

**Kidder Creek Orchard Camp
Draft Environmental Impact Report
APPENDICES**

APPENDIX I

Emergency Access Road Extension: Archaeological Resource Survey Report – Resource Management

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE
KIDDER CREEK ORCHARD CAMP INC. EMERGENCY ROAD EXTENSION**



Figure 1: View looking northwest at top of slope and edge of upper (Area of Potential Effect) A.P.E. boundary

Submitted by:

Resource Management
P.O. Box 146
Fort Jones, CA 96032

For

Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Inc.

Report Prepared By:

Kathleen Tyler
(Archaeologist)

March 2019

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Abstract

This is an Archaeological Resource Survey Report for the Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Inc. for an emergency access road for ingress and egress.

The project proposal is to construct an easement approximately 30 feet wide across the S $\frac{1}{2}$ Of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 1, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1, in the U.S. Greenview Quadrangle connecting the Kidder Creek Orchard Camp road to the USGS Quadrangle Greenview, accessed from the 42N07 Road, near Patterson Creek. The archaeological field survey was conducted by archaeologist Kathleen Tyler on March 1, 2019.

Representatives from the local and regional Native American groups were contacted as well as the Native American Heritage Commission regarding known cultural resources or sacred sites at or near the project area. An archaeological records search from C.H.R.I.S., literature review, and a complete pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area was conducted.

Letters were sent out to the different Native American representatives that might have concerns or information pertinent to the implementation of the project. At the time of this report no cultural concerns were expressed by the tribes. On February 6th, 2019, The Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento, indicated by fax, no sacred land was known in the project area.

The complete archaeological survey revealed no cultural resources in the areas of Potential Effect of the Emergency Road Ingress and Egress road project for Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Inc.

This report will be on file with Resource Management (Ft. Jones, CA), on behalf of Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Inc. and the Northeast Information Center, California State University, Chico, California.



View of partial road clearing view to the southeast



Figure 2: View northwesterly looking at dense stand of small diameter ponderosa pine and thick needle duff layer.

INTRODUCTION

The Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Inc. needs to have an emergency ingress and egress road constructed, that will connect their current Kidder Creek Camp Road, to the F.S. 42N07 Road south west of the camp through Timbervest Partners California LLC land. The project will involve ground disturbance when constructing the emergency escape route.

According to agency definitions, this project constitutes an “undertaking” which could adversely affect various types of resources located within the project’s APE. Evaluation of effects to such resources must be undertaken in conformity with Siskiyou County rules and regulations, which in turn must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA) and Examination of existing documentation and archaeological reconnaissance for the Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Inc. emergency access road extension project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and the California Environmental Policy Act (CEQA) standards. These projects must conform to state guidelines. Other sources consulted were the National Register of Historic Places (2012), California Register of Historical Resources (2012), California Points of Historical Interest (2012), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (2012), Gold districts of California-Bulletin 193 (2005), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Siskiyou County (2012) and Historic Spots in California (2002). There were no known previous archaeological surveys or projects within the current project. No sites were found. GLO Plat maps dated 1883 and 1927 (in appendix of maps) were consulted, as well

as a map of Shasta Villages (see appendix). The USGS Fort Jones (1955) 15' Quad map indicates that roads are located within the project area, but Scott Valley, Patterson Creek, Kidder Creek, Taylor Divide, structures, and roads are located in the general project vicinity.

Examination of existing documentation for archaeological reconnaissance for the Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Inc. emergency ingress and egress was undertaken for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Policy Act (CEQA) standards. The proposed project constitutes an undertaking which has the potential to adversely affect resources within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Therefore, studies must conform to state and federal guidelines, specifically Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended and implementing regulations of 36 CFR 800 as well as any other pertinent regulations.

LOCATION

The Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Inc. Emergency ingress and egress road project will impact approximately 4 acres of privately owned land located in the Township 42N Range 10W, Section 1, Mt. Diablo Meridian, within the Greenville CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle. The project is situated on the west side of Highway 3, north of Patterson Creek and south of Kidder Creek, the project runs north to south. The project is located at the foot of the Marble Mountains, many recreationist come for hiking and to explore the surrounding wilderness areas. Cattle, dairy, and hay ranches dominate the landscape in the Scott Valley, west of the project.

