas of concern. We recognize that the nature and location of these resources is sensitive information, and it will be treated accordingly. Please send written comment to me at 1383 North McDowell Blvd, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954, or by email to erin.sherlock@stantec.com. I can also be reached by phone at 707-782-3059.

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Regards,

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Natalie Forrest-Perez, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pit River Tribe of California
Natalie Forrest-Perez, Tribal
Historic Preservation Officer
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

The Project would consist of wind turbines and associated infrastructure, with a nameplate generating capacity of up to approximately 216 megawatts (MW). The Project would be located west of the existing Hatchet Ridge Wind Farm, approximately 6 miles west of Burney, 35 miles northeast of Redding, immediately north and south of State Route 299. It would be constructed within an area of approximately 4,462 acres of private land owned by Oxbow Timber I, LLC.

Over the last several years, the Project has undergone extensive environmental study and engineering review leading to refinement to the Project Description to avoid and minimize potential environmental impacts while maintaining a feasible design. Most notably, ConnectGen has reduced the number of turbine locations, which in turn reduces the extent of associated facilities. The Project would now consist of up to 72 turbines, each having a generating capacity of 3 to 5.7 MW. The Project would also include ancillary facilities such as construction laydown areas, temporary batch plant(s), access roads, underground and overhead collector lines, an operations and maintenance (O&M) facility, storage sheds, and substation components. Attachment 1 includes a map of the proposed Project Area and site layout.

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the updated SLF search. Stantec respectfully requests any specific information you can provide on the location and nature of resources that may be within or immediately adjacent to the Project , especially prehistoric archaeological sites and features, historic-era resources, and any sacred lands or locations of importance or continuing use to the Native American community. Any information you have would greatly assist in our efforts to identify all areas of concern. We recognize that the nature and location of these resources is sensitive information, and it will be treated accordingly. Please send written comment to me at 1383 North McDowell Blvd, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954, or by email to erin.sherlock@stantec.com. I can also be reached by phone at 707-782-3059.

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Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Charles White, Tribal Administrator
Pit River Tribe of California
Charles White, Tribal
Administrator
36970 Park Ave
Burney, CA, 96013

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

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Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
1383 North McDowell Boulevard, Suite 250, Petaluma, CA 94954-7118

November 14, 2019
File: 185704576

Attention: Jack Potter, Chairperson
Redding Rancheria
Jack Potter, Chairperson
2000 Redding Rancheria Road
Redding, CA, 96001

Dear Chairperson,

Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

The Fountain Wind Project (Project), is a proposed renewable wind energy generation project under development in eastern Shasta County, California by Fountain Wind LLC, a subsidiary of Avangrid. In August 2019, ConnectGen Operating LLC (ConnectGen) entered into agreement with Fountain Wind LLC to lead the continued development of the Project. Stantec Consulting, Inc. is assisting ConnectGen with environmental compliance and permitting. ConnectGen, as the new Project proponent, is reaching out to provide an update on the proposed Project and conduct Native American outreach based on an updated Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

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Reference: Fountain Wind Energy Project

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Regards,

Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Erin Sherlock MA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Phone: (707) 782-3059
erin.sherlock@stantec.com

Attachment: Project Location Map

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Mickey Gemmill, Tribal Chairman
Pit River Tribe Environmental Office
36970 Park Avenue
Burney, CA 96013

9590 9402 4582 8278 4505 91

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7004 2890 0004 0017 7825

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X Donna Lawler ☒ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* Donna Lawler | C. Date of Delivery 11/8/16

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☒ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☑ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
- ☐ Registered Mail™
- ☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
- ☐ Signature Confirmation™
- ☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053 Domestic Return Receipt

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

James Hayward Sr.
Cultural Resources Officer
Redding Rancheria
2000 Redding Rancheria Road
Redding, CA 96001

9590 9402 4582 8278 4506 38

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7004 2890 0004 0017 7771

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* Haroldson | C. Date of Delivery 11-18

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☑ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
- ☐ Registered Mail™
- ☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
- ☐ Signature Confirmation™
- ☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

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1. Article Addressed to:

Ms. Gayle Totton
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd. Room 100
W. Sacramento, CA 95691

9590 9402 4582 8278 4505 60

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7004 2890 0004 0017 7740

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* | C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
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PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053 Domestic Return Receipt

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1. Article Addressed to:

Robert Burns
Winton Educational + Cultural Council
P.O. Box 483
Hayfork, CA 96041

