

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REVIEW REPORT

**CITY OF REDDING
RIVERFRONT SPECIFIC PLAN UPDATE
SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

FOR

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This *Archaeological Resources Review Report (ARRR)* provides a review of existing prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the City of Redding (City) Riverfront Specific Plan Update (Plan) area along the Sacramento River, Shasta County. The review is based on available archival and literature resources including data provided in the City's *General Plan 2023-2045 Update Final EIR* (Placeworks 2024). Recommended programmatic mitigation measures to avoid potentially significant impacts to recorded and potential archaeological resources are provided in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City's planning requirements.

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Plan area includes approximately 380-acres of private and public land along the Sacramento River generally bounded by Redding Memorial Park/Park Marina Drive on the west, the river on the north and east, and Cypress Avenue on the south within the eastern portion of the City. Notable major uses and destinations within the Plan area include the Sundial Bridge, Turtle Bay Exploration Park, Redding Rodeo Grounds, Redding Civic Auditorium, Sheraton Hotel, Aqua Golf Driving Range in the north, and Kutras Park, and Marina RV Park in the south. The river, shoreline, and adjacent riparian habitat, marsh, lakes, and ponds provide excellent habitat for fish and wildlife as well as recreational activities. Elevations range from approximately 450-500 feet above sea level with lower elevations near the river banks and channel (USGS Redding, Calif. 1969 and Enterprise, Calif. 1969; T 31N R4W, Section 6; T 42N R4W, Section 31; T31-32N R5W, unsectioned) [Figs. 1-3].

The City started a community-led process to update the Plan in April 2023 to reintroduce the community to the river by creating a long-term vision for the 380 acres of public and private land and water along the Sacramento River within the City limits. The Plan document, currently in development with community engagement and discussion, will provide a riverfront vision; establish goals, policies, and development standards to guide public and private development, land stewardship and conservation; roadway and infrastructure projects; and, other activities within the Riverfront area. The Plan will also include a series of implementation strategies necessary to transform the community vision for the Riverfront into a reality.

3.0 REGULATORY

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, districts, and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts, and objects; and locations of important historic events or sites of traditional and/or cultural importance to various groups. The analysis of cultural resources can provide valuable information about the cultural heritage of both local and regional populations. Cultural resources may be determined significant or potentially significant in terms of national, state, or local criteria either individually or in combination.

This report has been prepared to provide information for the Plan area's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis. The City's *General Plan 2023-2045 Update Final EIR* (Placeworks 2024) provides a detailed review of laws and regulations in addition to specific policies and requirements for cultural resources and tribal cultural resources prior to

development of a specific geographic area. The process requires review and documentation and the City, as the CEQA lead agency, must determine the potential impacts of the Plan on both historical and unique archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources. The City is required to identify possible mitigation measures or alternatives that can minimize adverse impacts on any significant cultural resources that may be affected by the adoption of the Plan.

3.1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Public agencies under CEQA must consider the effects of their actions on both “historical resources” and “unique archaeological resources.” Pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). PRC 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether a proposed project would have an effect on “unique” archaeological resources.

“Historical resource” (see PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)) includes a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local historic significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be “historical resources” for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC 5024.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(2)). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished or has lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not historically or culturally significant, a lead agency should consider the resource a historical resource under CEQA.

In addition to resources listed on the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources as defined by PRC 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC section 5024.1(g), the lead agency has discretion to treat an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript as a historical resource for CEQA purposes if the lead agency has substantial evidence showing that such a resource is historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California (PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)). Generally, a lead agency considers a resource to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR, including the following:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

- 3 Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)).

The fact that a resource is not listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, or not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC section 5020.1(k)), or identified in a historical resources survey meeting the criteria in PRC section 5024.1(g) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(4)).

CEQA also distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of a historical resource, as described above, and “unique archaeological resources.” Under CEQA, an archaeological resource is considered “unique” if it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that the resource meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or,
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC 21083.2(g)).

CEQA states that if a proposed project would result in an impact that might cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, then an EIR must be prepared and mitigation measures considered. A “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)).

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5(c)) also provide specific guidance on the treatment of archaeological resources, depending on whether they meet the definition of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource. If the site is not a historical resource, but meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource, it must be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2 states that if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.
- (2) Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.

- (3) Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.
- (4) Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, PRC Section 21084.1 controls, and it states that “[a] project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project’s environmental analysis.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) defines and provides protections for tribal cultural resources and defines a California Native American tribe as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).¹ All lead agencies issuing a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015, are required, if formally requested by a culturally affiliated California Native American Tribe, to consult with such tribe regarding the impacts of a project on tribal cultural resources prior to the release of any negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or draft environmental impact report. Under PRC Section 21074, tribal cultural resources include site features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places or objects that are of cultural value to a tribe that are eligible or listed on the CRHR or a local historic register or that the lead agency has determined to be a significant tribal cultural resource.

Tribal consultation is to continue until mitigation measures are agreed to or either the tribe or the lead agency concludes in good faith that an agreement cannot be reached. In the case of agreement, the lead agency is required to include the mitigation measures in the environmental document along with the related Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). If no agreement is reached, the lead agency must still impose all feasible mitigation measures necessary for a project to avoid or minimize significant adverse impacts on tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21084.3).

Other California Laws and Regulations

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires local governments and state agencies to consult with California Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting a general plan or specific plan. The main objective of SB 18 is to preserve and protect California Native American cultural places, which can consist of a:

1. AB 52 amended Section 5097.94 of, and added Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3 to, the California Public Resources Code. Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are 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.

- Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC § 5097.9), and
- Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC § 5097.993).

Prior to adopting or amending a general or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe. (Cal. Government Code § 65352.3). Local governments must send notice of a public hearing to approve the general plan or specific plan amendment/adoption at least 10 days prior to that hearing to tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Cal. Government Code § 65092).

Under SB 18, local governments must consult with tribes that have requested consultation in accordance with California Government Code Section 65352.3. The purpose of this consultation is to preserve, or mitigate impacts to, cultural places that may be affected by the general or specific plan amendment or adoption. Local governments also must consult with tribes before designating open space if the affected land contains a cultural place and if the affected tribe has requested public notice under California Government Code Section 65092. The purpose of this consultation is to protect the identity of the cultural place and to develop treatment with appropriate dignity of the cultural place in any corresponding management plan (Cal. Gov't Code § 65562.5).

Other state-level requirements for cultural resources management appear in PRC Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 “Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites,” and Chapter 1.75 beginning at Section 5097.9 “Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites” for lands owned by the state or a state agency.

The disposition of Native American burials is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and PRC Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

3.2 REDDING GENERAL PLAN

The *City of Redding General Plan 2023-2045 Update Final EIR* (Placeworks 2024) provides policies to reduce the potential impacts on cultural resources and tribal cultural resources as a result of implementation of proposed projects. The *Community Design and Development Element* policies focus on the historic built environment. The *Natural Resources Element* policies are concerned with prehistoric, cultural and archaeological resources:

- Policy NR9A: Strive to ensure the protection of prehistoric, cultural, and archaeological resources during the development process. Consult with local Wintu tribes as appropriate to help identify and preserve cultural resources during the development review process.
- Policy NR9B: Require that any human remains discovered during implementation of public and private projects within the City be treated with respect and dignity and fully

comply with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and other appropriate laws.

- Policy NR9C: Continue to consult and require record searches for discretionary projects with the Northeast Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at CSU Chico. Consult with and distribute environmental review documents to the Native American Heritage Commission through the State Clearinghouse.
- Policy NR9D: Encourage partnerships to identify, preserve, protect, and/or restore historic buildings, structures, landmarks, and important cultural resources.
- Policy NR9E: Maintain and update as necessary the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance and the historic resources inventory; consider seeking grants and assistance from community organizations to assist and facilitate this effort.
- Policy NR9F: Consider seeking the City's recognition by the State Historic Preservation Office as a Certified Local Government as a means to obtain grant funding sources available to Certified Local Governments to develop, establish and maintain a more robust historical resources inventory and program.

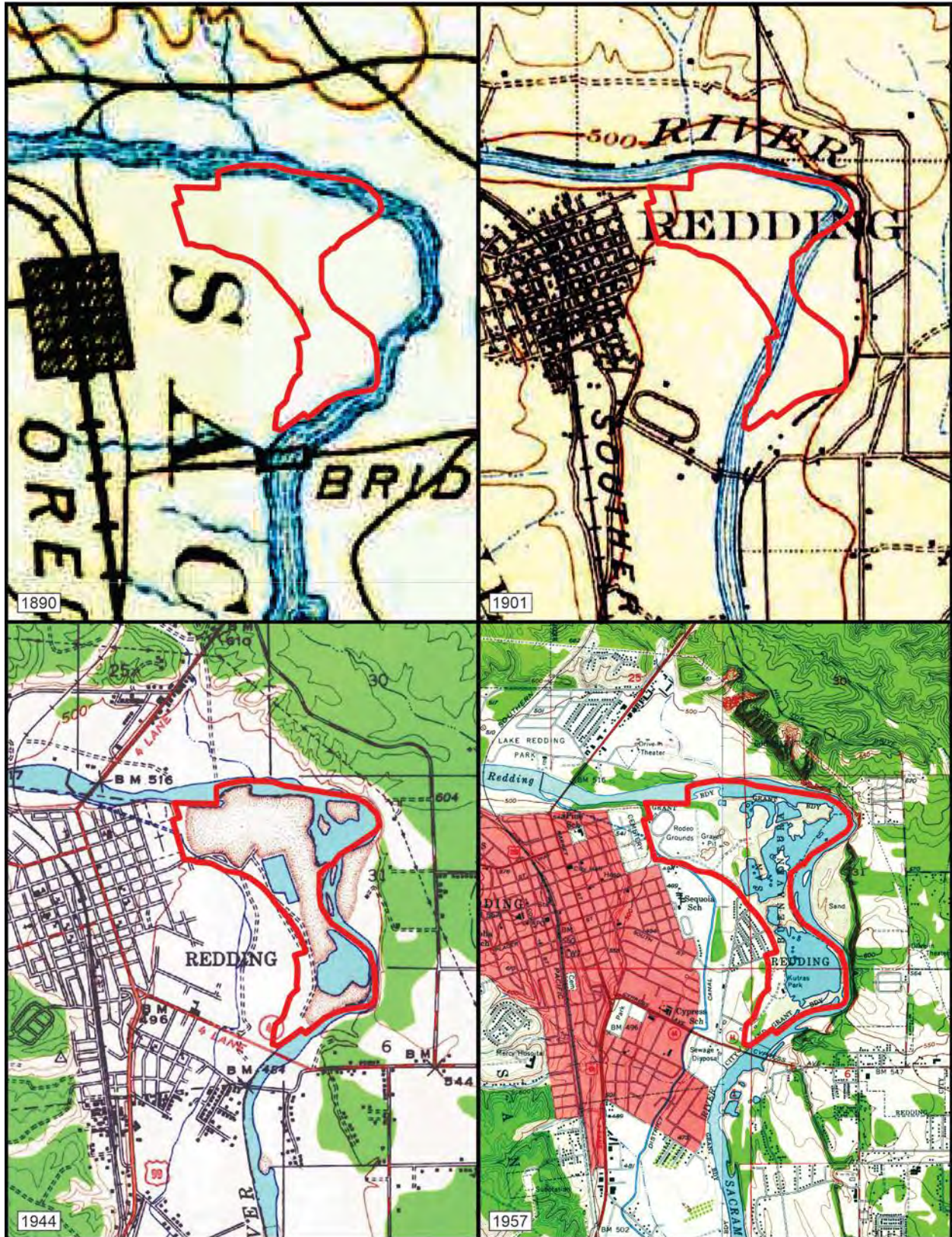
In addition, the *Parks, Trail and Recreation Element* provides policies for the Sacramento River corridor, parks development and acquisition in regard to cultural resources. Policy R4C promotes and encourages consultation and partnership with Wintu tribes and historic research groups and others for the protection, improvement, and preservation of archaeological, paleontological, historical and cultural resources in parks.

