Cultural Resources Inventory
For a Proposed Cogeneration Facility
At the Sierra Pacific Industries, Inc., Sawmill,
North of the City of Anderson,
Shasta County, California

Prepared for:

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For reference by:

Shasta County

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ENPLAN
Environmental Scientists and Planners
www.enplan.com

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory conducted for a proposed Cogeneration Facility, within the ±157-acre Sierra Pacific Industries, Inc., Sawmill. The project area is located just north of the City of Anderson in Shasta County, California, at Township 30 North, Range 4 West, within a portion of the Rancho Buenaventura, at Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 050-110-023 and -025 (Figure 1—Project Vicinity Map; Figure 2—Project Location Map). The project area is located between Highway 273 and the Sacramento River, northwest of Riverside Avenue.

All work associated with this study was conducted by ENPLAN between September and October 2007. Identification of cultural resources was undertaken in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

NE/CHRIS records indicate that no archaeological surveys have been previously conducted and no cultural resources have been recorded within the project area. Records also indicate that five previous surveys have been conducted within 0.5 miles of the project area. Two prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic site have been recorded within the records search area as a result of those past surveys.

In reviewing the history of the project area, it was determined that the entire area to be impacted was covered with several feet of imported fill materials and that a surface inspection would not yield useful results as native ground would not be visible within the project area. In order to perform a good faith effort at locating cultural resources within the impacted area, a site visit was scheduled to coincide with geotechnical testing of the project area. Test holes were dug utilizing an excavator, and the exposed profiles were inspected for evidence of native soils and cultural deposits within those soils.

As a result of the cultural resources testing completed by ENPLAN, no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were located within the exposed soils. While a complete survey of the native soil surface was not possible, the testing performed adjacent to areas of impact represents a good-faith effort to identify whether historical resources are present within the project area. As the project is currently proposed, all overburden fill within the project area will be stripped out to the level of native soils and replaced. This could potentially expose and/or disturb cultural deposits that may be located below the existing fill. As it is impossible to predict where these resources will be located based on the very small sample area tested, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist inspect the native soils once they have been exposed through excavation and prior to backfilling. If cultural resources are identified at that point, a qualified archaeologist should document and evaluate the resources prior to their reburial.

This report satisfies the requirements for CEQA. ENPLAN recommends, however, that the following stipulation be included as a condition of project approval by the City of Anderson, and that this stipulation be included on all project construction/ design plans:

> *If any cultural resources (i.e., human bone or burnt animal bone, midden soils, projectile points, humanly-modified lithics, historic artifacts, etc.) are encountered during any phase of construction, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.*
>
> *In the event that project plans change to include areas not surveyed, additional archaeological reconnaissance may be required.*

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INTRODUCTION

Project Location, Regulatory Setting, and Qualifications

This report details the results of a cultural resources inventory conducted for a proposed Cogeneration Facility, within the ±157-acre Sierra Pacific Industries, Inc., Sawmill. The project area is located just north of the City of Anderson in Shasta County, California, at Township 30 North, Range 4 West, within a portion of the Rancho Buenaventura, at Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 050-110-023 and -025 (Figure 1—Project Vicinity Map; Figure 2—Project Location Map). The project area is located between Highway 273 and the Sacramento River, northwest of Riverside Avenue.

The proposed project has the potential to cause adverse effects to cultural resources that may be located within the project area and Area of Potential Effects (APE) (Figure 3—Project Area with Planned Development and Testing Locations). A good faith effort was therefore made to identify any cultural resources within and immediately adjacent to the project area. All work associated with this study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementing regulations.

Sierra Pacific Industries contracted with ENPLAN to conduct the necessary cultural resources studies for the project. ENPLAN is an environmental consulting firm with over 20 years of experience with projects throughout northern California. ENPLAN's cultural resources studies are conducted in accordance with accepted professional archaeological standards and in compliance with all applicable state and federal codes, acts, regulations, and orders relating to cultural resources, where applicable. Work associated with this project was performed by the following: Tiffany Tuttle (M.A., Anthropology)—ENPLAN Archaeologist, and peer-reviewed by Wayne Wiant (M.A., Anthropology)—ENPLAN Senior Archaeologist.

Project Description

The Cogeneration Facility is a complex of buildings proposed to be constructed within the Sierra Pacific Industries, Inc., Sawmill. The facility will consist of a new fuel shed, boiler, cooling tower, turbine, ash silo, and ESP to be constructed adjacent to the existing cogeneration plant buildings, between the logging ponds.

Originally, it was proposed that the buildings could be built upon pilings driven through the fill layers, which consist of alternating layers of gravels/soils and woody mulch, and into buried native soils. However, the geotechnical engineers determined that this solution was not technically feasible. Instead, in order to provide stability to the proposed buildings, a three-step process will be used.

First, the existing overburden fill within the project area will be removed down to native soils. Over-excavation may extend to 12 feet or more below the present surface, following the contours of the native soils. Second, the over-excavated area will be re-filled and re-compacted. The fill used during this stage will be a combination of re-utilized soils and gravels excavated during the first stage, and imported fill. All woody

organic materials will be removed from the reused fill. Finally, there will be excavations into the newly-compacted fill for the footings of the buildings.

The depth of native soil varies over the project area, and is estimated to lie between 4 feet and over 12 feet in depth. The turbine footing is the only footing expected to extend into the native soil layer, as it is the deepest planned footing, and it is located in an area where native soils are estimated at the shallowest depth. The total area of the footing is 60x15 feet, with a 40x15-foot area extending 6 feet below ground surface (up to 2 feet into the native soils) and a 20x15-foot area extending 12 feet below ground surface (up to 8 feet into native soils).

The woody mulch materials removed from the overburden fill during the first step of the process will be temporarily stored within or immediately adjacent to the project area, on existing fill material. They will eventually be disposed of through either fuel consumption or sale. This temporary storage of excavated materials will not impact any cultural resources located in buried native soils.

Archival/Map Research, Correspondence, and Results

ENPLAN consulted several sources to obtain information concerning known archaeological sites and historic activities that have occurred within and/or adjacent to the study area, including the Northeast Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Chico (NE/CHRIS); the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); the local Native American community; the Anderson Historical Society; and the Shasta Historical Society.

An in-house records search (IC File #W07-129) was conducted by ENPLAN staff on September 19, 2007, which covered an approximate 0.5-mile radius around the project area. Research included reviewing maps and records for archaeological surveys, sites, and other cultural resources in this portion of Shasta County and also the following documents on file at NE/CHRIS: *National Register of Historic Places—Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties* (1988, Computer Listings 1966 through 9-07 by National Park Service); the *California Register of Historical Resources* (2007); *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992); the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976); *California Historical Landmarks* (1996); and the *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Shasta County* (2007). Results are summarized below.