9590 9402 4582 8278 4506 21

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7004 2890 0004 0017 7818

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X [signature] ☐ Agent ☒ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)*: Thomas Burns

C. Date of Delivery: 11-20-19

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☒ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
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PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053 Domestic Return Receipt

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- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Jack Potter, Chairperson
Redding Rancheria
2000 Redding Rancheria Rd.
Redding, CA 96001

9590 9402 4582 8278 4506 45

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7018 1130 0001 2085 1044

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X [signature] ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)*: Haroldson

C. Date of Delivery: 11-22

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☒ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
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PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053 Domestic Return Receipt

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- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
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1. Article Addressed to:

Natalie Forrest-Perez
Pit River Tribe of California
36970 Park Ave.
Burney, CA 96013

9590 9402 4582 8278 4506 69

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7018 1130 0001 2085 1068

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X Nona McCloud ☒ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)*: Nona McCloud

C. Date of Delivery: 11-22-19

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☒ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☒ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
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- ☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

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- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Caleen Sisk, Tribal Chief + Spiritual Leader
Winnemem Wintu Tribe
14840 Bear Mountain Road
Redding, CA 96003

9590 9402 4582 8278 4506 07

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7004 2890 0004 0017 7795

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X Caleen Sisk ☐ Agent ☒ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* CALEEN SISK

C. Date of Delivery 11-22-19

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☒ No

NOV 22 2019 USPS

3. Service Type
- ☐ Adult Signature
- ☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
- ☒ Certified Mail®
- ☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery
- ☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
- ☐ Priority Mail Express®
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1. Article Addressed to:

Charles White, Tribal Administrator
Pit River Tribe of California
36970 Park Ave.
Burney, CA 96013

9590 9402 4582 8278 4506 76

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7018 1130 0001 2085 1075

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X nonamccloud ☒ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* Nona McCloud

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1. Article Addressed to:

Agnes Gonzalez, Chairperson
Pit River Tribe of California
36970 Park Ave.
Burney, CA 96013

9590 9402 4582 8278 4506 52

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7018 1130 0001 2085 1051

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1. Article Addressed to:

Wade McMaster, Chairman
Wintu Tribe of Northern California
P.O. Box 995
Shasta Lake, CA 96019

9590 9402 4582 8278 4505 77

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7004 2890 0004 0017 7861

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A. Signature

x Ellen Ehni ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* Ellen Ehni C. Date of Delivery 11/18/19

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1. Article Addressed to:

John Hayward, Tribal Chairman
Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation
P.O. Box 1967
Weaverville, CA 96093

9590 9402 4582 8278 4505 84

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7004 2890 0004 0017 7764

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

x Harvey Jackson ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* HARVEY JACKSON C. Date of Delivery NOV 19 2019

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
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USPS

3. Service Type

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1. Article Addressed to:

Howard Wynant
P.O. Box 34
Macdoel, CA 96058

9590 9402 4582 8278 4505 53

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7018 1130 0001 2103 0875

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X Howard Wynant ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* Howard Wynant

C. Date of Delivery 11-25-19

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type

- ☐ Adult Signature
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1. Article Addressed to:

Roy V. Hall Jr., Chairman
Shasta Nation
P.O. Box 1054
Yreka, CA 96097

9590 9402 4582 8278 4506 14

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)*

7004 2890 0004 0017 7788

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature

X Betty Hall ☒ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* BETTY HALL

C. Date of Delivery

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

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Appendix B RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

Appendix B Table 1. Previous Studies within 0.25-miles of the Project (inc. Supplemental RS)

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
000585	Martin, Llse B, David T Hodder and Clark Whitaker Overview of the Cultural Historic Resources of Euro-American and Other Immigrant Groups in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest	1981	Historic Overview	N
000688	Simmons, Alexy Hatchet Creek Hydroelectric Project Cultural Resources Technical Report	1983	Technical Report	N
000730	Heiksen. Martin Archaeological Reconnaissance in the Pit River Area between Big Bend and Fenders Flat, Shasta County, California	1982	Reconnaissance	Y
000827	Minor, River, Jackson Underwood, Rebecca Apple, Stephen Dow and Clyde Woods Technical Report: Cultural Resources Survey for the US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project, Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon	1987	Technical Report	Y
000827A	Shackley, M Steven, Rick Minor, Rebecca Apple, Stephen Dow, Beckham, Trudy Vaughan, Clyde Woods. And Jan E Wooley US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon: Addendum #1 to the Technical Report	1987	Technical Report	N
000827B	Vaughan, Trudy US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon: Addendum #1 to the Technical Report	1987	Technical Report	N
000827C	Shackley, M Steven Testing Report: US Sprint Fiber Optics Cable Project – Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon/ Archaeological Testing of Four Sites in California: CA-BUT-5, THE-1468, SHA-1685, SIS-332/Addendum #2 to the Technical Report	1987	Technical Report	N
000827D	Gonzalez, Tirzo US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project Oroville California to Eugene, Oregon: Addendum #5 to the Technical Report, Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring Program in California	1987	Technical Report	N

