CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE SUSANVILLE RV PARK PROJECT, LASSEN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

NST Engineering
1495 Riverside Dr
Susanville, CA 96130

Prepared by:

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1906 21st Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

April 2023

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April 13, 2023

ABSTRACT

NST Engineering, Inc. (NST), in conjunction with Hat Creek Construction, is proposing to construct a new RV Park and improve a currently vacant lot off of Skyline Road in the City of Susanville, CA. This report was prepared in compliance with the cultural resources identification and evaluation requirements outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) found in California Code of Regulations (COR) Section 15064.5 and its implementing guidelines found in COR Section 5064.5.

NST hired PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) to provide cultural resources services for the Susanville RV Project. The scope of work entailed research of internal records, archival and online research, a records search by the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS), consultation, and an archaeological survey of the project API. This survey included preliminary assessments of any new resources in light of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria. Field work was conducted on Thursday, March 16, 2023 by Andrea Maniery, PAR Archaeologists.

A total of two archaeological isolates were recorded during the survey of the 23-acre area. In addition, evaluations of these new isolates were conducted as part of this effort. The two isolates are small fragments of prehistoric artifacts and unlikely to contribute further data to the history of the region beyond the survey level. They are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, and no further action is required.

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INTRODUCTION

NST-Engineering (NST) is proposing to construct a new 70-space RV park, complete with utilities and infrastructure. The project is located in Lassen County, California within the City of Susanville. As part of compliance with the cultural resources identification and evaluation requirements outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) found in California Code of Regulations (COR) Section 15064.5 and its implementing guidelines found in COR Section 5064.5. NST contracted with PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) to provide cultural resources services for the Susanville RV Park Project. There is no federal funding or permitting for this project, and thus neither the National Environmental Policy Act nor the National Historic Preservation Act are applicable.

The scope of work entailed archival research, a records search by the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS), an archaeological survey of the project Area of Potential Impact (API), contacting the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and report preparation. The scope of work did not include contacting tribes, as the City of Susanville has taken the lead on this effort. This survey included assessments of cultural resources in light of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria.

The archaeological survey and inventory was conducted on March 16, 2023 by Andrea E. Maniery (PAR Principal Investigator). Ms. Maniery holds a M.A. degree in Anthropology and has twelve years of professional experience. She is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets Secretary of Interior Standards for Archaeology. She prepared this document. Mary L. Maniery (MA, RPA, 40 years of experience) provided quality assurance. She reviewed work and was responsible for overall quality assurance efforts. She meets Secretary of the Interior Standards for archaeology, history, and architectural history.

Project Needs and Description

The proposed project is located on approximately 22 acres in Lassen County, California (Figure 1; Figure 2). The site is within the town of Susanville, California, between Jensen Slough and Skyline Road. The proposed project site is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Johnstonville* and *Susanville 7.5*-minute quadrangle maps.

The applicant proposes to construct a 70-space RV park, including utility groundwork, grading and grubbing, and the construction of infrastructure.