NE/CHRIS records indicate that no archaeological surveys had been previously conducted within the project area. However, one survey was conducted immediately adjacent to the project area to the east (Peak & Associates 2004). One prehistoric isolate (P45-003771), a silicate core, was located and recorded as a result of this survey. Records also indicate that an additional four previous surveys have been conducted within 0.5 miles of the project area (ENPLAN 2006; Jensen 2001; Nelson et al. 2000; Wiant 1996). One additional prehistoric site (CA-SHA-269) and one historic archaeological site (CA-TEH-2202H, P45-004233, P45-004231) have been recorded within the records search area as a result of those past surveys. Site CA-SHA-269 consists of a prehistoric midden located on the banks of the Sacramento River,

approximately 0.3 miles to the east of the project boundaries. CA-TEH-2202H is the Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District (ACID) canal, a linear feature with several recorded segments within Tehama and Shasta counties. The portion of the canal closest to the project area is located approximately 0.4 miles to the southwest of the project area. Site P45-004233 is the Wightman-Hartong Farm, a historic homestead located 0.5 miles to the west of the project area. Site P45-004231 is the NFR Dredge Mining District, which encompasses a total of 1766 acres. The eastern edge of this district is located approximately 0.5 miles to the southwest of the project area.

ENPLAN sent a Sacred Lands Search Request to the NAHC on September 12, 2007. The NAHC responded by fax on September 20, 2007, and indicated that a search of the sacred lands files failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. On September 12, 2007, Request for Comment letters were also sent to: the President of the Shasta Historical Society; the Anderson Historical Society; James Hayward Sr., Cultural Resources Compliance, Redding Rancheria Tribal Office; Bob Burns, Wintu Education and Cultural Council; Chairman, Wintu Tribe of Northern California; Carol Sinclair; and Loretta Root. Burns responded by phone on September 25, 2007, indicating that artifacts should be expected to be encountered within the project area. Tuttle informed him that the area of impact for the project was on the filled-in edge of a logging pond, with anywhere from 8 to 12 or more feet of fill. She also indicated that she had seen no evidence of cultural materials in the profiles of the test pits, and that the buildings were planned to be built on pilings with no excavation for foundations. She asked Burns whether he still had concerns regarding artifacts, and whether he would like a site visit; Burns indicated that as long as the new buildings were going to be constructed on pilings he did not expect cultural materials to be encountered and had no additional concerns. The Anderson Historical Society responded by letter on September 28, 2007, indicating that they have no information or concerns regarding cultural resources within the project area. The Shasta Historical Society responded by letter on October 7, 2007, and enclosed historic photographs taken within the project area. They did not identify any known historic resources within the project area. After engineering plans were changed, Bob Burn was called on October 19, 2007 and a message was left regarding the change from pilings as a foundation to removal and replacement of fill material within the project area; additional comment was requested. No other responses were received; all future responses will be submitted as an addendum to this report. The original letter and written response are included in Appendix A.

Map research was conducted utilizing the following maps on file at the Redding BLM office and the Shasta Historical Society: a map of pre-contact Wintu villages created in 1980 by Guilford-Kardell (Redding Museum 1980:39) using data collected from numerous sources between 1870 and 1980; the 1912 *Map of the County of Shasta* (Weigel); the USGS 15-minute quadrangle of *Anderson* (1947); the Metsker's Map for T30N, R4W (1959); the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle of *Cottonwood, CA* (1965). The current project area is within the historic Rancho Buenaventura, a Mexican land grant provided to P.B. Reading which was outside of Government Land Office jurisdiction (Figure 2—Project Location Map). The Guilford-Kardell map shows a known permanent Wintu village site northwest of the project area, on the opposite side of the Sacramento

River, but no villages within the project area or its immediate vicinity. The 1912 Weigel map does not show any historic roads within the current project area; it appears that the whole parcel was owned by S.M. Damon. The 1947 USGS map shows two roads corresponding to the locations of current access roads entering the property, as well as a few benches above the Sacramento River, but no logging ponds were mapped on the property at the time. The 1959 Metsker's Map shows the same roads present in the 1947 map, and indicates that the property was owned by the U.S. Plywood Corporation, which was adjacent to the Elkins Sawmill. The 1965 USGS map shows three logging ponds within the project area: a northern pond in the center of the project area, and two ponds to the southeast and southwest, joined by a channel.

The Shasta Historical Society has on file a photograph of the R.L. Smith Lumber Company sawmill with a lumber pond in the foreground, but the photograph is dated "1947 to 1961." As a result, we only know that the logging ponds were constructed between 50 and 70 years ago. Current aerial photography indicates that the majority of the ponds have subsequently been filled in. A very small portion of the northern pond remains (approximately 0.5 acres of the 19-acre pond visible in the 1965 map), along with almost half of the southeastern pond (3.5 out of 8 acres remain). The southwestern pond has been completely filled in. In many places, buildings have been constructed where the ponds used to be, and some of the proposed building footprints are partially within former pond boundaries (see Figure 2—Project Location Map).

Based on the above map research and photographic documents, no remains of historic roads, buildings, or homesteads were expected within the project area.

PROJECT AREA CONTEXT

Environment

The project area is located within the northwest margins of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province, specifically within the Redding Basin of the Northern Sacramento Valley. The project area slopes gently downward to the northeast, from Highway 273 to the Sacramento River, with elevation varying from 435 to 415 feet above mean sea level.

The site is actively and regularly utilized for lumber mill operations and does not support any plant communities. Virtually no plants were observed within the planned construction footprint. It is fully-developed, and would be considered an urban habitat.

Past land uses within the area include ranching, agriculture, rural housing, and industrial use. Present and recent land uses within and around the project area include industrial, urban and suburban housing, agriculture, and transportation.

Ethnographic

At the time of European-American contact (1830-1840), the project vicinity appears to have been inhabited by the *Dau-nom* (Baldhill) Wintu. The Wintu belong to the family of Penutian speakers, a linguistic language stock whose members are found

throughout California within four main language families including Wintuan, Maiduan, Yokutsan, and Utian (Moratto 1984). Wintuan language subgroups consist of Wintu (Northern Wintuan), Nomlaki (Central Wintuan), and Patwin (Southern Wintuan) (Kroeber 1925). The Wintu were further divided into nine major groups based upon their geographic location, including the *Dau-nom* subgroup, which was the southernmost of these (DuBois 1935). According to DuBois, the *Dau-nom* culture shared traits with both the Wintu and the Nomlaki, and they had friendly relations with both the *Elpom* (Keswick) Wintu to the north of them and the Nomlaki to the south (1935:8).