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
00105	Heipel, Steve Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Burney Land Exchange	1987	Reconnaissance Report	Y
001246	Vaughan, Trudy and Don Swabb Archaeoloigcal and Historical Resources Survey and impact Assessment. A Supplemental Report for the PG&E/Flat Woods Timber Sale	1994	Technical Report	Y
001275	Vaughan, Trudy Final Report: Archaeological Reconnaissance for Rosenburg Resources Company on Lands Burned in 1992 Fountain Fire. THP#s 2-92-367, -370, and -413, Shasta County California	1993	Reconnaissance Report	Y
001275	Webster, Jeff, Steve Roberts, and Pete Feller Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and impact Assessment: Northside THP	1992	Technical Report	N
001345	Ritter, Eric and Julie Pfilf Cultural Resources Report for the Sierra Pacific Industries and Bureau of Land Management Shasta/Trinity County Land Exchange	1993	Technical Report	Y
001726	Whitehorn, Steve Silver Lake Blowdown Salvage Emergency Notice, 2-97EM-033-4-SHA	1997	Technical Report	N
001778	Berryman, Ronald Confidential Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Mud Springs THP, Shasta County, California	1995	Technical Report	N
001784	Dethero, Charles Drew Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment: Snow Mountain THP	1995	THP	Y
002137	Dethero, Charles Confidential Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment: Southside THP Amendment #11	1995	THP	Y

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
002676	Gromaki, Steve and Trudy Vaughan Confidential Archaeological Addendum: Kosk Creek THP	1999	THP	Y
002680	Ritter, Eric and Julie Pfiff Hillcrest Timber Sale Archaeological Inventory—Shasta County	1995	Technical Report	Y
002682	Dethero, Charles Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California: Splinters THP	1999	THP	Y
002792	Fung, Teresa Archaeological Survey Report for the Highway 299 Structural Repair Project Near Burney, Shasta County, California	1993	Technical Report	Y
003368	Heipel, Steve and Jackson Underwood Cultural Resources Inventory of the Pit 3, 4 and 5 Hydroelectric Relicensing Project, Shasta County, California: Pit 3, 4 and 5River Reaches: Volume I	2000	Technical Report	Y
003388	Gross, Charlane National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Historic Archaeological Resources Pit River Reaches, Pit 3, 4 and 5 Hydroelectric Relicensing Project (FERC 233) Shasta County, California	2000	Technical Report	N
003398	Dore, Christopher D. and Eduardo Scarfin Cultural Resources Inventory along the PG&E Transmission Lines: Pit 1 Vaca-Dixon 230 kV and Pit 3 Pit Jct. 230 kV, Shasta County, California	2000	Technical Report	Y
003398	Hair, Jennifer M. National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation of CA-SHA-2939H and CA-SHA-2920H, Shasta County, California	2000	NRHP Evaluation	N
003743	Gromacki, Stephen J. Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment: Roaring Creek THP	1995	THP	N
003757	Vasquez, Randolph R. Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment: McMillan THP	1992	THP	N

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
003768	Possehn, Dennis California Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Reich-Vopat THP, Shasta County, California	1992	THP	N
003819	Backes, Michael Confidential Archaeological Addendum for the Flatwoods West Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2001	Technical Report	Y
003831	Eacker, John Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Harvesting Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California: Tamzee THP	2001	THP	Y
004088	Dethero, Charles Confidential Archaeological Addendum: Splinters THP Amendments #20, #21, and #22	2001	THP	Y
004089	Wiant, Wayne, and Elizabeth Bennett Department of Transportation Negative Survey Report for Rehabilitation at Various Locations along State Route 299 in Shasta County. (02-Shasta-299, 50.5/70.6, CU#815, EA#298901)	1993	Technical Report	N
004092	Bennett, Elizabeth Historic Property Survey Report for a Proposed Structural Repair Project Near Burney on State Route 299, Shasta County, California 02-Sha-299 P.M. 66.0/77.9 02815 29940K	1994	Technical Report	Y
004132	Possehn, Dennis Confidential Archaeological Addendum for the Foxhole Timber Harvest Plan, Shasta County, California	2001	Technical Report	N
004154	Mitzel, Mike Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Lost Severance THP, Shasta County, California	1992	Technical Report	Y