4.0 BACKGROUND CONTEXT

This section provides abbreviated context materials on the archaeological, ethnographic and historic contexts of the Plan area. The existing condition sections of the *City of Redding General Plan 2023-2045 Update Final EIR* (Placeworks 2024) has recent information on cultural and tribal cultural resources within the City's boundaries as well as contextual information on the prehistory and history (see ECORP Consulting 2022).

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Plan area is within a low-lying alluvial flood plain of the Sacramento River at the transition point in the City from an eastward flow to a southbound alignment. Periodic episodic flooding, prior to the construction of the Shasta Dam in 1945 approximately 10 miles upstream from the Plan area, modified the location and size of the river channel alignment and flood plain vegetation through aggradation and sediment deposition [see Maps 1-4, Photos 1-2].



Maps 1-4: Specific Plan Area, 1890-1957 (USGS Red Bluff, Calif. 1890; Redding, Calif. 1901; Redding, Calif. 1944; Redding, Calif. 1957; Enterprise, Calif. 1957)

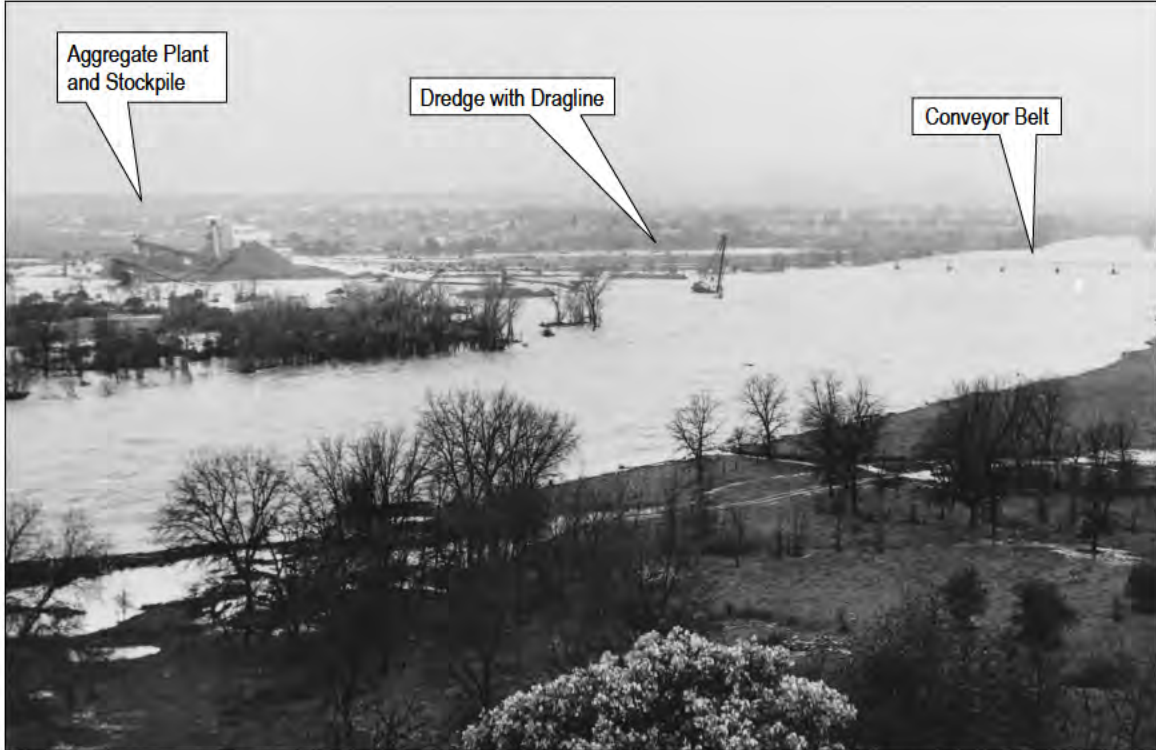


Photo 1: Redding aggregate plant. Rising waters of the Sacramento River at Redding inundating the Kutras gravel tract and the aggregate processing plant. View southwest from bluffs above Sacramento River (Meriam Library Special Collections Department Shasta Dam Digital Collection, CSU Chico, SC22257, Feb. 27. 1940)



Photo 2: Telephoto panorama of the Redding aggregate processing plant and the Sacramento River crossing of the Redding-Coram belt conveyor as seen from the bluffs to the north of the river (Meriam Library Special Collections Department Shasta Dam Digital Collection, CSU Chico, SC22260, Feb. 28. 1940)

The area was used primarily for agricultural uses and grazing with some minor mining of aggregate (see *Official Map of the City of Redding and Additions*, Briggs and Zoellin 1890). The northwest portion of the Plan area adjacent to the Redding Memorial Park and now within the Redding Rodeo Grounds was the location of the Big Bend Wood & Lumber Co. at Turtle Bay from ca. 1889 to 1935 [see Fig. 4 for Plan area outline on “birds-eye view” in 1890].² Intensive gravel and sand mining from 1938 to 1944 was initiated to supply aggregate for the construction of the Shasta Dam approximately 10 miles to the northeast. Mining resulted in the removal of over 12,000,000 tons of material from the Plan area, usually via dragline dredging, processing and stockpiling at a washing and sorting plant adjacent to the extraction areas, and subsequent transport via a 9.6 mile conveyor belt passing over the river and then to the concrete batch plants at the dam site [Photos 1-2]. The conveyor belt was removed in the mid-1940s at the completion of the dam; although components of the Turtle Bay processing plant were left in place and used to supply sand and gravel for local use with various owners through the 1960s/1970s.

After the cessation of mining and aggregate processing, riparian vegetation regenerated in the gravel extraction areas in the Plan area and now provides wildlife habitat again. The vegetation includes riparian forest and scrub that covers the riverbanks throughout the Plan area and the peninsula separating Kutrass Lake from the river just north of the East Cypress Avenue Bridge.

The forested areas are dominated by cottonwood and mixed riparian forest with some riparian scrub and valley oak forest. The Turtle Bay Exploration Park (West) that covers the northern Plan area is a local bird sanctuary. Wildlife is present throughout the Plan area and the Sacramento River supports a number of fish species (see MIG 2023).

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN - Prehistoric

The early prehistory of the northern Sacramento Valley floor is poorly known; although evidence of use has been documented at higher elevations. Early occupations appear to be associated with the Paleoindian/Paleoarchaic (13,400-8,850 cal B.P) but there is minimal evidence for any early use of the Redding area (see King et al. 2016:40). The lifeway of these mobile, early peoples focused on hunting and the resources offered by lacustrine and marshland environments (see Kowta 1988; Jensen and Reed 1979; Johnson and Theodoratus 1984).

Subsequent cultural change and the emergence of regional archaeological patterns in northern California are distinguished by local responses to available environmental opportunities influenced by climatic change and the influx of new cultures through time. Occupation of the Redding area spans at least 8,000 years and several cultural chronologies have been proposed to guide archaeological investigation and interpretation; although Sundahl's (1992) general synthesis of northern California prehistory has identified five generalized patterns of cultural history spanning 8,000+ years, from the Borax Lake Pattern (8,850-5,700 cal B.P.) to the Shasta

2. The sawmill (Turtle Bay Lumber Mill) was established in 1889 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Redding, Apr. 1899, lists the plant as “Property of Shasta Co. Bank”) to process logs floated from the Big Bend area down the Pit River to the Sacramento River. Thomas Benton purchased the mill in 1908, enlarged it, and built a box factory and a sash and door plant with a spur line to the main railroad line downtown. A fire destroyed the sawmill and lumber yard in 1910. The mill was rebuilt but closed in 1916 after a flood destroyed its inventory of logs. The facility was destroyed by fire in 1935 (*Record Searchlight*, “Travelin’ in Time” Sacramento River has place in history, July 8, 2010).

Pattern (post 1,600 cal B.P.) with minor variations proposed over the past 25 years of archaeological research.³

Borax Lake Pattern (8,850-5,700 cal B.P.)

The earliest occupations in northern California are represented by the Borax Lake Pattern (8,000-5,000 B.P.), which is also characterized by the Borax Lake Widestem projectile point. The onset of more arid conditions after about 9,000 years ago resulted in the dominance of the mano and metate (milling stone) in the subsistence technology with an emphasis on seed collection. A diversified economy is inferred by the artifact assemblages with perhaps a focus on upland habitats. Kowta (1988) believes that the overall pattern is linked with early Hokan-speaking groups that later populated the northern Sierra. It is believed that these peoples dispersed quickly as indicated by numerous localized aspects in the archaeological record. No sites attributed to the Borax Lake Pattern have been previously identified within the Plan area.

Squaw Creek Pattern (5,700-4,500/3,200 cal B.P.) (Late Borax Lake Pattern)

The pattern is marked by the appearance of a diagnostic concave base projectile point, the continuing use of the mano and metate, and the introduction of the mortar and pestle (see Fredrickson 1974; also King et al. 2016:42). Subsistence focused on both hunting and fishing, the collection of hard seeds, and the gathering and reduction of pulpy foods such as tubers, acorns, and pine nuts for consumption and storage. Kowta (1988) argues that Penutian-language speakers entered northern California sometime during this time, settling in the lower Sacramento Valley and bringing a subsistence focus on salmon and acorn exploitation. The subsistence practices of these groups spread to the north where valley groups expanded their reliance on acorns and anadromous fish. Upland populations continued to practice a more diversified, less intensive adaptation and do not appear to have accepted or fully used the technological innovations. The presence of more site components than before suggests a time-period of intensive occupations. The archaeological data suggest the continuation of the earlier pattern of a relatively mobile, foraging strategy (see Basgall and Hildebrandt 1989; Kowta et al. 2000). Components from this pattern have been identified at some sites and site loci within the Turtle Bay Archaeological District on the north bank of the Sacramento River across from the Specific Plan area.

Whiskeytown Pattern (4,500/3,200-1,600 cal B.P.)

Dynamic shifts in settlement and subsistence in the Redding area are recorded archaeologically as the Whiskeytown Pattern, variously dated to between about 4,500 and 1,600 cal. B.P. The shifts could be due to the onset of cooler conditions that saw a decrease in the productivity of the higher elevations, forcing upland aboriginal groups to intensify their use of the lower riverine and foothill habitats. Several sites in the foothills west of Redding exhibit this pattern, which appears to reflect a growing dependence on riverine resources while still retaining a mobile adaptation. Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989:450) have proposed a “fission-fusion” model of subsistence-settlement with use of a residential base camp during the fall and winter with a

3. King et al. (2016) provide calibrated date ranges for Sundahl’s (1992) patterns and add recent and enhanced information on the various patterns/periods.

dispersed small-group, mobile foraging strategy at other times of the year. The northern Sacramento Valley foothills are believed to have been the focus of the fall-winter residential bases where both salmon and acorns were easily available while spring-summer occupation emphasized use of a wider resource base in varied environmental settings. Ongoing archaeological research is currently focused on determining subsistence-settlement patterns over time during this period (see King et al. 2016:44).

Many of the archaeological sites within the Turtle Bay Archaeological District on the north bank of the Sacramento River across from the Plan area are coeval with the Whiskeytown Pattern (see Sundahl 1992:Table 1).

Shasta Pattern (Shasta Complex/Redding Aspect or the Augustine Pattern) (post-1,600 cal BP)

The Late Period prehistoric cultural pattern in the Redding area, originally termed the Shasta Complex (see Sundahl 1992), continues with geographic differences in artifact assemblages and subsistence-settlement patterns. Artifact assemblage variation has been used to define three chronologically discrete phases.

The intensification of acorn economies, and perhaps the intrusion of new groups or the expansion of already *in-situ* tribal groups, characterize the period from 500 B.P. to historic contact. The Penutian-speaking *Wintu* and *Nomlaki* appear to have arrived in the northern Sacramento Valley by 1,450 B.P. and introduced a sedentary, storage-based economy characteristic of the Shasta Pattern (see Basgall and Hildebrandt 1989). This economic pattern, focused on sedentary villages and riverine adaptations associated with the large-scale storage of salmon and acorns, has artifact assemblages characterized by small arrow points of the Tuluwat Barbed pattern (former Gunther Barbed) and Desert Side-notched series. The Shasta Complex is believed to represent the migration of the Wintu into Shasta and Trinity counties. Sites are characterized by ashy midden soils and distinct material assemblages and features, including baking ovens, housepits, large quantities of fire-cracked rock, freshwater mussel shell, groundstone, bone tools, and burials. Trade items show a large increase in the later phase suggesting intergroup exchange of resources possibly contributing to a decrease in settlement mobility.

This new economic focus forced predecessor groups, who did not want to or were unable to, adapt to the subsistence regime, into the surrounding foothills and montane areas where they maintained the traditional adaptation represented in the archeological record by the Tehama Pattern (see Sundahl 1992).

The Shasta Complex is well-represented at many sites within the Turtle Bay Archaeological District to the north of the Plan area on the north bank of the Sacramento River (see Sundahl 1992:100, Table 1).

Tehama Pattern (1500-1800 B.P.)

Sites identified in the foothill areas east of the Redding area and coeval with the Shasta Complex are attributed to the Tehama Pattern. The archaeological data have been interpreted as reflecting a mobile lifestyle by Hokan-speaking groups capitalizing on multiple environments who moved to the highlands after the arrival of the Wintu who may have increasingly restricted access to the

Sacramento River and its resources (Sundahl 1992) The geographic distribution extends along the east bank of the Sacramento River and eastern foothills of the Sacramento Valley. Like the Shasta Complex, it signals the introduction of the bow and arrow during late prehistory, around 1500-1800 B.P. King et al. (2016:45-46) provides information on the foothills west of Redding area on the application of the Tehama Pattern to these areas, which have clear Shasta Complex assemblages. Tehama Pattern sites do not appear to be present along the riverine setting in the Plan area or on the north bank of the river.

Contact Period (A.D. 1820s-1850s and later)

The Wintu and other Native American groups had initial contact with Euro-Americans during early exploring expeditions in the 1820s, followed by Hudson Bay Company trappers in the 1830s to 1840s with introduced diseases impacting much of the local Native American population (see Cook 1943). Continuing exploration and the establishment of various trails and roads by the Euro-Americans continued, including the passage of John Charles Fremont in 1845 and in 1846, Fremont and his soldiers attacked and killed 175 Native Americans at Reading's Ranch near the confluence of the Sacramento River and Cottonwood Creek, approximately nine miles south of the Plan area (Hoover et al. 1966:482-484; Beck and Haase 1974:#43, #46; Johnson and Theodoratus 1984:251; Allen 1989:12; see LaPena 1978). The discovery of gold in the early 1850s lead to increased Euro-American entry and settlement with the Native populations increasingly marginalized and moving away from population centers along the Sacramento River to more remote areas to preserve their traditional culture and Euro-American depredations. The group selectively utilized introduced trade goods and food stuffs (see King et al. 2016 and references therein for a review of the post-contact archaeological record, as well as LaPena (1978)).

Moratto (1984), Fredrickson (1974), Kowta (1988), Jensen and Reed (1979), Johnson and Theodoratus (1984), Basgall and Hildebrandt (1989), and King et al. (2016) offer general and regional overviews, reviews, and interpretations of the local archeological record (see also Sundahl 1992).

4.2A Pre-Contact Archaeological Site Types

Pre-contact sites are present within the City of Redding limits and include habitation sites, ceremonial locations, rock art, trails, lithic scatters and quarries, resource collection and processing sites, and isolated artifacts. Three locations of occupation and/or seasonal use sites have been recognized in the general Plan area and are usually found along the banks of the Sacramento River and streams (current and former) in locations that provide easy access to a variety of resources:

1. River sites with a mound mass, often near the confluence of a small tributary or intermittent stream with the Sacramento River;
2. Terrace sites on the second terrace level or at a comparable distance above the river with "deposit mass" composed of the native soil upon which they are situated, plus ash, charcoal, and other organic matter reaching a maximum depth of about 2.5 feet; and,

3. Hill sites on remnants of ancient terraces or flattened hilltops, usually "as near as possible to springs or small waterways" with a matrix similar to terrace sites including shallow cultural deposits but without the presence of water-worn cobbles or very rarely the presence of water-worn cobbles.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN - Ethnographic⁴

The Plan area is within the territory occupied by the ethnographic group known as the Wintu, whose territory extended approximately 43 miles north-south along the Sacramento River between the community of LaMoine and Cottonwood Creek (e.g., northern Sacramento Valley in areas now known as Shasta, Trinity, Tehama, and Siskiyou counties). The Plan area appears to be peripheral to or within the Keswick District (*Elpom*, shore-place), which extended from roughly south of the former copper mining and smelter town of Kennett on the Sacramento River (now under the area flooded by Shasta Dam) along the west bank southward almost to Redding. The area is also peripheral to the southern part of the Stillwater District (*Dau-pom*, in-front-of-place), which comprises the plateau to the north of Redding for which 156 villages have been identified. Five ethnographic villages are located within the Turtle Bay Area on the north bank of the Sacramento River opposite the Plan area. No ethnographic villages are known for the Plan area probably due to its location within an active flood plain as well as perhaps use as a peripheral area for various Wintu groups (DuBois 1935:1, Fig. 1, 7; Guildford-Kardell with Dotta 1980:41-44, Fig. 1).

The Wintu language is classified within the widespread Penutian linguistic stock and the ethnographic Wintu were bordered by speakers of the Hokan linguistic stock. Linguistic studies indicate that Hokan is a relatively old language in northern California, possibly extending back 8,000 years. Ethnographically, Hokan groups in northern California were situated in peripheral foothill areas and separated by Penutian speakers, like the Wintu in the Redding area. This distribution suggests that Hokan groups preceded the Wintu into northern California, but they were displaced from the Sacramento Valley by the Wintu into their ethnographically documented marginal territories. The relatively recent Wintu newcomers are thought to have entered northern California from southern Oregon sometime within the last 1,000 to 4,000 years (e.g., Moratto 1984).

Wintu settlements had permanent and semi-permanent villages located on streams and short-term, task-specific camps established annually in outlying areas. Villages consisted of a loosely scattered collection of bark houses (usually four to several dozen houses per village), with each containing a biological family of three to seven people. Large villages also had earth lodges, which were circular, semi-subterranean structures 15 to 20 feet in diameter, with a center post and smoke hole entrance.⁵ Villages were considered social, political, and economic units (DuBois 1935:122-123; LaPena 1978; Merriam 1955:21-22, 1966:57).

4. LaPena (1978) provides a synthesis of Wintu ethnography and history.

5. Other house types include the semi-subterranean dance house, dwelling, steam sudatory, and menstrual lodge. The temporary brush shelter, hunting related structures, and Salmon House would be found at other sites in the Plan area and vicinity (DuBois 1935:122-123).

The Wintu primarily relied on fishing and gathering, and hunting to a lesser extent for subsistence. Principle foods were salmon and acorns (Merriam 1966). DuBois (1935:139) identifies the salmon, deer, and acorn complexes as the most dominating patterns in Wintu economy and material life. The importance of fishing to the Wintu is apparent in ethnographies by DuBois (1935) and LaPena (1978), who describe the preference for Chinook salmon among the Wintu, and how the salmon ran freely in the Sacramento River. The portion of the Sacramento River that is adjacent to the Plan area on the north is well-known as a spawning ground for salmon. One of the largest and oldest archaeological sites on the north bank of the river (SHA-47) is ethnographically identified as *Moqrnas* (variously spelled as *Magmas*, *Mohmas*, or *Muckmass*, which means "salmon jumping wagging his tail" or "salmon jumping up"). Salmon was a valuable trade article among the Wintu, and was exchanged for salt and clam shell disk money with people to the south.

The area around the Plan area provided abundant resources necessary for prehistoric subsistence and habitation. Paleo-environmental reconstructions have described the region as a rich and varied environment, with a full range of staple food resources that would have been available to local Native American populations. The variety and abundance of food resources in the vicinity have led some researchers to describe the district area as an "optimal zone" for prehistoric subsistence and settlement (see Clewett and Wohlgenuth 1980).

Wintu mortuary customs primarily involved burial rather than cremation (DuBois 1935:64-67). Graveyards were located approximately 300 feet from dwelling areas and served either a family or the whole village. The depth of the grave was approximately four feet. There was no well-established custom for orientation.

4.4 HISTORIC ERA

The history of the study area can be divided into the Hispanic Period (1769-1848) and the American Period (1848-onward). During the Hispanic Period, Spanish government policy in northwestern New Spain was directed at the founding of presidios (forts), missions, and pueblos (secular towns), with the land held by the Crown, whereas later, Mexican policy (1822-1846) stressed individual ownership of the land with grants of vast tracts of land to individual citizens (Hart 1987). The American Period focused on development and growth, a pattern that continues into the 21st Century.

4.4A Hispanic Period (1769-1848)

The Spanish philosophy of government in northwestern New Spain was directed at the founding of presidios, missions, and secular towns, with the land held by the Crown (1769-1821), while the later Mexican policy (1822-1846/1848) stressed individual ownership of the land (Hart 1987). The northern Sacramento Valley region was explored and lightly settled late in the Spanish-Mexican colonial era. Only one Spanish expedition, the 1821 expedition of Luis Arguello, came near the Plan area. The expedition, probably following a Native American trail along the west bank of the Sacramento River, reached Cottonwood Creek 15 miles south of Redding and then located its source (Beck and Haase 1974:#18; Heizer and Hester 1970:83; Hart 1987).

A number of trails crossed the Upper Sacramento in the vicinity of Redding. "Mountain Men" known to have proceeded along the Sacramento River and beyond included Jedediah Strong Smith in the spring of 1828 on what became the Trinity Trail. Hudson's Bay Company trappers followed, led by Alexander Roderick McLeod, and later Pierson B. Reading in 1845. Reading was responsible for the trail later known as the Shasta-Weaverville Road used by miners in 1849 and the 1850s. In addition, Captain John C. Fremont, passed through the area in 1845, and in 1846. Fremont and his soldiers attacked and killed 175 Native Americans at Reading's Ranch near the confluence of the Sacramento River and Cottonwood Creek approximately nine miles south of the Plan area (Hoover et al. 1966:482-484; Beck and Haase 1974:#43, #46; Johnson and Theodoratus 1984:251; Allen 1989).

The Plan area is within the *Rancho Buena Ventura* which originally extended 19 miles along the west bank of the Sacramento River from Cottonwood Creek to Salt Creek and was approximately three miles wide, covering 26,000 acres. This rancho, the most northerly grant in California and the only one in Shasta County, was granted in December 1844 by Governor Micheltorena to Pierson Barton Reading, a member of the 1843 Chiles-Walker party. His first house on the rancho was burned by Native Americans in the spring of 1846. In March 1848, during the early part of the American Period, after the discovery of gold by Marshall at Coloma, Reading and ". . . his Indians washed out the first gold to be found in Shasta County at the mouth of Clear Creek Canyon," later known as Reading's Bar and associated with Horse Town (Hoover et al. 1966:485, 487, California State Landmark #32; USGS 1969; Beck and Haase 1974:#25; Allen 1989:14).

4.4B American Period (1848-Present)

The first wave of settlement in the region occurred during the Gold Rush, beginning in 1848 with a tapering by the mid-1850s. Numerous mining camps sprang up along the Sacramento River and its tributaries, giving rise to permanent towns. The project is within the Redding Mining District (initially known as the Reading District), known for gold and later copper and zinc (Clark 1970). California was formally admitted as a state in 1850. The Gold Rush in the same year brought a massive influx of immigrants to California from all parts of the world. California's 1848 population of less than 14,000 (exclusive of Native Americans) increased to 224,000 within four years. Shasta County, one of the original 27 counties in 1850, was originally much larger. The boundary with Tehama County was redefined; Siskiyou County was detached in 1852; and, Lassen County was established in 1864. The first county seat was initially established at Reading's Ranch (near the confluence of the Sacramento River and Cottonwood Creek) in 1850, moved to Shasta in 1851, and then back in 1887-1888 to Redding.

Major points of interest in the general area in the 1850s included Red Bluffs on the east bank of the Sacramento River south of Redding, the head of navigation along the Sacramento River; Fort Reading, established in 1852 on the west side of Cow Creek about 1.5 miles south of present-day Redding to protect the mining district from "Indian depredations;" and, Shasta (initially known as Reading Springs), also on the east bank of the Sacramento River, the metropolis of the far northern placer gold mines. Shasta functioned as the center of trade and transportation for the gold mining camps and towns concentrated north/northeast of Redding. By 1859, Shasta was on the stage route along the west bank of the Sacramento River that proceeded north to Oregon

(Goddard 1857; Hoover et al. 1966; Coy 1973; Gudde 1975; Frazer 1980; Johnson and Theodoratus 1984; Allen 1989).

Redding, surveyed in 1872, was the termination of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The town was named in honor of Benjamin B. Redding, a CPRR land agent. Its precursor was a town called "Latona," located south of Redding, which was later renamed "Reading" after Pierson B. Reading, one of the early settlers in the region and grantee of *Rancho Buena Ventura*. The Redding post office was established in September 1872 and named for the land agent. The name was changed in January 1874 to honor Pierson B. Reading, but formally returned to "Redding" in April 1880 (Hoover et al. 1966; Steger 1966; Johnson and Johnson 1974; Gudde 1998; Patera 1991).

Redding remained the railhead until 1883 when construction on the Sacramento River gorge began, and in 1887, the line was connected to Portland, Oregon. In 1887, the City of Redding was incorporated. As a center of trade and transportation, Redding became the county seat of Shasta County in 1888 (Kyle 1990; Smith 1999; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2003).

As gold mining declined, many of the miners sought a more stable livelihood as farmers and ranchers or in other trades. The increase in population also created a domestic market for agricultural products that had never previously existed. Once the owners of the Mexican ranchos obtained clear title to their land, they typically sold off parcels to the newcomers who started farms and ranches.

Mining continued in the areas north of Redding after the decline of the gold rush with iron and copper ore extraction and smelting present until the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Pollution from both mining and smelting affected local agriculture and the closure of the mines and processing facilities resulted in a decline in the local population until the construction of the Shasta Dam as a New Deal project by the Bureau of Reclamation in the late 1930s/1940s.

Logging and processing of wood products for building, use in mining, as fuel, and as furniture started in the 1850s. Production steadily increased with market access provided by the railroad and by water via the Sacramento River to the growing cities of Sacramento and San Francisco and elsewhere. The Civil War, railroad construction, and mining outside of the Redding area provided robust outside markets for wood and wood products. Lumber milling in the 1880s focused on boxes to supply the growing fruit industry of the Sacramento Valley and other areas in California. Post-World War II demand for lumber products allowed the lumber industry to expand; although it suffered from boom and bust cycles depending on housing and financial stresses. Today it is still one of the City's principal industries.

Ranching and farming were key industries in the local economy starting in the 1850s. Sheep and wool were important into the late 19th century with cattle and dairy predominant in the early 20th century.

The construction of the Shasta Dam in the late 1930s to mid-1940s revived the regional economy and led to continued growth in the 1950s due to the post-war housing boom's need for lumber and tourism-derived industries centered on the dam and associated recreation. Growth continued

in the 1960s and 1970s; although the lumber industry survived several boom and bust cycles due to environmental policies focused on timber harvesting.

The City has continued redeveloping commercial and retail areas, which is still in progress. Tourism and related service industries, municipal and county services, education, health services, retail, and transportation are all important to both the local and regional economy in the 21st century. The City continues to grow as a regional center and now has a population greater than 95,000.

4.4C Historic Archaeological Site Types

Historic sites are often located in similar areas to pre-contact sites although resource extraction locations are often in areas not favorable for long-term settlement. Historic buildings or structures are generally located in or near the City of Redding center; although some are located on the periphery within former ranches or farms. Historic sites can include mining and resource processing locations; livestock ranching including temporary line camps; early transportation corridors; logging features including camps, mills, and temporary transportation alignments; water transportation; trash dumps and privies, buildings; structures, and cemeteries.

5.0 RESEARCH PROTOCOLS

A prehistoric and historic site records and literature search for a 0.25-mile radius of the Plan area was completed by the California Historical Resources Information System, Northeast Information Center, Chico State University (CHRIS/NEIC File # NE23-388 by Weaver 10/5/2023). Reference material available on the web, the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, and Basin Research Associates was also consulted. Sources included:

- Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) *Built Environment Resources Directory* (BERD) for Shasta County (CAL/OHP 2023a);
- *Listed California Historical Resources* with the most recent updates of the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest, as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (CAL/OHP 2023b);
- *Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility* (CAL/OHP 2023c);
- *National Register of Historic Places* listings for Shasta County, California (USNPS 2023a-c);
- *California History Plan* (CAL/OHP 1973);
- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976);
- *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (CAL/OHP 1988);
- *The Monolith Aggregate Plant, Turtle Bay Exploration Park, Redding, California* (Simpson 2005);
- *General Plan 2023-2045 Update Final EIR* for the City of Redding (Placeworks 2024); and;
- other regional/local lists and maps (see References Cited and Consulted).

TABLE 5.2, con't
CULTURAL RESOURCES IN/ADJACENT TO OR
WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF THE PLAN AREA

Resource	Type	Recorded by	Eligibility NRHP/CRHR	Comment
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

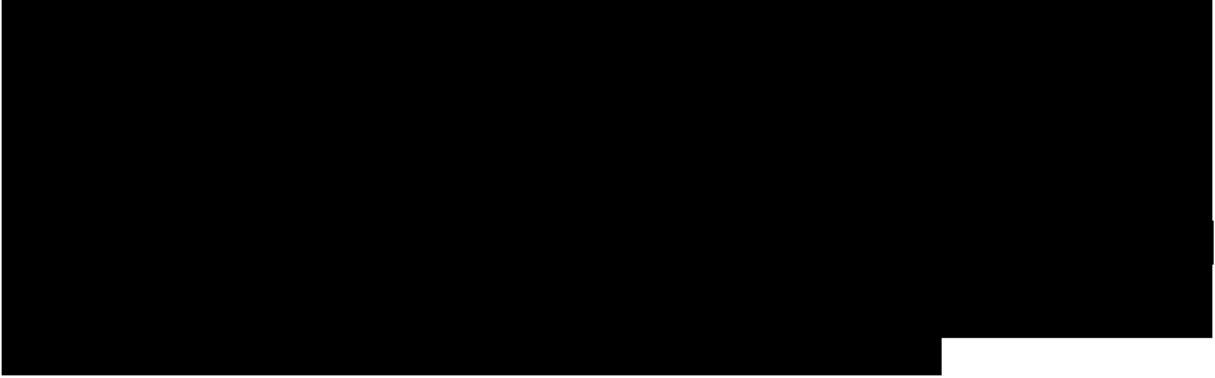
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



5.2 SUMMARY

Five cultural resources studies have been completed within or adjacent to the Plan area with negative findings. One historic site, CA-SHA-2906H, representing the remains of the Shasta Dam Conveyor Belt Line, is present within a section of the Plan area in the Sacramento River and consists of the concrete piers/pylons used for the conveyor superstructure. It does not appear eligible for the NRHP (Code 6Z) as it lacks physical integrity.

Three resources, one prehistoric (CA-SHA-281), one possible prehistoric/historic site (CA-SHA-322), and a former historic bridge (P-45-003215), have been recorded adjacent to or very near the Plan area boundary. The Monolith, a public art feature incorporating the concrete remnants of the former aggregate processing plant and featuring an interpretive exhibit on the past mining and associated cultural landscape, is present in the Turtle Bay Exploration Park. It is not eligible for the NRHP (Code 6Y).