The Wintu diet/subsistence strategy was similar to many other California groups, and was focused on three predictable resources—acorns, deer, and salmon—all of which were of high nutritional value, easily stored, and dependably available on a seasonal basis. The Wintu lived in permanent villages along the upper Sacramento and Trinity Rivers during the winter, subsisting mainly on stored foods. In the spring and summer months, they moved upland to temporary resource procurement camps (in brush shelters) usually located no more than three to four days' walk from the main village. Food resources were periodically returned to the base camp for storage, which was guarded by those unable to participate in the gathering rounds (DuBois 1935:29; La Pena 1978).

Prehistoric

The earliest systematic archaeological investigations in northern California were conducted during the 1930s and 1940s and were associated with the construction of Shasta Dam. Smith and Weymouth (1952) recorded a large number of prehistoric midden sites along Squaw Creek and the Sacramento, Pit, and McCloud Rivers, with artifact assemblages suggesting that habitation of the sites by the Penutian-speaking Wintu occurred by about 1,000 years ago. Later work at Squaw Creek suggested occupation of the area began about 6,500 years ago and the artifact assemblages suggest that Hokan-speaking peoples inhabited these sites prior to Wintu occupation (Sundahl 1992). Work conducted by BLM and various consultants over the past 15 years within Shasta and Tehama Counties has resulted in the identification of prehistoric sites and constituents as old as 7,000 to 8,000 years.

Archaeological investigations in northern California at Clear Lake near Borax Lake provides clear evidence that the region was first colonized at the end of the Pleistocene and associated with the "Western Clovis Tradition" (Willig and Aikens 1988), dating around 13,500 years ago (Fiedel 1999, 2000). It has still not been determined whether these early Californians were present in the northern Sacramento Valley at that time.

It is estimated that the Wintu arrived in the Sacramento Valley approximately 1,000 to 1,200 years ago, resulting in the displacement of Hokan-speaking peoples from the area (Moratto 1984). Archaeological and linguistic evidence suggests that hunter-gatherers speaking proto-Hokan languages first inhabited the Sacramento Valley, and were then slowly displaced in various directions upon the arrival of several waves of Penutian speakers from the north, northeast, and south (Moratto 1984). Penutian sites

are associated regionally with the Shasta Complex, which is recognized by settlements near streams, semi-subterranean houses, hunter-gatherer subsistence with emphasis on salmon and acorns, and hopper mortar use for acorn processing (Moratto 1984:195).

Historic

The first known recorded historic use of the region by European-Americans occurred during the late 1820s and early 1830s when the trapping expeditions of Jedediah Strong Smith, Peter Skene Ogden, and the Hudson Bay Company entered the Sacramento Valley (Petersen 1965). Population increases occurred within Shasta County in excess of 100 percent from 1850-1860, 1870-1880, and 1930-1940 (Shasta County 1975). Five key episodes contributed to European-American settlement and population increases in Shasta County: (1) the acquisition of the Rancho Buenaventura land grant by Pearson B. Reading in 1846, his discovery of gold on Clear Creek in 1848, and the subsequent California Gold Rush that began in late 1849; (2) the Homestead Act of 1862; (3) the arrival of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1872; (4) the copper mining boom that began in the late 1880s; and, (5) the Central Valley Project of 1935.

The project area is adjacent to the City of Anderson. Anderson began as a railroad town in 1872 when the Central Pacific Railroad arrived, as the line pushed its way north to Oregon. The city bears Anderson's name because in 1872 he deeded a right-of-way through his property to the Central Pacific Railroad. The American Ranch post office was moved to the new town of Anderson in 1878. By the early 1880s, Anderson became increasingly important as the shipping center for the agriculturally productive northern Sacramento Valley. The town became known as a fruit center after numerous orchards were planted in the 1880s and 1890s. By 1900, Anderson's population had reached 900 (Petersen 1965; Smith 1999).

Sensitivity

The results of archival research, comment solicitation, previous surveys adjacent to the study area, and the environmental context all contribute to an assessment of the sensitivity level for a given project area. Many prehistoric village sites were located close to permanent water sources and on raised benches and terraces adjacent to the Sacramento River. While the creation of the logging ponds has disturbed the area, it appears that it was within the flood plain of the Sacramento River, making permanent sites unlikely. However, its proximity to both the river and to known prehistoric villages makes the project area a likely region for prehistoric subsistence and resource-procurement activities, and it is therefore considered moderately to highly sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. The project area has been utilized as a sawmill and lumber yard since the beginning of the 1900s. However, due to its continued use over time, and changes made to buildings and topography, the likelihood of finding intact historic cultural resources is low to moderate.

FIELD METHODS

In reviewing the history of the project area, it was determined that the entire area to be impacted was covered with several feet of imported fill materials and that a surface inspection would not yield useful results as native ground would not be visible within the project area. In order to perform a good faith effort at locating cultural resources within the impacted area, a site visit was scheduled to coincide with geotechnical testing of the project area. Test holes were dug utilizing an excavator, and the exposed profiles were inspected for evidence of native soils and cultural deposits within those soils. The soil profiles were documented with photographs, and the geotechnical engineer, Don Lindsay, assisted with analysis of the visible stratigraphy. A total of five test holes were dug. The location of the northeast corner of each test hole was also recorded using a Garmin hand-held GPS (see Figure 3—Project Area with Planned Development and Testing Locations).

Test Hole Results

A total of five holes were dug, four of which extended to approximately 12 feet subsurface, and one that extended approximately 6 feet below modern ground level. Test holes were placed adjacent to the planned locations of the new buildings while staying outside the planned footprints, and were chosen by Lindsay. Stratigraphic profiles varied considerably from location to location, but each profile revealed a layer of imported gravel over geotechnical fabric, which was followed by varying depths of overburden fill. The fill strata typically alternated between organic materials (woody mulch) and inorganic materials (imported gravels and clays). In addition, ground water was discovered at approximately 11 feet in depth in all locations. A full description of each test hole follows.

Test Hole 1

Figure 1: Profile of test hole 1, facing NE corner (piling removed)

This was one of two test pits with evidence of cultural materials within the excavated soils. The profile was as follows: 18 inches of imported river rock and gravel, a layer of geotechnical fabric, followed by approximately 9.5 feet of woody mulch fill. This layer grew progressively darker, wetter, and more decomposed the deeper it went. The bottommost layer, found beginning at approximately 11 feet, was a very wet, clayey grey soil with large rounded cobbles. The woody mulch fill contained a moderate amount of refuse, particularly within the darker and better-decomposed material. These cultural materials include: metal scrap, including straps and wire; a paint can; rolled-edge sanitary cans with both church-key

and knife openings; a heavy chain with attached bob; a short piece of rubberized fabric, from a hose or conveyor belt; fragments of commercially produced yellow brick; clear glass fragments, including very thin glass, possibly from a light bulb; one small evaporated milk can; a melted milk glass jar base; and fragments of milled lumber, including a 4x6 inch board with wire nails. A wooden piling with metal-reinforced tip was also found in the northeast corner of the test hole.