FOUNTAIN WIND ENERGY PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
004154	Vaughan, Trudy ROUGH DRAFT: Archaeological Reconnaissance for Roseburg Resources Company on Lands Burned in 1992 Fountain Fire, Shasta County, California	1992	Technical Report	N
004481	Losekoot, Frank, Patrick Brunmeier, Harvey Orcutt, and Scott MacDonald Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California: Roar THP	2002	THP	Y
004943	Vaughan, Trudy Archaeological Reconnaissance Timber Harvest Plan for Bob and Finley Mcmillan	1990	THP	N
005004	Dethero, Charles Confidential Archaeological and Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment: Mallory THP	1994	THP	Y
005100	Losekoot, Frank, Alan Woods, and Wesley Crum Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California: Hall Creek THP	2002	THP	N
005697	Lucas-Rowe, Julie An Archaeological Survey Report for the Silver Lake NTMP Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2002	THP	Y
005702	Thornton, Mark V. A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory	1994	Technical Report	Y
005739	Dethero, Charles D. An Archaeological Survey Report for the Little Cow Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2003	THP	Y
005763	Kroenke, Nick An Archaeological Survey Report for the Rooter Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2003	THP	Y
005768	Dethero, Charles CDF Project Review Report for Archaeological and Historical Resources: The Mallory Family 1991 Revocable Living Trust	1994	Technical Report	Y
006341	Jensen, Sean M.	2004	THP	Y

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
	Archaeological Inventory Survey: PG&E's Proposed Pit 5 THP Project, c. 550 Acres along the Pit River in the Vicinity of the Pit 5 Project, Shasta County, California			
006494	Lindler, Dustin An Archaeological Survey Report for the Hatchet Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2005	THP	Y
006549	Kessler, John An Archaeological Survey Report for the Mill Creek Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2004	THP	Y
006578	Vaughan, Trudy An Archaeological Survey Report for the Bush Bar Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2005	THP	Y
006583	Vasquez, Randolph An Archaeological Survey Report for the Pit 5 Timber Harvesting Plan on Behalf of Pacific Gas and Electric Co. Shasta County, California	2005	THP	Y
006585	Kessler, John S. An Archaeological Survey Report for the Deep Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2004	THP	Y
006599	Gromacki, Steve An Archaeological Survey Report for the Butter Harvest Plan, Shasta County, California	2005	THP	N
006725	Boone, Mathew An Archaeological Survey Report for the Monkey Timber Harvesting Plan in Shasta County, California	2005	THP	Y
006745	Brummer, Dan An Archaeological Survey Report for the Cedar Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2005	THP	N
006774	Woodward-Clyde International-Americas Archaeological Reconnaissance and Inventory of the Western Area Power Administration Malin, Oregon to Round Mountain, California Transmission Line and Access Roads	1997	Technical Report	Y

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
007520	Jensen, Peter M. Archaeological & Historical Resources Survey and Impact Assessment, A Supplemental Report for a Timber Harvesting Plan, Flatwoods Transmission Project	1994	THP	Y
008700	Swabb, Don An Archaeological Survey Report for the Henderson Timber Harvest Plan, Siskiyou County California	2006	THP	Y
008773	Lindler, Dustin An Archaeological Survey Report for the Hollow Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2006	THP	N
008797	Turner, Magellan J. and Jeff Webster An Archaeological Survey Report for the Little Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2006	THP	N
008800	Kroencke, Nick D. Archeological and Historical Resources survey and Impact Assessment for the Ward Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	1995	THP	N
008830	Kroencke, Nick D. An Archaeological Survey Report for the Haynes Flat Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2005	THP	Y
008921	Jermann, Jerry V, and James H. Cleland Cultural Resources Inventory of the California-Oregon Transmission Project	1989	Technical Report	Y
008921A	Cleland, James H., Michael S. Kelly, and Andrew L. York Cultural Resource Evaluation Plan: California-Oregon Transmission Project	1988	THP	N
008948	Johnston, James, and Elizabeth Budy Cultural Resource Management Overview, Lassen National Forest	1982	Technical Report	N
009636	Bassett, Everett and Brad Brown Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Installation of Optical Ground Wire along PacifiCorp and PG&E Right-of-Way on Modoc and Shasta-Trinity National Forests	1998	Technical Report	Y