NATURAL SETTING

The project area lies at an elevation of about 3,200' above sea level, composed of alluvial material from surrounding mountains. *Soil Survey of Siskiyou County Central Part*, identifies the area soil classification as map unit **184 Marpa-Kinkel-Boomer**, with 15-50% slope. The project area is within the Klamath Mountain geomorphic province of California, just west of the Marble Mountain Wilderness. Mesozoic plutons are known as Mesozoic granitic rocks, Geologic age Jurassic to early Cretaceous. The project area is located hillslope above the valley floor.

Native vegetation of the vicinity especially upslope is dominated by ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) with scatterings of white oak (*Quercus garryana*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*). Wedge leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) and gooseberry species (*Ribes sp.*), and native grasses are common vegetation in the vicinity and upslope.

Wildlife known to the area are black tail deer, mountain lions, black bear, raptors (red-tail hawk, bald eagle, and golden eagle), and many animals and birds. A local herd of elk frequent the alfalfa fields to the south west in the Valley.

CULTURAL SETTING

Pre-Contact Period

Ethnographic descriptions of the Shasta people are found in early twentieth century accounts recorded by anthropologists. Earlier accounts by European-American travelers and settlers supplemented this information.

The project area is located within the historically documented Shasta territory. A large portion of Siskiyou County was the traditional area of the Shasta who were Hokan speaking people. The Shasta people enjoyed an area that was geographically diverse. By most accounts it is archaeologically accepted that the Shasta Indians occupied the lands in the watersheds of the Klamath, Shasta, Salmon, New, Scott, and Rouge rivers, additionally at the headwater portion of the Sacramento River. Traditionally the northeast boundary is a point just below Klamath Falls in the Upper Klamath River Canyon, which is into Oregon.

"The rugged topography encouraged internal division of the Shasta into a number of partially independent bands" (Winthrop 6). The Shasta tribe primarily had a decentralized and informal political organization. Shasta villages were combined into four larger bands or "divisions", and each band had a chief. These bands consisted of the Shasta Valley, Scott Valley, Klamath River, and the Rogue River. They traded mostly within their own divisions and with their neighbors the Karuk and Yurok. However, they did trade with many others; they had an extensive system of trade routes. Interstate "5" follows one of these routes.

The Great Spirit "Waka" also set down the rules for the marriage wheel that existed among the eight main family branches of the Shasta people. This marriage wheel system allowed Shasta people to marry within their own families (Winthrop 30). This keeps the ties between the divisions strong and for obvious reasons healthy. But added to the kinship bonding were the neighboring tribes. Even though marrying outside the tribe was not ideal, it was accepted. By marrying into the Modoc, Karok, Wintu, or Achumawi tribes, which were all neighbors, it kept conflict and distrust to a minimum. It allowed for bonding of local people for peace and trade. As evidence of this, trade items can be found in the artifacts found at the different sites of the Shasta and their neighbors who share their boundaries.

"What, how, when, and where people obtained the elements of their diet are often considered to be defining cultural factors, especially in terms of speculations concerning cultural development". Since the territory where the Shasta lived provided all of their food needs, they developed a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, and gathering patterns. Seasonal base camps were located at key resource areas and were visited once a year depending on the availability of the targeted subsistence resource. After the food gathering cycle was over the Shasta would return to their permanent villages with their food stores to spend the winters. The Shasta Indians also utilized a large array of animal food sources such as deer, elk, antelope, big horn sheep, bear, rodents, turtles, crayfish, insects, mussels, eels, salmon, other fish, small mammals, and various birds. The Shasta similarly had a wide variety of plants, which occupied a substantial part of their living resources. In general, the seasons dictated their food procurement activities. For instance, starting in February they would fish, early spring (March) they would

gather a variety of plants for greens. April and May would be key times to gather geophytes (root and bulb plants). June they would fish and July would be the time to gather seeds. In August, the berries were ready and September and October were the times to harvest acorns. They would fish again in November. December was normally a time to stay in the permanent village. Deer were hunted primarily in January; however, game was hunted year round. It should be noted that even though they had many choices their staples were acorns, deer, and fish; some areas the dependence of the fleshy root crops was also a staple. Over hundreds of years of co-existence with the local flora and fauna the Shasta developed a sophisticated knowledge of their environment that would sustain them until contact with the Euro-Americans.

The Shasta deliberately altered their environment and managed some of their food resources by purposely setting fires. Fire was the main tool used for management of their lands. The Shasta along with other indigenous people burned their fields frequently for collection of wild seeds, particularly tarweed. Burning under the oak groves to keep the ground clear of debris and seedlings was common among the California Indians. Ultimately, the use of fire by the Shasta was a way to keep the “edge effect,” the diversity of plants and the animals, for the benefit of their way of life. They perpetuated the processes that insured their survival in the ecosystem. Much of their beliefs and rituals were developed as a result of living in a rich resource environment on which they based their subsistent way of life for centuries.