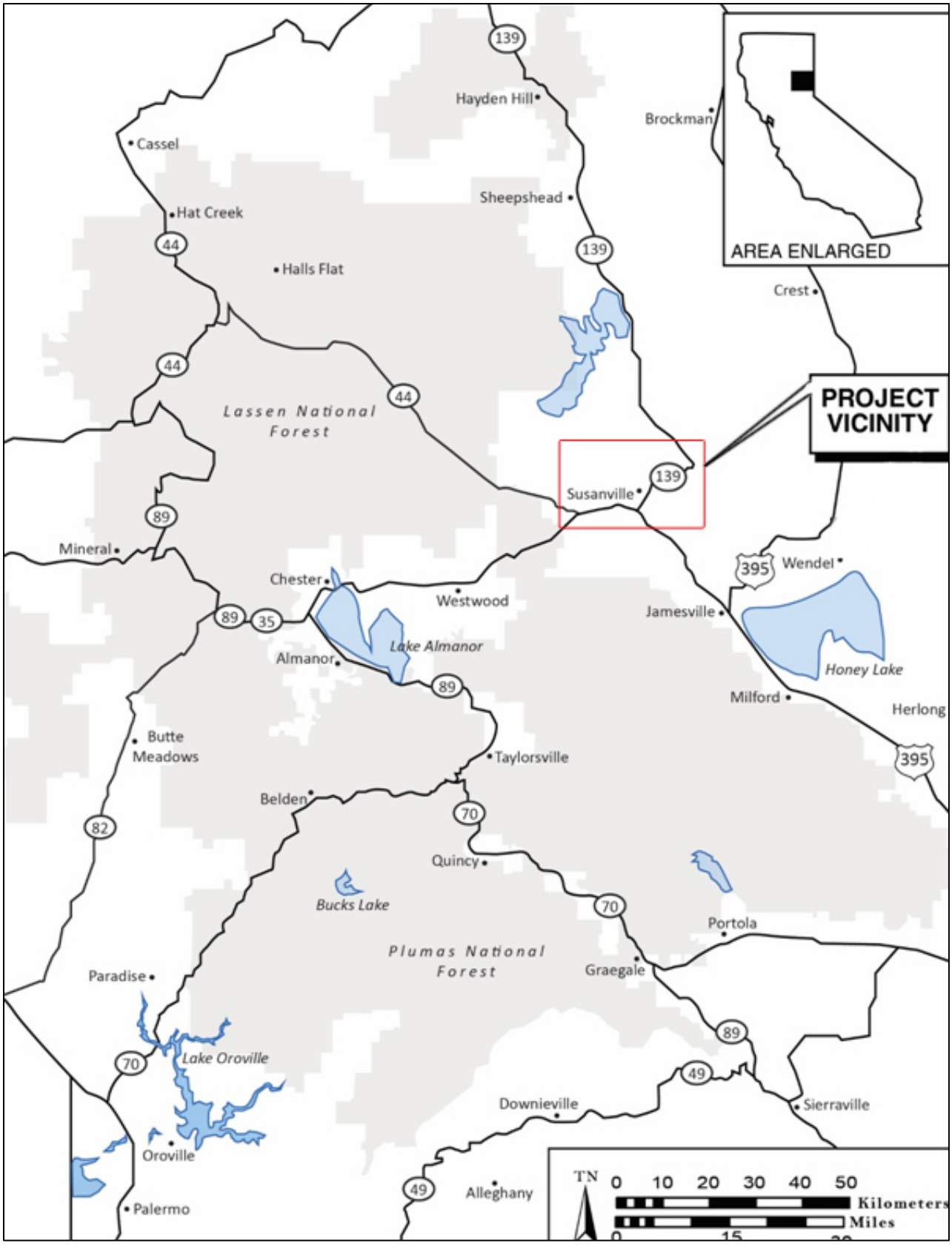

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

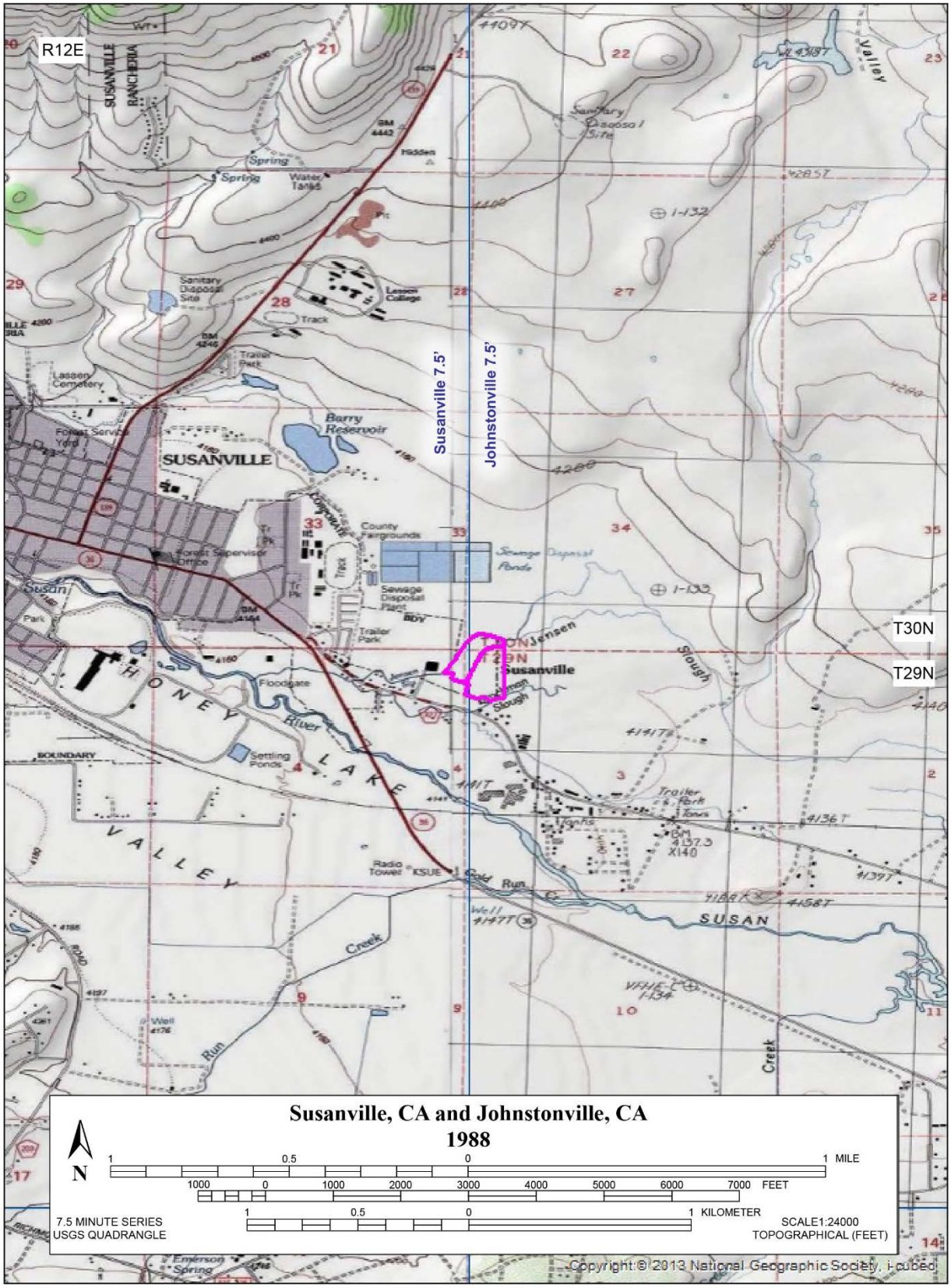

Figure 2. Project Location Map

Area of Potential Impacts

The area of potential impacts (API) includes approximately two lots totaling 22 acres within the City of Susanville, CA. Both lots currently are vacant. The east side is bordered by Skyline Road, while the north and west sides are framed by Jensen Slough. Some development such as Bella way and Western Supply Company are on the south side of the API (Figure 5). The lots are barren of trees or vegetation and have instead annual grasses that are seasonally mowed. In the winter and spring months, portions of the API are seasonally inundated and become a wetland (Figure 3, Figure 4).

Figure 3. API at Time of Survey View South

Figure 4. Wetland In API at Time of Survey View North

Figure 5. Project API Map

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located at the west edge of the Great Basin, within Honey Lake Basin. This valley is surrounded by two mountain ranges: the Sierra Nevada to the west; and the Skedaddle Range to the east. The Susan River Delta wetland system is slightly to the southeast of the site, and drains into the northern periphery of Honey Lake to the south. From the south edge of Honey Lake, Long Valley Creek flows into Long Valley. The vegetation, wildlife, and geology are more indicative of Great Basin environments than those in the Sierra Nevada or Modoc Plateau; however, a great degree of wetland resources appear in both the modern era and paleoclimate. In both prehistoric and modern times, the Susan River Delta has flowed into Honey Lake.

Geomorphology

The Honey Lake Basin is located on the cusp of three different geomorphic areas: The Modoc Plateau; the Sierra Nevada; and the Great Basin. However, it is most similar geomorphically to the Great Basin, as it is in the northern remnant of Pleistocene Lake Lahontan. The Great Basin is dominated by basin and range landforms, with north-south trending valleys and low mountains bordering them (Grayson 2011; Peterson 1981). Although the higher elevations of these valleys are dominated by alluvial fans, fan skirts, and relict fan surfaces, the project area is located on a fluvial terrace of the Susan River. Slope relief is low and urban development surrounds the API. The surrounding mountain ranges are primarily volcanic, consisting of basalt and andesite, with some rhyolite.

The area encompasses one major soil map unit (United States Department of Agriculture 2013). The Bkickenstaff sandy loam occurs on stream terraces and has a parent material of gravel deposits. The project API is located on an extant terrace of the Susan River and is currently between two of that river's active tributaries, which lead to a seasonal wetland.

Vegetation Community

The current vegetation community of the Honey Lake Basin consists of typical Great Basin and wetland plants. Shadscale/greasewood communities (*Atriplex confertifolia/ Sarcobatus baileyi)* are most common throughout the alluvial plains (King et al. 2004) and in the project area; however, other resources are present within this dominate community. These secondary resources include Indian Rice Grass (*Orizopsis hymenoides)*, saltbush (*Atriplex* sp.), inkweed *(Sueda depressa* [which is also the plant (*Wada)* through which the Honey Lake Paiute (*Wadatkuht)* take their name]), wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegnerie spicata),* and others growing around the Honey Lake Basin in various soil conditions (King et al. 2004). In Long Valley Creek to the south as well as in the Susan River Delta on the north side of Honey Lake, where riparian and wetland environments remain, other species of plants are found growing. These include willow (*Salix* sp.), cattail (*Typha* sp.), and bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.), to name a few (King et al. 2004).

Late Pleistocene/Holocene Environments

The reconstruction of Holocene environments informs researchers on the unique circumstances prehistoric groups probably encountered, which in turn provides context and insight for the subsistence, mobility, and settlement patterns observed in the archaeological record. Although understanding of the Holocene environments has often stemmed from Antevs' (1948) three temperature eras, considerable research efforts indicate significant climatic variation occurred throughout the last 10,000 years (Benson et al. 2002; Davis 1999; Grayson 1993; Lindström 1990; Mensing et al. 2004, 2008; Stine 1990, 1994; Yuan et al. 2004). While general trends such as cool and wet or warm and dry certainly existed in the paleoclimatic record, local areas may illustrate their own unique patterns of climate separate from the overall norm.

Early Holocene (10,000-7000 cal BP)

Most paleoclimatic sources are in agreement that mesic conditions were the general trend during the Early Holocene, with a few periods of drying (Benson et al. 2002). Although cooler and moister than today, the Pleistocene lakes were slowly beginning to decline after a period known as the Younger-Dryas interval (10,300-10,000 cal BP). As the lakes retreated, they created large marshlands rich in plant and animal life (Grayson 1993, 2011; Milliken and Hildebrandt 1997).

Middle Holocene (7000-4000 cal BP)

The Middle Holocene was arguably the period of the highest temperatures and maximum aridity, according to several lines of evidence. For example, submerged tree stumps in Lake Tahoe were radiocarbon dated to 6300 and 4800 cal BP and were approximately 16 ft. below the present outflow of the lake (Lindström 1990; Milliken and Hildebrandt 1997).

At Pyramid Lake in Nevada, sediment cores were radiocarbon dated and pollen from the cores analyzed to track environmental change. These studies revealed evidence of several wet and dry periods throughout the Holocene. Periods from the Middle Holocene reveal that 7600-6300 cal BP was predominantly dry around Pyramid Lake while 5000-3430 cal BP was highly variable (Mensing et al. 2004). These data are gleaned from the ratio of *Artemesia* (sagebrush) pollen and *Chenopodiaceae* (ie: greasewood) pollen (Mensing et al. 2004). Mono Lake, in the eastern Sierra Nevada south of Honey Lake, shows consistent lake-levels throughout this period, although temperatures appear raised due to the presence of charcoal (Davis 1999).

Late Holocene (4000-0 cal BP)

The Late Holocene in the western Great Basin was a time of fluctuating climate, often switching between cool to warm and wet to dry. These patterns are seen in the flora, fauna, and lake level shifts occurring around the area at Pyramid Lake, Mono Lake, Walker Lake, and other remnant lakes from Pleistocene Lake Lahontan (Davis 1999; Stine 1990; Yuan et al. 2004). Honey Lake and the valley in which It sits is another remnant of Lake Lahontan.

According to data from the Pyramid Lake study, 3430-2750 cal BP was cool and wet, 2500-2000 cal BP was a period of droughts, and 1500-1250, 800-725, 600-450 cal BP were also periods of droughts (Hildebrandt and King 2002; Mensing et al. 2004). These dates are also compared to stable oxygen isotope ($\delta^{18}O$) data from Pyramid Lake (Benson et al. 2002) and radiocarbon dates from submerged stumps in the Lake Tahoe Basin, which indicate periods of dry conditions when Lake Tahoe levels fell significantly below the modern highstand (Kleppe et al. 2011; Stine 1994). The periods of droughting recognized at Pyramid Lake are also seen at Mono Lake, where lowstands occur at 4000, 2400, and 1100 rcy BP (Davis 1999; Stine 1990). At Walker Lake, approximately 13 dry periods are observed through $\delta^{18}O$ data present in the lake core, demonstrating the extent of the climatic fluctuations that seem to occur in the last 1200 years (Yuan et al. 2004). Two of these dry periods are in agreement with droughts registered in other records during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA), at about 1000 cal BP and 600 cal BP (Stine 1994; Yuan et al. 2004).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Original eras defined by Riddell's Honey Lake chronology, along with others from Surprise Valley and the Truckee River/Long Valley Uplands, have since been refined in an attempt to assimilate chronologies into a synthesized model (McGuire 2007). This new set of cultural periods condenses archaeology in northeastern California, and was used in the Tuscarora pipeline project to define the sites in the area, including CA-LAS-1756/H (Table 1), located approximately two and a half miles from the future facility site API of this project. The dates on artifacts and organic material from sites in the area are placed into these chronological categories and are understood in light of the general trends described in summary below. Some location-specific details are also discussed in addition to these general trends.

Table 1. Cultural Chronology for Northeastern California

Period	Dates
Early Holocene	7000+ cal BP
Post-Mazama	7000-5000 cal BP
Early Archaic	5000-3500 cal BP
Middle Archaic	3500-1300 cal BP
Late Archaic	1300-600 cal BP
Terminal Prehistoric	600 cal BP - contact

*Table after King et al. 2004

Early Holocene

The early Holocene cultural complex is defined by McGuire (2007) as the Paleo-Indian period. This period is most commonly understood as a time of great mobility for hunter-gatherer bands, based on the broad diversity of obsidian sources present at paleoindian sites. It is also likely that populations living during this time were frequent visitors to lake and marshlands, as most of the Pleistocene Lakes were still large and intact, but beginning their recession into the lakes present on the landscAPI today. The recession of the Pleistocene Lake Lahontan created very rich marshland, which prehistoric populations utilized as part of their rounds. In northeastern California, some of the most common tool types include large lancelet and stemmed points, chipped stone crescents, and large core tools. Remains of Early Holocene sites are generally found on relict landforms, such as the shorelines of the now extinct lakes (McGuire 2007).

Post-Mazama

The Post-Mazama period is most iconically expressed through the subterranean house structures in the Surprise Valley (McGuire 2007) as well as a few distinct tool traditions that date to this period through radiocarbon contexts and obsidian hydration readings. Some of these tools include the Northern Side-notched points, which are found across the entire region and

appear to date between 7000 and 4500 cal BP. South of the Madelaine Plains, including Honey Lake, Northern Side-notched points are replaced by more Great Basin-style points dating to this time, such as Gatecliffs.

Although lakeshore sites are still prevalent, there are also sites from this time period located along the uplands, suggesting a settlement pattern reaching beyond the valley bottoms, especially observable across the Modoc Plateau (McGuire 2007). In the Honey Lake Basin, wetland resources and plant resources along the lake shores retained more importance than upland regimes. Milling stones with lithic tools from a diverse area of obsidian sources may suggest other Great Basin groups convening around Honey Lake to escape the drought conditions of the Middle Holocene further east (McGuire 2007; Milliken and Hildebrandt 1997).

Early Archaic

Although McGuire (2007) notes that a comprehensive projectile point chronology is the best way to track assemblages dating to the Early Archaic, he also explains the ways regional variation makes it difficult to link similar projectile points to the same time periods across the entire northeast California region. Some attempts to do so have been made to synchronize local variants into the overall pattern (Hildebrandt and King 2002), but some points have unique age ranges. In general, the Early Archaic seems to mark a transition to the use of heavy basalt tools for root and tuber processing, more milling features including a possible switch from v-shAPId to u-shAPId mortars in the Secret Valley north of Honey Lake, and more knives and flake tools (McGuire 2007).

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic in California brought about a period of cultural fluorescence, when sites such as Karlo were at their peak. Structures, middens, and many other archaeological remains were most abundant (McGuire 2007). Toolstone source diversity also appears to diminish during the Middle Archaic, with prehistoric populations making more extensive use of fewer localized sources in tool production (McGuire 2007).

Late Archaic

The last 2000 years of prehistory were a tumultuous time both climatically and for prehistoric populations. Subsistence and settlement both underwent significant changes from the Middle Archaic time period, possibly due in part to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA: 1100-650 BP). This period of increased climatic variation brought with it several severe multi-decadal droughts with effects throughout northeastern California and the Great Basin (Herweijer et al. 2007; Jones et al. 1999; Kleppe et al. 2011; Mensing et al. 2008; Stine 1994). Rose Spring/Rosegate points, as well as Gunther points, become the dominant point type across the entire region, marking the transition from dart points to the bow and arrow (McGuire 2007). Although not ubiquitous across the region, a turn from large game hunting to more intensive use of root crops as well as other plant sources cooked in ovens and hearths occurs. This is in combination with food storage practices (McGuire 2007).

Terminal Prehistoric

The Terminal Prehistoric is marked by the introduction of Desert Side-notched (DSN) and Cottonwood projectile points, although the Rose Springs/Rosegates and Gunther points do continue into this period in certain locations of the region (McGuire 2007). The time period was also marked by more expedient tool kits, where people made tools that could be easily discarded and took less work to create or use, such as the large unshaped milling stones. Residential patterns usually involved a single house or structure, and bands of one of two families at a time (McGuire 2007).