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
009735	Webster, Jeff An Archaeological Survey Report for the Sleepy Timber Harvesting Plan Shasta County, California	2007	THP	N
009838	Jensen & Associates Report on Historic and Archaeological Resources, McMillan Power Project No. 2, Shasta County, California	1985	Technical Report	N
009838	Jensen & Associates First Addendum: Report on Historic and Archaeological Resources, McMillan Power Project No. 2, Shasta County, California	1986	Technical Report	N
010143	Vaughan, Trudy Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Sherman Timber Harvest Plan, Shasta County, California	1991	THP	Y
010146	Vaughan, Trudy Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Big Bend Timber Sale, Shasta County, California	1992	Reconnaissance Report	Y
010907	Kessler, John An Archaeological Survey Report for the Stacher Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California, 2-07-130 SHA(4)	2007	THP	Y
011165	Lindler, Dustin An Archaeological Survey Report for the Volt Timber Harvest Plan Shasta County, California 2-10-028-SHA(4)	2010	THP	Y
011333	Kennedy, Cliff An Archaeological Survey Report for the Roaring Timber Harvesting Plan In Shasta County, California	2009	THP	Y
011469	Wiant, Wayne Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Indian Springs Telecommunications Project, Shasta County, California	2009	Technical Report	Y
012037	Wyhlidko, Michael E. An Archaeological Survey Report for the Hunt Ridge Timber Harvest Plan Shasta County, California	2010	THP	Y
012080	Webster, Jeff	2010	THP	Y

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Snowy Timber Harvest Plan Shasta County, California			
012099	Evanson, A.J. An Archaeological Survey Report for the Sugar THP Shasta County, California	2010	THP	Y
012213	Evanson, A. J. An Archaeological Survey Report for the Brunch Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2009	THP	N
012267	Davy, Douglas M., Humphrey Calicher, and William Shapiro Cultural Resources Inventory for the California-Oregon Transmission Project Right-of-Way Maintenance Environmental Assessment	2008	Technical Report	Y
012286	Vasquez, Randolph An Archaeological Survey Report for the Blue Timber Harvesting Plan Shasta County, California	2009	THP	N
012332	Lindler, Dustin An Archaeological Survey Report for the AG47 Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2009	THP	N
012341	Dethero, Charles An Archaeological Survey Report for the Vista Timber Harvesting Plan Shasta County, California	2009	THP	Y
012349	Meyer, Jack 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	2013	Technical Report	N
012369	Briggs, Gaylord An Archaeological Survey Report for the Boots Timber Harvesting Plan, Shasta County, California	2008	THP	Y
012513	Webster, Jeff An Archaeological Survey Report for the Bales Timber Harvesting Plan	2010	THP	N
012940	Brady, Ryan T. Pacific Gas and Electric Company 2013 Archaeological Site Monitoring	2013	Technical Report	Y

Study Number	Study Name and Author(s)	Year	Study Type	Resources Reported (Y/N)
	Program: Pit 3, 4, and 5 Hydroelectric Project FERC No. 233), Shasta County, California			
013255	Davy, Douglas, Humphrey Calicher, and William Shapiro Cultural Resources Inventory for the North Area Right-of-Way Maintenance Environmental Assessment CVP and Pacific AC Intertie	2007	Inventory Report	Y
013279	Webster, Jeff An Archaeological Survey Report for the Sweet Tea THP, Shasta County, California	2013	THP	Y
013281	Duguay, Mike An Archaeological Survey Report for the East Cantrell THP, Shasta County, California	2016	THP	N
013282	Dethero, Charles A Confidential Archaeological Addendum for the Bear THP, Shasta County, California	1997	THP	Y
014718	Wetz, Eric An Archaeological Survey Report for the Terry Timber Harvesting Plan Shasta County, California	2015	THP	Y

Appendix B Table 2. Previously recorded cultural resources within 0.25-miles of the Project (inc. Supplemental RS)