Figure 1: Profile of Test Hole 2, N wall

Test Hole 2

The stratigraphy is as follows: 18 inches of imported river rock and gravels, a layer of geotechnical fabric, 1 foot of woody mulch without any cultural materials mixed in, a 3-foot layer of concrete-amended gravels, another 6 inches of mulch, followed by two native soil layers. Native soils consisted of 18 inches of compact, grey-to-reddish silty-clay with very few gravel inclusions, followed by a thick deposit of sandy silt with river cobbles. Lindsay indicated that these two native soil layers were consistent with soils generated by the Sacramento River, which used to propagate throughout the valley. The native soil layers were closely inspected for evidence of prehistoric cultural materials, including shell, bone, charcoal, or other artifacts; no cultural materials were identified.

Test Hole 3

This is the second test hole that showed evidence of cultural materials subsurface. The profile was as follows: 18 inches of gravel and cobbles, a layer of geotechnical fabric, a deposit of dark organic materials located only within the southwest corner of the hole that tapered off and was not visible within the northern and eastern walls, then 6 inches of red clayey soil with gravels, 6 inches of grey-brown sandy clay with gravels, followed by the native layer of sandy silt with cobbles. There was no evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural materials in any of the soil layers, but there were a few pieces of modern refuse located within the pocket of organic materials, including some wire and a plastic mud flap.

Figure 2: Profile of Test Hole 3, W wall

Test Hole 4

This hole was only dug to approximately 5 feet, as it was intended to confirm where native soils would be visible in the test hole profile. The stratigraphy of this test hole is as follows: 18 inches of imported gravel and cobbles, a layer of geotechnical fabric, 2 feet of woody mulch, followed by a moderately-compact grey silty clay stratum. Once the silty clay was reached, it was assumed that the native soils had been located and the test hole was closed. This hole was marked with a GPS, but no photographs were taken.

Figure 3: Profile of Test Hole 5, N wall

Test Hole 5

This hole was placed within a window cut through the asphalt of a parking lot near the existing cogeneration fuel shed. The profile was as follows: 2 feet of gravel and cobbles, a layer of geotechnical fabric, 1 foot of woody mulch, 2 feet of moderately-compact grey silty clay with little gravel, 2 feet of woody mulch, followed by moderately-compact grey sandy clay with cobbles. It was determined that none of the visible soils within the profile were native, as a second mulch layer was located below the grey silty clay, which cast doubt on the previous assumption that Test Hole 4 had located native soils. No cultural materials were present within any of the visible layers.

Significance of Historical Resources

None of the cultural materials mixed into the woody mulch appear to date back any earlier than the 1940s or 1950s. Much of the material is industrial scrap, with some household refuse mixed in, particularly within Test Hole 1. While some of these materials may be over 50 years old, the secondary depositional context of the household trash and the limited informational potential of the scrap metal indicate that these are not significant resources.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the cultural resources testing completed by ENPLAN, no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were located within the exposed soils. While a complete survey of the native soil surface was not possible, the testing performed adjacent to areas of impact represents a good-faith effort to identify whether historical resources are present within the project area. The original project plans called for pilings to be driven,

which would have minimized soil disturbances. However, as the project is currently proposed, all overburden fill within the project area will be stripped out to the level of native soils and replaced. This could potentially expose and/or disturb cultural deposits that may be located below the existing fill. As it is impossible to predict where these resources will be located based on the very small sample area excavated, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist inspect the native soils once they have been exposed through excavation and prior to backfilling. If cultural resources are identified at that point, a qualified archaeologist should document and evaluate the resources prior to their reburial.

This report satisfies the requirements for CEQA. ENPLAN recommends, however, that the following stipulation be included as a condition of project approval by the City of Anderson, and that this stipulation be included on all project construction/ design plans:

> *If any cultural resources (i.e., human bone or burnt animal bone, midden soils, projectile points, humanly-modified lithics, historic artifacts, etc.) are encountered during any phase of construction, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.*
>
> *In the event that project plans change to include areas not surveyed, additional archaeological reconnaissance may be required.*