Ethnography Overview

Several ethnographic records exist for the area. Dixon (1905) wrote about the Northern Maidu for the American Museum of Natural History in 1905. The Northern Paiute of Honey Lake are also mentioned in Julian Steward's (1938) ethnographic accounts of Great Basin Native American groups. Later on in the 1940s, Francis Riddell and William Evans interviewed several native people in the Honey Lake area and added details concerning subsistence, ritual, material, and territory (Evans 1978; Riddell 1960, 1978). Riddell and Evans' work considerably expanded the early ethnographic documents. Over the last thirty years, several secondary sources of ethnographic review and synthesis have emerged from studies conducted as part of cultural resource management (CRM) projects, based on the primary sources of ethnography. According to both primary and secondary sources, two main groups occupied the Honey Lake Basin ethnographically; the Mountain Maidu, and the Honey Lake Paiute or *Wadatkuht* (Evans 1978; McGuire 2007; Millken and Hildebrandt 1997; Riddell 1960, 1978; Simmons et al. 1997). Although other bands of Northern Paiute, such as the *Tasiget Tuviwarai,* used the area on the eastern side of the valley, the *Wadatkuht* are the best documented and lived all the way around the lake (King et al. 2004). A variety of subsistence-settlement options existed in this area due to its location on the cusp of California and the Great Basin vegetation and climate communities. For example, the *Wadatkuht* had access to acorns from the Diamond Mountains (part of the Sierra Nevada Range) to the west (McGuire 2007). They are one of the only Great Basin Northern Paiute tribes with access to acorns in their own territory.

The *Wadatkuht* and their neighbors took advantage of a wide variety of plant life for their subsistence practices. Acorns, along with the chokecherries also present in the Diamond Mountains, were important resources for both Maidu and Paiute groups (Milliken and Hildebrandt 1997; Riddell 1978; Simmons et al. 1997). Acorns could be stored for several years, preventing famine and starvation during winter months, while chokecherries were dried into mashed patties and eaten throughout the winter (Riddell 1978). Otherwise, the Northern Paiute appeared to follow a more typical Great Basin subsistence pattern as described by Steward (1938), where seasonal availability of food resources played a large role. The *Wadatkuht* captured suckers in Long Valley Creek (flows north and empties into the south end of Honey Lake) during the spring in large nets (McGuire 1997a), seed crops in the summer, and acorn and pinyon in the fall. Most of the seed crops were ground with manos and metates. At the time of Riddell's

ethnography, grass crop resources were no longer of significant importance in the area. He attributes this to the historic destruction of native grass populations due to pasturing and grazing. Grasses probably played a more important role when more abundant, before the contact period. Some root crops were also utilized and baked for several days in subterranean ovens covered with earth and heated with rocks from hearths. For storage, acorns were stored in pits dug into the earth and lined with oak leaves, pine needles, and similar vegetation (Riddell 1978).

Seasonal waterfowl, large game such as deer, and small game such as jackrabbits were also hunted whenever available. Locusts and Mormon crickets were periodically gathered, slow roasted, and pound into a flour with manos and metates whenever the insects swarmed in any particular number (Riddell 1978). The Maidu particularly hunted rabbit and deer on the western side of Karlo during the fall (Simmons et al. 1997).

Elements of trade and cooperation are also noted by Riddell (1978) between the *Wadatkuht* and their neighbors among the Pit River and Washoe tribes. The *Wadatkuht* probably traded for salt from tribes in Nevada, as well as made a 100-mile-long journey to the vicinity of Virginia City during pine nut season after the introduction of the horse (Riddell 1978). Neighboring tribes likely shared areas of particularly beneficial resources. For example, the Maidu and the *Wadatkuht* gathered acorns and chokecherries from the same areas, and the Washoe and the *Wadatkuht* shared fishing rights in Long Valley Creek (Riddell 1978).

The Mountain Maidu were also very familiar with the Susanville and Honey Lake areas, using the resources along the Susan River for arrow shafts as well as subsistence resources such as fish (Evans 1978; King et al. 2004). Simmons and colleagues (1997) provide some support that the Mountain Maidu occupied the Honey Lake area prior to the arrival of the *Wadatkuht*, mostly through the first-hand accounts of the ethnographic Maidu residents from the area. This claim for pre-contact territorial control by the Maidu is also noted by Riddell in his ethnography of the *Wadatkuht* (1960). However, it seems that at the time of the interviews with Riddell, the Paiute were able to provide more explicit details concerning use of the valley, villages, and geologic features, leading Riddell to assign Honey Lake to the Northern Paiute (Riddell 1978). Today, both Maidu and Paiute live together on the Susanville Rancheria and in the surrounding region.

Historic Context

Introduction

The project API is located in the town of Susanville, California, which was first settled by Euroamericans in 1853 by Isaac Roop, who constructed a cabin and trading post (sierratrails.org). Roop's trading post led to the area's initial monicker Rooptown, and was only renamed to Susanville (after Isaac Roop's daughter Susan) in 1864 after formal establishment of the town. This came after a drawn out boundary dispute in which the citizens of "Roop County" did not wish to be included within the state of Nevada or the existing Plumas County. Eventually, Lassen County was established as part of California and Susanville was designated the County seat (sierratrails.org). The town and surrounding valley was unique in that the Susan River provided

fresh water and prime agricultural opportunities, and the economy blossomed. The earliest agricultural operations by necessity occurred along natural drainages and in river valleys where fertile alluvial soils and a constant supply of water were available. As population and, therefore, demand grew, so did the economic feasibility of irrigation projects, which led to the spread of ranching and farming throughout the area.

Agriculture and Settlement

Agricultural activities throughout the region are generalized as either farms or livestock. Livestock operations include beef cattle, dairy ranching, and sheep. Farms, by their nature have always been more conducive to settlement and permanent occupation, while livestock has been both permanent and seasonal. Grazing, especially summer grazing, has played a major role throughout the Susanville and Honey Lake basin, typically relying on both private and public lands.

By the time of the Gold Rush in the late 1840s, settlers in the Sacramento Valley were already beginning to seek out the mountain pastures for summer grazing for their cattle and sheep. Ranchers would take as long as a week or two to drive their herds to their camps, trailing behind with a wagon and horses. Mountain camps consisted of cabins, fences, corrals and trails and had become numerous by the early twentieth century. Grazing allotments on public land continue to the present (Maniery and Heffner 2016).

Early establishment of cattle grazing did not flourish for a variety of causes. While cattle came into the region possibly as early as 1846 over the Applegate Trail, most emigrant cattle died along the way or arrived in poor condition. Most were oxen, although there were some dairy and breeding cattle. Those who had managed to establish ranches suffered during a severe winter in 1859-1860, when much of the stock died from cold and starvation. At roughly the same time, cattle prices dropped, causing ranchers to add to their herds. The grazing range could not feed the increased numbers, and again many died. A drought from 1862 to 1864 further reduced stock numbers as much as 50 percent. This drought also forced valley ranchers to move cattle to northeastern California, encouraging grazing and settlement. Coincidentally, the climate improved between 1865 and 1874, bringing wet and rainy winters in place of cold, snowy winters. Throughout the northern region, agricultural settlement flourished after the conclusion of the conflict with Native Americans in the early 1870s (King et al. 2004).

Sheep first arrived in California during the 1850s when emigrants such as Kit Carson drove large herds of sheep overland into the state. By the 1860s, most of the northern section of the San Joaquin Valley and eastward into the foothills of the Sierra Nevada had well-established herds of sheep. As forage was depleted in the foothills, sheepherders drove their flocks higher into the mountains. Sheep camps consisted of wood-framed cabins, canvas tents, or sheltered locations where the flock spent the night to avoid attacks from predators. Home ranches were more substantial, and included a shearing barn or shed, food barn, ranch house, lambing sheds, corral, and other outbuildings. Violence often erupted between cattlemen and sheepherders over the best grazing land, particularly during the 1860s drought. As an example, several sheepherders who had immigrated from the British Isles were murdered by cattlemen and buried

in unmarked graves near the site of their murder, within present-day El Dorado National Forest (Caltrans 2007:82-83).

Government incentives greatly encouraged agricultural development in the region. With the offer of free land in exchange for the development of a homestead, settlers established operations. Many of these first ranchers started their ranches and farms to supply foodstuffs to mining communities. Others acted as subsistence farmers, simply striving to meet their government homesteading requirements to 'prove up" their land claims. Along with these farms, large grazing operations for sheep and cattle also spread across the public lands, altering the landscape in the nineteenth century. Ranching and farming both encouraged and benefited from the construction of railroads to provide a market for produce. In the 1920s and 1930s, it led to the development of extensive irrigation systems to water an arid land (Maniery and Heffner 2016).

Perhaps the greatest boons to agricultural development were public lands acts, such as the Homestead Act of 1862, which allowed citizens to file a claim on up to 160 acres, live on the land at least six months out of the year, and make improvements, such as building a house, fencing and a well within five years, and receive fee title or "patent" to the land in exchange. In the 1870s, two new acts led to the development of private irrigation: the Lassen County Desert Land Act of 1875 and the Desert Land Act of 1877. Under these acts, citizens could file a claim on 640 acres of land to which they received patent if they developed irrigation within three years. The construction of large irrigation projects began at the same time, including the Lassen County Land and Flume Company's project to divert water destined for Eagle Lake to the Honey Lake Valley area farms; a project not completed until 1923. The Eagle Lake Land and Irrigation Company started a major irrigation system in the Honey Lake Valley in 1892, including a pumping station and canals. The Eagle Lake Ditch extends through Honey Lake Valley north of the town of Wendel. It was constructed in 1892 and abandoned sometime prior to 1954 (Delacorte et al. 1995; USGS 1954).

For many years, the Honey Lake Plain was the only occupied area of Lassen County, with Susanville as its center. Cattle ranchers dominated the area, developing irrigated pasturage near the Susan River.

Grazing has led to more public land policy changes than any other agricultural land use in the district. Sheep grazing, in particular, has had the greatest effect. Their sharp hooves tended to damage vegetation root systems, turning fragile ground covers to dust. Also, shepherds in the early years frequently set fire to the forest and range as they returned to the valley floors at the end of their summer grazing season, with the expectation of eliminating forest and increasing fertile grazing vegetation. These practices had impacts not only on the cattle ranchers who shared the public lands, but also on foresters who lost great stands of harvestable timber to their fire (Jackson 1982:115-116). As a result of the impacts of grazing on public lands, a state law was passed in 1872 to tax migratory sheep. In 1875, 56 companies in Lassen County paid the tax, providing an idea of how extensive sheep ranching had become (King et al. 2004).

Agriculture and ranching continued in this region into the 20th century and continues today. Through the years Susanville has remained the community focus, providing commercial and industrial services, schools and education centers, entertainment venues, and local government offices.

Transportation and Logging

The first major vein of railroad transportation reached Susanville in 1914 upon completion of the Southern Pacific's line from Fernley, Nevada, to Westwood, California. The line stopped in Susanville and was used extensively through the leasing of rails by logging companies to transport logs and lumber from woods to their mills and beyond (Lassen County 1916, 1917, 1918).

Logging has always been an important source of economy and industry in the Susanville area. The Lassen Lumber and Box Company (LLBC), established in 1917, built a mill and factory in Susanville, and connected the woods to these points via private railroad logging spurs, branching off of the Southern Pacific's Fernley and Lassen Line (LLBC 1918; Warren 1971). The LLBC also supported surrounding logging companies owned by private contractors, purchasing their lumber from stands in the Diamond Mountains and Honey Lake. By 1919, LLBC had over 200 employees and worked their mill throughout the winter, all while prepping to open a second mill with double the output of the first (*The Timberman* December 1919:73, January 1920:109). For a few years, business boomed, and throughout the summer of 1920 the woods surrounding Susanville were extensively logged by the LLBC, often utilizing animal labor as well as tractors and donkey engines. The company maintained a working relationship with the Southern Pacific, whose rails were used to transport water to the logging camps as well as to ship logs out *(The Timberman* August 1920:41).

By 1922, one of the sawmills reduced operational capacity, but the company itself appeared to maintain profitability, opening a large logging camp near the Westwood junction that same year (Hill 1985; *The Timberman* March 1922:65). Logging continued throughout the 1920s and through the Great Depression, only beginning to wind down in the 1940s. By 1951, the company liquidated its assets and shut down (LLBC 1951).

METHODS

Records Search

A records search of the API and a one-quarter-mile buffer around the area was conducted by the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the request of PAR in January of 2023. The records search included a review of previous cultural resources studies, recorded resources, and California Office of Historic Preservation (OPH) historic properties data files (HPD). Cultural resource reports and records on file at PAR were also reviewed for the project area. The record search included the following sources:

- NEIC resource records on file as of January 2023;
- NEIC reports on file as of January 2023;
- Office of Historic Property Data File as of January 2023;
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976 – obsolete);
- *California State Historical Landmarks* (1996a and updates as of January 2023);
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992 and updates as of January 2023);
- Historical Maps including United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1988 7.5' *Wendel Hot Springs* quad, 1889 and 1893 *Honey Lake* USGS map 1:250,000 scale, and T 29 N, R15E plat maps (USDI GLO 1865; 1879);
- *California Register of Historical Resources* (CRHR) (1996b and Updates as of January 2023); and
- *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) (1966 and Updates as of January).

Previously Recorded Sites

No previously recorded sites were identified within the one-quarter-mile buffer of the API during the record search.

Previous Archaeological Studies

Four projects and their associated reports are within the API and one-quarter-mile buffer; however, only two reports are within the API itself. Within the API, survey reports by Natural Resources Conservation Service and Jensen & Associates (Pietz 2014; Jensen 1989) discuss the survey results of two separate archaeological surveys – one focused on Skyline Road's modern location and done in preparation of construction of that road, and the other also a linear survey from the 1980s which appears focused along Brockman Slough. The remaining reports consist of four surveys for various small projects in Susanville: Sierra View Sewer Line and Cramer Ranch Evaluation (Peak 1996), Consolidated Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion project (Nachmanoff 2001), Kirack-Manning Industrial Development (Jensen 2011), and an unspecified survey (Rhode 1991).

Consultation

The City of Susanville took the lead on contacting the tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as well as those who have requested to be informed of projects in accordance with AB-52. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by the City and a response was received on 11/22/22. A sacred lands search was requested by PAR on 1/19/2023 and returned **positive** on March 9, 2023. Table 2 lists those individuals and tribes listed by the NAHC. Letters were sent on October 20, 2022 by the City of Susanville. PAR did not contact tribes. Consultation responses to follow up calls made by the City are updated in Table 2. Consultation records are provided in Appendix B.

Table 2. Consultation Table

Name	Organization	Information Sought	Date(s) and Means Contacted	Response
N/A	Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Native American Concerns and Contact List	Response Received by City: 11/22/2022 Response Received by PAR 3/9/23	Included List of Tribes SLF Request returned positive.
Kyle Self, Chairperson	Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director	Tsi Akim Maidu	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date
Don Ryberg, Chairperson	Tsi Akim Maidu	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date
Paul Garcia, Chairperson	Honey Lake Maidu	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date
Ron Morales, Chairperson	Honey Lake Maidu	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date
Harold Dixon, Chairperson	Wadatkuta Band of the Northern Paiute of the Honey Lake Valley	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date
Benjamin Clark, Chairperson	Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	Letter from THPO response received November 30, 2022. No concerns.
Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Department	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date
Serrell Smokey, Chairperson	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date
Agnes Gonzales, Chairperson	Pit River Tribe of California	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date
Deana Bovee, Chairperson	Susanville Indian Rancheria	Native American Concerns	October 20, 2022	No response to date

Field Methods

An archaeological survey of the API was completed on March 16, 2023 by Andrea E. Maniery, PAR's Senior Archaeologist. Intensive survey utilizing 15-20 meter (m)-wide transects was employed for the entirety of the API (Figure 6). The project area includes seasonal wetlands. Ground visibility across the project varied depending on the landform environment or modern disturbance. Overall, ground visibility was between 80 and 90 percent.