Typically, the artifacts found in the later period (Pacific) were Tuluwat barbed projectile points made out of obsidian, jasper, and CCS (cryptocrystalline silicates) the manos and metates were used for the processing of roots and other plants. The hopper /mortars were used for processing acorns. The Shasta sometimes buried their dead by placing rocks over them, making rock mounds. They also stored food sources this way. The best raw stone material they could find was obsidian at Glass Mountain, which was to the east past the Cascade range. This sharp volcanic glass could be chipped into various shapes. The Shasta made arrowheads, drills, spearheads, scrapers, and knives out of obsidian.

There has been much impact to prehistoric archaeological sites resulting from later historic land uses such as ranching, farming, mining, and logging.

Post-Contact Period

Possibly the first known Euro American travelers to Scott Valley were the Hudson Bay Trappers. Most notable was the contact with Thomas McKay in 1836 and his company of trappers who worked the rich beaver streams of the Scott Valley. Among the first trappers was Stephen Meek whose first visit was in 1836 and whom later made his home in Scott Valley. He was buried in the Etna cemetery. There was also George Aldophus Duzel and sixteen other men who accompanied McKay when he discovered and trapped the area he called Beaver Valley (Scott Valley). It was named so due to the large quantity of beaver they found in the valley. The Scott River was also named Beaver River. It has been written that early contact with the Euro-American was friendly and congenial, and one can surmise that McKay was well liked by the Native Americans in the region.

Stephen Hall Meek was a trapper that has been given the name of “Siskiyou’s own trapper” he was with the first trappers of the Hudson Bay Company who came to “Beaver Valley”. Stephen Meek returned to Scott Valley after many adventures, where he died and is buried in the Etna cemetery.

Scott Valley was named for John Scott, the man who discovered gold at Scott Bar in 1850. 1850-51 when an influx of people started coming into Siskiyou County the anxious Indians asked if they were "Maki men" (*Wells pg. 44*). Probably the first Caucasian grave in the area is believed to be that of a Hudson Bay Trapper the inscribed rock reads "*Died Jno B. Smith, June 10, 1839*". This rock is now at the Siskiyou County museum. It was found near a cabin close to Oro Fino.

October 30, 1851 from Redick McKee journal “Crossing some low hills to the main valley, we followed the western side to the foot of the mountain, which afterwards was one of the landmarks of the reserve, by the name of “Seino’s Hill” (slightly south of modern day Etna) This part of the valley is little more than a pine barren, the land being gravelly and cut up with arroyos from the mountains.” (Hendryx 2003). In 1851 at the confluence of Shackleford Creek and the Scott River, Redick McKee a Commissioner from the United States Government, signed a treaty with the Shasta Tribes. This treaty was to diffuse the tension built up between the Euro-Americans and Shasta Indians. Animosity between the groups stemmed from the discovery of gold on traditional Shasta land. Set forth in this treaty a proposed boundary for a reservation. This treaty was never ratified. In 1874 another attempt was made to set aside a reservation for the Shasta in Quartz Valley but the plan was dismissed.

Improved irrigation development after World War II enabled ranchers to raise alfalfa and other hay crops for commercial sale. Agriculture and recently increased settlement, mostly by modest-income retirees, now dominate Scott Valley.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

The Northeast Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (C.H.R.I.S) was contacted on January 15, 2019 with a request of information on previous archaeological surveys within close proximity to the Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Emergency ingress egress road project. A letter of response was received on February 15, 2019 indicating there had been no previous surveys documented within 1/4-mile of the current project area.

SURVEY STRATEGY and FIELD WORK

The survey conducted on February 15, 2019, was a complete pedestrian survey by Kathleen Tyler. The survey corridor width for the project area was approximately 300 feet wide following the white flagging used to identify the location of the proposed emergency ingress and egress access road. The survey route was implemented by making one pass in a northerly direction and the second in a southerly direction back to the starting point, approximately 150 feet apart, with each visit. Surveyor used a GPS unit to orient position on site and walked transects northerly and southerly. The survey was one and half hours spent to observe and survey.