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REPORT FIGURES

1. Project Vicinity Map.
2. Project Location Map.
3. Project Area with Planned Development and Testing Locations.

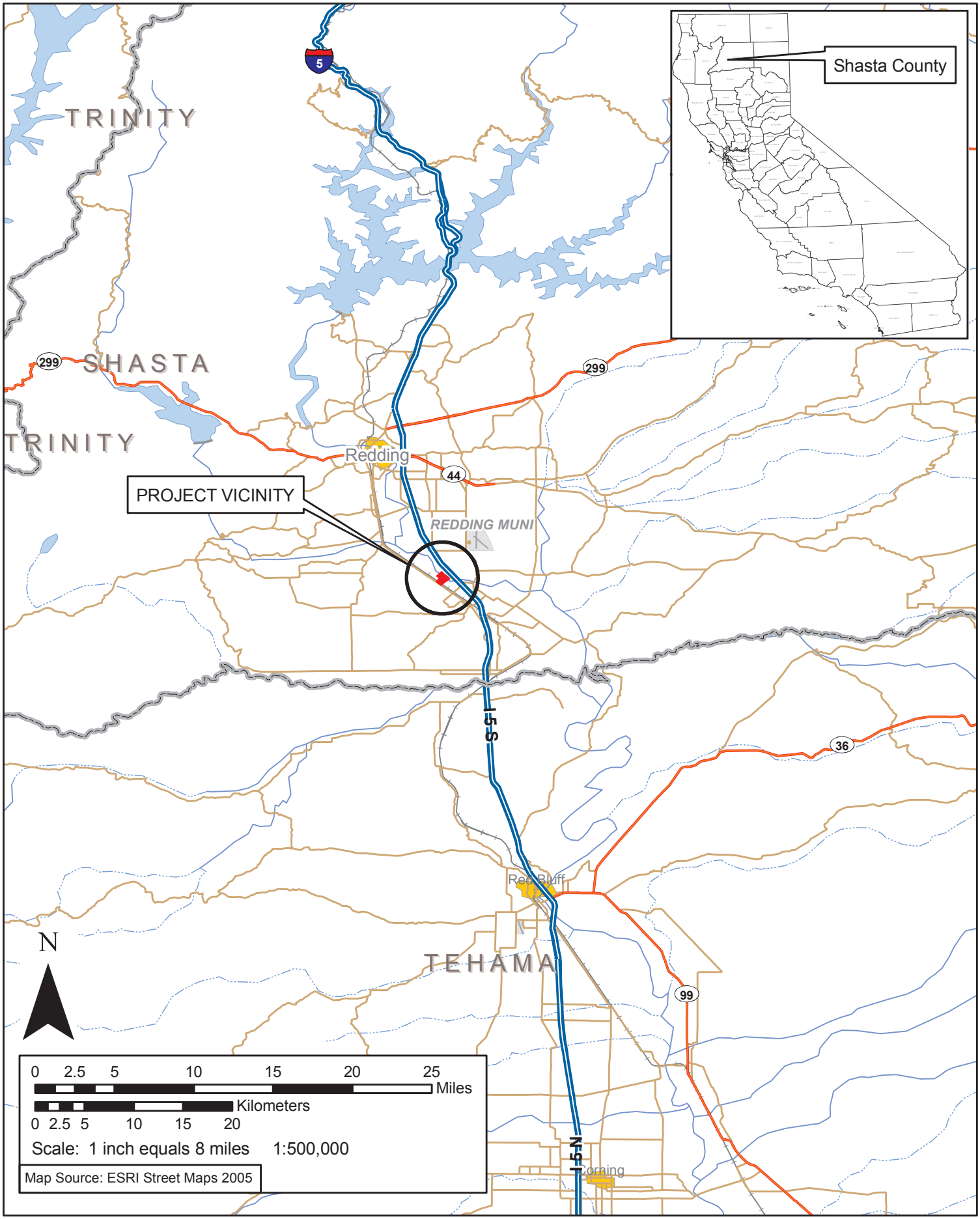

FIGURE 1
PROJECT VICINITY MAP

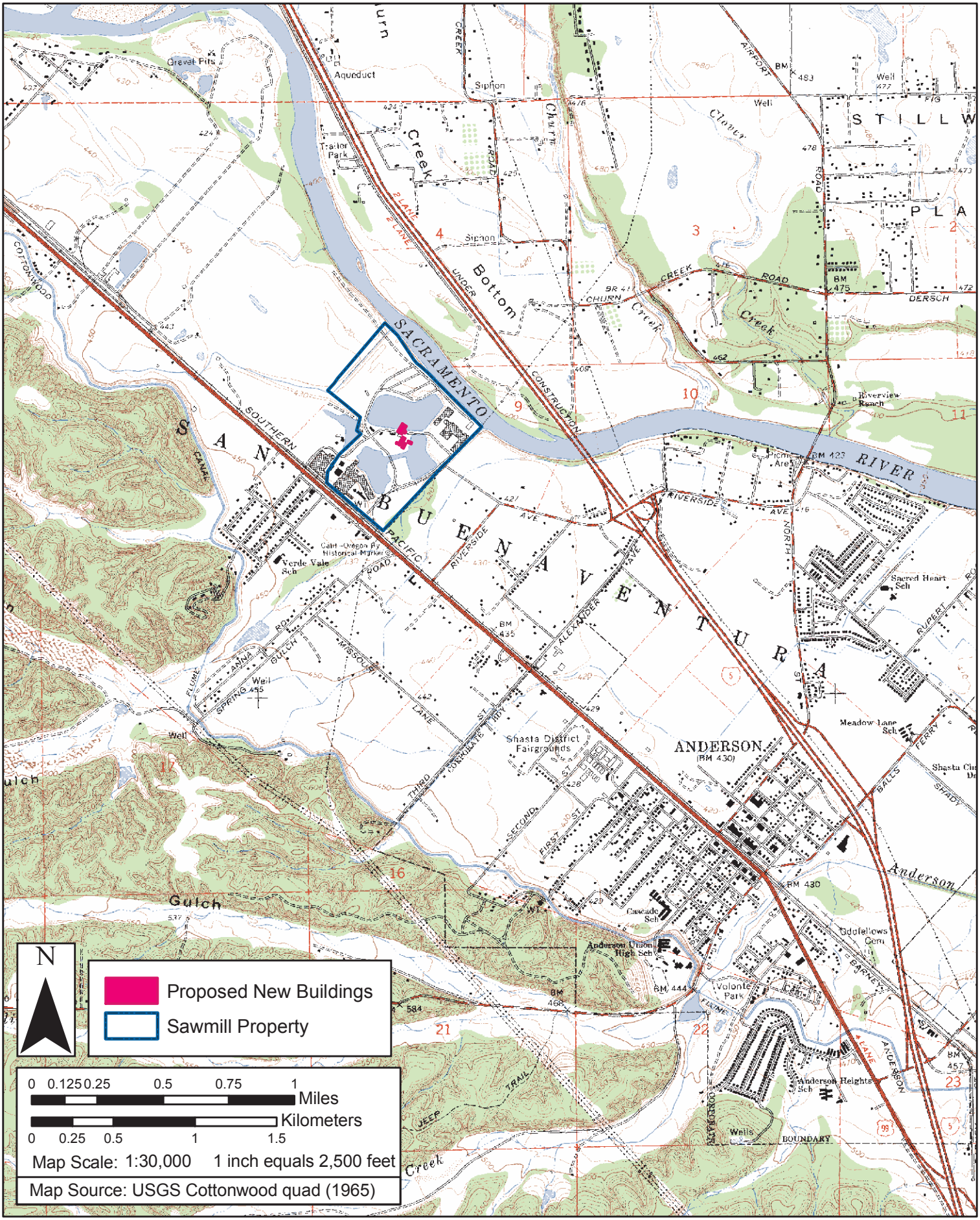

FIGURE 2
PROJECT LOCATION MAP

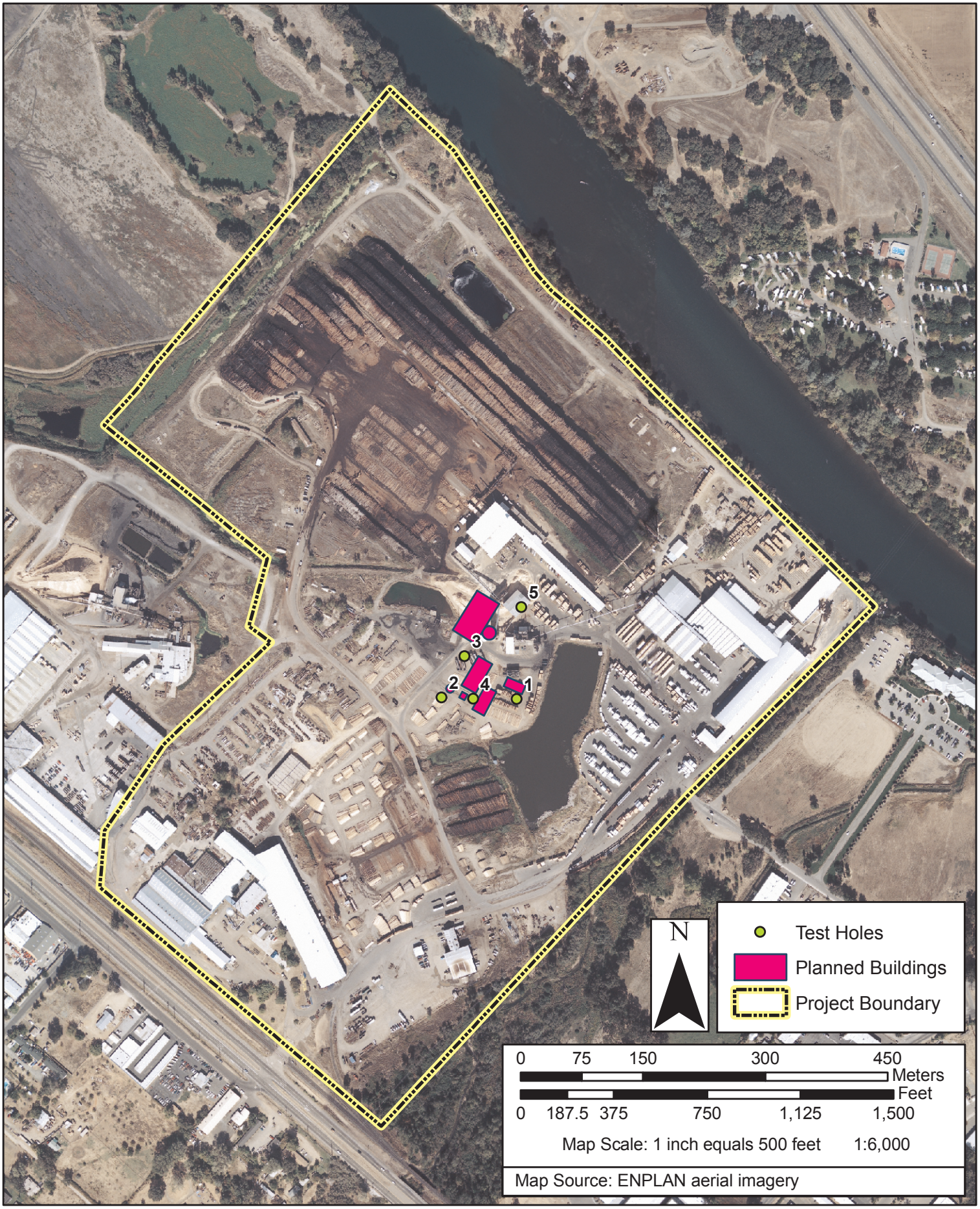

FIGURE 3
PROJECT AREA WITH PLANNED DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING LOCATIONS

APPENDIX A: CORRESPONDENCE

1. Request for Comment letter sent to the Native American Heritage Commission, September 12, 2007.
2. Request for Comment letter sent to Native American groups/individuals, and local historical societies, September 12, 2007.
3. Written response from the Anderson Historical Society (9/28/07), and the Shasta Historical Society (10/7/07).

ENPLAN

278-08
September 12, 2007

SACRED LANDS SEARCH REQUEST

TO: Native American Heritage Commission

FROM: Tiffany Tuttle, Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Proposed Cogeneration Facility, Anderson Sawmill, in the City of Anderson, Shasta County, California, T30N, R4W, unsectioned

Sierra Pacific Industries is proposing to build a new cogeneration facility at the Anderson Sawmill project area in Shasta County, California. The project area is located in the City of Anderson, between Highway 273 and the Sacramento River, northwest of Riverside Avenue, in the City of Anderson, Shasta County, CA, Township 30 North, Range 4 West, within a portion of the Rancho Buenaventura. Six new buildings and a silo are proposed in the center of the ±157-acre sawmill property, as shown on the attached map.

ENPLAN is conducting the necessary records search and comment solicitation pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per City of Anderson requirements.

Accordingly, we would greatly appreciate any information you could provide regarding cultural resources or concerns in the area, or Native American groups that we might contact for more information. You may respond verbally by phone (221-0440 x117), by letter, by fax (221-6963), or by e-mail (ttuttle@enplan.com).

Thank you for your assistance.
Enclosure

ENPLAN

278-08 ✓
September 12, 2007

REQUEST FOR COMMENT

TO: President, Shasta Historical Society
Anderson Historical Society
James Hayward Sr., Cultural Resources Compliance, Redding Rancheria Tribal Office
Bob Burns, Wintu Education and Cultural Council
Chairman, Wintu Tribe of Northern California
Carol Sinclair
Loretta Root

FROM: Tiffany Tuttle, Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Proposed Cogeneration Facility, Anderson Sawmill, in the City of Anderson, Shasta County, California, T30N, R4W, unsectioned