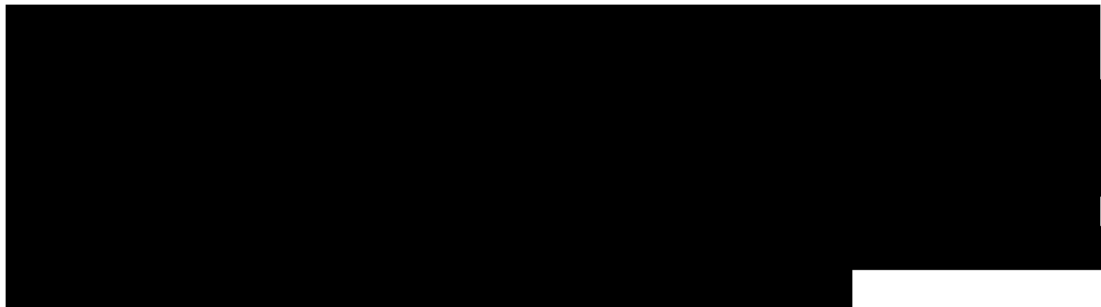
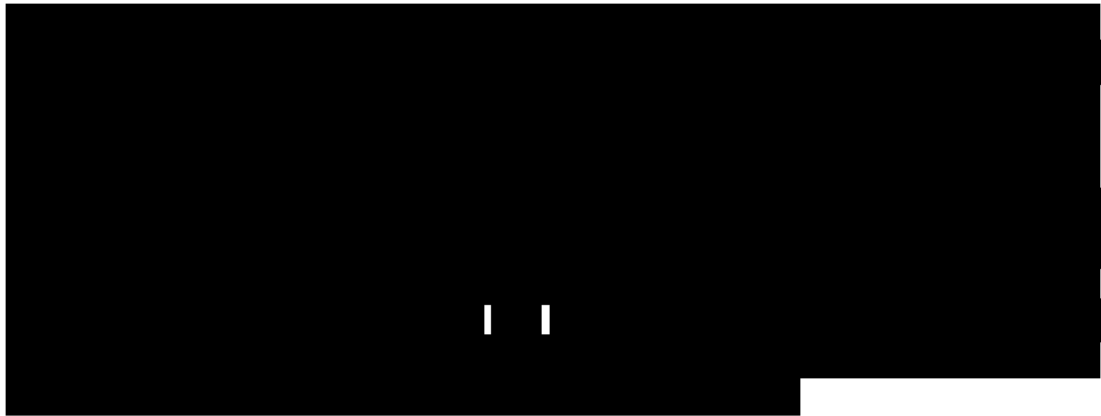
The Plan area has been badly impacted by its former use for aggregate mining and processing, commercial development, and recreational activities. North of State Route 44, the Plan area appears to have had some sensitivity for Native American cultural resources prior to impacts from mining and other development, probably due to use of the open level flood plain for seasonal camps for gathering and hunting/fishing, and other activities. Wintu villages are prevalent on the north and east banks of the Sacramento River adjacent to the Plan area; undoubtedly due to their protective elevation above the winter and spring flood levels. Information on the permanent occupation of the flood plain is not available in either the available ethnographic data or the archaeological record.

6.0 FINDINGS

This *Archaeological Resources Review Report* (ARRR) for the City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan Update (Plan) area along the Sacramento River, Shasta County, was undertaken with the objective of identifying both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources to meet the legal requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.) 1970, as amended and planning requirements of the City of Redding.

- No prehistoric or combined prehistoric/historic era archaeological sites have been recorded/reported within the Plan area.
- Two prehistoric resources are nearly adjacent to the Plan area to the west and east above State Route 44.
- No known Hispanic Period expeditions, adobe dwellings, or other structures, features, etc. have been reported in or adjacent to the Plan area.
- One historic built site, the remnants of a conveyor belt line (1938-1944) associated with transporting a reported 12,000,000 tons of aggregate from the processing plant at Turtle Bay to the Shasta Dam approximately 9.6 miles to the north, has been recorded within the Plan area. It does not appear eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.
- No other known American Period archaeological sites have been recorded or reported in or immediately adjacent to the Plan area. The current Redding Rodeo Grounds was the former location of the Big Bend Wood & Lumber Co. at Turtle Bay (ca. 1890-1935). The facility was destroyed by fire, rebuilt, impacted by flooding in 1916, and closed and the abandoned mill was destroyed by fire in 1935.
- Five cultural resources reports are on file with the CHRIS/NEIC that include the Plan area and have reported negative results. Thirty-eight (38) additional studies are negative for resources outside of the immediate Plan area.
- No unique archaeological resource(s), historic properties listed, determined eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and/or the CRHR have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the Plan area.
- No State of California landmarks or points of interest or local archaeological, historical, and/or architectural resources have been identified in or immediately adjacent to the Plan area.
 - (1) The Monolith, located in the Turtle Bay Exploration Park, is a public art feature incorporating the concrete remnants of the former aggregate processing plant. The structure features an interpretive exhibit of the past mining and associated cultural landscape. It is not eligible for the NRHP.
- A low potential for subsurface prehistoric and/or historic archaeological materials within the Plan area is indicated based on a review of the current archaeological and geoarchaeological data (see Meyer 2013). This conclusion is based on:
 - (1) location of the Plan area within the flood plain of the Sacramento River, which has been subject to periodic flooding and scour and deposition of fluvial materials;

- (2) prior historic use for farming, grazing, and recreation since the 1880s with only a former saw mill and other lumber storage and processing facilities once present in the northwest corner from ca. 1889 to 1935;
- (3) a lack of recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within the Plan area. The density of Wintu ethnographic villages located on higher elevations on both the north and east banks of the river outside of the Plan area suggest a preference for permanent occupation away from the flood plain;
- (4) the lack of any unexpected archaeological discoveries for the past 80+ years within or immediately adjacent to the Plan area; and
- (5) subsurface impacts from mining, dredging, and processing of aggregate for use in the construction of the Shasta Dam have severely impacted the Plan area by removing surface or subsurface cultural materials that may have survived periodic flooding. The former location of the Big Bend Wood & Lumber Co. within the current rodeo grounds appears to have been impacted by periodic flooding, the probable removal of any debris from a 1935 fire that destroyed the mill, and development impacts from the mid-1930s onwards.



These factors strongly suggest pre- and post-contact seasonal use of the flood plain by local Native Americans with possible a preference for the shoreline for fishing and gathering. It is possible that isolated prehistoric and historic finds may be present within the Plan area; although the available information indicates a low potential for the discovery of significant surface or buried archaeological materials due to previous impacts from massive aggregate mining starting in the late 1930s.

7.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 DEFINITION AND USE OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

This section analyzes the impacts related to archaeological resources that could result from future use or development within the Plan area. Programmatic mitigation measures are recommended pertinent to the archaeological sensitivity.

The following criteria have been established for determining the significance of potential impacts on archaeological (cultural) resources, based on the CEQA Guidelines environmental checklist. Implementation of the project would have a significant impact on cultural resources if it would:

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5. Specifically, substantial adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired;

Cause damage to, disrupt, or adversely affect an important prehistoric or historic archaeological resource such that its integrity could be compromised or eligibility for future listing on the CRHR diminished (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5); and

Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

7.2 GENERAL IMPACTS

Ground-disturbing construction activities have the highest potential to directly impact archaeological resources in the Plan area by disturbing both surface and subsurface soils. Subsurface and surface disturbance in areas not previously affected by aggregate mining or contemporary disposal of mine waste could result in the loss of integrity of cultural deposits and loss of information. There is also a potential for inadvertent discoveries of buried archaeological materials during construction within the Plan area.

7.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Impact CUL-1 *Ground-disturbing activities associated with future development within the Riverfront Specific Plan Update area could directly or indirectly cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.*

Archival research has determined that no significant prehistoric or historical archaeological sites have been recorded within the Plan area.

As yet unknown surface and subsurface resources associated with the prehistoric and historic occupation of the Plan area may be present and could have important research values; and

therefore, would be legally significant under CEQA. Examples of archaeological research questions that could be answered by potential resources include chronological information on occupation; site formation processes in regard to river flood plain and shoreline versus higher elevation areas outside of the flood plain; subsistence/settlement/spatial organization with special emphasis on use of floodplain/shoreline and areas outside of the flood plain; and, trade and exchange patterns.

The Plan area has been used for a number of historic activities including agriculture, lumber processing and wood product manufacture, aggregate mining, processing and transport, and recreation, which may have disturbed or displaced artifacts at or near the ground surface. It is possible that construction associated with development could also result in disturbance of as yet unknown buried archaeological sites. Such finds may meet the definition of a "unique archaeological resource" as specified in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code. Furthermore, it is possible that prehistoric human remains could be encountered at higher elevation areas adjacent to or outside of the Plan area's northwestern boundary based on archaeological finds and Native American oral history.

Research indicates that no significant historic built environment resources have been recorded within the Plan area. The project was within an active aggregate mine from the late 1930s to the mid-1940s with diminishing use until the 1960s. Recent buildings/structures and modern infrastructure associated with the Turtle Bay Exploration Park, including the Sundial Bridge south bank landing and access, various parklets, a hotel, an active rodeo facility, and so on, are present, including a public art feature that incorporates the remnants of the former aggregate processing plant. None have been recorded as historically significant.

However, the presence of subsurface historic or unique archaeological resources within the Plan area cannot be discounted. Future development projects may result in a significant impact to as yet unknown cultural resources. Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would reduce impacts to both archaeological sites and any built environment resources to a less-than-significant level.

MM CUL 1

A qualified archaeological consultant having expertise in California prehistoric and historical archeology shall review proposed development projects for potential impacts. The review shall include an archival literature search by the CHRIS/NEIC and other documentary materials including historic maps and aerial photographs, archaeological sensitivity models, and the anthropological and archaeological literature to determine the potential for subsurface archaeological cultural materials. A field review of a potential project area may be completed based on the results of the archival review.

Project redesign may be recommended to avoid any recorded or potential subsurface resources to minimize adverse impacts by project activities. If impacts to recorded or potential archaeological resources cannot be avoided, they shall be evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the CRHR (i.e., it shall be determined whether they qualify as historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA). Limited archaeological testing of potential cultural deposits may be appropriate to determine the horizontal and vertical extent and integrity of the resource and assist with

resource identification and evaluation.

If the resource(s) is not eligible, avoidance is not necessary. If the resource(s) is eligible, adverse effects shall be avoided, or if avoidance is not feasible, the adverse effects shall be mitigated to a less-than-significant effect.

Mitigation treatment for archaeological resources eligible for the CRHR is data recovery if the resource will be impacted by the project. If data recovery excavation is appropriate, the excavation shall be guided by a treatment plan prepared and adopted prior to data recovery. The results and findings shall be documented in a professional report and submitted to the project applicant, the City of Redding, and the CHRIS/NEIC. Artifacts shall be curated at a local repository in consultation with the appropriate Native American tribe in regard to tribal cultural resources.