Any newly recorded resources within the API were updated or recorded using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 primary record forms and appropriate attachments. Isolates and parcel photographs were documented using a 48-megapixel digital camera and ESRI Field maps GPS system using an iPhone 14 Pro. Newly recorded sites were assigned a temporary field number (SRV-#), and will be reassigned trinomials by the NEIC upon submittal. Newly recorded isolates were assigned an isolate identifier (SRV-i#).

Figure 6. Project Survey Coverage Map

RESULTS

The API was 100% surveyed in all areas except those with standing water or very deep mud where survey was not possible. The resources recorded in the API (Figure 7) include two isolated artifacts (Appendix A). Overall the survey area was highly disturbed by seasonal flooding and mowing/ploughing of the parcel. The artifacts are both in heavily disturbed areas.

Figure 7. Survey Results Overview

Isolated Artifacts

Two isolated artifacts were recorded within the API, none of which were diagnostic artifacts (Table 3). Both of these artifacts were pre-contact era stone tools: a fragment of groundstone and two small pieces of lithic debitage. SRV-i01 consists of a single piece of fire-cracked groundstone from an unknown artifact. From the shape and angle, it was possibly a mano fragment (Figure 8). SRV-i02 consisted of two fragments of fine-grained volcanic rock, likely basalt. One of the fragments was a flake fragment while the other was shatter. Both flakes were found within a meter of each other, and no other artifacts were found (Figure 9).

Table 3: Table of Isolates

Resource ID	Resource Type	Description	Comments
SRV-i01	Isolate	Basalt shatter and broken flake frag	Shatter
SRV-i02	Isolate	Groundstone Fragment	Fire-affected

Figure 8. Left: SRV-i01 detail; Right: SRV-i01 overview

Figure 9. Left: SRV-i02 detail; Right: SRV-i02 overview

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

For the purposes of identification and mitigation of the effects of projects upon the environment, cultural resources are defined by state statutes, namely CEQA. As part of this process, inventories of cultural resources are conducted where proposed projects may alter or otherwise affect the environment. In California, resources that are identified are then evaluated using the criteria of CEQA to determine whether they may be regarded as potentially eligible for listing as an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Resources that appear to be potentially eligible for listing in either place may require further work to mitigate the project's effects upon the resource.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California State Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1 establishes a CRHR that is to maintain a list of historic resources identified within the state. The section further sets out criteria to determine the significance of properties and defines how to determine if a property is eligible. Further, PRC Section 5024.1, paragraphs (b) and (c) explicitly identify the NRHP criteria as the means for determining eligibility of historic properties for listing on the CRHR.

These criteria are enumerated in PRC 5024.1 Section (c) as follows:

(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 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; and
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA, PRC Division 13 Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1, and the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5 further regulate and clarify California law respecting historic and archaeological cultural resources.

In addition historic resources must retain integrity. This property is discussed in CCR Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 11.5, Section 4852 (c) as follows:

> (c) Integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described in http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/cgi-bin/om_isapi.dll?clientID=139553&hitsperheading=on&infobase=ccr&jump=14%3a4852&softpage=Document42 - JUMPDEST_14:4852 section 4852 (b) of this

chapter and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

An integral part of determining the eligibility of a cultural resource after applying the criteria of significance is assessing the physical integrity of the resources. Prior to considering a resource's potential for listing, it is important to understand the subtleties of the seven kinds of integrity mentioned above. The California Register used National Register definitions of integrity to summarize a National Park Service (NPS) bulletin entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Shrimpton 2002), the types of integrity are defined as follows:

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
- Setting is the physical environment of the historic property;
- Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and
- Association is the direct link between an important historic even or person and a historic property.

Integrity is based on significance: why, where and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established is the issue of integrity addressed. Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant. A resource must have at least two types of integrity and meet one of the four criteria lists above in order to qualify for the CRHP. Integrity is also important in all evaluations under CEQA.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER EVALUATIONS

Isolates

Two isolates were found within the API. During the inventory, location data and descriptive documentation were collected for each isolate. Pertinent data were captured at the inventory level (see Table 5). The isolated resources were noted in table form and are likely a "background noise" component to the large prehistoric and historic presence in the Susanville and Hony Lake area. These isolates also were found in extremely disturbed context, as the parcel has been mowed, ploughed, and is seasonally flooded.

Evaluation

The isolated resources are not associated with an event or person important in local prehistory or history under criteria 1 and 2. The isolates are not an outstanding or unusual representation of a type, period, or method of construction and do not retain architectural or engineering features under Criterion 3. Given the isolated nature of these resources and the thorough documentation of morphological and functional data at the inventory level, the data potential inherent in the isolates have been exhausted and they do not meet Criterion 4. The isolates do not retain integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Given their portable and isolated nature and their location in a mowed and ploughed field, their setting and location has likely been altered, as has the integrity of feeling and association. Therefore, the two isolates are not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR and are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

NST Engineering hired PAR Environmental Services, Inc. in 2023 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of a future 70-space RV park in the City of Susanville in Lassen County, California. Although a portion of two prior surveys intersected the project API, no existing sites were within the project area and adjacent sites were not visited during this fieldwork. The survey identified two new isolated artifacts.

The two isolates do not meet criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4, of the CRHR and are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. No protective measures are recommended at this time for these isolated flake debitage. Completion of tribal consultation by the City of Susanville is recommended prior to further work within the API.

Unanticipated Discoveries

While an archaeological survey is designed to detect resources with surface manifestations, there is always a potential for unidentified subsurface deposits. Because the current project proposes to replace poles using digging only to its previous depth, there is a low potential to encounter *in situ* archaeological deposits. If archaeological deposits or artifacts (e.g., beads, stone or bone tools, or human remains) are noted, work should stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.6 (f) requires the lead agency for a project to ensure that provisions are made for accidentally discovered resources. These requirements include preserving the find until an archaeologist can evaluate the discovery, providing for the immediate evaluation of the find by an archaeologist, and contingency planning for the time and funding to mitigate project effects upon such accidental discoveries. Upon accidental discovery of an archaeological deposit it is recommended that work be halted within 100 ft. (30 m) of the discovery until a professional archaeologist has evaluated the find.

Human Remains

According to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, in the event human remains are discovered during excavation, work must stop immediately and the county coroner must be contacted. Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code require consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, protection of Native American remains, and notification of most likely descendants. SB 447 (Chapter 404, Statutes of 1987) also protects Native American remains or associated grave goods.

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APPENDIX A
State of California DPR Forms

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **PRIMARY RECORD**	Primary # P – HRI# Trinomial CA – **NRHP Status Code**
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)** SRV-i01

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted ***a. County** Lassen

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Johnstonville **Date** 1988 **T29N R12E** ; NW¼ of NW¼ ; Sec. 3 MDM

c. Address N/A **City** Susanville, CA **Zip** 96130

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 10T ; 701672 **mE/** 4475804 **mN NAD 83**

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Heading west on Highway 36, turn right onto Skyline Road at the eastern edge of the City of Susanville. Continue on Skyline Road 0.47 miles to the intersection of Johnstonville Road and turn left. Take the first right onto Bella Way (approximately 727 feet) and park where the street dead ends. Walk approximately 750 feet to the UTMs listed above.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)

SRV-i01 consists of a single piece of fire-cracked groundstone from an unknown artifact. From the shape and angle, it was possibly a mano fragment. The resource is located in a ploughed and mowed field and is in a heavily disturbed context. The field is seasonally a wetland and is framed by two separate tributaries of the Susan River – Jensen and Brockman Sloughs.