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ENPLAN is conducting the necessary records search and comment solicitation pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per City of Anderson requirements.

Accordingly, we would greatly appreciate any information you could provide regarding cultural resources or concerns in the area. You may respond verbally by phone (221-0440 x117), by letter, by fax (221-6963), or by e-mail (ttuttle@enplan.com). If we do not receive a response within 21 days from the date of this letter, we will assume you have no concerns or relevant information to provide. However, we will call to verify that you have received the letter if we have not verified with you over the past three months the reception of our comment solicitation letters.

Thank You.
Enclosure

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, *Governor*

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

September 20, 2007

Tiffany Tuttle
Archaeologist
ENPLAN
3179 Bechelli Lane, Suite 100
Redding, CA 96002

Sent by FAX: 530-221-6963
Number of pages: 3

Re: Proposed Cogeneration Facility, Anderson Sawmill; Shasta County.

Dear Ms. Tuttle:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

Native American Contacts
Shasta County
September 19, 2007

Redding Rancheria
Tracy Edwards, Chief Executive Officer
2000 Redding Rancheria Road Wintu
Redding , CA 96001 Pit River
(530) 225-8979 Yana
Fax: (530) 241-1879

United Tribe of Northern Calif., Inc., Wintu, Wintun, Wintoon
Gloria Gomes, Chairperson
20059 Parocast Wintu
Redding , CA 96003 Wintun
(530) 275-1915 Wintoon

Wintu Tribe of Northern California
Kelli Hayward
3576 Oasis Road Wintu
Redding , CA 96003
wintu_tribe@hotmail.com
(530) 245-0141
(530) 245-0241 - FAX
530-245-0241-FAX

United Tribe of Northern Calif., Inc., Wintu, Wintun, Wintoon
John Castro, Cultural Liaison
20059 Parocast Wintu
Redding , CA 96003 Wintun
(530) 275-1915 Wintoon

Winnemem Wintu Tribe
Caleen Sisk-Franco, Tribal Chair
14840 Bear Mountain Road Wintu
Redding , CA 96003
winnemem@msn.com

(530) 275-2737
(530) 275-4193 FAX

Redding Rancheria Cultural Resources
James Hayward Sr., Cultural Resources Program
2000 Redding Rancheria Road Wintu
Redding , CA 96001 Pit River
jamesh@redding-rancheria. Yana
530-242-4543
530-410-2873 - cell
Fax: (530) 241-1879

Redding Rancheria
Barbara Murphy, Chair
2000 Redding Rancheria Road Wintu
Redding , CA 96001 Pit River
(530) 225-8979 Yana
(530) 241-1879 - Fax

Carol Sinclair
9253 Chaparral Dr. Wintu
Redding , CA 96001
530-242-1374

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cogeneration Facility, Anderson Sawmill; Shasta County.