Impact CUL-2

Ground-disturbing activities associated with development within the Plan area could disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Human remains could be disturbed by future construction activities within the Plan area. Human remains have not been reported within the Plan area, although the Redding Cemetery (Redding Memorial Park) is adjacent to the western boundary north of State Route 44. Tribal ancestral remains have reportedly been exposed within the current cemetery during maintenance activities and a Wintu tribal member has indicated the presence of a burial near the Turtle Bay boat ramp. Although unlikely, future development has a possibility of disturbing human remains. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would reduce impacts to human remains to a less-than-significant level.

MM CUL 2

If human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects are exposed, work within 50 feet of the discovery will be halted and the resource protected in compliance with applicable state and federal laws.

This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of Shasta County. If the Coroner determines that the human remains are Native American remains, the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) is to be notified and shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Public Resources Code §5097.98).

The archaeological consultant, applicant, and MLD shall make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects with appropriate dignity (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(d)). The agreement shall take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects.

The Treatment Plan shall be implemented and any findings shall be submitted in a professional report to the project applicant, the MLD, the City of Redding, and the CHRIS/NEIC.

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John Hayward, Chairperson, Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, Trinity Center;
Cyndie Childress, Tribal Secretary/Administrative Manager, Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, Anderson;
Tracy Foster-Olstad, Cultural Resources Officer, Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, Anderson;
Jack Potter, Chairperson, Redding Rancheria, Redding;
Roy Hall, Shasta Nation, Fort Jones;
Mark Miyoshi, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Winnemem Wintu, Mount Shasta;
Caleen Sisk, Chief, Winnemem Wintu, Redding;
Jeremy Hogue, Youth Council, Wintu Tribe of Northern California, Anderson;
Gary Rickard, Chairperson, Wintu Tribe of Northern California, Anderson
Cindy Hogue, Secretary Councilwoman, Wintu Tribe of Northern California, Anderson;
Melissa Rogers, Treasurer Councilwoman, Wintu Tribe of Northern California, Shasta Lake; and
Shawna Garcia, Councilwoman, Wintu Tribe of Northern California, Redding.

Briggs, Carl R. and E.A. Zoellin (compilers)

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Abbreviations

n.d. no date v.d. various dates N.P. no publisher noted
n.p. no place of publisher noted

CHRIS/NEIC is used for material on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, North Central Information Center, California State University, Chico. This CHRIS often assigns the prefix SH-L # to Shasta County letter reports and "M-" to major/overview reports.

CHRIS/NWIC is used for material on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

- Figure 1 General Project Location (ESRI World Street Map)
- Figure 2 Specific Plan Area – T32N R5W Sec.36; T32N R4W Sec. 31;
T31N R5W Sec. 1; T31N R4W Sec.6 (USGS Redding, Calif.
1969; Enterprise, Calif. 1969)
- Figure 3 Redding Riverfront Specific Plan Area
- Figure 4 Bird's Eve View of Redding in 1889 with Redding Riverfront
Specific Plan Location (with historic sawmill) (CSU Chico,
Meriam Library Historic Map Collection)

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

- LETTER Request for Review of Sacred Lands File to Native American
Heritage Commission
- LETTER Native American Heritage Commission Response
- LETTERS Request to Native Americans Identified by Native American
Heritage Commission

CHRIS/NEIC SEARCH RESULTS

- SEARCH Northeast Information Center, California State University, Chico
(IC File #NE23-338I by Weaver 10/5/2023 (No confidential
information))



Figure 1: General Project Location (ESRI World Street Map)

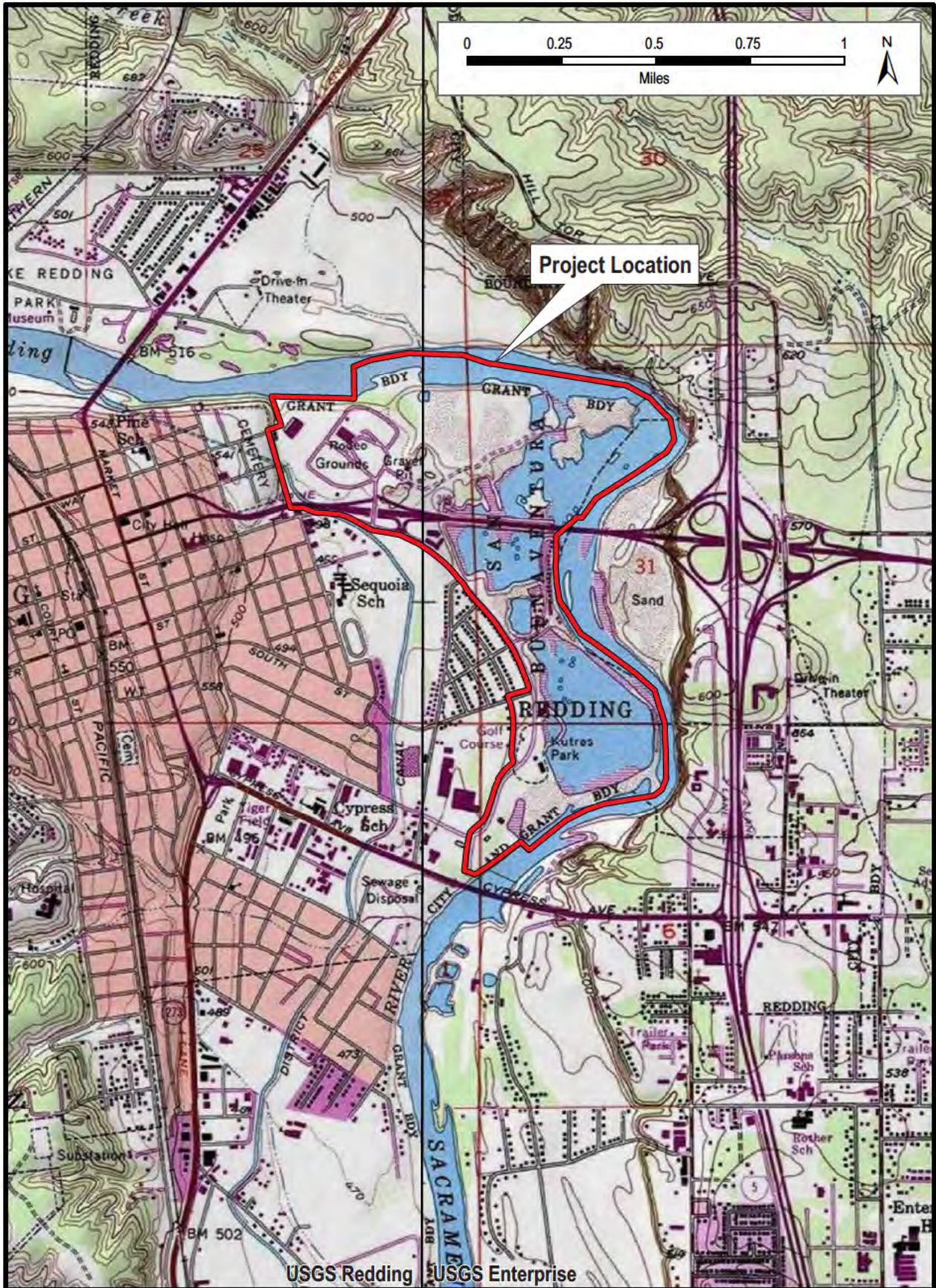


Figure 2: Specific Plan Area - T32N R5W Sec. 36; T32N R4W Sec. 31; T31N R5W Sec. 1; T31N R4W Sec. 6 (USGS Redding, Calif. 1969; Enterprise, Calif. 1969)



Figure 3: Redding Riverfront Specific Plan Area

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1556 Harbor Boulevard, STE 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan

County: Shasta County

USGS Quadrangle Name: USGS Redding, Calif. 1969; Enterprise, Calif. 1969

Address: None, Eastern portion of City of Redding

Township: 31 North **Range:**4 West Section 6; **Township:**32 North **Range:**4 West Section 31

Township: 31-32 North **Range:**5 West, unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency: Basin Research Associates

Contact Person: Colin I. Busby, PhD, RPA

Street Address: 1933 Davis Street, STE 214

City/Zip: San Leandro, CA 94577

Phone: (510) 430-8441 x101

Email: Please send response to basinres1@gmail.com

Project Description:

Update of City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan - the updated Specific Plan will become the City's primary planning, design, preservation, and regulatory document for the Riverfront area which includes Turtle Bay Park in the north, the City boundary to mid-Sacramento River on the east, Cypress Avenue on the south and the elevational boundary marking the approximate edge of the Sacramento River flood plain on the west. While the final content of the plan is not currently known, it is envisioned to include a combination of land use policies, transportation and mobility improvements, development standards and requirements, cultural enhancement and preservation projects, and environmental protection policies and projects.

<https://cityofredding.civilspace.io/en/projects/updating-the-redding-riverfront-specific-plan>