Primary Number	Trinomial or Another Identifier	Type	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
P-45-00249	CA-SHA-249	Prehistoric lithic scatter, pit features, midden	N/A
P-45-001794	CA-SHA-1794-H	Historic remains of Forest Service lookout and associated features. Achumawi TCP	N/A
P-45-001854	CA-SHA-1854-H	Mountain School Site (abandoned)	N/A
P-45-001859	CA-SHA-1859	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-001982	CA-SHA-1982	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-001983	CA-SHA-1983/H	Historic homestead and prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-001984	CA-SHA-1984	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-001986	CA-SHA-1986-H	Historic railroad logging camp and railroad grade	N/A
P-45-001987	CA-SHA-1987-H	Historic mill site, associated features	N/A
P-45-001988	CA-SHA-1988-H	Railroad logging camp and Railroad grade	N/A
P-45-001989	CA-SHA-1989-H	Historic logging site, railroad grade, associated artifacts and features	N/A
P-45-002007	CA-SHA-2007-H	Historic remains of Terry Mill	N/A
P-45-002014	CA-SHA-2014-H	Historic Railroad logging camp	N/A
P-45-002015	CA-SHA-2015/H	Historic logging features and prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-002016	CA-SHA-2016	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-002017	CA-SHA-2017	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-002018	CA-SHA-2018-H	Historic structure and associated features/artifacts	N/A
P-45-002019	CA-SHA-2019/H	Prehistoric lithic scatter/Historic debris	N/A
P-45-002020	CA-SHA-2020	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-002025	CA-SHA-2025-H	Historic Terry Mill railroad grade	N/A
P-45-002179	CA-SHA-2179-H	Historic house site	N/A
P-45-002180	CA-SHA-2180-H	Historic homestead	N/A
P-45-002377	CA-SHA-2377	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-002378	CA-SHA-2378	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-002379	CA-SHA-2379	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-002555	N/A	Historic can scatter	N/A
P-45-002556	N/A	Historic can scatter	N/A
P-45-002557	N/A	Historic can scatter	N/A
P-45-02558	N/A	Historic water conveyance ditch	N/A

Primary Number	Trinomial or Another Identifier	Type	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
P-45-002559	N/A	Historic water conveyance ditch	N/A
P-45-002681	CA-SHA-2681-H	Historic bottle fragment	N/A
P-45-002810	CA-SHA-2810-H	Historic can scatter	N/A
P-45-002869	CA-SHA-2869	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-002870	CA-SHA-2870	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-002939	CA-SHA-2939-H	Historic transmission line	N/A
P-45-003066	CA-SHA-3066-H	Historic water conveyance ditch	N/A
P-45-003067		Historic Terry Mill Logging Camp	N/A
P-45-003068		Historic yarder mound	N/A
P-45-003069		Historic water conveyance system	N/A
P-45-003070		Historic water conveyance system	N/A
P-45-003071		Historic water conveyance system and railroad bed	N/A
P-45-003072		Historic Cedar Creek Terry Mill Logging Camp	N/A
P-45-003235		Historic yarder mound, railroad bed	N/A
P-45-003248		Prehistoric seasonal camp	N/A
P-45-003298	FLA-ALP-001	Prehistoric three isolated obsidian flakes	N/A
P-45-003299	FLA-ALP-002	Prehistoric isolated obsidian flake	N/A
P-45-003392		Historic Terry Mill Shop site	N/A
P-45-003393		Historic timber remains	N/A
P-45-003394	CA-SHA-3394H	Historic sawmill and camp	N/A
P-45-003395		Historic Steam Donkey yarder mound	N/A
P-45-003396		Historic debris	N/A
P-45-003397		Prehistoric isolate rock mortar	N/A
P-45-003398		Historic irrigation pipe	N/A
P-45-003399		Prehistoric grey obsidian Northern Side Notched projectile point	N/A
P-45-003400		Historic pipe segment	N/A
P-45-003401		Historic Terry Mill Railroad engine cab	N/A
P-45-003586		Historic cabin and debris, Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-004712		Historic water conveyance system	N/A
P-45-004713		Historic can scatter and debris, Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-004714		Historic debris, Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A

Primary Number	Trinomial or Another Identifier	Type	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility
P-45-004853	CA-SHA-4453H	Historic former water tank and debris	N/A
P-45-004856	CA-SHA-4856/H	Historic debris, Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A
P-45-004933		Historic water conveyance ditch	N/A
P-180	Informal Resource	Unknown	N/A
P-206	Informal Resource	Unknown	N/A
P-477	Informal Resource	Unknown	N/A

Appendix C DPR FORMS (REDACTED)