Native American Contacts
Shasta County
September 19, 2007

Matthew Root
16117 North St. Wintu
Keswick , CA 96001
530-247-7351

Loretta Root
5620 Kofford Lane Wintu
Redding , CA 96001
530-229-9203

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cogeneration Facility, Anderson Sawmill; Shasta County.

Anderson Historical Society
2330 Ferry Street
Anderson, California
September 28, 2007

ENPLAN
3179 Bechelli Lane
Redding, Ca. 96002

Re: Proposed Cogeneration Facility, Anderson Sawmill, Anderson, California

Att: Tiffany Tuttle, Archaeologist

In response to your letter dated September 12, 2007 our research found no information regarding cultural resources or concerns in the area in question.

Sincerely,

Jack Faulkenbury, President
Anderson Historical Society

SHASTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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

DATE: 10/7/07

TO: Ms. Tiffany Tuttle
ENPLAN

FROM: Marie Carr-Fitzgerald
President, Shasta Historical Society

RE: Cogeneration Plant, Anderson Sawmill

Enclosed is some information one of our volunteers pulled together relative to this project area. Feel free to contact us if you would like copies of any of the photographs; and please advise us if you identify a potentially significant historic site, and perhaps we can help you with additional research.

Thank you for contacting us relative to this project

for MC-F

SHASTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1449 Market Street Redding, CA 96001-1026 30) 243-3720
information and image database

CD No. 93

Frame No. **100**

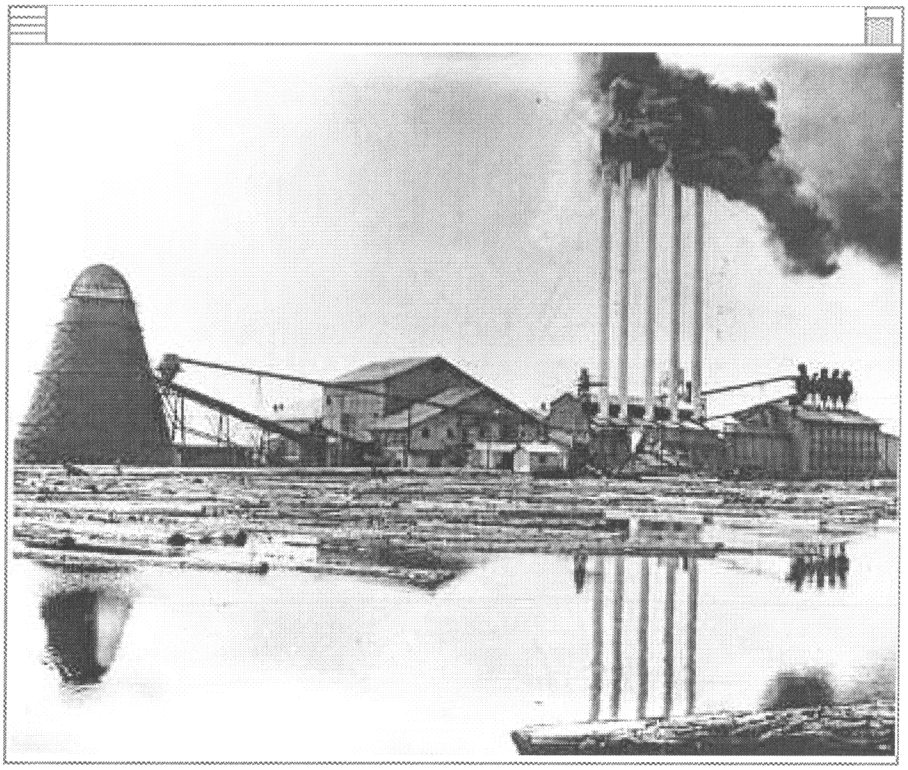
Acc No.	SHS 1990.40.2
Neg No.	2-15-1991 Fr 23
Category	Logging/Lumber
Class	Various
Subject	Anderson yard
Storage Location	L-4
Item	Photograph
Year	ca. 1906
Photo Size	6x8"
Mat Size	6.5x8"
Condition	Mount slightly worn
Photogrphr	Frank Gates
Locus	Anderson, CA
Donor	Pratt Museum
Name/Title	Fifteen men in Anderson Lumber yard
Physical Desc	B.& W. Rect. Horiz.
Image Desc	Group of men posing with boards being stacked in a lumber yard.
Comments	

SHASTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1449 Market Street Redding, CA 96001-1026 30) 243-3720

information and image database

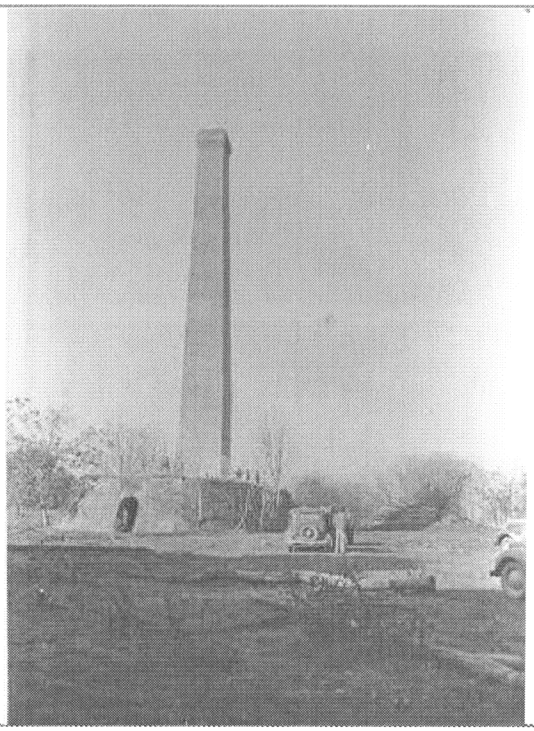
CD No.	32
Frame No.	**53**
Acc No.	M 1974.14.7
Neg No.	7-24-1979 Fr 6
Category	Lumbering
Class	Mill
Subject	R.L. Smith Lumber Co.
Storage Location	L-4
Item	Photograph
Year	11/47 Thru 7/61
Photo Size	8 X 10
Mat Size	Copy
Condition	Good
Photogrphr	
Locus	Anderson
Donor	Museum Purchase-Orig-Vera Hood



Name/Title	R.L.Smith Lumber Co.
Physical Desc	Black & White
Image Desc	Looking across log pond at saw mill
Comments	

SHASTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1449 Market Street Redding, CA 96001-1026 30) 243-3720
information and image database

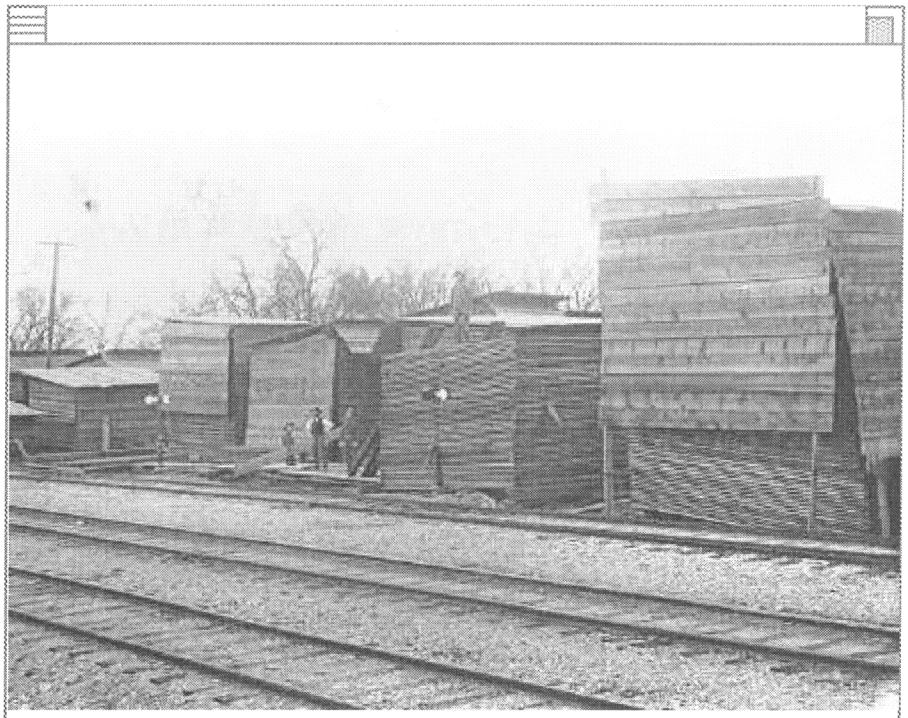
CD No.	36
Frame No.	**86**
Acc No.	SHS 1978.114.5
Neg No.	2-15-1980 Fr 16
Category	Business
Class	Anderson
Subject	Brickyard
Storage Location	Gen 3
Item	Photograph
Year	1947
Photo Size	3 X 5
Mat Size	Vertical
Condition	Copy
Photogrphr	
Locus	Anderson
Donor	



Name/Title	Anderson Brickyard
Physical Desc	B/W Glossy
Image Desc	Smokestack intact before blasting
Comments	

SHASTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1449 Market Street Redding, CA 96001-1026 (530) 243-3720
information and image database

CD No.	14
Frame No.	75
Acc No.	SHS 1960.399
Neg No.	1/18/77 FR 42
Category	Lumber
Class	Mill
Subject	Yard
Storage Location	L1
Item	Photograph
Year	Ca 1906
Photo Size	6 x 8
Mat Size	8 x 10
Condition	Good
Photogrphr	
Locus	Anderson
Donor	

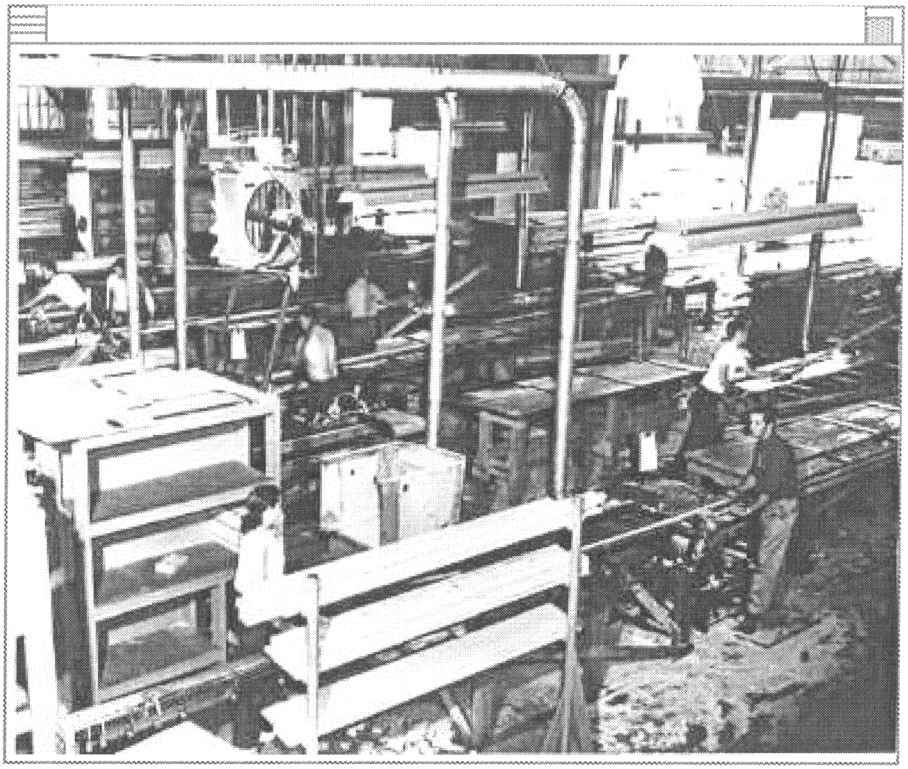


Name/Title	Terry Mill Yard, Anderson
Physical Desc	Black and white. Rect. Horiz.
Image Desc	Stacks of lumber in lumber yard, Anderson. Railroad tracks in foreground. Two men and child standing against one stack, one man standing on top of another stack. Lumber stacks protected by building
Comments	

SHASTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1449 Market Street Redding, CA 96001-1026 30) 243-3720
information and image database

CD No. 32

Frame No. **46**



Acc No.	M 1974.14.14
Neg No.	7-24-1979 Fr 43
Category	Lumbering
Class	Mill
Subject	R.L. Smith Lumber Co.
Storage Location	L-4
Item	Photograph
Year	11/47 Thru 7/61
Photo Size	8 X 10
Mat Size	Copy
Condition	Good
Photogrphr	
Locus	Anderson
Donor	Museum Purchase-Orig-Vera Hood
Name/Title	R.L.Smith Lumber Co.
Physical Desc	Black & White
Image Desc	Moulding Plant interior
Comments	