***P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)** AP16. Other: Isolated Artifact

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☒ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo:(View date,, accession #) SRV-i01 Overview View Southwest

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☐Historic ☒Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Hat Creek Construction
100 Grand Ave
Susanville, CA, 96130

***P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address)**
Andrea E. Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc
1906 21st St
Sacramento, CA 95811

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3.16.23

***P10. Survey Type: (Describe)**
Intensive Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None")**

Maniery, Andrea E. 2023 Cultural Resources Inventory for the Susanville RV Park Project, Lassen County, California. Prepared For NST Engineering. Prepared by PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

P3a. Description (Cont).

P5a. Photos: (Continued)

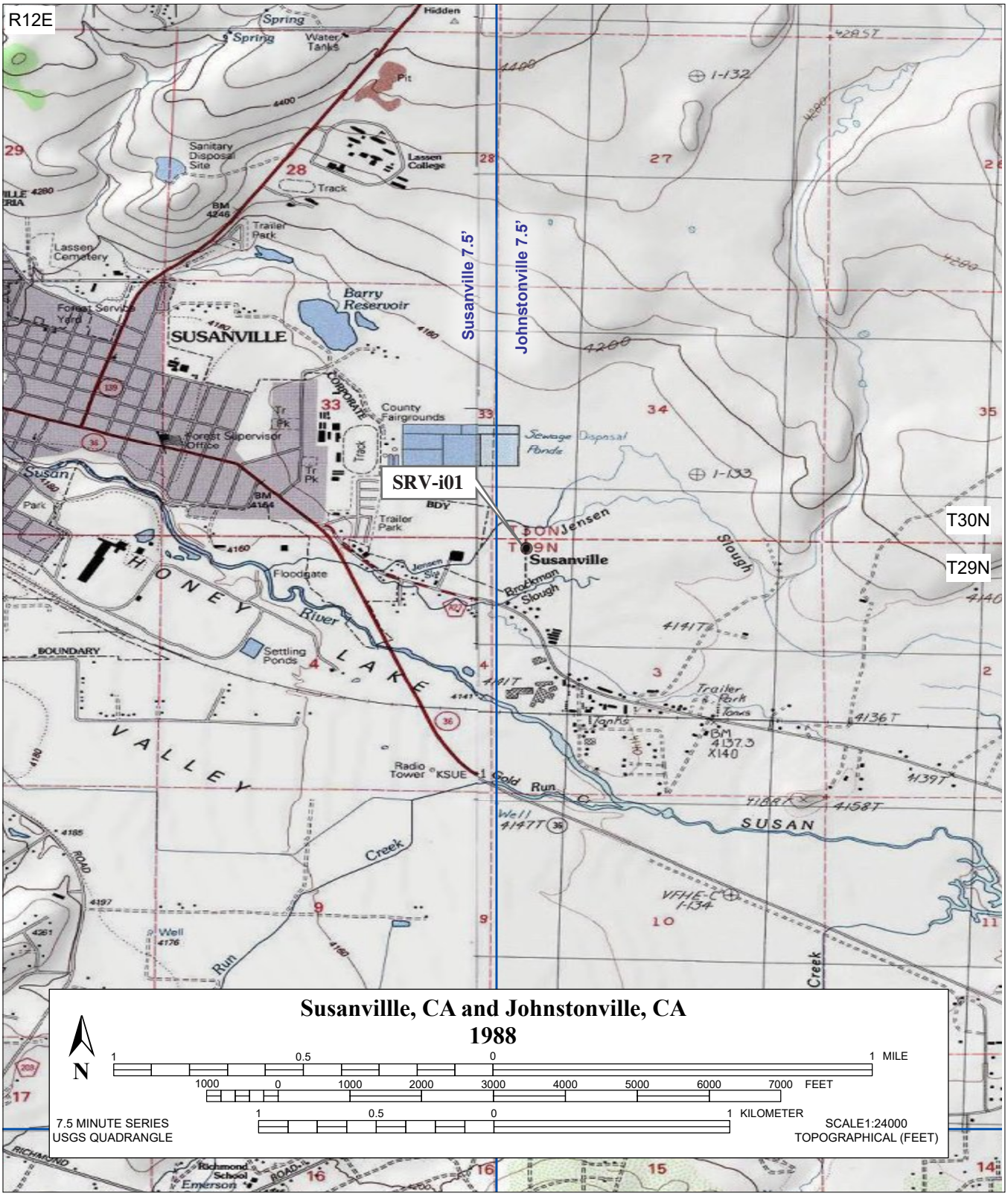
SRV-i01 detailed view.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned By Recorder) SRV-i01
Map Name Susanville, Johnstonville, CA 7.5min *Scale 1:24000 *Date of Map 1988



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P –
HRI#
Trinomial CA –
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)** SRV-i02

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted ***a. County** Lassen

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Johnstonville **Date** 1988 **T29N R12E** ; NW¼ of NW¼ ; Sec. 3 MDM

c. Address N/A **City** Susanville, CA **Zip** 96130

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 10T ; 701631 **mE/** 4475789 **mN NAD 83**

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Heading west on Highway 36, turn right onto Skyline Road at the eastern edge of the City of Susanville. Continue on Skyline Road 0.47 miles to the intersection of Johnstonville Road and turn left. Take the first right onto Bella Way (approximately 727 feet) and park where the street dead ends. Walk approximately 750 feet to the UTMs listed above.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)

SRV-i02 consisted of two fragments of fine-grained volcanic rock, likely basalt. One of the fragments was a flake fragment while the other was shatter. Both flakes were found within a meter of each other, and no other artifacts were found. The resource is located in a ploughed and mowed field and is in a heavily disturbed context. The field is seasonally a wetland and is framed by two separate tributaries of the Susan River – Jensen and Brockman Sloughs.

***P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)** AP16. Other: Isolated Artifact

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☒ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo:(View date,, accession #) SRV-i02 Overview View Southwest

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☐Historic ☒Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Hat Creek Construction
100 Grand Ave
Susanville, CA, 96130

***P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address)**
Andrea E. Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc
1906 21st St
Sacramento, CA 95811

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3.16.23

***P10. Survey Type: (Describe)**
Intensive Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None")**

Maniery, Andrea E. 2023 Cultural Resources Inventory for the Susanville RV Park Project, Lassen County, California. Prepared For NST Engineering. Prepared by PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List)

P5a. Photos: (Continued)

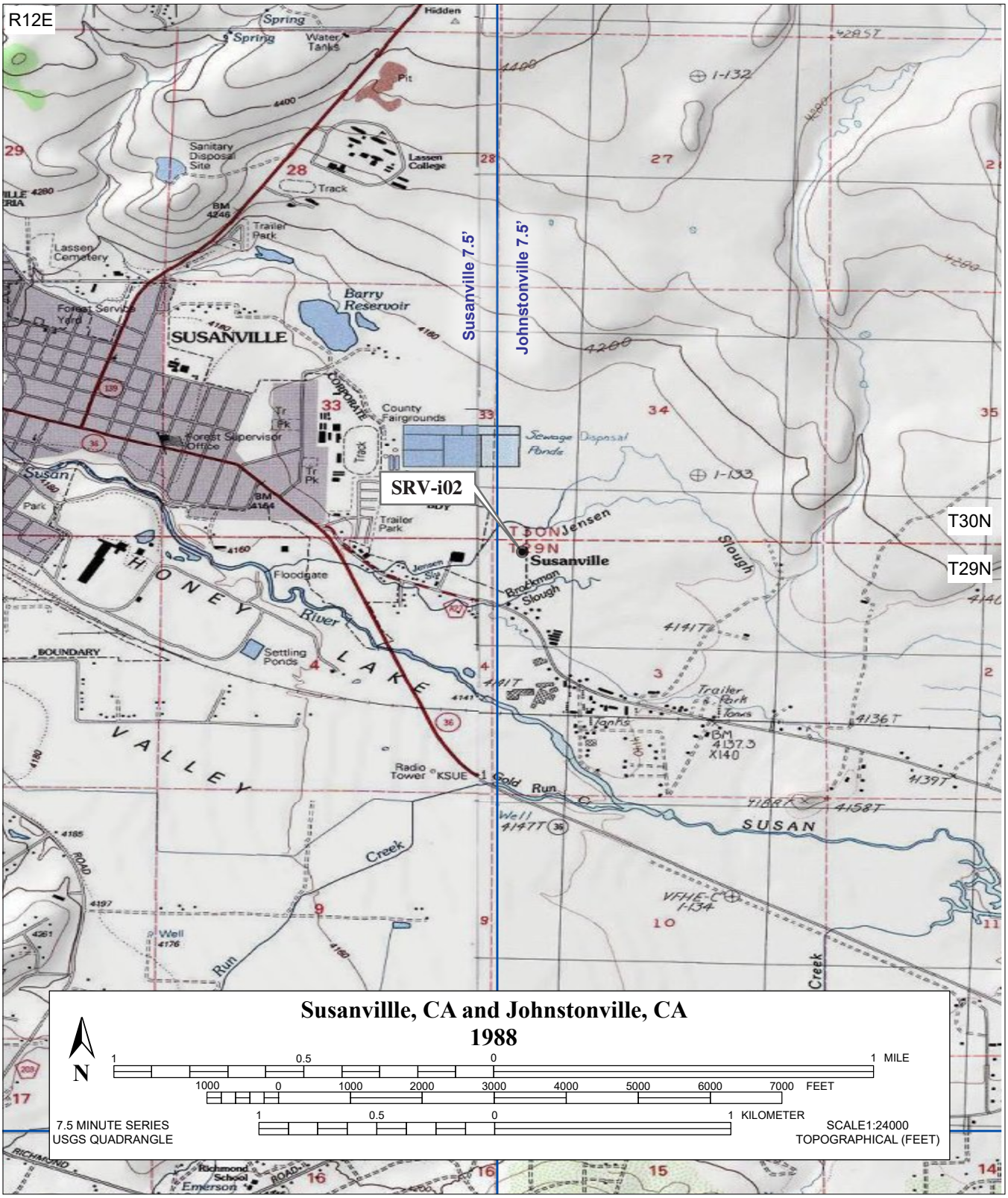
SRV-i02 detailed view.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned By Recorder) SRV-i02
Map Name Susanville, Johnstonville, CA 7.5min *Scale 1:24000 *Date of Map 1988



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information

APPENDIX B
Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

November 22, 2022

Kelly Mumper
City of Susanville

Via Email to: kmumper@cityofsusanville.org

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Thompson Family Trust 70 Space RV Park Project, Lassen County

Dear Ms. Mumper:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(d), is to do the following:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

    - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
    - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
    - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
    - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Tribes on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

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 consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Lassen County
11/22/2022

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Kyle Self, Chairperson
P.O. Box 279 — Maidu
Greenville, CA, 95947
Phone: (530) 284 - 7990
Fax: (530) 284-6612
kself@greenvillerancheria.com

Honey Lake Maidu
Paul Garcia, Chairperson
7029 Polvadero Drive — Maidu
San Jose, CA, 95119
Phone: (408) 499 - 1565
drinkwiz@sbcglobal.net

Honey Lake Maidu
Ron Morales, Chairperson
1101 Arnold Street — Maidu
Susanville, CA, 96130
Phone: (530) 257 - 3275

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Benjamin Clark, Chairperson
#1 Alverda Drive — KonKow
Oroville, CA, 95966 — Maidu
Phone: (530) 533 - 3625
Fax: (530) 533-3680
frontdesk@mooretown.org

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

Susanville Indian Rancheria
Deana Bovee, Chairperson
745 Joaquin Street — Maidu
Susanville, CA, 96130 — Paiute
Phone: (530) 257 - 6264 — Pit River
Fax: (530) 257-7986 — Washoe
dovee@sir-nsn.gov

Tsi Akim Maidu
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 510 — Maidu
Browns Valley, CA, 95918
Phone: (530) 383 - 7234
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

Tsi Akim Maidu
Don Ryberg, Chairperson
P.O. Box 510 — Maidu
Browns Valley, CA, 95918
Phone: (530) 383 - 7234
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

Wadatkuta Band of the Northern Paiute of the Honey Lake Valley
Harold Dixon, Chairperson
Phone: (916) 257 - 4908 — Northern Paiute

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Department
919 Highway 395 North — Washoe
Gardnerville, NV, 89410
Phone: (775) 265 - 8600
darrel.cruz@washoetribe.us

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Serrell Smokey, Chairperson
919 Highway 395 North — Washoe
Gardnerville, NV, 89410
Phone: (775) 265 - 8600
serrell.smokey@washoetribe.us

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Thompson Family Trust 70 Space RV Park Project, Lassen County.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

March 8, 2023

Ellie Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Via Email to: ***aemaniery@parenvironmental.com***

Re: Susanville RV Park (PAR Ref #22-0011) Project, Lassen County

Dear Ms. Maniery:

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: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Mooretown Rancheria
#1 Alverda Drive
Oroville, CA 95966
(530) 533-3625 Office
(530) 533-3680 Fax

November 30, 2022

Ms. Kelly Mumper
City Planner
City of Susanville
66 North Lassen Street
Susanville, CA 96130-3904

Re: Proposed (GPA-Thompson Family Trust) Project – Susanville, Lassen Co, CA

Dear Ms. Mumper:

Thank you for your letter dated, November 22, 2022, seeking information regarding the proposed Thompson Family Trust project in Lassen County, California on Bella Way. Based on the information provided, the Mooretown Rancheria is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site. However, as the project progresses, if any new information or human remains are found, we do have a process to protect such important and sacred artifacts (especially near rivers or streams).

Please contact the following individuals if tribal cultural items or Native American human remains are found:

THPO
Mooretown Rancheria
1 Alverda Drive
Oroville, CA 95966
(530) 533-3625 Office
(530) 533-3680 Fax
E-mail: matthew.hatcher@mooretown.org

Thank you for providing us with this notice and opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Matthew Hatcher
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

APPENDIX C

North East Information Center Record Search Results

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

January 31, 2023

PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
1906 21st Street
Sacramento, CA 95811
Attn: Ellie Maniery

IC File # NE23-38
Confidential Records Search

RE: Susanville RV Park (PAR Ref. No.: 22-0011)
T29N, R12E, Sections 3 & 4; T30N, R12E, Section 34 MDBM
USGS Johnstonville (1988) 7.5'; Susanville (1984) 7.5'; & Susanville (1962) 15' quadrangle maps
27 acres (Lassen County)

Dear Ms. Maniery,

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 Lassen County. Please note, the search includes the requested ¼-mile radius surrounding the project area.

RESULTS:

Resources within project area:	No resources were located in the project area
Resources within ¼-mile radius:	No resources were located in the project vicinity
Reports within project area:	NEIC-007704 & 13122
Reports within ¼-mile radius:	NEIC-001480, 7705, 11379, & 11429

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

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

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

Please 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 of the historical resource 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 historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

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

Sincerely,

Ashlyn Weaver

Ashlyn Weaver, M.A.
Assistant Coordinator & GIS Specialist
Northeast Information Center
(530) 898-6256