Date: 9/5/2023

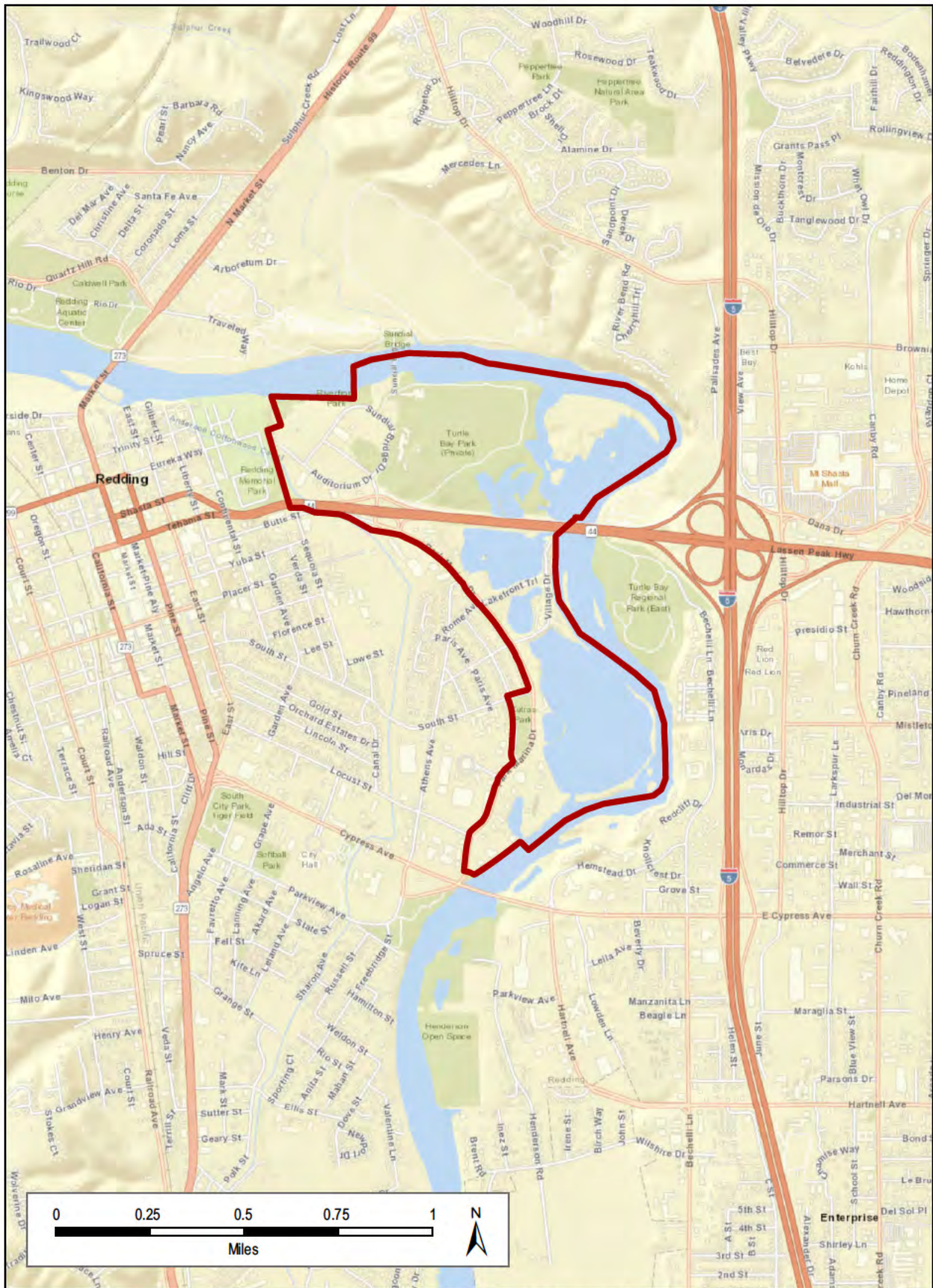


Figure 1: Project Location - T31N R4W, Sec 6; T32N R4W, Sec 31; T31-32N R5W, unsectioned (ESRI World Street Map)

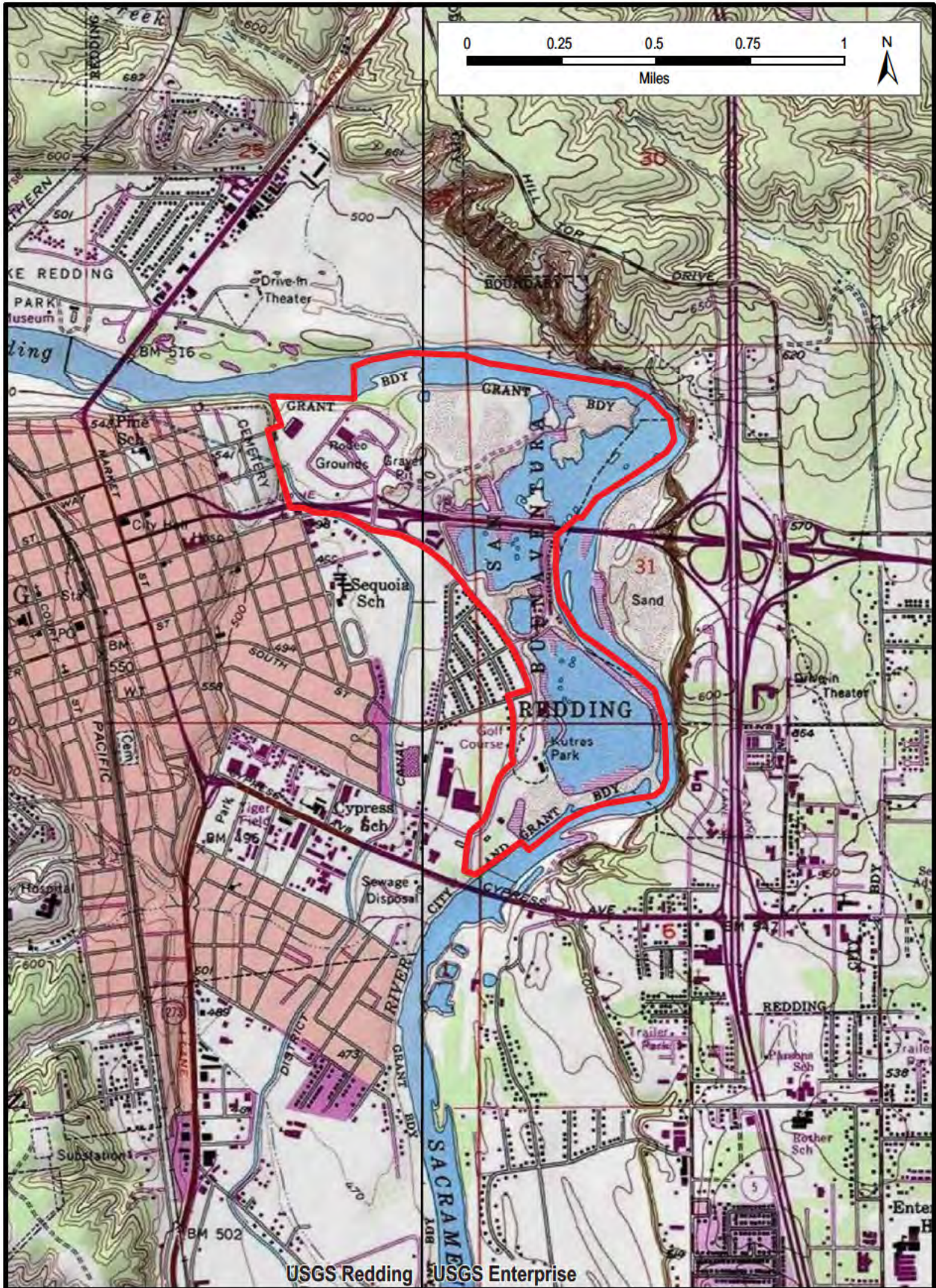


Figure 1: Project Location - T31N R4W, Sec 6; T32N R4W, Sec 31; T31-32N R5W, unsectioned (USGS Redding, Calif. 1969; Enterprise, Calif. 1969)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 3, 2023

Colin I. Busby
Basin Research Associates

Via Email to: [REDACTED]

Re: City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan Project, Shasta County

Dear Mr. Busby:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Tribes on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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: [REDACTED]

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok, NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
 Native American Contact List
 Shasta County
 11/3/2023

County	Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation
Shasta	Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu
	Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu
	Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu
	Redding Rancheria	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Pit River Wintu Yana Shasta
	Shasta Nation	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
	Winnemem Wintu Tribe	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu
	Winnemem Wintu Tribe	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu
	Wintu Tribe of Northern California	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu
	Wintu Tribe of Northern California	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu
	Wintu Tribe of Northern California	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu
	Wintu Tribe of Northern California	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu
	Wintu Tribe of Northern California	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Wintu

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 City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan Project, Shasta County.



February 8, 2024

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 214
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation

RE: Request for Information – Update of City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan

Dear [REDACTED],

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. The review by the NAHC was positive for resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF) although BASIN is not aware of any listed Native American tribal cultural resources in the Specific Plan area.

The City of Redding is developing an updated Specific Plan will become the City's primary planning, design, preservation, and regulatory document for the Riverfront area which includes Turtle Bay Park in the north, the City boundary to mid-Sacramento River on the east, Cypress Avenue on the south and the elevational boundary marking the approximate edge of the Sacramento River flood plain on the west. While the final content of the plan is not currently known, it is envisioned to include a combination of land use policies, transportation and mobility improvements, development standards and requirements, cultural enhancement and preservation projects, and environmental protection policies and projects (<https://www.reddingriverfront.org/>).

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The City under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is handling project notification and consultation requirements.

We look forward to hearing from you. I can be reached at [REDACTED] or via email at [REDACTED]. Thanking you in advance for any assistance.

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA

[REDACTED]

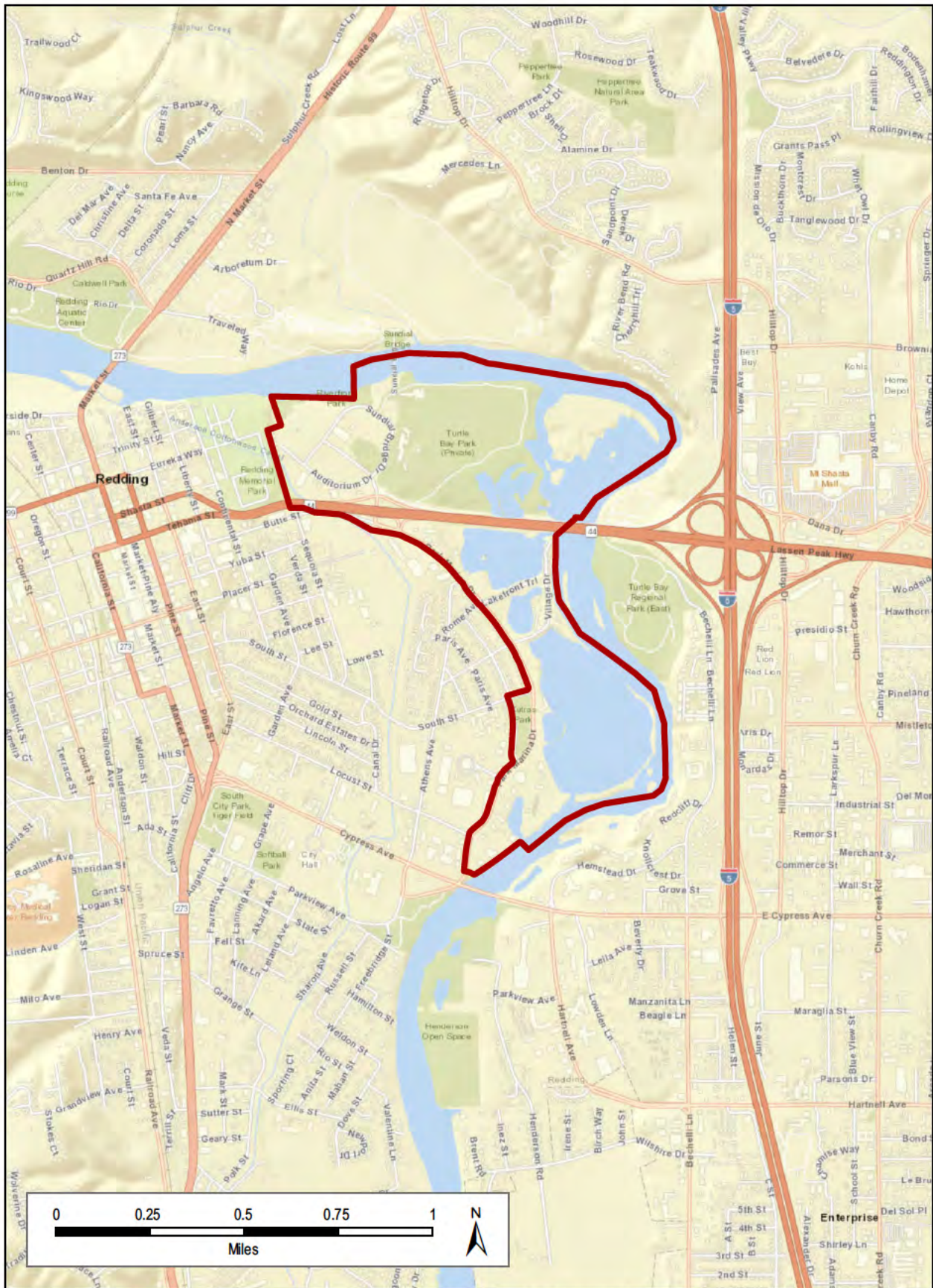


Figure 1: Project Location - T31N R4W, Sec 6; T32N R4W, Sec 31; T31-32N R5W, unsectioned (ESRI World Street Map)

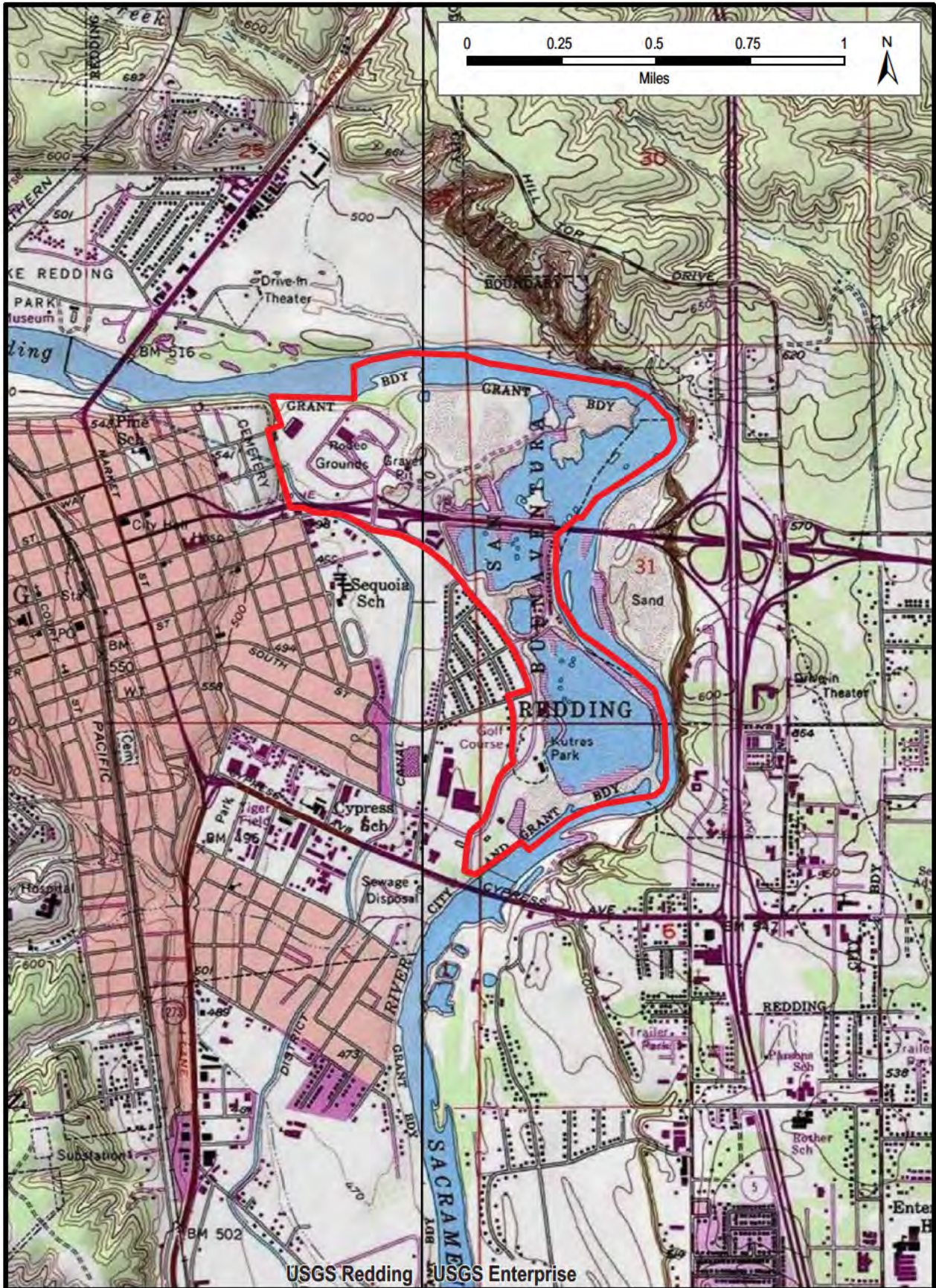


Figure 1: Project Location - T31N R4W, Sec 6; T32N R4W, Sec 31; T31-32N R5W, unsectioned (USGS Redding, Calif. 1969; Enterprise, Calif. 1969)



February 8, 2024

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 214
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Redding Rancheria

RE: Request for Information – Update of City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan

Dear [REDACTED],

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. The review by the NAHC was positive for resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF) although BASIN is not aware of any listed Native American tribal cultural resources in the Specific Plan area.

The City of Redding is developing an updated Specific Plan which will become the City's primary planning, design, preservation, and regulatory document for the Riverfront area which includes Turtle Bay Park in the north, the City boundary to mid-Sacramento River on the east, Cypress Avenue on the south and the elevational boundary marking the approximate edge of the Sacramento River flood plain on the west. While the final content of the plan is not currently known, it is envisioned to include a combination of land use policies, transportation and mobility improvements, development standards and requirements, cultural enhancement and preservation projects, and environmental protection policies and projects (<https://www.reddingriverfront.org/>).

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

We look forward to hearing from you. I can be reached at [REDACTED] or via email at [REDACTED]. Thanking you in advance for any assistance.

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA



February 8, 2024

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 214
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Shasta Nation

RE: Request for Information – Update of City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan

Dear [REDACTED],

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. The review by the NAHC was positive for resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF) although BASIN is not aware of any listed Native American tribal cultural resources in the Specific Plan area.

The City of Redding is developing an updated Specific Plan which will become the City's primary planning, design, preservation, and regulatory document for the Riverfront area which includes Turtle Bay Park in the north, the City boundary to mid-Sacramento River on the east, Cypress Avenue on the south and the elevational boundary marking the approximate edge of the Sacramento River flood plain on the west. While the final content of the plan is not currently known, it is envisioned to include a combination of land use policies, transportation and mobility improvements, development standards and requirements, cultural enhancement and preservation projects, and environmental protection policies and projects (<https://www.reddingriverfront.org/>).

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

We look forward to hearing from you. I can be reached at [REDACTED] or via email at [REDACTED]. Thanking you in advance for any assistance.

BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA



February 8, 2024

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 214
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Winnemem Wintu Tribe

RE: Request for Information – Update of City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan

Dear [REDACTED],

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BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA

[REDACTED]



February 8, 2024

BASIN
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES

1933 DAVIS STREET
SUITE 214
SAN LEANDRO, CA 94577
VOICE (510) 430-8441
FAX (510) 430-8443

Wintu Tribe of Northern California

RE: Request for Information – Update of City of Redding Riverfront Specific Plan

Dear [REDACTED],

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has provided your name as a person who may have further information on Native American resources associated with the above project. The review by the NAHC was positive for resources listed on the Sacred Lands File (SLF) although BASIN is not aware of any listed Native American tribal cultural resources in the Specific Plan area.

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BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA

[REDACTED]

California Historical Resources
Information System

BUTTE
GLENN
LASSEN
MODOC
PLUMAS
SHASTA

SIERRA
SISKIYOU
SUTTER
TEHAMA
TRINITY

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

October 12, 2023

Donna M. Garaventa
Basin Research Associates
1933 Davis Street, Suite 214
San Leandro, CA 94577

NO CONFIDENTIAL INFO
ATTACHED

IC File # NE23-388
Data Request - Standard

RE: Redding Riverfront
T31-32N R4-5W MDBM
USGS Redding 7.5' (1969); Enterprise 7.5' (1969) & Redding 15' (1958) quadrangle
maps
418 acres (Shasta County)

Donna M. Garaventa:

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

RESULTS:

Resources within project area:	45-001684
Resources within ¼-mile radius:	P-45-000047, P-45-000127, P-45-000169, P-45-000207, P-45-000214, P-45-000236, P-45-000280, P-45-000281, P-45-000322, P-45-000888, P-45-000890, P-45-000891, P-45-003214, 45-003215, 45-004237, & 45-005132
Reports within project area:	NEIC-54, 8187, 8253, & 8256
Reports within ¼-mile radius:	NEIC-23, 40, 56, 582, 683, 925, 1013, 1097, 2831, 3372, 4072, 4440, 4444, 4448, 4450, 5024, 5742, 6468, 6490, 6650, 6712, 6788, 7122, 7951, 8178, 8209, 8261, 8272, 12242, 13255, 13413, 14016, & 14033

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

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

Notes: *These are classified as studies that are missing maps or do not have a field work component.

Please refer to the NRCS Soil Survey website for current soil survey information:

<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>

Copies of both site and survey records have been requested.

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

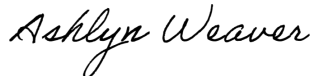
The provision of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ashlyn Weaver".

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

Within Specific Plan Area

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-45-002906	CA-SHA-002906H	Resource Name - Shasta Dam Conveyer Belt Line; BLM - CA-030-892	Structure, Object, Site	Historic	AH02; AH07; AH10	1995 (Julie Burcell and Eric Ritter, Bureau of Land Management); 2000 (Jim Fisher, Caltrans); 2000 (Nicholas Chevance, Western Area Power Administration); 2002 (T. Vaughan and P. Tickner, Coyote & Fox Enterprises)	NEIC-004331, NEIC- 004434, NEIC- 005000, NEIC- 015284

Within Specific Plan Area

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
NEIC-000054		1977	James Dotta	Archaeological Survey Kutrass Park Estates, Units 2 and 3 City of Redding, California	Anthropological Resource Management	
NEIC-008187	Voided - SH-L-68	1982	Peter M. Jensen	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed McIntosh Subdivision, Shasta County, California		
NEIC-008253	Voided - SH-L-633	1995	Trudy Vaughan	Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Property for the Proposed Pedestrian Bridge at Turtle Bay on the Sacramento River, Redding, Shasta County, California	Coyote & Fox Enterprises	45-000047, 45-000236, 45-000899
NEIC-008256	Voided - SH-L-640	1993	Jensen & Associates	Archaeological Inventory Survey The City of Redding's Proposed Turtle Bay Museum Park, c. 60-Acre Development Site on the Sacramento River, Redding, Shasta County, California	Jensen & Associates Archaeological Historical Cultural Resource Management Services	