RESULTS

No surface evidence of significant or potentially significant cultural resources was found. The majority of the project area consists of previous surface disturbance that had already occurred. A small trash dump, the debris was easily dated to modern; there was an intact Oral-B brand toothbrush, and modern metal food cans and clear glass beverage bottles, clearly modern day.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

No historic or prehistoric sites were observed within the APE during the pedestrian survey. This was a surface survey. No surface survey can guarantee to have located subsurface archaeological materials if they are present. If prehistoric or historic material is discovered in the course of future project implementation, work at the site should be suspended until the finds are evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and, in the case of prehistoric material, the appropriate Native American tribe(s) consulted.

The possibility exists that prehistoric material could be encountered during construction of the emergency road, it is recommended, that because this was just a surface survey. No surface survey can guarantee to have located subsurface archaeological materials if they are present. If prehistoric or historic material is discovered in the course of implementing the project the following mitigation measures will take place.

Mitigation Measure 1

If cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, or bone are discovered during ground-disturbance activities, work shall be stopped within 20 meters (66 feet) of the discovery. Work near the archaeological finds shall not resume until a professional archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, has evaluated the material and offered recommendations for further action. Ground disturbing activities may resume after clearance is provided by the archaeologist.

Mitigation Measure 2

If human remains are discovered during project construction, work will stop at the discovery location, within 20 meters (66 feet), and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie human remains. The Siskiyou County coroner will be contacted to determine if the cause of death must be investigated. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, it will be necessary to comply with state laws and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the North American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The coroner will contact the NAHC. Work will not resume at the discovery site until clearance is provided by the County Coroner and the NAHC.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Letters of consultation dated October 9, 2014 were sent the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation (Ft. Jones, CA); and to the Shasta Nation Cultural and Archaeological Resource. A letter was also sent to the Native American Heritage Commission. These three letters requested information on any known archaeological or cultural sites or any unrecorded traditional cultural properties. As of this date, a single response has been received, from the Native American Heritage Commission, indicating a negative result for the presence of cultural sites or, specifically, known sacred lands or sacred sites.

Resource Management Archaeologist
Kathleen Tyler 3/21/2019

Kathleen E. Tyler

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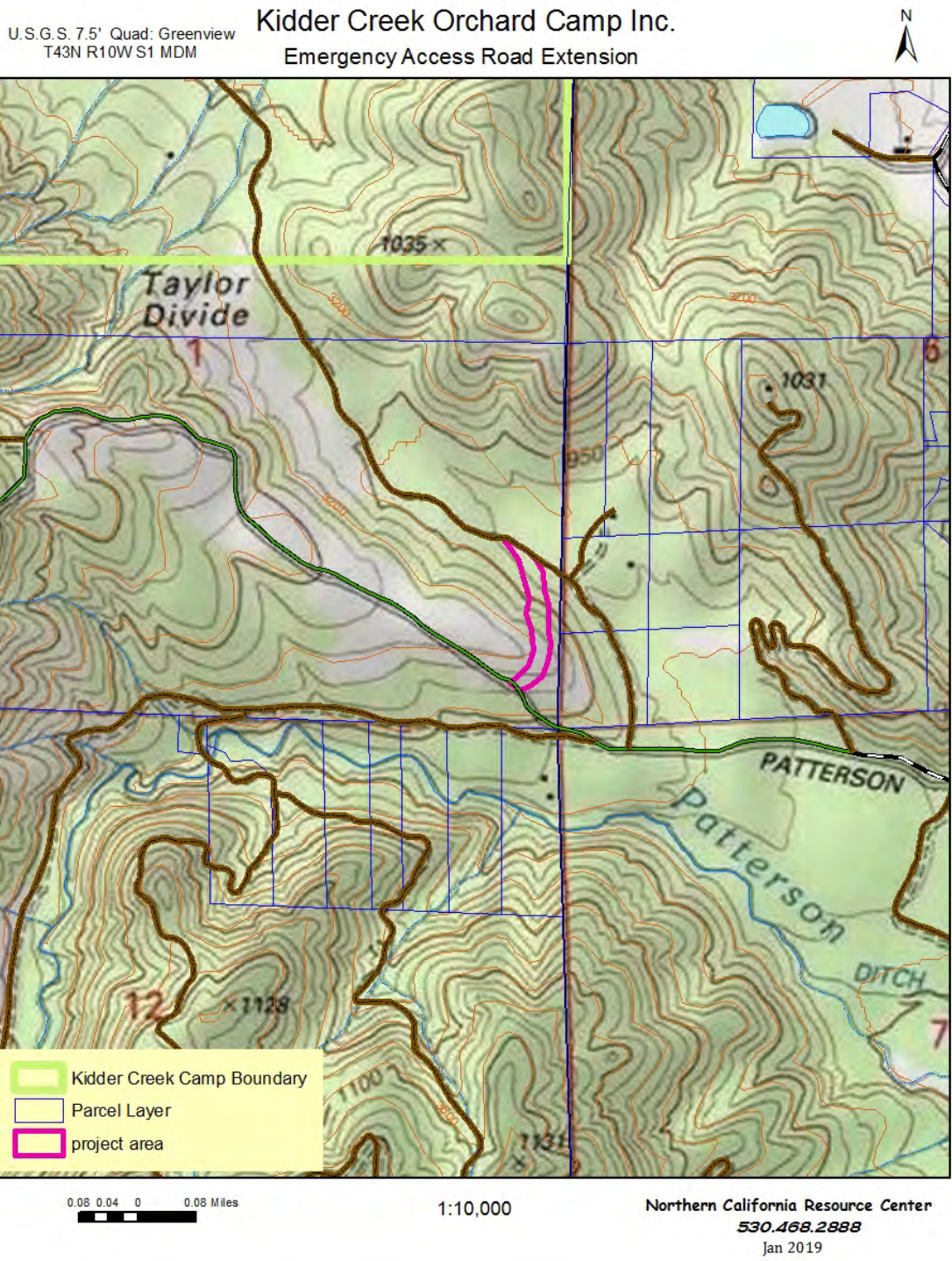
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Other Reference Materials:

Government Land Survey Map 1883 and 1927
Mt. Diablo Meridian Township 42 North Range 9 West
Soil Survey of Siskiyou County, California (Central Part) (1983)
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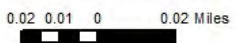
APPENDIX I - MAPS

Topo map, project map



U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quad: Greenview
T43N R10W S1 MDM

Kidder Creek Orchard Camp Inc. Emergency Access Road Extension



1:2,421

Northern California Resource Center
530.468.2888
Jan 2019

APPENDIX II – CONSULTATION LETTERS



January 31, 2019

Attn: Shasta Nation
Ms. Mary Carpelan,
Contact for Cultural and Archaeological Resources
P.O. Box 1054
Yreka, CA 96097

Dear Ms. Carpelan,

This letter is in reference to a proposed road extension project which would provide connection to the existing emergency access road for the Kidder Creek Orchard Camp (KCO). This extension would be approximately 1,400 to 1,500 feet long and would be located south of the towns of Fort Jones and Greenview in Siskiyou County; a map is enclosed with the details and location. It is assumed the project area will be no more than 5 acres.

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

Sincerely, Kathleen Tyler

Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Area Map

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



January 31, 2019

Karuk Tribe
Attn: Russell Attebery Chairperson
P.O. Box 1016
Happy Camp, CA 96039

Dear Mr. Attebery:

This letter is in reference to a proposed road extension project which would provide connection to the existing emergency access road for the Kidder Creek Orchard Camp (KCO). This extension would be approximately 1,400 to 1,500 feet long and would be located south of the towns of Fort Jones and Greenview in Siskiyou County; a map is enclosed with the details and location. It is assumed the project area will be no more than 5 acres.

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

Sincerely, Kathleen Tyler

Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Area Map

Resource Management
P.O. Box 146 Fort Jones, CA 96032
Phone: 530-468-2888 FAX: 530-468-4426



January 31, 2019

Quartz Valley Indian Reservation
Attn: Crystal Bowman,
Environmental Specialist
13601 Quartz Valley Road
Fort Jones, CA 96032

Dear Ms. Bowman:

This letter is in reference to a proposed road extension project which would provide connection to the existing emergency access road for the Kidder Creek Orchard Camp (KCOC). This extension would be approximately 1,400 to 1,500 feet long and would be located south of the towns of Fort Jones and Greenview in Siskiyou County; a map is enclosed with the details and location. It is assumed the project area will be no more than 5 acres.

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

Sincerely, Kathleen Tyler

Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Area Map

Resource Management
P.O. Box 146 Fort Jones, CA 96032
Phone: 530-468-2888 FAX: 530-468-4426

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



February 6, 2019

Kathleen Tyler
Northern California Resource Center
P. O. Box 146
Fort Jones, CA 96032

RE: Kidder Creek Orchard Camp (KCOC) Project, near the Community of Fort Jones;
Greenview USGS Quadrangle, Siskiyou County

Dear Ms. Tyler:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton
Gayle Totton, B.S., M.A., Ph.D.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment