

**FINAL
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

for the proposed

**INTERMOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CAMP REPLACEMENT
PROJECT, LASSEN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER 2008102002

Prepared for:

**California Department of General Services (DGS)
Real Estate Services Division
Environmental Services Section
707 3rd Street, Third Floor
West Sacramento, CA 95605**



On Behalf of the Lead Agency:

**California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire)
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460**



Prepared by:

**ENPLAN
3179 Bechelli Lane, Suite 100
Redding, CA 96002**



November 20, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Notice of Determination	NOD-1
Final Mitigated Negative Declaration	FMND-1
Figure 1. Regional Location Map	FMND-8
Figure 2. Local Vicinity Map	FMND-9
Figure 3. Site Plan	FMND-10
Procedures for Compliance with the Forest Practice Act (CalFire Memorandum)	FPA-1
CalFire Project Approval Memorandum	CPAM-1
Notice of Intent	NOI-1
CalFire Approval to Release Draft IS/MND Memorandum	CARD-1
Response to Comments	RTC-1
Appendix: Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration	

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

TO: Office of Planning and Research
1400 - 10th Street, Room 108
Sacramento, CA 95814

FROM: CA. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
P.O. Box 944246
Room 1516-37
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 of the Public Resources Code.

Project Title: Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project

State Clearinghouse Number	Contact Person	Telephone Number
2008102002	Dan Foster	(916) 653-0839

Project Approval:

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection approved the Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project on December 3, 2008.

Project Location: Intermountain Conservation Camp, Lassen County, California

Project Description:

The Intermountain Conservation Camp (ICC) is a minimum-security correctional facility located on 80 acres of state-owned property in Lassen County, California (APN: 001-100-22), approximately four miles west of Bieber. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) share in the operation of the facility, and plan to replace portions of the existing facility.

The purpose of the project is to allow the ICC to more efficiently operate at its current capacity, primarily by replacing and expanding the current infrastructure and service facilities. The ICC is currently an 80-bed facility; project implementation will increase inmate capacity to 88 beds. This is considered to be an insignificant increase with regard to environmental impacts. The project will include construction of a new ±10,938 square foot barracks, with the addition of two shower/restroom areas; construction of a new ±5,000 square foot kitchen/mess hall building; a new ±4,250 square foot dayroom building; a ±3,960 square foot garage; a ±4,240 square foot vehicle maintenance facility; an ±880 square foot addition to the CalFire administration building; and a ±750 square foot addition to the CDCR administration building; construction of ±700 linear feet of sewer line; ±500 linear feet of water line; and the installation of electrical, telephone, and gas lines to new buildings. The project will include the paving of the existing dirt access road; replacement of some existing tarmac; the addition of some pavement and vehicle aprons; and the construction of new walkways within the ICC. The project will include the removal of approximately two dozen pine and oak trees.

The ICC will remain in operation during construction, using existing buildings during the construction process. The existing barracks will be removed after the new barracks are occupied. Construction is estimated to last 18 months.

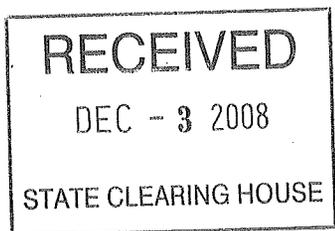
The site is located in a rural area; there are no urban uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project. The nearest town is the rural community of Bieber, located approximately four miles east of the project site.

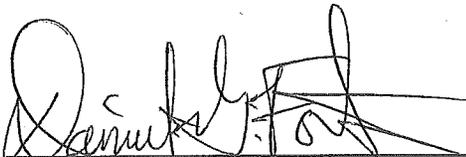
The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, as the lead agency, has approved the above described project and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

1. The IS/MND identified six potentially significant environmental effects of the project. Mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a less-than-significant level where possible. All six of the potentially significant effects were reduced to less-than-significant levels.
2. An Initial Study was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures and a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program were adopted as conditions of the approval of this project.

This is to certify that the Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration with comments and responses and record of project approval may be examined at the California Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division, 707 Third Street, Third Floor, West Sacramento, California.

Date Received for Filing:




12/3/08
Daniel G. Foster, Senior Environmental Planner
Environmental Protection - Resource Management
California Department of Forestry and Fire
Protection

FINAL MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

DETERMINATION

This draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) describes the environmental impact analysis which was conducted for the proposed Intermountain Conservation Camp (ICC) Replacement Project. This document was prepared by ENPLAN, an environmental consulting firm working under contract to the California Department of General Services (DGS). DGS is a state agency that completes real estate actions, construction, and environmental services for many of the California state agencies. In this instance, DGS is overseeing this work on behalf of the lead agency, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire). This report documents the environmental impact analysis which utilizes information gathered from a number of sources, including research and field review of the proposed project area, and consultation with environmental planners and other experts on staff at other public agencies. Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, the Lead Agency, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and finds that this document reflects its independent judgment. The lead agency further finds that the proposed project, which includes mitigation measures and revised activities designed to minimize environmental impacts, would not result in significant adverse effects on the environment.

INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by CalFire to evaluate potential environmental effects of the proposed Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, located near the community of Bieber in Lassen County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15000 et seq.).

An Initial Study (IS) is prepared by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15063[a]), and thus to determine the appropriate environmental document. In accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a “public agency shall prepare ... a proposed negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration ... when: (a) The Initial Study shows that there is no substantial evidence ... that the project may have a significant impact upon the environment, or (b) The Initial Study identifies potentially significant effects but revisions to the project plans or proposal are agreed to by the applicant and such revisions would reduce potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level.” In this circumstance, the lead agency prepares a written statement describing its reasons for concluding that the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This IS/MND conforms to these requirements and to the content requirements of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15071. This IS/MND evaluates the environmental effects of the proposed Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project. The project involves the demolition of some of the existing buildings at the ICC facility and the construction of new buildings, structures, and appurtenances on the existing 80-acre site.

PURPOSE OF INITIAL STUDY

CalFire has primary authority for carrying out the proposed Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project and is the lead agency under CEQA. The purpose of this IS/MND is to present to the public the environmental consequences of implementing the proposed project and describe the mitigation measures and adjustments made to the project to avoid significant

environmental effects or reduce them to a less-than-significant level. This disclosure document was made available to the public for review and comment. The IS/MND was circulated for public review and comment for a review period of 30 days. The beginning and ending dates of the 30-day public review period were indicated on the Notice of Intent.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Intermountain Conversation Camp is located on 80 acres of state-owned property in Lassen County, California (APN: 001-100-22), approximately four miles west of Bieber. The Intermountain Conversation Camp is situated within Section 24, T38N, R06E, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, and can be found on the Bieber, CA USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (Figure 1: Regional Location Map and Figure 2: Local Vicinity Map).

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR PROJECT

The existing ICC buildings were constructed in 1962 and fail to meet contemporary building codes, including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements and materials storage standards. In addition, there is insufficient building space and work areas for the efficient operation of CalFire and CDCR. A new facility, designed and built to meet the State Building Code, CalFire, and CDCR requirements for safe, efficient, and long-term operations, is necessary.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of the project is to continue to provide CalFire and CDCR fully functional services at the Intermountain Conversation Camp by constructing a new and updated facility at the existing site. The rehabilitation of CalFire's infrastructure is one of the Department's key objectives in CalFire's Strategic Plan (CalFire, 1997).

Specific objectives include:

- Obtain and maintain high quality fire-fighting equipment, apparatus, and facilities to respond to California's changing fire protection needs;
- Provide for necessary space to allow for efficient CalFire and CDCR operations; and
- Meet current State of California building code standards, including ADA requirements, and those with respect to materials storage.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Intermountain Conversation Camp (ICC) is a minimum-security correctional facility. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) share in the operation of the facility, and plan to replace portions of the existing facility.

The purpose of the project is to allow the ICC to more efficiently operate at its current capacity, primarily by replacing and expanding the current infrastructure and service facilities. The ICC is currently an 80-bed facility; project implementation will increase inmate capacity to 88 beds. This is considered to be an insignificant increase with regard to environmental impacts. The project will include construction of a new ±10,938 square foot barracks, with the addition of two shower/restroom areas; construction of a new ±5,000 square foot kitchen/mess hall building; a new ±4,250 square foot dayroom building; a ±3,960 square foot garage; a ±4,240 square foot vehicle maintenance facility; an ±880 square foot addition to the CalFire administration building; and a ±750 square foot addition to the CDCR administration building; construction of ±700 linear feet of sewer line; ±500 linear feet of water line; and the installation of electrical, telephone, and gas lines to new buildings. The project will include the paving of the existing dirt access road;

replacement of some existing tarmac; the addition of some pavement and vehicle aprons; and the construction of new walkways within the ICC. The project will include the removal of approximately two dozen pine and oak trees.

The ICC will remain in operation during construction, using existing buildings during the construction process. The existing barracks will be removed after the new barracks are occupied. Construction is estimated to last 18 months.

The site is located in a rural area; there are no urban uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project. The nearest town is the rural community of Bieber, located approximately four miles east of the project site.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

- **Project site:** The project site is located four miles west of Bieber, California, in Lassen County. The site is currently occupied by the Intermountain Conservation Camp.
- **North:** Primarily open and undeveloped land, with very low density rural residential use.
- **South:** Open and undeveloped land.
- **East:** Foothill Road, with agricultural and very low density rural residential use to the east of Foothill Road.
- **West:** Open and undeveloped land.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

DGS shall obtain a General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit and prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board.

A Registered Professional Forester (RPF) shall be obtained to make an assessment with regard to tree removal, to determine if such tree removal would constitute *timber operations* as defined in the Forest Practice Act. The RPF shall make a recommendation with regard to the appropriate document (Timber Harvesting Plan/Conversion Permit, Exemption, or other document). DGS will ensure that this compliance with the California Forest Practice Rules is met, and any necessary permits obtained.

DGS shall obtain authorization for construction on behalf of the construction contractor, in the form of an Authority to Construct, from the Air Pollution Control Officer, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

As proposed, the project does not include any impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and/or streams. Should project design change, and any impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and/or streams will occur, a Department of the Army Section 404 permit, Regional Water Quality Control Board Water Quality Certification, and/or a California Department of Fish and Game Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement may be necessary.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared to assess the project's potential effects on the environment and the significance of those effects. The Final IS/MND is the basis for the determination that the proposed project would not have any significant effects on the environment. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

1. The proposed project would have no impacts related to agricultural resources, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, and recreation.
2. The proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts on geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, transportation and traffic, and utilities and service systems.
3. The proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, and noise after implementation of mitigation measures.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures will be included in the project to avoid potentially significant effects. Several mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) have been identified in the draft IS/MND to ensure that no adverse impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, and/or noise occur as a result of construction and operation of the proposed project. These measures are provided below.

Aesthetics

MM I.1. All exterior lighting shall be directed downwards and away from adjacent properties and rights-of-way. Lighting shall be shielded such that the element is not directly visible, and lighting shall not spill across property lines. Building materials and paint shall be non-reflective.

Air Quality

MM III.1.

Standard Mitigation Measures may include:

Fugitive dust emissions.

- Use either water application or chemical dust suppressant application to control dust emissions from active construction areas (including onsite roads);
- Use vacuum sweeping and/or water flushing of paved road surfaces to remove buildup of loose material to control dust emissions from travel on the paved access road (including adjacent public streets impacted by construction activities) and paved parking areas;
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials, or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard;
- Limit traffic speeds on all unpaved or active site construction areas to 5 mph;
- Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to roadways;
- Replant vegetation in disturbed areas;
- Use wheel washers or wash off tires of all trucks exiting the construction site; and
- Mitigate fugitive dust emissions from wind erosion of areas disturbed from construction activities (including storage piles) by application of either water or chemical dust suppressant.

Exhaust emissions from the diesel heavy equipment.

- Regular preventive maintenance to prevent emission increases due to engine problems;
- Use of low sulfur and low aromatic fuel meeting California standards for motor vehicle diesel fuel; and
- Use of low-emitting gas and diesel engines meeting state and federal emissions standards (Tier I, II, III) for construction equipment.

Other miscellaneous emissions.

- Use of low VOC coatings for the architectural coating phase of construction; and
- Use of asphalt mixtures appropriate for the time of year of application, while maintaining compliance with County road design and construction standards.

Operational Emissions

As the project is the replacement of an existing use within the footprint of the ICC, there will be no change in operational emissions. With regard to operational emissions, there is no impact.

Biological Resources

MM IV.1. To ensure that bats are not adversely affected, a bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to building demolition, preferably during the breeding season (July-August) at least one year prior to demolition. If bats are utilizing the structures, appropriate mitigation measures shall be developed and implemented. The need for and type of mitigation would be determined by the biologist based on the factors listed above. Mitigation could consist of modifying the timing of demolition, excluding bats from the buildings prior to their spring arrival, erecting bat houses, or modifying the design of the new buildings to incorporate cave-like spaces suitable for bat use.

MM IV.2. To ensure that active nests of raptors and migratory birds are not disturbed, vegetation removal shall be avoided during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31), to the extent possible. If vegetation removal must occur during the nesting season, a focused survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the project site. The survey shall be conducted no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to the beginning of construction or tree removal. If nesting birds are found during the focused survey, the nest tree(s) shall not be removed until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no construction shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest, unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by the Department of Fish and Game (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present).

Cultural Resources

MM V.1.

Engineered Avoidance

Modifications to the project design will be outlined that will avoid or lessen impacts to the cultural site (i.e., placing fill, consolidating utility trenches, hand demolition of existing structures).

Data Recovery

Data recovery prior to construction activities shall include:

- A 2.5-percent aligned sample of the area to be removed for the barracks, kitchen, and/or utility trench areas. The effort will concentrate on locating any features that might exist in these areas. Sampling units will be distributed evenly across the areas identified for removal for the foundation excavations for these structures. All units will be hand excavated in 10 or 20cm arbitrary levels and cultural material screened through one-quarter inch screen. One-eighth inch samples, as a control, will be taken from selected units (i.e., those with features). An additional 1.0% will be held in reserve to explore any located features. At the completion of this phase all remaining deposits within the barracks, kitchen, and utilities areas will be removed (monitored by archaeological staff) by backhoe. This mechanical excavation of the remainder of these areas will look for any unidentified features. Any identified features would be explored with the units held in reserve.
- Analysis of all recovered cultural materials, including some or all of the following analyses: lithic analysis, obsidian sourcing and hydration, C14, faunal, flotation, and/or soils.
- A final report documenting the findings of the investigation. This would include the project's and site's history/context, research issues, description of identification efforts, excavation methods, discussion of site assemblage, summary of special studies and the results of Native American coordination and curation. A draft report will be submitted for review within six to eight months of completion of field work. A final report will be submitted for review within four months of receipt of comments from SHPO and CalFire.

Late Discovery Plan

A Late Discovery Plan shall be prepared prior to project construction. The Plan will outline the steps to be taken, individuals to be contacted (Native Americans, DGS, CalFire, and SHPO), and time lines for consultations and recovery in the case that unanticipated cultural materials are discovered during construction. The plan will be reviewed and approved by the above participants prior to construction.

Burial Plan

Procedures will be outlined for dealing with any human remains encountered during Data Recovery or Late Discovery. The burial plan will detail the consultation procedures and those individuals involved (i.e., Native American Heritage Commission, Most Likely Descendent, landowner), as required by state law (Public Resources Code Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 and California Health and Safety Codes 7050.5 (b)). The plan will be reviewed and approved by DGS and a representative of the Atwamsini band of the Pit River Indians prior to construction.

Construction Monitoring

Monitoring of excavations in sensitive areas will be conducted during construction. When required, monitoring will be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and, at their request, a member of the Atwamsini band of the Pit River Indians.

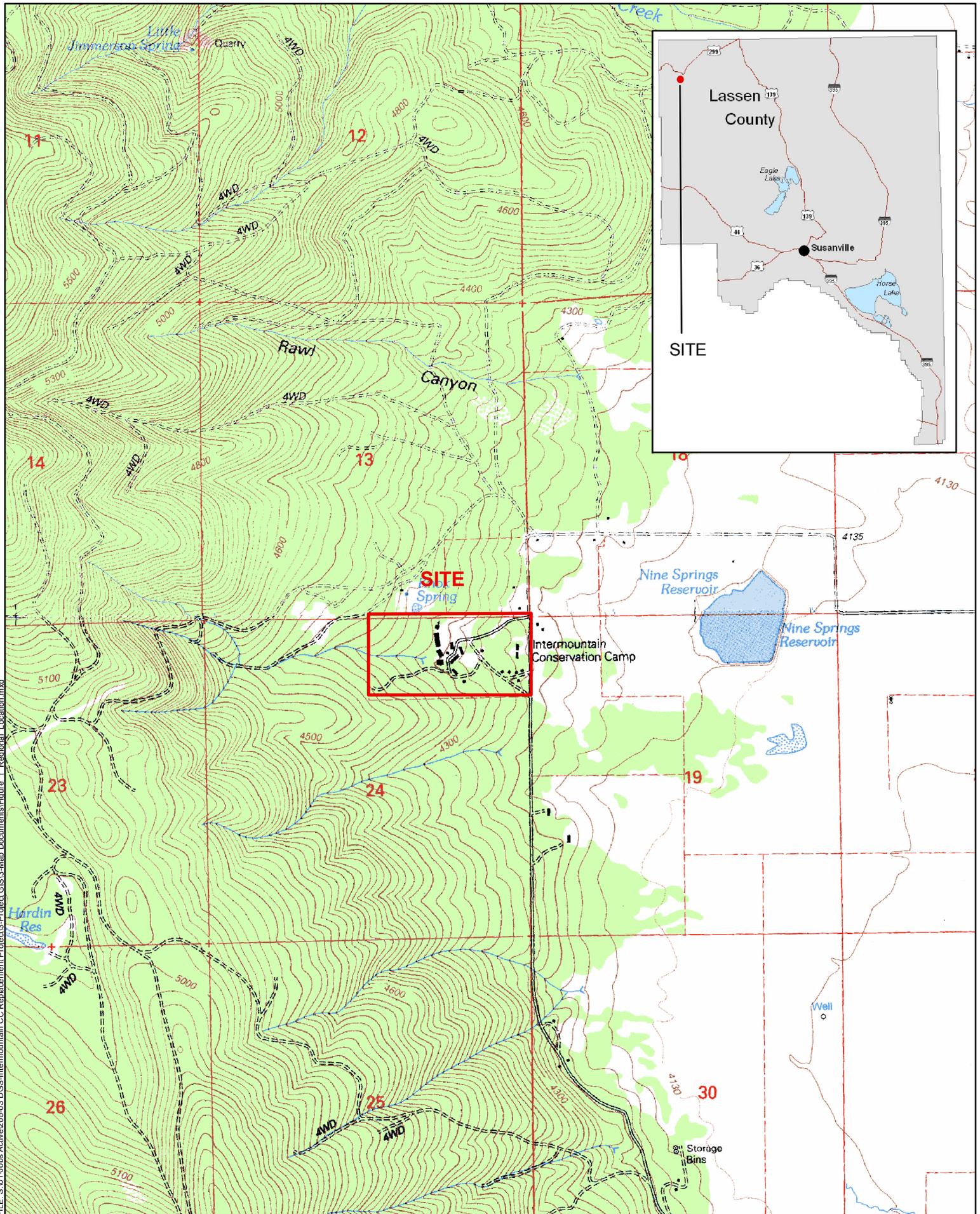
Management/Educational Plan

A long-term management/educational plan will be developed for the site. This plan will incorporate elements of the existing CalFire program.

Noise

MM XI.1. The following mitigation will reduce any potentially significant construction-related impacts to a less-than-significant level:

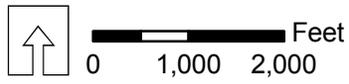
- The hours of operation of construction related noise-producing equipment shall not exceed 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Saturday.
- Effective mufflers shall be fitted to gas- and diesel-powered construction equipment to reduce noise levels as much as possible.



FILE: S:\01-Jobs Active\2015-03 DGS-Intermountain CC Replacement Project\GIS\Map Documents\Figure 1_Regional_Location.mxd

Figure 1

Feature and boundary locations depicted are approximate only. 08.21.08



Regional Location Map



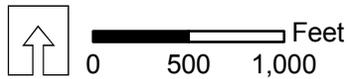
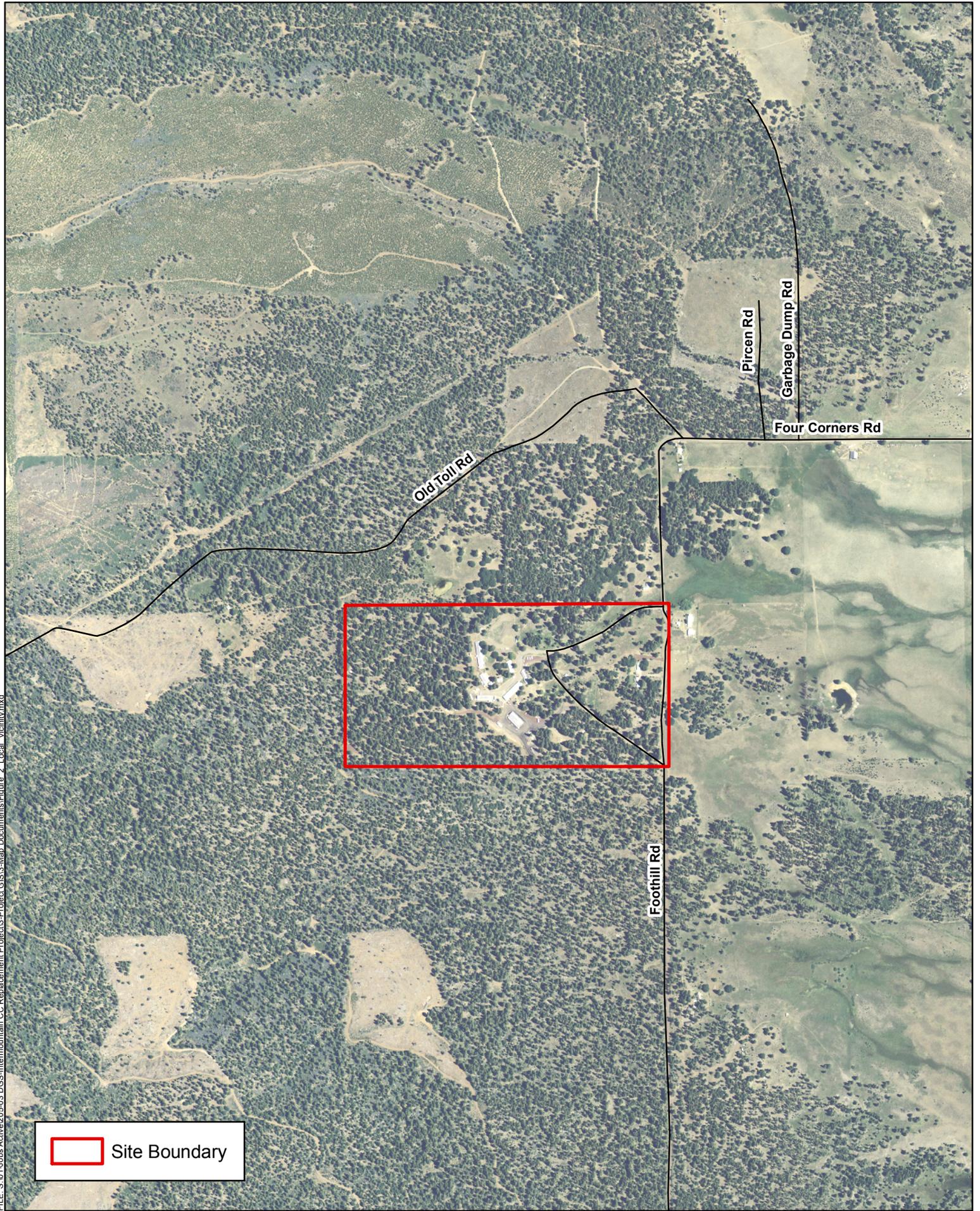
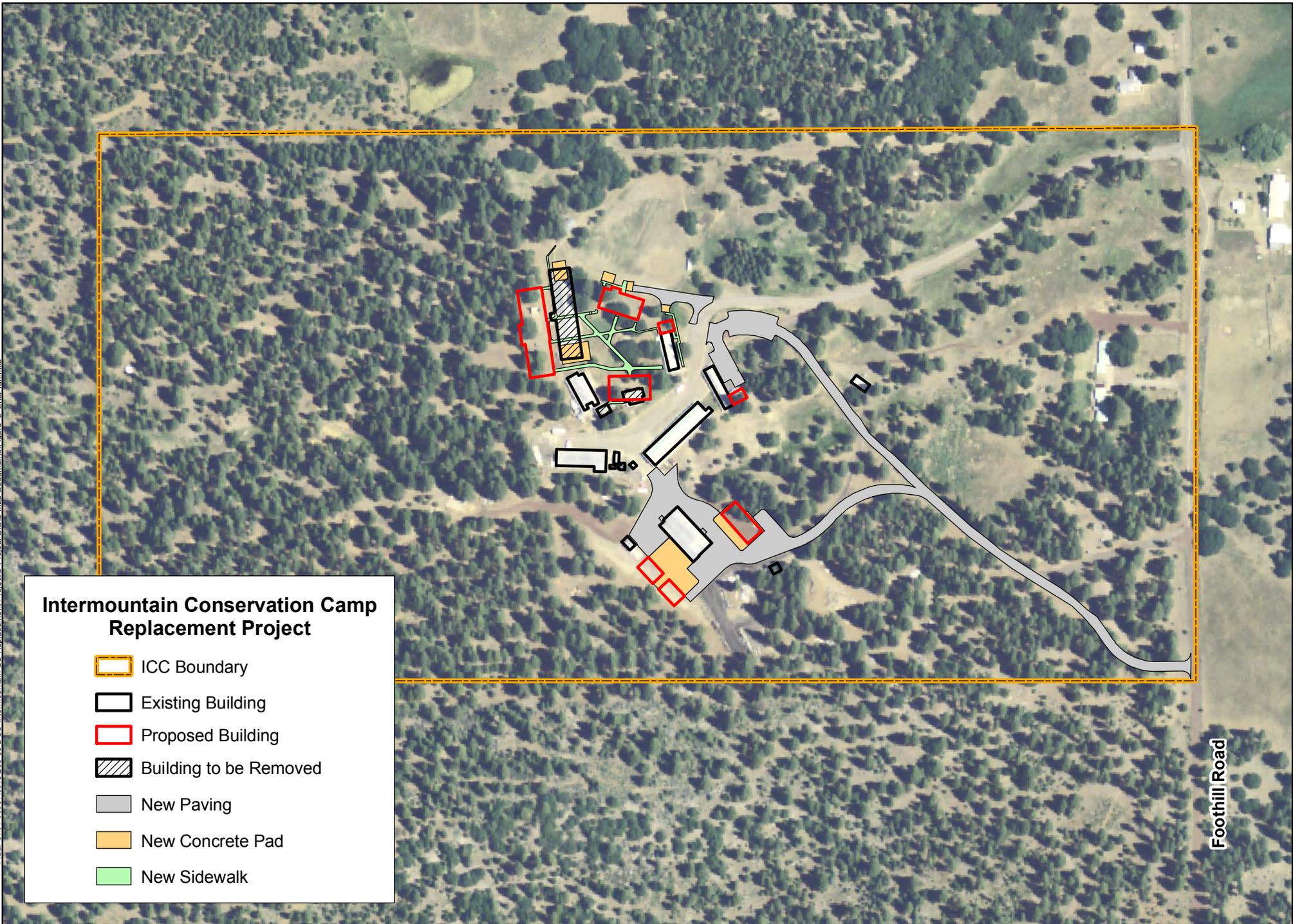


Figure 2

Feature and boundary locations depicted are approximate only. 08.21.08

Local Vicinity Map





Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project

-  ICC Boundary
-  Existing Building
-  Proposed Building
-  Building to be Removed
-  New Paving
-  New Concrete Pad
-  New Sidewalk

Foothill Road



0 150 300 Feet

Figure 3 Site Plan

Feature and boundary locations depicted are approximate only.

09.09.08



Memorandum

To: CEQA File

Date: November 20, 2008
Telephone: (916) 653-0839
Website: www.fire.ca.gov

From: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Subject: Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project
Lassen County, California
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
SCH #2008102002
Procedures for Compliance with the Forest Practice Act

The draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) lists the Public Agency Approvals that would be required for the project. On page 9, the draft ISMND contains the following statement regarding Forest Practice Act and Rule compliance:

A Registered Professional Forester (RPF) shall be obtained to make an assessment with regard to tree removal, to determine if such tree removal would constitute timber operations as defined in the Forest Practice Act. The RPF shall make a recommendation with regard to the appropriate document (Timber Harvesting Plan/Conversion Permit, Exemption, or other document). DGS will ensure that this compliance with the California Forest Practice Rules is met, and any necessary permits obtained.

An RPF was obtained and completed the assessment on September 22, 2008. Ivan J. Houser, an RPF assigned to CalFire's Lassen-Modoc Unit, rendered the following opinion:

Dan, Thanks for the info. Yes, the project is on "Timberland" and we will need to complete a Less Than 3 acre Exemption for the project associated with Intermountain Camp. I will complete the necessary paperwork just prior to the actual commencement of the project. I will need some lead time however and the LTO specific information required for the paperwork. Please stay in communication with me on this or any other project specific to LMU. Thank you. (Email message sent from Ivan House to Dan Foster on September 22, 2008)

Procedures for Compliance with the Forest Practice Act

1. The DGS Project Director shall ensure that contract for demolition or building construction contains language to require the contractor to obtain the services of a Licensed Timber Operator (LTO). Only an LTO can fell the trees in timberland, and must be done following the procedures described in the harvest document.
2. The Project Director shall contact CalFire's Lassen-Modoc Unit at (530) 257-8504 requesting the Unit to initiate the preparation of the less-than-three acre conversion exemption and waiver pursuant to 14CCR Section 1104.1(a). The Unit should be contacted three months prior to the date the trees would be felled,

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Memo to the CEQA File
November 20, 2008
Page Two

to provide sufficient lead time to submit the exemption and waiver. The Unit will need to know the name, address and telephone numbers of the LTO as this information is a required element of the exemption request. Too early presents other problems. The Forest Practice Rules (14 CCR Section 1104.1(a)(2) stipulate that all timber operations shall be completed within one year from the date of acceptance by the Director, and that all conversion activities shall be completed within two years of date of acceptance.



Daniel G. Foster
Daniel G. Foster
Senior Environmental Planner
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

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Memorandum

To: File

Date: November 25, 2008

Telephone: (916) 653-0839

Website: www.fire.ca.gov

From: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Subject: Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project
Lassen County, California
State Clearinghouse Number: 2008102002
Adoption of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
Project Approval

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) is proposing to approve a project in Lassen County which is subject to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed project, Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, includes the replacement of an existing conservation camp facility with new construction on the same parcel of land. CalFire is the Lead Agency pursuant to CEQA.

A draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was completed for the project by ENPLAN, an environmental consulting firm working under contract to the California Department of General Services (DGS). DGS has overseen the environmental study on behalf of CalFire. The IS/MND describes an environmental impact analysis conducted for the proposed project utilizing information gathered from research and field review of the proposed project area and consultation with environmental planners and other experts on staff at other public agencies.

The draft IS/MND was circulated to responsible agencies and trustee agencies for a 30-day public review period through its distribution by the State Clearinghouse within the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. The draft IS/MND was also sent to the Lassen County Planning Department. Opportunity for public review of the draft IS/MND was provided utilizing one of the three notification procedures specified in CEQA Guidelines § 15072(b). The Notice of Intent was published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the proposed project, as specified in CEQA Guidelines § 15072(b)(1), and was posted by the Lassen County Clerk/Recorder's Office as specified in CEQA Guidelines § 15072(a).

Following the close of the 30-day public comment period, all comments received were given full consideration by CalFire. These letters, and the response to comments, are included in the Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. Copies of the Final IS/MND will be sent to those agencies and members of the public that submitted comments. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) has been developed in accordance with CEQA Guidelines § 15097(a) and (c).

PLEASE REMEMBER TO CONSERVE ENERGY. FOR TIPS AND INFORMATION, VISIT "FLEX YOUR POWER" AT WWW.CA.GOV.

CalFire has independently reviewed and considered the information contained in the whole record before it, including the Initial Study for the project prior to approving the project. The Initial Study, prepared in compliance with CEQA, assessed the project's potential effects on the environment and the significance of those effects. Pursuant to CEQA § 21082.1, CalFire has independently reviewed and analyzed the final IS/MND and finds it to be a complete and accurate document which reflects CalFire's independent judgment. The lead agency further finds that the proposed project, which includes mitigation measures and project revisions designed to minimize environmental impacts, would not result in significant adverse effects on the environment.

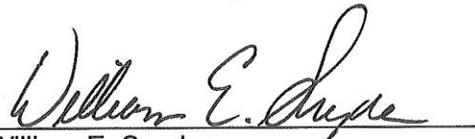
Based on the whole record before it, CalFire has determined that the project, as mitigated, would not have a significant effect on aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation and traffic, utilities and service systems, and that there are no mandatory findings of significance.

In accordance with CEQA § 21080(c) and CEQA Guidelines § 15074, I hereby adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project.

In accordance with CEQA § 21081.6(a)(1) and CEQA Guidelines § 15074(d) I hereby adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the project.

As Deputy Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection with delegated authority for project approval, and, upon consideration of the Mitigated Negative Declaration, Initial Study, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Notice of Determination, I hereby approve the Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project.

CalFire hereby directs the filing of the Notice of Determination, which as been prepared in accordance with CEQA § 21108 and CEQA Guidelines § 15075, with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research – State Clearinghouse. I hereby authorize the payment of the required fee in the amount of \$1876.75 to the Department of Fish and Game in compliance with Section 711.4 of the Fish and Game Code for the Environmental Filing Fee associated with Mitigated Negative Declarations.



William E. Snyder
Deputy Director for Resource Management
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Date Signed: 12/3/08

NOTICE OF INTENT

The Notice of Intent for the Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project was published in the Intermountain News on October 1, 2008.

DATE: October 1, 2008

TO: Responsible Agencies, Interested Parties and Organizations

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION / INITIAL STUDY BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION FOR THE INTERMOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CAMP REPLACEMENT PROJECT

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Section 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (Title 14 Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.), an Initial Study was prepared for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project that identifies and evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. Based on the Initial Study, it has been determined that a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is appropriate for the project. This is a Notice of Intent to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project under provisions of CEQA 14 CCR Section 15072.

Project Title: Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project

Lead Agency: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Project Location: The Intermountain Conservation Camp (ICC) is located in Lassen County, California (APN: 001-100-22), approximately four miles west of Bieber.

Project Description: The Intermountain Conservation Camp (ICC) is a minimum-security correctional facility located on 80 acres of state-owned property in Lassen County, California (APN: 001-100-22), approximately four miles west of Bieber. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) share in the operation of the facility, and plan to replace portions of the existing facility.

The purpose of the project is to allow the ICC to more efficiently operate at its current capacity, primarily by replacing and expanding the current infrastructure and service facilities. The ICC is currently an 80-bed facility; project implementation will increase inmate capacity to 88 beds. This is considered to be an insignificant increase with regard to environmental impacts. The project will include construction of a new $\pm 10,938$ square foot barracks, with the addition of two shower/restroom areas; construction of a new $\pm 5,000$ square foot kitchen/mess hall building; a new $\pm 4,250$ square foot dayroom building; a $\pm 3,960$ square foot garage; a $\pm 4,240$ square foot vehicle maintenance facility; an ± 880 square foot addition to the CalFire administration building; and a ± 750 square foot addition to the CDCR administration building; construction of ± 700 linear feet of sewer line; ± 500 linear feet of water line; and the installation of electrical, telephone, and gas lines to new buildings. The project will include the paving of the existing dirt access road; replacement of some existing tarmac; the addition of some pavement and vehicle aprons; and

the construction of new walkways within the ICC. The project will include the removal of approximately two dozen pine and oak trees.

The ICC will remain in operation during construction, using existing buildings during the construction process. The existing barracks will be removed after the new barracks are occupied. Construction is estimated to last 18 months.

Public Review Period: October 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008

A Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared for the project. Public agencies and interested members of the public are invited to review and comment on the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration between October 1, 2008 and October 30, 2008.

Written comments may be sent by mail to:

Valerie Namba, Senior Environmental Planner
Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division
Professional Services Branch, Environmental Services Section
707 3rd Street, MS-509
West Sacramento, CA 95605
(916) 376-1607

Comments may also be submitted electronically at: sacramentopubliccomment@fire.ca.gov

Written comments should be submitted no later than 5:00 p.m. on October 30, 2008.

To Obtain a Copy of the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration:

To obtain a copy of the Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project environmental document please write or contact Ms. Valerie Namba at the above address or phone number. Copies of the document are available at our offices at 707 Third Street, Third Floor, West Sacramento, California.

Information on where to obtain or view reference materials used in the preparation of the draft IS/MND is also available by contacting Ms. Valerie Namba.

Locally-Available Copies of the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration:

Copies of the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration are available for review at the following location during normal business hours (Monday and Wednesdays, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.):

Modoc County Library
Lookout Branch
166 Main Street
Lookout, CA 96054

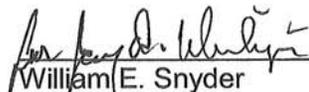
Your views and comments on how the project may affect the environment will be welcomed.

M e m o r a n d u m**To:** File**Date:** September 18, 2008**Telephone:** (916) 653-0839**Website:** www.fire.ca.gov**From:** Department of Forestry and Fire Protection**Subject:** Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project
Lassen County, California
Approval to Release Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) is proposing a project in Lassen County which is subject to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed project, Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, includes the replacement of an existing conservation camp facility with new construction on the same parcel of land. CalFire is the Lead Agency pursuant to CEQA. A draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been completed for the project by ENPLAN, an environmental consulting firm working under contract to the California Department of General Services (DGS). DGS has overseen the environmental study on behalf of CalFire. The IS/MND describes an environmental impact analysis conducted for the proposed project utilizing information gathered from research and field review of the proposed project area and consultation with environmental planners and other experts on staff at other public agencies.

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of CEQA, CalFire has independently reviewed and analyzed the draft IS/MND and finds this to be a complete and accurate document which reflects CalFire's independent judgment. The lead agency further finds that the proposed project, which includes mitigation measures and revised activities designed to minimize environmental impacts, would not result in significant adverse effects on the environment.

I hereby authorize the distribution of this draft IS/MND for public and agency review and comment:



William E. Snyder
Deputy Director for Resource Management
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Date Signed: 9/22/08

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

This section contains comment letters received during the public review period for the Draft IS/MND. The Draft IS/MND was circulated to responsible agencies for a 30-day public review period that started on October 1, 2008, and ended October 31, 2008. CalFire has prepared written responses to environmental issues raised by commenters on the Draft IS/MND.

A total of six comment letters were received with regard to the Draft IS/MND. All comment letters are presented in "Comments and Responses," of this document. Comment letters and responses to comments are arranged with letters from State agencies presented first, followed by letters from individuals/non-governmental organizations. Each comment letter is reproduced in its entirety and is followed by the response(s) to the letter. Each letter and each comment within a letter have been given an identification number. Responses are numbered so that they correspond to the appropriate comment. Where appropriate, responses are cross-referenced between letters.

The table below is a list of commenters who submitted written comments during the Draft IS/MND public review period.

List of Commenters			
Commenter	Agency	Letter ID	Page Number
Federal Agencies			
None Received			
State Agencies			
Katy Sanchez, Program Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	NAHC	RTC-3
Terry Roberts, Director	Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit	SCH	RTC-8
Local Agencies			
None Received			
Individuals/Non-governmental Organizations			
Stephen & Elizabeth Hallberg	Adjacent property owners	APO-1	RTC-11
Gordon & Jeanette Campbell	Adjacent property owners	APO-2	RTC-13
Gordon & Jeanette Campbell	Adjacent property owners	APO-3	RTC-15
Stephen & Elizabeth Hallberg	Adjacent property owners	APO-4	RTC-20

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



OCT 10 2008

REAL ESTATE
 SERVICES DIVISION

October 8, 2008

Valerie Namba
 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 DGS-RESO PSB-ESS, 707 3rd St., MS-509
 Sacramento, CA 95605

RE: SCH# 2008102002 Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project; Lassen County

Dear Ms. Namba:

The Native American Heritage Commission has reviewed the Notice of Completion (NOC) regarding the above referenced project. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) states that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, which includes archeological resources, is a significant effect requiring the preparation of an EIR (CEQA guidelines 15064(b)). To adequately comply with this provision and mitigate project-related impacts on archaeological resources, the Commission recommends the following actions be required:

- ✓ Contact the appropriate Information Center for a record search to determine:
 - If a part or all of the area of project effect (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- ✓ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. 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.
 - The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.
- ✓ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission for:
 - A Sacred Lands File Check. **Sacred Lands File check completed, no sites indicated**
 - A list of appropriate Native American Contacts for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in the mitigation measures. **Native American Contacts List attached**
- ✓ Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5(f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
 - Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains in their mitigation plan. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, CEQA §15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code §5097.98 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

NAHC-1

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

Katy Sanchez
 Program Analyst
 (916) 653-4040

CC: State Clearinghouse

Native American Contacts
Lassen County
October 8, 2008

Pit River Tribe of California
Jessica Jim, Chairperson
37118 Main Street
Burney , CA 96013
(530) 335-5421
(530) 335-3140 Fax

Pit River
Achumawi -
Wintun

Susanville Indian Rancheria
Melany Johnson, Cultural Resources Technician
745 Joaquin Street
Susanville , CA 96130
cultural@sir-nsn.gov
(530) 251-5636
(530) 251-5635 Fax

Paiute
Maidu
Pit River
Washoe

Susanville Indian Rancheria
Stacy Dixon, Chairperson
745 Joaquin Street
Susanville , CA 96130
(530) 257-6264
(530) 2527-7986 - Fax

Paiute
Maidu
Pit River
Washoe

Pit River Tribe of California
Alexis Barry, Tribal Administrator
37118 Main Street
Burney , CA 96013
(530) 335-5421
(530) 335-3140 Fax

Pit River
Achomawi -
Wintun

Pit River Tribe Environmental Office
Sharon Elmore, Cultural Information Officer
37118 State Highway 299 E
Burney , CA 96013
ajumawi@frontier.net
(530) 335-5062, Ext. 2

Pit River
Wintun

Pit River Tribe of California
Michelle Berditshevsky, Environmental Coordinator
37118 Main Street
Burney , CA 96013
(530) 335-5062

Pit River
Achomawi -
Wintun

Hammawi Band
Ivan Wilson, Cultural Contact
37014 Main St.
Burney , CA 96013
(530) 945-5833

Pit River - Hammawi

Illmawi Band, Pit River Indians
Hishkama Wilson
P.O. Box 462
Fall River Mills , CA 96028

Pit River
Illmawi

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH# 2008102002 Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project; Lassen County.

NAHC-1 The commenter states that CalFire is required to adequately assess and mitigate for project-related impacts to archaeological resources that may result from implementation of the Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project.

Response As described in the Draft IS/MND, V: Cultural Resources (included as the appendix to this document), CalFire has fully addressed the potential for implementation of the Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project to result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic or prehistoric resource.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE of PLANNING AND RESEARCH
 STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
 GOVERNOR

CYNTHIA BRYANT
 DIRECTOR

October 31, 2008

NOV 05 2008

REAL ESTATE
 SERVICES DIVISION

Valerie Namba
 California Department fo Forestry and Fire Protection
 707 3rd Street, MS-509
 Sacramento, CA 95605

Subject: Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project
 SCH#: 2008102002

Dear Valerie Namba:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. On the enclosed Document Details Report please note that the Clearinghouse has listed the state agencies that reviewed your document. The review period closed on October 30, 2008, and the comments from the responding agency (ies) is (are) enclosed. If this comment package is not in order, please notify the State Clearinghouse immediately. Please refer to the project's ten-digit State Clearinghouse number in future correspondence so that we may respond promptly.

Please note that Section 21104(c) of the California Public Resources Code states that:

"A responsible or other public agency shall only make substantive comments regarding those activities involved in a project which are within an area of expertise of the agency or which are required to be carried out or approved by the agency. Those comments shall be supported by specific documentation."

These comments are forwarded for use in preparing your final environmental document. Should you need more information or clarification of the enclosed comments, we recommend that you contact the commenting agency directly.

This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Terry Roberts
 Director, State Clearinghouse

Enclosures
 cc: Resources Agency

1400 10th Street P.O. Box 3044 Sacramento, California 95812-3044
 (916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 2008102002
Project Title Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project
Lead Agency Forestry and Fire Protection, Department of

Type MND Mitigated Negative Declaration
Description The purpose of the project is to allow the ICC to more efficiently operate at its current capacity, primarily by replacing and expanding the current infrastructure and service facilities. The ICC is currently an 80-bed facility; project implementation will increase inmate capacity to 88 beds. This is considered to be an insignificant increase with regard to environmental impacts. The project will include construction of a new +/-10,938 square foot barracks, with the addition of two shower/restroom areas; construction of a new +/-5,000 square foot kitchen/mess hall building; a new 14,250 square foot dayroom building; a 3,960 square foot garage; a +/- 4,240 square foot vehicle maintenance facility; an +/-880 square foot addition to the CalFire administration building, and a +/-750 square foot addition to the CDCR administration building; construction of a +/-700 linear feet of sewer line; +/-500 linear feet of water line; and the installation of electrical, telephone, and gas lines to new buildings.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Valeria Namba
Agency Cal Fire
Phone (916) 376-1607 **Fax**
email
Address DGS-RESP PSB-ESS, 707 3rd Str., MS-509
City West Sacramento **State** CA **Zip** 95605

Project Location

County Lassen
City
Region
Lat / Long 41° 7' N / 121° 13' 27" W
Cross Streets Foothill Road
Parcel No. 001-100-22
Township 38N **Range** 6E **Section** 24 **Base** MDBM

Proximity to:

Highways
Airports
Railways
Waterways Cedar Run Creek
Schools
Land Use

Project Issues Economics/Jobs; Agricultural Land; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Drainage/Absorption; Aesthetic/Visual; Flood Plain/Flooding; Geologic/Seismic; Minerals; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Schools/Universities; Septic System; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Toxic/Hazardous; Landuse; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wetland/Riparian; Wildlife

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Cal Fire; Caltrans, District 2; Department of Corrections; Department of Water Resources; Department of Fish and Game, Region 1; Department of General Services; Native American Heritage Commission; Department of Parks and Recreation; Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Region 5 (Redding)

Date Received 10/01/2008 **Start of Review** 10/01/2008 **End of Review** 10/30/2008

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

Letter
SCH
Response

State of California,
Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit
Terry Roberts, Director
October 31, 2008

SCH-1 The commenter acknowledges that the State Clearinghouse received and distributed the Draft IS/MND to various state agencies for review.

Response Comment noted.

APO-1

OCT 17 2008

REAL ESTATE
SERVICES DIVISION

P.O. BOX 397
650-135 Four corners road
Bieber, CA. 96009

October 15, 2008

Valerie Namba Sr. Environmental Planner
Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division
Professional Services branch, Environmental Services Section
707 3rd Street, MS-509
West Sacramento, CA. 95605

Dear Ms. Namba

This letter is in response to your letter to us and our review of your "Initial Draft study for the Intermountain Conservation Camp replacement project" as obtained from Lookout Library.

Owning property adjoining Intermountain camp we are concerned with the impact of this project and its effects on our water rights and our domestic well water quality.

We would like to meet and discuss this matter with personnel from your department. We will be out of the area from October 17th to November 5th but will be available after that.

APO-1

Respectfully,

Stephen Hallberg



Elizabeth N. Hallberg



P.O. Box 397
650-135 Four corners road
Bieber, CA. 96009

(530) 294-5373

Letter
APO-1
Response

Stephen and Elizabeth Hallberg
October 15, 2008

APO-1 The commenters state that they own property adjacent to the Intermountain Conservation Camp. The commenters expressed concern with regard to the effects of the project on their water rights and their domestic well water quality. The commenters requested a meeting with DGS-RESD to discuss the project.

Response Valerie Namba, from DGS-RESD, contacted the Hallbergs, acknowledging receipt of their letter. A conference call was scheduled for November 12, 2008, to discuss their concerns. The Hallbergs were asked to submit a list of the concerns they wished to have addressed prior to the conference call. Results of the conference call are discussed in the response to Comment APO-3.

Gordon & Jeanette Campbell
651050 Foothill Rd., PO Box 117
Nubieber, CA 96068
(530) 294-5778
October 22, 2008

OCT 20 2008
REAL ESTATE
SERVICES DIVISION

APO-2

Valerie Namba Sr. Environmental Planner
Dept. of General Services-RE Div.
Professional Services Branch
707 3rd St., MS-509
West Sacramento, CA

Dear Ms. Namba,

This letter is in response to your letter sent to us on the "Initial Draft study for the Intermountain Conservation Camp replacement project".

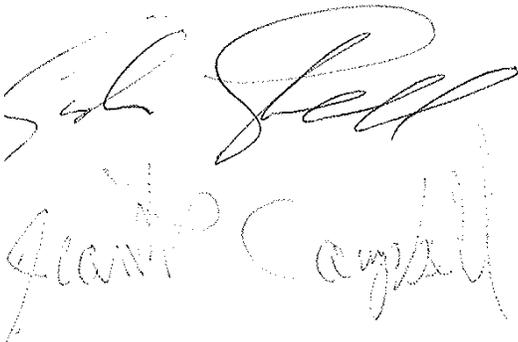
We are concerned with the impact of this project on our water quality which is and has always been pure well water. Because we live across from the camp and the addition or changes there will affect our water rights and domestic well quality, we are very concerned about this addition.

APO-2

We would like to have a meeting on this matter with the people from your department who know exactly what is occurring in the replacement project with the camp. Please call us and make arrangements for this meeting after Nov. 10th.

Thank you,

Gordon & Jeanette Campbell



Letter
APO-2
Response

Gordon & Jeanette Campbell
October 22, 2008

APO-2 The commenters state that they live across Foothill Road from the Intermountain Conservation Camp. The commenters expressed concern with regard to the effects of the project on their water rights and their domestic well water quality. The commenters requested a meeting with DGS-RESD to discuss the project, stating their availability to meet after November 10, 2008.

Response Valerie Namba, from DGS-RESD, contacted the Campbells, acknowledging receipt of their letter. A conference call was scheduled for November 12, 2008, to discuss their concerns. The Campbells were asked to submit a list of the concerns they wished to have addressed prior to the conference call. Results of the conference call are discussed in the response to Comment APO-3.

To:
Valarie Namba

Initial Study-Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, Lassen County, CA

Questions from-Gordon & Jeanette Campbell, PO Box 117, Nubieber, CA 96068 (530) 294-5778

October 28, 2008

To Valarie Namba; Our questions & concerns about this issue.



- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. We are concerned that even the existing septic may not be adequate to handle storm related overflow into off-site channels, specifically Knox Spring and the seasonal spring through the center of the camp. The Knox Spring is the source of three adjudicated water rights diversions, (refer to Superior Court of Modoc, 1959, Decree #6395) one of which, 47b, is a domestic and stock water supply for our well and property. The seasonal spring/creek runs through both ours and the state's properties and has historically received various amounts of overflow from the center of the camp. | APO-3-1 |
| 2. We are concerned about the hazardous waste and movement of soils such as the underground leaking fuel tank that has been leaking for ten years. Is this and e-coli leaching into the ground water system a Hazmat consideration? | APO-3-2 |
| 3. What exactly is a "less than significant impact"? Who and what determines this and if it affects our water <u>at all</u> it becomes significant! Our well water is pure, now. | APO-3-3 |
| 4. On page 48 of the plan it states, "...the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern..." the 'substantially' word must be 'NO' alteration of the drainage system because it is adjudicated water drainage. This underground water feeds our domestic well and will have "No water quality impact," certainly NO degrading of water quality! | APO-3-4 |
| 5. On page 49 the discussion is about runoff being polluted and this affects us as we are directly below the camp with domestic and stock water adjudication and ANY runoff or storm water or construction activity that will affect water will run onto our ranch. | APO-3-5 |
| 6. Where exactly do the leach lines run? Which slope do these run on and how do they affect the underground water when excessive runoff? (pg 60) | APO-3-6 |
| 7. The expected dates of this construction are ?---- to ?---. (pg 60) What water increase will there be and from what source? | APO-3-7 |
| 8. This study (pg 63) has failed to identify water quality and drainage as a mitigatable issue. There is no septic water and/or drainage category for a mitigation plan and this needs to be addressed. | APO-3-8 |
| 9. Pg 3 comments about the removal of trees, expansions of the facilities, additions and removal of asphalt and appears to make no consideration that there are people living North and East of the camp as the notes do not indicate this and only mention "open and undeveloped land" or "agricultural use." Bieber may be what is considered a town, but there is Nubieber which is closer and others who live around the area; these lives and animals and trees need to be considered, also. Which trees and what will be happening to the road that exists? | APO-3-9 |

I believe these are some of our questions we have as we are directly below the camp.

Thank you, Jeanette and Gordon Campbell

The following comments were addressed and discussed during a conference call on November 12, 2008, including Jeanette Campbell (Adjacent Property Owner), Stephen and Elizabeth Hallberg (Adjacent Property Owners), Valerie Namba (Senior Environmental Planner, DGS), Joe Flores (Project Director, DGS), and Julie Symons (Environmental Planner, ENPLAN).

APO-3-1 The commenter states that they are concerned that the existing septic system may not be adequate to handle storm related overflow into off-site channels, specifically Knox Spring and the seasonal spring through the center of the camp. The commenter states that the Knox Spring is the source of three adjudicated water rights diversions, one of which is a domestic and stock water supply for their well and property. The commenter further states that the seasonal spring/creek runs through both theirs and the state's properties, and has historically received various amounts of overflow from the center of the camp.

Response Storm water will not enter the septic system; however, the commenter seems to be expressing concern with the existing leach field/septic system not percolating properly, resulting in contaminated runoff. During the November 12 conference call, Joe Flores (Project Director, DGS) stated that he would contact ICC staff to determine whether or not there is an existing problem with the current leach field and/or septic system. The Hallbergs and Campbells were both assured that they would be included in the design process, and informed of any leach field/septic system changes and/or improvements.

The project design does not currently include any modification of the leach field system. Although an additional eight beds would be added to the facility, the potential increase in wastewater generation would be more or less offset by the installation of water-conservative fixtures in the new facilities.

Increased amounts of stormwater runoff may occur as a result of the additional impervious surfaces associated with project construction; however, the project includes use of Low Impact Development (LID) techniques to reduce stormwater runoff and improve the quality of the runoff. Specific measures will be identified during the preparation of the final site plan, and may include use of bioretention, dry wells, filter strips, vegetated buffers, level spreaders, grassed swales, rain barrels, cisterns, infiltration trenches, and/or similar measures to detain and infiltrate runoff.

Existing water rights will not be affected by the proposed project.

APO-3-2 The commenter states that they are concerned about the hazardous waste and movement of soils, such as the underground leaking fuel tank that has been leaking for ten years. The commenter asks whether the underground leaking fuel tank and *E. coli* leaching into the ground water system are hazardous materials considerations.

Response The underground leaking fuel tank was removed (± 2001) and is currently in the final stages of remediation. Remediation was achieved through natural attenuation. The Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued a request for monitoring well destruction; once the monitoring wells are removed from the area, the RWQCB will issue a No Further Action letter, and will consider the case to be closed. At this time, the former tank site is not considered to be a hazard by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. In addition, no construction, grading, or excavating is proposed in the vicinity of the former tank site.

The *E. coli* concern is related to the adequacy of the leach field system, which is addressed in the response to Comment APO-3-1.

APO-3-3 The commenter asks what exactly is a "less than significant impact," who, and what determines this impact. The commenter states that they feel as though if the project affects their water at all, the impacts become significant. The commenter also states that based on home-testing kits, their water is considered to be pure.

Response Impact significance thresholds are described in Public Resource Code 21068. Thresholds are set by legislative and regulatory requirements, and can vary based on the existing physical environment. Specific thresholds for water quality and hydrology are described on pages 48-50 of the Initial Study.

Again, the commenter seems to be expressing concern with the existing leach field system not percolating properly, resulting in contaminated runoff, which is addressed in the response to Comment APO-3-1.

The project would have no impact to well water/groundwater.

APO-3-4 The commenter expresses concern for any alteration of the drainage system or degradation of groundwater quality. The commenter states that the underground water feeds their domestic well.

Response Stormwater runoff will continue to sheet flow into existing drainage channels. Although stormwater runoff may be routed through the site in a slightly different pattern, there will be no change in the points where the water exits the site. As stated in the response to APO 3-1, the potential increase in stormwater runoff volume due to the increase in impervious surfaces will be more or less offset through incorporation of Low Impact Development techniques, which will minimize runoff volume and improve water quality. No impacts are anticipated with respect to the availability or quality of groundwater.

APO-3-5 The commenter expresses concern with regard to the project contributing to polluted stormwater runoff.

Response Potential impacts related to the quality of stormwater runoff during and after construction activities have been addressed in the environmental document. Use of standard construction practices will reduce the potential for release of polluted runoff during construction. "Best Management Practices" will be included in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan described on page 43 of the Initial Study. These practices are selected on a site-specific basis. Best Management Practices for erosion control may include:

- Site stabilization and seeding
- Silt fences
- Straw wattles
- Drainage inlet protection

- Temporary gravel at construction entrance/exit

Additional measures to be included in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will prevent release of fuels or other contaminants into stormwater runoff during project construction. These measures will include:

- Proper storage and disposal of any hazardous materials and wastes
- Proper disposal of asphalt wastes
- Spill prevention and control
- Use of designated concrete wash-out areas
- Use of designated areas for vehicle and equipment fueling and maintenance

Use of Low Impact Development techniques will protect water quality in the long-term. Low-Impact Designs are developed on a site-specific basis, and may include:

- Bioretention
- Dry Wells
- Filter Strips
- Vegetated Buffers
- Level Spreaders
- Grassed Swales
- Rain Barrels
- Cisterns
- Infiltration Trenches

APO-3-6 The commenter asks where the existing leach fields are located, what the slope of the ground is in their location, and how they affect the groundwater with respect to stormwater runoff.

Response Following the November 12 discussion with the commenters, additional research was conducted to determine the status of the leach fields. Two leach fields are in use at the Intermountain Conservation Camp. One is located near the baseball field and services the laundry facility (gray water only). The other is located east of the main camp facilities north of the southern access road and also serves the camp (black water). Both leach fields are working properly and have no known issues. The leach fields are permitted by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The RWQCB permit limits the flow into the leach fields to 6,500 gal/day of black water. Regular monitoring of the flow to the leach fields is a condition of the RWQCB permit. In addition, flow restricting valves have been installed in the inmate areas which assist in reducing the volume to the leach field.

APO-3-7 The commenter asks when construction is expected to occur. The commenter also asks about any anticipated increase in water usage during construction activities, and the source of that the water.

Response Construction is expected to last 18 months, from April 2010 until September 2011.

Water usage at the ICC currently fluctuates on a daily basis, depending on needs for fire suppression and camp operations. The increase in water usage during construction is expected to be very minor, consisting primarily of using water for dust control purposes. This usage during construction will not be discernable given the normal daily usage fluctuations.

APO-3-8 The commenter states that the IS/MND has failed to identify potential water quality and drainage impacts as issues requiring mitigation.

Response Potential impacts related to stormwater runoff volume and quality during construction activities and in the long term have been addressed in the environmental document. Because the project design includes incorporation of standard construction practices to protect water quality as well as Low Impact Development techniques, no additional mitigation is required. See response to Comment APO-3-5.

APO-3-9 The commenter states that the IS/MND should note that there are people living adjacent to the ICC, identify which trees will be removed, and state what will be happening to the access road that currently exists.

Response: It is noted that there are existing residences adjacent to the ICC, including single-family homes on the eastern edge of the ICC site that are occupied by camp personnel, one residence immediately north of the site, and two residences on the east side of Foothill Road immediately across from the site.

All new building construction will occur within the boundaries of the existing ICC, specifically within the main interior of the existing ICC facilities. Trees proposed for removal are within the boundaries of the ICC, primarily within the interior of the ICC site. Trees to be removed include two north of the CDC office, two near the CalFire office, and four east of the dorms, with the remainder mostly west of the dorms.

The existing access road from Foothill Road into the ICC will continue to be maintained; although it will be repaved, no changes in width are proposed. The existing unpaved access road to the south will be paved and used as the main site entrance.

From: Betty Hallberg [mailto:bibrarian@yahoo.com]
Posted At: Monday, November 10, 2008 12:12 PM
Posted To: Sacramento Public Comment
Conversation: Valerie Namba/conference call/Hallberg water concerns
Subject: Valerie Namba/conference call/Hallberg water concerns



Ms. Namba,

These are our concerns over the water issues concerning Intermountain CC, that we would like addressed during our conference call with you on 11/12/08.

1. Water quality/ both well water and surface water | APO-4-1
2. Natural water supply: Not interrupted or diminished or changed in any way, both surface and subsurface. | APO-4-2
3. Pollution: both water and air. | APO-4-3
4. The need to test wells and surface water quality prior to construction and periodically thereafter. | APO-4-4
5. Face to face on site meeting to observe and resolve problems. | APO-4-5

Respectfully,

Stephen and Elizabeth Hallberg

The following comments were addressed and discussed during a conference call on November 12, 2008, including Jeanette Campbell (Adjacent Property Owner), Stephen and Elizabeth Hallberg (Adjacent Property Owners), Valerie Namba (Senior Environmental Planner, DGS), Joe Flores (Project Director, DGS), and Julie Symons (Environmental Planner, ENPLAN).

APO-4-1 The commenter expressed concern for water quality, both well water and surface water.

Response Refer to response for Comments APO-3-1, APO-3-2, APO-3-3, APO-3-4, APO-3-5, APO-3-7, and APO-3-8.

APO-4-2 The commenter expressed concern for the natural water supply, particularly that the supply not be interrupted, diminished, or changed in any way, either surface or subsurface.

Response Refer to response for Comments APO-3-1, APO-3-3, APO-3-4, and APO-3-7.

APO-4-3 The commenter expresses concern for both water and air pollution potentially resulting from implementation of the project. (Note: During the conference call it became apparent that the commenter was specifically concerned with water and/or air pollution potentially resulting from the existing leach field/septic system.)

Response Refer to response for Comment APO-3-1 and APO 3-6.

APO-4-4 The commenter stated that DGS/CalFire needed to test wells and surface water quality prior to construction, and periodically thereafter. (Note: During the conference call it became apparent that the commenter was specifically concerned with diminished water quality with regard to the existing leach field/septic system.)

Response Refer to response for Comment APO-3-1 and APO 3-6.

APO-4-5 The commenter requested an on-site meeting, specifically for DGS to observe and resolve problems that the commenter sees both currently existing on the ICC site, as well as potentially resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Response Comment noted.

As stated in the response to Comment APO-3-1, during the conference call, Joe Flores (Project Director, DGS) assured the Hallbergs and Campbells that they would be included in the design process.

**DRAFT
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

for the proposed

**INTERMOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CAMP REPLACEMENT
PROJECT, LASSEN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER 2008XXXXX

Prepared for:

**California Department of General Services (DGS)
Real Estate Services Division
Environmental Services Section
707 3rd Street, Third Floor
West Sacramento, CA 95605**

On Behalf of the Lead Agency:

**California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire)
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460**

Prepared by:

**ENPLAN
3179 Bechelli Lane, Suite 100
Redding, CA 96002**

September 18, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Acronyms	iii
DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION	1
Determination.....	1
Introduction and Regulatory Guidance	1
Purpose of Initial Study	1
Project Location	2
Background and Need for Project	2
Project Objectives	2
Project Description	2
Environmental Setting.....	3
Environmental Permits.....	3
Summary of Findings	4
Mitigation Measures	4
INITIAL STUDY ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM	
Project Information	8
Figure 1: Regional Location Map	10
Figure 2: Local Vicinity Map	11
Figure 3: Site Plan	12
Environmental Factors Potentially Affected	13
Determination	13
Analysis of Potential Environmental Impacts	14
I. Aesthetics	14
II. Agricultural Resources	16
III. Air Quality	17
IV. Biological Resources	20
Table IV.1. Rarefind (CNDDDB) Report Summary.....	22
Table IV.2. Evaluation of the Potential for Special-status Species Identified by the CNDDDB to Occur on the Project Site	23
V. Cultural Resources	34
VI. Geology and Soils	42
Table VI.1. Soil Types and Characteristics.....	43
VII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials	45
VIII. Hydrology and Water Quality	48
IX. Land Use and Planning	51
X. Mineral Resources	52
XI. Noise	53
XII. Population and Housing	55
XIII. Public Services	56
XIV. Recreation	57
XV. Transportation/Traffic	58
XVI. Utilities and Service Systems	60
XVII. Mandatory Findings of Significance	62

DRAFT MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM 63

REFERENCES 70

LIST OF PREPARERS OF THIS DOCUMENT 73

LIST OF EXPERTS CONSULTED..... 74

APPENDIX
Native American Contact Record of Communication

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASL	Above Sea Level
CalFire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DGS	California Department of General Services
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
ICC	Intermountain Conservation Camp
IS	Initial Study
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEIC	Northeastern Information Center
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Office
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UBC	Uniform Building Code
USACOE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

DETERMINATION

This draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) describes the environmental impact analysis which was conducted for the proposed Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project. This document was prepared by California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection staff utilizing information gathered from a number of sources, including research and field review of the proposed project area, and consultation with environmental planners and other experts on staff at other public agencies. Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, the Lead Agency, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and finds that this document reflects its independent judgment. The lead agency further finds that the proposed project, which includes mitigation measures and revised activities designed to minimize environmental impacts, would not result in significant adverse effects on the environment.

INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) to evaluate potential environmental effects of the proposed Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, located in near the community of Bieber in Lassen County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15000 et seq.).

An Initial Study (IS) is prepared by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15063[a]), and thus to determine the appropriate environmental document. In accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a “public agency shall prepare ... a proposed negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration ... when: (a) The Initial Study shows that there is no substantial evidence ... that the project may have a significant impact upon the environment, or (b) The Initial Study identifies potentially significant effects but revisions to the project plans or proposal are agreed to by the applicant and such revisions would reduce potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level.” In this circumstance, the lead agency prepares a written statement describing its reasons for concluding that the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This IS/MND conforms to these requirements and to the content requirements of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15071. This IS/MND evaluates the environmental effects of the proposed Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project. The project involves the demolition of the existing fire station buildings and the construction of new buildings, structures, and appurtenances on the existing 80-acre site.

PURPOSE OF INITIAL STUDY

CalFire has primary authority for carrying out the proposed Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project and is the lead agency under CEQA. The purpose of this IS/MND is to present to the public the environmental consequences of implementing the proposed project and describe the mitigation measures and adjustments made to the project to avoid significant environmental effects or reduce them to a less-than-significant level. This disclosure document is being made available to the public for review and comment. The IS/MND is being circulated for public review and comment for a review period of 30 days. The beginning and ending dates

of the 30-day public review period will be indicated on the Notice of Intent. Your views and comments on how the proposed project may affect the environment are welcomed. If you wish to submit written comments for CalFire's consideration, these must be postmarked on or prior to the date the public review period will close as indicated on the Notice of Intent. If you wish to submit written comments via email, such comments must be received on or prior to the date the public review period closes, as listed on the Notice of Intent.

Comments should be addressed to:

Valerie Namba, Senior Environmental Planner
Department of General Services, Real Estate Services Division
Professional Services Branch, Environmental Services Section
707 3rd Street, MS-509
West Sacramento, CA 95605
Phone: (916) 376-1607
Email: sacramentopubliccomment@fire.ca.gov

Public agencies, organizations, and private citizens are encouraged to provide comments on this draft IS/MND to the address provided above. After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, CalFire will consider those comments and may (1) adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration and approve the proposed project; (2) undertake additional environmental studies; or (3) abandon the project. If the project is approved and funded, CalFire could design and construct all or part of the project.

PROJECT LOCATION

Intermountain Conservation Camp, Lassen County, California

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR PROJECT

The existing ICC buildings were constructed in 1962 and fail to meet contemporary building codes, including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements and materials storage standards. In addition, there is insufficient building space and work areas for the efficient operation of CAL FIRE and CDCR. A new facility, designed and built to meet the State Building Code, CAL FIRE, and CDCR requirements for safe, efficient, and long-term operations, is necessary.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of the project is to continue to provide CalFire (in accordance with the CalFire Strategic Plan) and CDCR services at the Intermountain Conservation Camp by constructing a new and updated facility at the existing site.

Specific objectives include:

- Obtain and maintain high quality fire-fighting equipment, apparatus, and facilities to respond to California's changing fire protection needs;
- Provide for necessary space to allow for efficient CalFire and CDCR operations; and
- Meet current State of California building code standards, including ADA requirements, and those with respect to materials storage.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Intermountain Conservation Camp (ICC) is a minimum-security correctional facility located on 80 acres of state-owned property in Lassen County, California (APN: 001-100-22),

approximately four miles west of Bieber. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) share in the operation of the facility, and plan to replace portions of the existing facility.

The purpose of the project is to allow the ICC to more efficiently operate at its current capacity, primarily by replacing and expanding the current infrastructure and service facilities. The ICC is currently an 80-bed facility; project implementation will increase inmate capacity to 88 beds. This is considered to be an insignificant increase with regard to environmental impacts. The project will include construction of a new ±10,938 square foot barracks, with the addition of two shower/restroom areas; construction of a new ±5,000 square foot kitchen/mess hall building; a new ±4,250 square foot dayroom building; a ±3,960 square foot garage; a ±4,240 square foot vehicle maintenance facility; an ±880 square foot addition to the CalFire administration building; and a ±750 square foot addition to the CDCR administration building; construction of ±700 linear feet of sewer line; ±500 linear feet of water line; and the installation of electrical, telephone, and gas lines to new buildings. The project will include the paving of the existing dirt access road; replacement of some existing tarmac; the addition of some pavement and vehicle aprons; and the construction of new walkways within the ICC. The project will include the removal of approximately two dozen pine and oak trees.

The ICC will remain in operation during construction, using existing buildings during the construction process. The existing barracks will be removed after the new barracks are occupied. Construction is estimated to last 18 months.

The site is located in a rural area; there are no urban uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project. The nearest town is the rural community of Bieber, located approximately four miles east of the project site.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

- **Project site:** The project site is located four miles west of Bieber, California, in Lassen County. The site is currently occupied by the Intermountain Conservation Camp.
- **North:** Open and undeveloped land.
- **South:** Open and undeveloped land.
- **East:** Foothill Road, with agricultural use to the east of Foothill Road.
- **West:** Open and undeveloped land.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

The project applicant must obtain a General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit and prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board.

A Registered Professional Forester (RPF) shall be obtained to make an assessment with regard to tree removal, to determine if such tree removal would constitute *timber operations* as defined in the Forest Practice Act. The RPF shall make a recommendation with regard to the appropriate document (Timber Harvesting Plan/Conversion Permit, Exemption, or other document). DGS will ensure that this compliance with the California Forest Practice Rules is met, and any necessary permits obtained.

The construction contractor shall obtain authorization for construction, in the form of an Authority to Construct, from the Air Pollution Control Officer, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

As proposed, the project does not include any impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and/or streams. Should project design change, and any impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and/or streams will occur, a Department of the Army Section 404 permit, Regional Water Quality Control Board Water Quality Certification, and/or a California Department of Fish and Game Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement may be necessary.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared to assess the project's potential effects on the environment and the significance of those effects. The draft IS/MND is the basis for the determination that the proposed project would not have any significant effects on the environment. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

1. The proposed project would have no impacts related to agricultural resources, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, and recreation.
2. The proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts on geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, transportation and traffic, and utilities and service systems.
3. The proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, and noise after implementation of mitigation measures.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures would be included in the project to avoid potentially significant effects. Several mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) have been identified in the draft IS/MND to ensure that no adverse impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, and/or noise occur as a result of construction and operation of the proposed project. These measures are provided below.

Aesthetics

MM I.1. All exterior lighting shall be directed downwards and away from adjacent properties and rights-of-way. Lighting shall be shielded such that the element is not directly visible, and lighting shall not spill across property lines. Building materials and paint shall be non-reflective.

Air Quality

MM III.1.

Standard Mitigation Measures may include:

Fugitive dust emissions.

- Use either water application or chemical dust suppressant application to control dust emissions from active construction areas (including onsite roads);
- Use vacuum sweeping and/or water flushing of paved road surfaces to remove buildup of loose material to control dust emissions from travel on the paved access road (including adjacent public streets impacted by construction activities) and paved parking areas;
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials, or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard;

- Limit traffic speeds on all unpaved or active site construction areas to 5 mph;
- Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to roadways;
- Replant vegetation in disturbed areas;
- Use wheel washers or wash off tires of all trucks exiting the construction site; and
- Mitigate fugitive dust emissions from wind erosion of areas disturbed from construction activities (including storage piles) by application of either water or chemical dust suppressant.

Exhaust emissions from the diesel heavy equipment.

- Regular preventive maintenance to prevent emission increases due to engine problems;
- Use of low sulfur and low aromatic fuel meeting California standards for motor vehicle diesel fuel; and
- Use of low-emitting gas and diesel engines meeting state and federal emissions standards (Tier I, II, III) for construction equipment.

Other miscellaneous emissions.

- Use of low VOC coatings for the architectural coating phase of construction; and
- Use of asphalt mixtures appropriate for the time of year of application, while maintaining compliance with County road design and construction standards.

Operational Emissions

As the project is the replacement of an existing use within the footprint of the ICC, there will be no change in operational emissions. With regard to operational emissions, there is no impact.

Biological Resources

MM IV.1. To ensure that bats are not adversely affected, a bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to building demolition, preferably during the breeding season (July-August) at least one year prior to demolition. If bats are utilizing the structures, appropriate mitigation measures shall be developed and implemented. The need for and type of mitigation would be determined by the biologist based on the factors listed above. Mitigation could consist of modifying the timing of demolition, excluding bats from the buildings prior to their spring arrival, erecting bat houses, or modifying the design of the new buildings to incorporate cave-like spaces suitable for bat use.

MM IV.2. To ensure that active nests of raptors and migratory birds are not disturbed, vegetation removal shall be avoided during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31), to the extent possible. If vegetation removal must occur during the nesting season, a focused survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the project site. The survey shall be conducted no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to the beginning of construction or tree removal. If nesting birds are found during the focused survey, the nest tree(s) shall not be removed until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no construction shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest, unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by the Department of Fish and Game (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present).

Cultural Resources

MM V.1.

Engineered Avoidance

Modifications to the project design will be outlined that will avoid or lessen impacts to the cultural site (i.e., placing fill, consolidating utility trenches, hand demolition of existing structures).

Data Recovery

Data recovery prior to construction activities shall include:

- A 2.5-percent aligned sample of the area to be removed for the barracks, kitchen, and/or utility trench areas. The effort will concentrate on locating any features that might exist in these areas. Sampling units will be distributed evenly across the areas identified for removal for the foundation excavations for these structures. All units will be hand excavated in 10 or 20cm arbitrary levels and cultural material screened through one-quarter inch screen. One-eighth inch samples, as a control, will be taken from selected units (i.e., those with features). An additional 1.0% will be held in reserve to explore any located features. At the completion of this phase all remaining deposits within the barracks, kitchen, and utilities areas will be removed (monitored by archaeological staff) by backhoe. This mechanical excavation of the remainder of these areas will look for any unidentified features. Any identified features would be explored with the units held in reserve.
- Analysis of all recovered cultural materials, including some or all of the following analyses: lithic analysis, obsidian sourcing and hydration, C14, faunal, flotation, and/or soils.
- A final report documenting the findings of the investigation. This would include the project's and site's history/context, research issues, description of identification efforts, excavation methods, discussion of site assemblage, summary of special studies and the results of Native American coordination and curation. A draft report will be submitted for review within six to eight months of completion of field work. A final report will be submitted for review within four months of receipt of comments from SHPO and CalFire.

Late Discovery Plan

A Late Discovery Plan shall be prepared prior to project construction. The Plan will outline the steps to be taken, individuals to be contacted (Native Americans, DGS, CalFire, and SHPO), and time lines for consultations and recovery in the case that unanticipated cultural materials are discovered during construction. The plan will be reviewed and approved by the above participants prior to construction.

Burial Plan

Procedures will be outlined for dealing with any human remains encountered during Data Recovery or Late Discovery. The burial plan will detail the consultation procedures and those individuals involved (i.e., Native American Heritage Commission, Most Likely Descendent, landowner), as required by state law (Public Resources Code Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 and California Health and Safety Codes 7050.5 (b)). The plan will be reviewed and approved by DGS and a representative of the Atwamsini band of the Pit River Indians prior to construction.

Construction Monitoring

Monitoring of excavations in sensitive areas will be conducted during construction. When required, monitoring will be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and, at their request, a member of the Atwamsini band of the Pit River Indians.

Management/Educational Plan

A long-term management/educational plan will be developed for the site. This plan will incorporate elements of the existing CalFire program.

Noise

MM XI.1. The following mitigation will reduce any potentially significant construction-related impacts to a less-than-significant level:

- The hours of operation of construction related noise-producing equipment shall not exceed 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Saturday.
- Effective mufflers shall be fitted to gas- and diesel-powered construction equipment to reduce noise levels as much as possible.

INITIAL STUDY ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title

Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, Lassen County, California

Lead Agency Name and Address

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire), P.O. Box 94246, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

Contact Person and Phone Number

Valerie Namba, Department of General Services, Real Estate Division, Professional Services Branch, 707 Third Street, Third Floor, West Sacramento, CA 95798-9052, (916) 376-1607

Project Location

Intermountain Conservation Camp, Lassen County, California (Figure 1: Regional Location Map; Figure 2: Local Vicinity Map)

Project Sponsor's Name and Address

State of California, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 1416 9th Street, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

General Plan Designation

Intensive Agriculture

Zoning

"A-1" General Agriculture

Description of Project

The Intermountain Conservation Camp (ICC) is a minimum-security correctional facility located on 80 acres of state-owned property in Lassen County, California (APN: 001-100-22), approximately four miles west of Bieber. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) share in the operation of the facility, and plan to replace portions of the existing facility.

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The ICC will remain in operation during construction, using existing buildings during the construction process. The existing barracks will be removed after the new barracks are occupied. Construction is estimated to last 18 months.

Environmental Setting

- **Project site:** The project site is located four miles west of Bieber, California, in Lassen County. The site is currently occupied by the Intermountain Conservation Camp.
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- **South:** Open and undeveloped land.
- **East:** Foothill Road, with agricultural use to the east of Foothill Road.
- **West:** Open and undeveloped land.

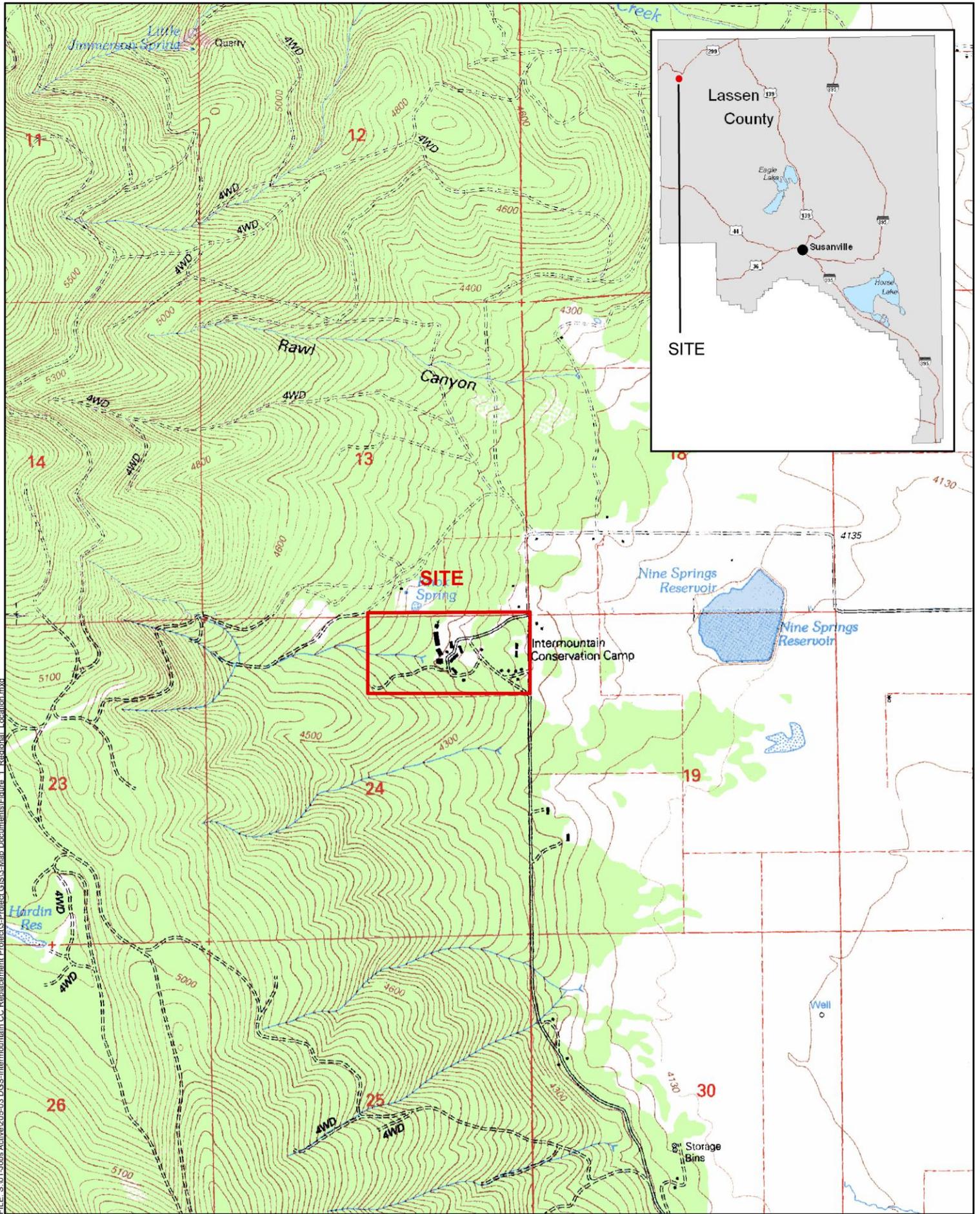
Public Agency Approval

The project applicant must obtain a General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit and prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board.

A Registered Professional Forester (RPF) shall be obtained to make an assessment with regard to tree removal, to determine if such tree removal would constitute *timber operations* as defined in the Forest Practice Act. The RPF shall make a recommendation with regard to the appropriate document (Timber Harvesting Plan/Conversion Permit, Exemption, or other document). DGS will ensure that this compliance with the California Forest Practice Rules is met, and any necessary permits obtained.

The construction contractor shall obtain authorization for construction, in the form of an Authority to Construct, from the Air Pollution Control Officer, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

As proposed, the project does not include any impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and/or streams. Should project design change, and any impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and/or streams will occur, a Department of the Army Section 404 permit, Regional Water Quality Control Board Water Quality Certification, and/or a California Department of Fish and Game Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement may be necessary.



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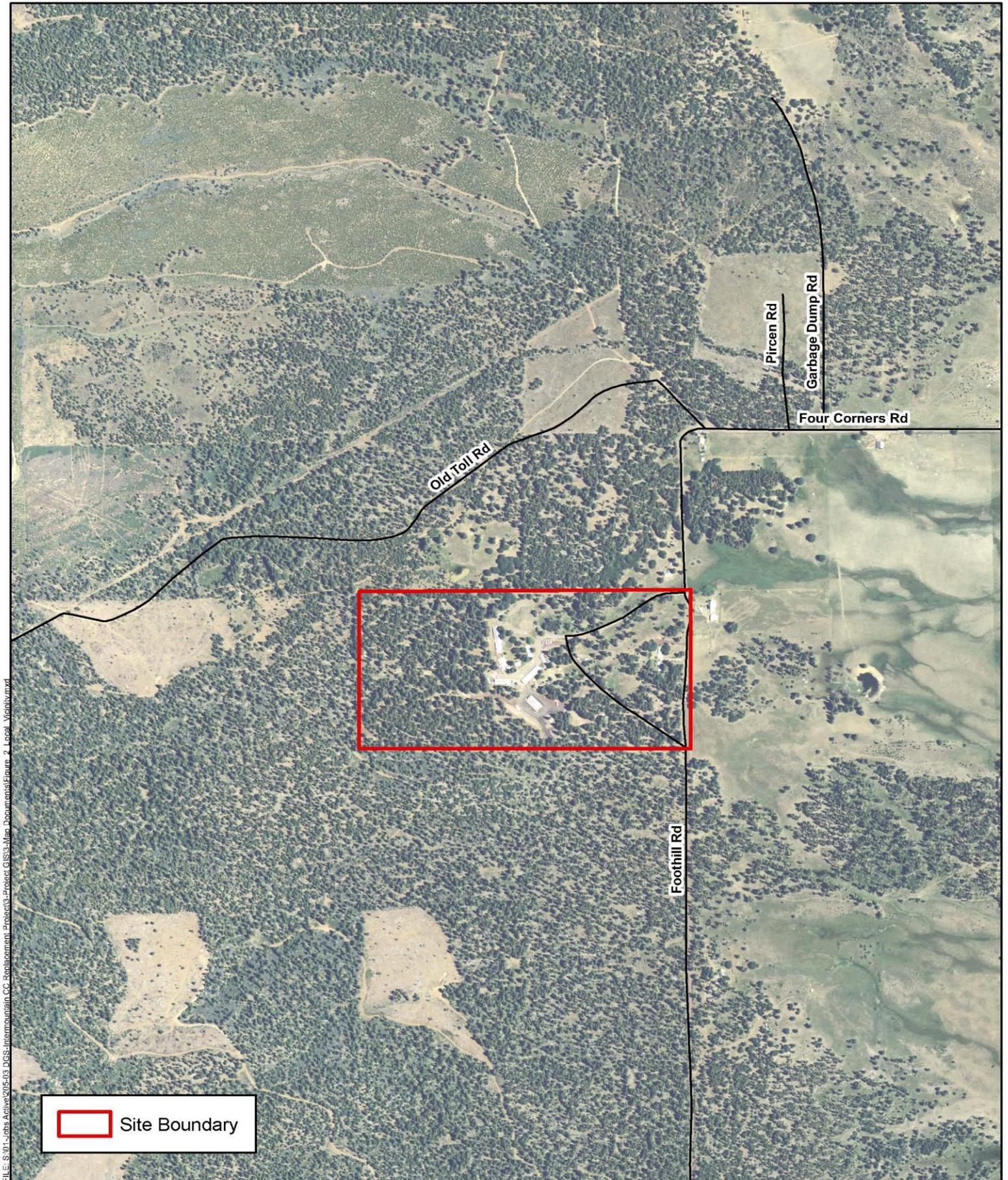
Figure 1

Feature and boundary locations depicted are approximate only. 08.21.08



Regional Location Map





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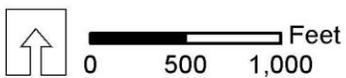
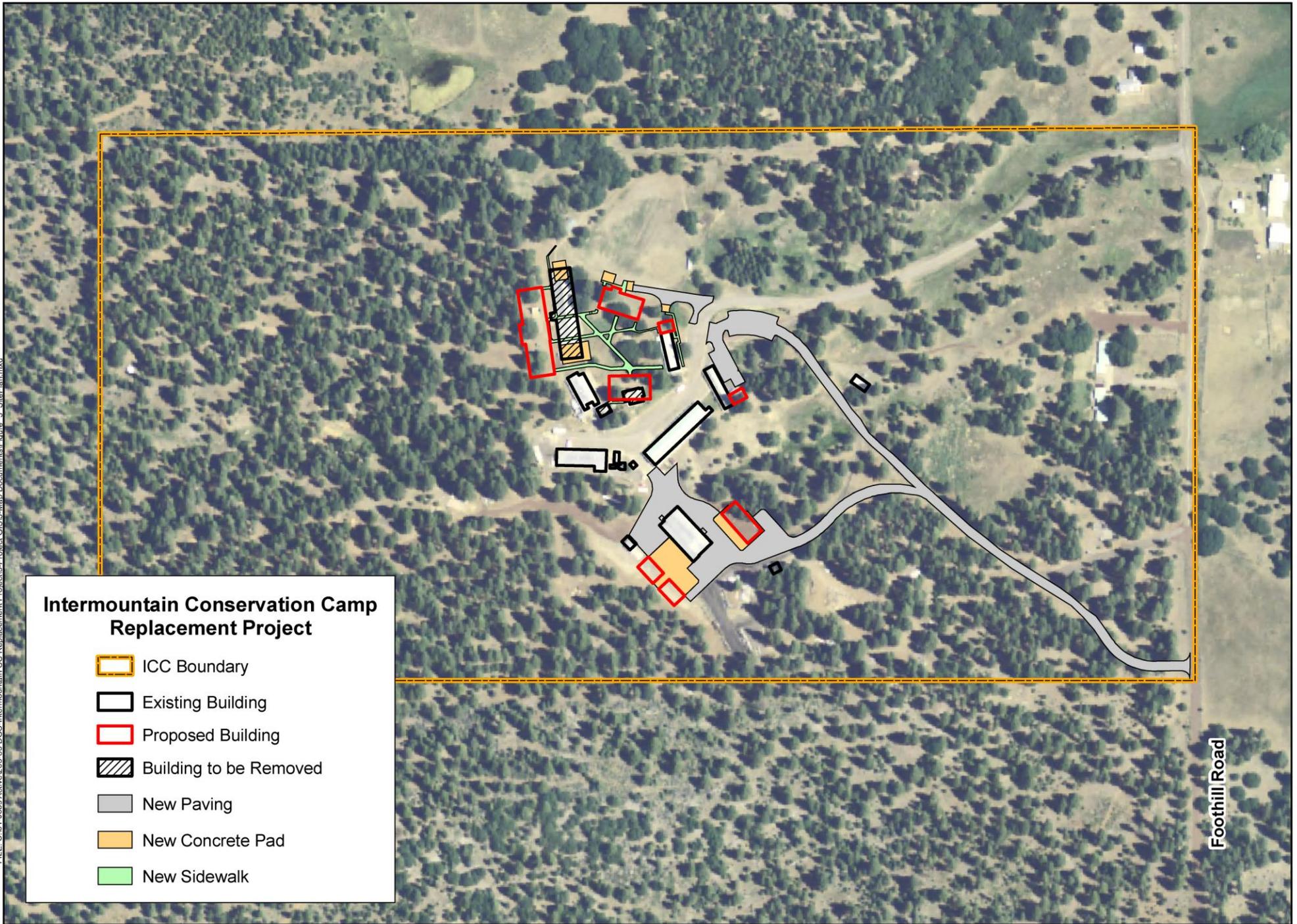


Figure 2
Local Vicinity Map

Feature and boundary locations depicted are approximate only. 08.21.08





Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project

- ICC Boundary
- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Building to be Removed
- New Paving
- New Concrete Pad
- New Sidewalk



0 150 300 Feet

Figure 3 Site Plan

Feature and boundary locations depicted are approximate only.

09.09.08



ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

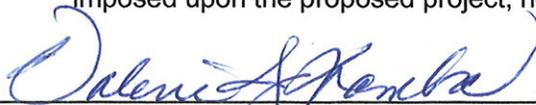
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, as indicated by the checklist and corresponding discussion on the following pages.

- Aesthetics
- Biological Resources
- Hazards & Hazardous Materials
- Mineral Resources
- Public Services
- Utilities / Service Systems
- Agricultural Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Hydrology / Water Quality
- Noise
- Recreation
- Mandatory Findings of Significance
- Air Quality
- Geology / Soils
- Land Use / Planning
- Population / Housing
- Transportation / Traffic

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that, although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.


 Valerie Namba, Senior Environmental Planner
 California Department of General Services

9-22-08
 Date

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- | | Potentially
Significant
Impact | Less than
Significant
with
Mitigation
Incorporation | Less than
Significant
Impact | No
Impact |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| I. AESTHETICS -- Would the project: | | | | |
| a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discussion

Project impacts to scenic vistas and the existing visual character of the site were evaluated based on the proposed project's effect on overall views of the project site and surrounding area. While portions of the ICC will be replaced, development of the proposed project would be consistent with existing development and types of uses contained within the current ICC footprint. Implementation of the proposed project would replace existing structures, as well as construct new buildings, within the ICC footprint. The largest structure would be slightly over 10,000 square feet in size, and is thus comparable to the existing structures.

The project site does not offer scenic vistas, nor will development of the site block scenic views from off-site locations. The site and its surroundings would not be substantially visually degraded. Therefore, this would be a less-than-significant impact.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Discussion

The project would not affect views from a state scenic highway, as there are no state scenic highways in the viewshed of the project site. The closest state scenic highway is Route 151 within the Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, located approximately 69 miles from the project site. The Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway, a federally designated byway, is located approximately 22 miles from the project site. Therefore, there would be no impact to scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|

Discussion

See discussion for a).

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

Discussion

Existing nighttime lighting sources at the ICC include perimeter lighting on existing buildings. Perimeter lighting is typically turned on at dusk and is turned off at dawn. The proposed project lighting would be similar to the existing facility lighting in that perimeter lighting would be used at night for security purposes. In general, the proposed lighting sources would be of the same size and intensity as existing lighting sources and would be designed to prevent

spillage of light to off-site areas. However, impacts can be minimized through application of several measures, including careful siting of illumination on the project site, use of non-reflective paint and building materials, and screening or shielding of light at the source.

Mitigation Measure I.1:

All exterior lighting shall be directed downwards and away from adjacent properties and rights-of-way. Lighting shall be shielded such that the element is not directly visible, and lighting shall not spill across property lines. Building materials and paint shall be non-reflective.

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES -- In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources agency, to non-agricultural use?

Discussion

The project site is not included in the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. The project would not affect Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. While the project site is zoned "A-1" for General Agriculture, the project site has not been historically used for agricultural purposes, is not under a Williamson Act contract, nor does it possess soils that are prime for agricultural production. While the project site is located near an existing agricultural use, project implementation would not result in the conversion of farmland to a non-agricultural use.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

Discussion

See discussion for a).

c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?

Discussion

See discussion for a).

III. AIR QUALITY -- Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Discussion

Lassen County does not have an applicable air quality plan. Lassen County is an attainment area for state and federal air quality standards.

Project construction will be in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Lassen County Air Pollution Control District. The construction contractor shall obtain authorization for construction, in the form of an Authority to Construct, from the Air Pollution Control Officer, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Discussion

Construction emissions

Two types of emissions are of particular concern during construction: fugitive dust emissions and combustion emissions.

Fugitive dust. Fugitive dust emissions from the construction of the project will result from:

- Dust entrained during site preparation, finish grading/excavation, road bed preparation, etc., at the construction site, and,
- Dust entrained during construction equipment travel on paved and unpaved surfaces.

Combustion emissions. Combustion emissions during construction will result from:

- Exhaust from the diesel construction equipment used for site preparation, grading, excavation, and construction of onsite structures;
- Exhaust from water trucks used to control construction dust emissions;
- Exhaust from diesel-powered welding machines, electric generators, air compressors, and water pumps;
- Exhaust from pickup trucks and diesel trucks used to transport workers and materials around the construction site;
- Exhaust from diesel trucks used to deliver concrete, fuel, and construction supplies to the construction site; and,
- Exhaust from automobiles used by workers to commute to the construction site.

Construction emissions, with appropriate mitigations applied, are not expected to result in any short or long term violations of any current ambient air quality standard. However, the

following Standard Mitigation Measures are proposed during construction of the project:

Mitigation Measure III.1:

Standard Mitigation Measures may include:

Fugitive dust emissions.

- Use either water application or chemical dust suppressant application to control dust emissions from active construction areas (including onsite roads);
- Use vacuum sweeping and/or water flushing of paved road surfaces to remove buildup of loose material to control dust emissions from travel on the paved access road (including adjacent public streets impacted by construction activities) and paved parking areas;
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials, or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard;
- Limit traffic speeds on all unpaved or active site construction areas to 5 mph;
- Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to roadways;
- Replant vegetation in disturbed areas;
- Use wheel washers or wash off tires of all trucks exiting the construction site; and
- Mitigate fugitive dust emissions from wind erosion of areas disturbed from construction activities (including storage piles) by application of either water or chemical dust suppressant.

Exhaust emissions from the diesel heavy equipment.

- Regular preventive maintenance to prevent emission increases due to engine problems;
- Use of low sulfur and low aromatic fuel meeting California standards for motor vehicle diesel fuel; and
- Use of low-emitting gas and diesel engines meeting state and federal emissions standards (Tier I, II, III) for construction equipment.

Other miscellaneous emissions.

Use of low VOC coatings for the architectural coating phase of construction; and

Use of asphalt mixtures appropriate for the time of year of application, while maintaining compliance with County road design and construction standards.

Operational Emissions

As the project is the replacement of an existing use within the footprint of the ICC, there will be no change in operational emissions. With regard to operational emissions, there is no impact.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

See discussion for a) and b).

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

As this is the replacement of an existing facility, no sensitive receptors will be exposed to new, substantial, operation-related pollution concentrations as a result of this replacement project. Potentially significant impacts resulting from fugitive dust caused during construction will be mitigated to a less-than-significant level by measures included in this document.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

During construction, the various diesel-powered vehicles and equipment in use on the site may create odors. These odors would be temporary and not likely to be particularly offensive.

Intermittent, operational odors are a part of the current ICC operation; occasional odors emitted by the ICC would not be particularly offensive, by the standards of a reasonable person, nor affect a substantial number of people. This is a less-than-significant impact.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

A biological and wetland evaluation, including a records search and field survey, was completed for the project site by ENPLAN. The field evaluation was conducted on March 16 and May 31, 2007. The following assessment of potential impacts to biological resources is based on these studies.

Special-Status Plant Species. Review of California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) records showed that no special-status plant species have been previously reported in the project area. Fourteen special-status plant species are known to occur in the project vicinity: Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop, bristly sedge, Aleppo avens, Great Basin downingia, marsh hedge-nettle, Howell’s thelypodium, Howell’s triteleia, long-haired star-tulip, long-leaved starwort, Macoun’s buttercup, marsh skullcap, profuse-flowered pogogyne, Sheldon’s sedge, and slender Orcutt grass (Table IV.1: Rarefind (CNDDDB) Report Summary). The potential for these species to utilize the corridor is shown in Table IV.2: Evaluation of the Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the CNDDDB to Occur on the Project Site. Howell’s triteleia occurs in rocky upland areas within Great Basin scrub and pinyon-juniper woodland communities; suitable habitat for this species does not occur on the subject site. All of the remaining special-status plant species known to occur in the vicinity of the project site are associated with various types of stream and wetland habitats. No stream or wetland habitats will be filled as a result of project implementation. No special-status plant species were observed during the botanical survey, nor would they be affected by project implementation. No additional botanical field evaluation is recommended.

Special-Status Wildlife Species. Review of CNDDDB records showed that no special-status animal species have been previously reported in the project area. As shown on Table IV.1, 16 special-status wildlife species are known to occur in the project vicinity: Archimedes pyrg, bald eagle, bank swallow, bigeye marble sculpin, Great Basin rams-horn, greater sage grouse, greater sandhill crane, kneecap lanx, northern goshawk, nugget pebblesnail, rough sculpin, Shasta crayfish, Sierra Nevada red fox, silver-haired bat, Swainson’s hawk, and tricolored blackbird. The potential for each special-status wildlife species to utilize the project corridor is shown in Table IV.2.

No special-status wildlife species were observed during the wildlife field survey. However, based on habitat evaluation, several such species could be present at some point during their life cycle. These include the four species of aquatic snails listed above and silver-haired bats. In addition, although not included in CNDDDB records for the project vicinity, the buildings on the site have the potential to provide roosting and/or maternity habitat for other special-status bats,

including pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat. Both of these bat species, as well as the silver haired bat, are designated as state species of concern.

The four species of aquatic snails have a low to very low potential to occur in the onsite stream. The stream has perennial or near-perennial flow in its upper reaches, but percolates to groundwater immediately below the Intermountain Conservation Camp; it does not have a distinct hydrologic connection with other water bodies. The stream is outside the planned disturbance area for proposed project and will not be directly affected by project implementation. The stream will continue to receive runoff from the camp facilities, but the volume and quality of runoff will not be substantially altered. Therefore, aquatic snails that could potentially be associated with the stream would not be adversely affected.

Silver-haired bats generally roost in hollow trees or beneath exfoliating bark. Tree removal could result in the minor loss of roosting habitat. However, because of the vast amount of suitable habitat elsewhere in the immediate vicinity, this is not considered a significant impact. Of more concern is the potential presence of roosting or maternity colonies of pallid bats, Townsend's big-eared bat, or other bats in the buildings proposed for demolition. Depending on the species of bats present (if any), the size of the colony, and availability of roosting/maternity habitat elsewhere, bats could be significantly affected by project implementation. To ensure that bats are not adversely affected, a bat survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to building demolition, preferably during the breeding season (July-August) at least one year prior to demolition. If bats are utilizing the structures, appropriate mitigation measures shall be developed and implemented. The need for and type of mitigation would be determined by the biologist based on the factors listed above. Mitigation could consist of modifying the timing of demolition, excluding bats from the buildings prior to their spring arrival, erecting bat houses, or modifying the design of the new buildings to incorporate cave-like spaces suitable for bat use. Implementation of Mitigation Measure IV.1 would preclude adverse impacts on pallid bats, Townsend's big-eared bat, or other bats in the buildings.

Mitigation Measure IV.1:

To ensure that bats are not adversely affected, a bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to building demolition, preferably during the breeding season (July-August) at least one year prior to demolition. If bats are utilizing the structures, appropriate mitigation measures shall be developed and implemented. The need for and type of mitigation would be determined by the biologist based on the factors listed above. Mitigation could consist of modifying the timing of demolition, excluding bats from the buildings prior to their spring arrival, erecting bat houses, or modifying the design of the new buildings to incorporate cave-like spaces suitable for bat use.

Table IV.1: Rarefind (CNDDB) Report Summary

Rarefind (CNDDB) Report Summary (April 2008 Data)									
Listed Element	Quadrangle ¹								Status ²
	TI	FA	DA	BI	DO	LO	PI	BS	
Animals									
Archimedes pyrg	X								None
Bald eagle	X	X			X	X			FD, SE
Bank swallow		X							ST
Bigeye marbled sculpin	X	X							SSC
Great Basin rams-horn		X							None
Greater sage grouse								X	SSC
Greater sandhill crane				X	X	X	X	X	ST
Kneecap lanx	X								None
Northern goshawk			X			X			SSC
Nugget pebblesnail		X							None
Rough sculpin	X	X							ST
Shasta crayfish	X	X							FE, SE
Sierra Nevada red fox							X		ST
Silver-haired bat				X			X		SSC
Swainson's hawk						X		X	ST
Tricolored blackbird		X							SSC
Plants									
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	X						X		SE, 1B.2
Bristly sedge	X	X							2.1
Aleppo avens						X			2.2
Great Basin downingia				X		X		X	2.2
Marsh hedge-nettle			X			X			2.3
Howell's thelypodium							X	X	1B.2
Howell's triteleia								X	2.1
Long-haired star-tulip					X	X			1B.2
Long-leaved starwort	X								2.2
Macoun's buttercup								X	2.2
Marsh skullcap	X	X						X	2.2
Profuse-flowered pogogyne			X						1B.2
Sheldon's sedge								X	2.2
Slender Orcutt grass	X								FT, SE, 1B.1
Natural Communities									
Big Lake	X	X							NA
Northern Basalt Flow Vernal Pool	X		X						NA

Shading indicates the quadrangle in which the project site is located. No occurrences were reported inside the study radius in the following quadrangles: Egg Lake, Coble Mountain, Little Valley, Dixie Peak, Hog Valley, and Halls Canyon.

¹Quadrangle Code

TI = Timbered Crater
 FA = Fall River Mills
 DA = Day

PI = Pittville
 DO = Donica Mountain
 LO = Lookout

BI = Bieber
 BS = Big Swamp

²Status Codes

Federal/State

FE = Federally Listed – Endangered
 FT = Federally Listed – Threatened
 FSC = Federal Species of Concern
 California Native Plant Society

FC = Federal Candidate Species
 FD = Federally Delisted
 SE = State Listed – Endangered

ST = State Listed – Threatened
 SSC = State Species of Concern (CDFG)

1B.1 = Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere; Seriously Threatened in California

1B.2 = Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere; Fairly Threatened in California

2.2 = Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California Only; Fairly Threatened in California

2.3 = Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California Only; Not Very Threatened in California

Table IV.2: Evaluation of the Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Wildlife		
Archimedes pyrg <i>Pyrgulopsis archimidis</i>	Archimedes pyrg is an aquatic snail that inhabits mud substrates in springs and streams in the Pit and Klamath basins.	The on-site perennial stream has mud substrates in several small segments, which provide marginally suitable habitat for Archimedes pyrg. Archimedes pyrg thus has a low potential to be present.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagles require large, old-growth trees or snags in remote, mixed stands near open bodies of water. Adults tend to use the same breeding areas year after year and often use the same nest, though a breeding area may include one or more alternate nests. Bald eagles usually do not begin nesting if human disturbance is evident.	Bald eagles are not reported to nest within four miles of the project site. No bald eagles or their nests were observed during the wildlife survey, nor are bald eagles expected to nest on the site.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank swallows require vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, or the ocean for nesting.	No vertical banks or cliffs occur on the site. Bank swallows were not observed during the wildlife survey and are not expected to nest on the site.
Bigeye marbled sculpin <i>Cottus klamathensis macrops</i>	Bigeye marbled sculpins generally inhabit large, clear, cool, spring-fed streams in the Pit River and Fall River basins, and are occasionally found in reservoirs. Bigeye marbled sculpins are often found in areas with abundant aquatic vegetation and coarse substrates.	The on-site perennial stream does not support bigeye marbled sculpins because it is very shallow, relatively narrow, and has very little riparian vegetation. Bigeye marbled sculpin were not observed in the stream during the wildlife survey, nor is the species expected to be present.

Table IV.2: Evaluation of the Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Great Basin rams-horn <i>Helisoma newberryi</i>	The Great Basin rams-horn is an aquatic snail that inhabits mud substrates in larger lakes and slow-flowing rivers, as well as larger springs and spring-fed streams,.	The on-site perennial stream has mud substrates in several small segments, which provide marginally suitable habitat for the Great Basin rams-horn. Because of the small size of the stream, Great Basin rams-horn has a very low potential to be present.
Greater sage grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Greater sage grouse inhabit sagebrush communities in flat, rolling terrain in northeastern California.	The project site is not within a sagebrush community. The greater sage grouse was not observed during the wildlife survey and is not expected to nest on the site.
Greater sandhill crane <i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	Greater sandhill cranes nest in wetland habitats near grain fields in northeastern California. Nests consist of large mounds of vegetation in shallow water, natural hummocks, or muskrat houses. Shallow islands bordered by tules and cattails are ideal nesting sites.	The project site lacks suitable nesting habitat for greater sandhill cranes. Greater sandhill cranes were not observed during the wildlife survey and are not expected to nest or forage on the site.
Kneecap lanx <i>Lanx patelloides</i>	The kneecap lanx is an aquatic snail, endemic to the upper Sacramento River drainage. This snail associates with fast, cold, well-oxygenated water in cobble and boulder substrates.	Winter and spring flows in the on-site stream provide suitable conditions to support the kneecap lanx; in summer, very low flows and warmer water temperatures make the stream less suitable. The kneecap lanx thus has a very low potential to be present.

Table IV.2: Evaluation of the Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern goshawks generally nest on north-facing slopes near water in coniferous and deciduous forests. Goshawks re-use old nests and maintain alternate nest sites. Nest sites are typically sheltered from humans and human activity.	Conifers on the project site are of a suitable for goshawk nesting. However, the site is east-facing, nor near a large water body, and in close proximity to human activity. No northern goshawks or goshawk nests were observed during the wildlife survey, and the species is not expected to nest on the site.
Nugget pebblesnail <i>Fluminicola seminalis</i>	Nugget pebblesnail is an aquatic snail that historically occurred from near mouth of the Sacramento River upstream into the Pit River. It is now thought to be extirpated from the Sacramento River. Nugget pebblesnail is found in large streams and rivers, and prefers well-oxygenated streams with stable gravel-boulder substrates.	The on-site perennial stream has a low potential to support nugget pebblesnail because of its small size, low summer flows, and presumed low oxygenation during the summer. The nugget pebblesnail has a low potential to be present.
Rough sculpin <i>Cottus asperimus</i>	Rough sculpins are restricted to the Hat Creek and Fall River drainages, as well as the Pit River upstream of Burney, CA. Rough sculpins are found predominantly in association with mud substrates of large streams.	The on-site perennial stream does not support rough sculpin because it is very shallow and relatively narrow. Rough sculpin were not observed in the stream during the wildlife survey, nor is the species expected to be present.

Table IV.2: Evaluation of the Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Shasta crayfish <i>Pacifastacus fortis</i>	Shasta crayfish inhabit drainages within the Fall River and Hat Creek watersheds characterized by cool, clear water, with low gradient and low temperature variability. Suitable substrate consists of volcanic rubble on sand and/or gravel.	Variation in seasonal flow and water temperatures in the on-site stream do not provide suitable year-round habitat for the Shasta crayfish. Shasta crayfish were not observed during the wildlife survey, nor is the species expected to be present.
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	The Sierra Nevada red fox inhabits remote mountainous areas where encounters with humans are rare. Preferred habitat appears to be red fir and lodgepole pine forests in the subalpine and alpine zones of the Sierra Nevada. This species may hunt in forest openings, meadows, and barren rocky areas associated with its high elevation habitats.	The project site is highly disturbed by human activities and does not provide suitable den sites for the Sierra Nevada red fox. The Sierra Nevada red fox would thus not den on the site.
Silver-haired bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired bats occur in coastal and montane forests. Silver-haired bats roost in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, in abandoned woodpecker holes, and rarely under rocks or in rock crevices.	Trees on the site provide suitable nesting habitat for silver-haired bats. The silver-haired bat thus has a moderate potential to be present.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawks nest in riparian areas or in oak savannah on the valley floor or in the foothills of the Central Valley, as far north as southern Tehama County. The species also nests in northeastern California in similar communities as well as juniper-sage flats.	The project site does not provide suitable nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk. Swainson's hawk would thus not nest on the site.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbirds require open water, usually nesting in dense cattails or tules although can also nest in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose and tall herbs. Highly colonial species, nesting areas must be large enough to support a minimum colony of about 50 pairs.	A very small segment of the on-site stream has cattails. However, neither tricolored blackbirds nor their nests were observed during the wildlife survey. Tricolored blackbirds would thus not nest on the site.

Table IV.2: Evaluation of the Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Plants		
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop occurs in vernal pools and mudflats, and around reservoir edges, in wet clay soils at elevations up to 5,000 feet.	No vernal pools, mudflats or other suitable habitats for Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop occur on the site. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Bristly sedge <i>Carex comosa</i>	Bristly sedge occurs in wet meadows, marshes, swamps, and along stream and lake margins.	Suitable habitat for bristly sedge was observed at the Intermountain Conservation Camp, but outside the areas proposed for disturbance. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Aleppo avens <i>Geum allepicum</i>	Aleppo avens, a perennial herbaceous plant, occurs in meadows, Great Basin scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest, generally in moist soils.	Suitable habitat for Aleppo avens was observed at the Intermountain Conservation Camp, but outside the areas proposed for disturbance. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Great Basin downingia <i>Downingia laeta</i>	Great Basin downingia occurs in Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes, pinyon-juniper woodland, and vernal pools.	Marginally suitable habitats for Great Basin downingia occurs on the site. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Marsh hedge-nettle <i>Stachys palustris</i> ssp. <i>pilosa</i>	Marsh hedge-nettle occurs in Great Basin scrub communities, usually in wetlands at elevations of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.	Marginally suitable habitat for marsh hedge-nettle was observed at the Intermountain Conservation Camp, but outside the areas proposed for disturbance. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.

Table IV.2: Evaluation of the Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Howell's thelypodium <i>Thelypodium howellii</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's thelypodium occurs in alkaline meadows and seeps, as well as Great Basin scrub.	No alkaline meadows or seeps, or other suitable habitat for Howell's thelypodium occurs in the study area. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Howell's triteleia <i>Triteleia grandiflora</i> var. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's triteleia occurs in rocky areas within Great Basin scrub and pinyon-juniper woodland.	The project site does not support Great Basin scrub or pinyon-juniper woodlands, nor are rocky areas present in the project area. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Long-haired star-tulip <i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i> var. <i>longebarbatus</i>	Long-haired star-tulip occurs on the drying edges of seasonally wet meadows or in grassy areas along drainages within lower montane coniferous forest. It occurs in heavy clay soils, in full sun to partial shade, at elevations of 4,000 to 6,200 feet.	Marginally suitable habitat for long-haired star-tulip was observed at the Intermountain Conservation Camp, but outside the areas proposed for disturbance. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Long-leaved starwort <i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	Long-leaved starwort occurs in meadows and seeps, as well as riparian woodland.	Suitable habitat for long-leaved starwort was observed at the Intermountain Conservation Camp, but outside the areas proposed for disturbance. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.

Table IV.2: Evaluation of the Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Macoun's buttercup <i>Ranunculus macounii</i>	Macoun's buttercup occurs in Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps, and in pinyon-juniper woodland.	Marginally suitable habitat for Macoun's buttercup was observed at the Intermountain Conservation Camp, but outside the areas proposed for disturbance. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Marsh skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Marsh skullcap occurs in marshes, swamps, meadows, and seeps within lower montane coniferous forests.	Marginally suitable habitat for marsh skullcap was observed at the Intermountain Conservation Camp, but outside the areas proposed for disturbance. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Profuse-flowered pogogyne <i>Pogogyne floribunda</i>	Profuse-flowered pogogyne occurs in clay-bottomed vernal pools, seasonal lakes and intermittently flooded drainages within sagebrush scrub or pine-juniper woodlands. It occurs on dark, heavy clay loam soils, at elevations of 3,200 to 5,000 feet.	No vernal pools, seasonal lakes, or other suitable habitats for profuse-flowered pogogyne occur on the site. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.
Sheldon's sedge <i>Carex sheldonii</i>	Sheldon's sedge occurs in marshes, swamps, and riparian scrub habitats within lower montane coniferous forests.	Suitable habitat for Sheldon's sedge was observed at the Intermountain Conservation Camp, but outside the areas proposed for disturbance. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.

Table IV.2: Evaluation of the Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the CNDDDB to Occur on the Project Site

	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Slender Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	Slender Orcutt grass inhabits vernal pools and similar habitat, occasionally on reservoir edges or stream floodplains, on clay soils with seasonal inundation in valley grassland to coniferous forest or sagebrush scrub.	No vernal pools, or other suitable habitats for slender Orcutt grass occur on the site. The species was not observed during the botanical field survey.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The biological and wetland evaluation identified several stream and wetland habitats on the project site. Potential effects of project implementation on these sensitive natural communities are addressed in the following section. No woody riparian habitat or other sensitive communities were observed.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

ENPLAN conducted a field evaluation of wetlands and other waters of the United States on the project site in March and May, 2007. Identified features included a perennial or near-perennial stream that flows in an easterly direction just south of the equipment storage and garage shop buildings. The stream flows through two culverts, one of which leads under the unpaved road that will be upgraded to serve as the main site entrance (the southern driveway; Road C). The stream dissipates to ground water below this culvert, or, during high flows, enters a ditch along Foothill Road, is culverted under Foothill Road and enters a large wetland complex to the east.

In addition, several seepages were observed along the current driveway entrance to the two office buildings (northern driveway; Road A). Some water is diverted through an ornamental pond and then directed southeast to the stream. Other seepages feed wet meadows/ streams on both sides of the northern driveway below the visitor's parking area. In some places, the stream/wetland is as close as one foot from the edge of the paved driveway.

As proposed, none of the proposed project facilities occur within the identified stream and wetland corridors, nor will construction activities occur within the identified stream and wetland corridors. Project implementation will not result in the fill of any jurisdictional waters. Should project design change, a Department of the Army Section 404 permit, Regional Water Quality Control Board Water Quality Certification, and/or a California Department of Fish and Game Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement may be necessary.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The project site has a high potential to support nesting by raptors and migratory birds. Potential nesting habitat for these birds occurs in the trees scattered throughout the site. Up to approximately two dozen trees may be removed during project construction. If present, active nests could be lost during vegetation removal or could be disturbed by on-site construction activities, potentially resulting in nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs. While no nests were observed during past field surveys, they could be present in the future.

Loss or disturbance of active nests would be a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure IV.2 would preclude adverse impacts on active nests of raptors and migratory birds.

Mitigation Measure IV.2:

To ensure that active nests of raptors and migratory birds are not disturbed, vegetation removal shall be avoided during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31), to the extent possible. If vegetation removal must occur during the nesting season, a focused survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the project site. The survey shall be conducted no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to the beginning of construction or tree removal. If nesting birds are found during the focused survey, the nest tree(s) shall not be removed until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no construction shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest, unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by the Department of Fish and Game (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present).

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

Project implementation would include removal of up to about two dozen trees, including ponderosa pines and California black oaks up to 40 inches in diameter. State regulations pertinent to this activity include the Oak Woodland Conservation Act and the California Forest Practice Rules. Because California black oaks are a "Group B" commercial species, their removal is not subject to Oak Woodland Conservation Act requirements. Approximately 14 conifers would be removed from an area less than three acres in size; removal may qualify for a conversion exemption under the California Forest Practice Rules.

A Registered Professional Forester (RPF) shall be obtained to make an assessment with regard to tree removal, to determine if such tree removal would constitute *timber operations* as defined in the Forest Practice Act. The RPF shall make a recommendation with regard to the appropriate document (Timber Harvesting Plan/Conversion Permit, Exemption, or other document). DGS will ensure that this compliance with the California Forest Practice Rules is met, and any necessary permits obtained.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

No local, regional, or state conservation plans, including Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans, apply to the project site or project vicinity. The project will have no impact on lands designated for habitat conservation purposes.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

An intensive cultural resources investigation and survey was completed during the Initial Study for the proposed project by archaeologists on staff at ENPLAN in 2008. This investigation included a current records search, consultation with local Native Americans, pre-field research, and an on-the-ground field survey, following the protocols described in Archaeological Review Procedures for CDF (CalFire) Projects (Foster 2003). The study resulted in the determination that significant cultural, archaeological, and historical resources occur within the project area, and significant impacts to cultural resources may occur as a result of project implementation. The Intermountain Conservation Camp compound itself was also evaluated by CalFire for its potential historical significance (Thornton 1994:831). These results of that evaluation are discussed in subsection (a) below.

Existing Conditions

The proposed project area encompasses a ±10-acre portion of the ±80-acre Intermountain Conservation Camp (ICC) in Lassen County, California. The project is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, encompassing the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 24 (Figure 1: Regional Location Map; Figure 2: Project Vicinity Map). The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately 1 mile southwest of Nubeiber, in Lassen County, California.

The California Department of General Services (DGS), on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within the ICC. Construction improvements are to include: demolishing several buildings including the barracks and kitchen; building several structures, including a new barracks, new kitchen, additions to the CalFire and California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation offices, a vehicle maintenance building and two garages; and paving several new concrete and asphalt roads, parking areas, and sidewalks.

The ICC property slopes gently down to the east and south towards the Nine Springs Reservoir. The ICC's elevation ranges from approximately 4,420 feet above sea level (ASL) at the northwestern corner to approximately 4,225 feet ASL along its eastern border. The project area lies within an area of Miocene volcanic rock (Gay 1966), in the center of the Tertiary and Quaternary aged lava flows comprising the Modoc Plateau, which grades westward into the young volcanic peaks of the Cascade and southern Cascade Range (O'Brien 2003). Glass Mountain and the Medicine Lake Highlands are located approximately 25 miles to the northeast.

The climate of the project vicinity is temperate, with average temperatures falling between 30°F in the winter and 65°F in the summer, an average annual rainfall of 4 inches, and snowfall measuring up to 4 inches or more in January (CityData.com 2008)

Ethnography

The Intermountain Camp lies within the ethnographic territory of the Ajumawi band of the Achumawi or Pit River Indians. Ethnographic accounts of the Pit River culture are derived primarily from Kniffen (1928), Kroeber (1978), Merriam (1926, 1928, 1967), and Voeglin (1942), and summaries include Olmstead and Stewart (1978), Garth (1978), and (O'Brien 2003).

The Pit River Indians comprise speakers of the Achumawi and Atsugewi languages. These languages form the Palaihnihan branch of the Hokan language stock (Kroeber 1978). The

Achumawi were located north and northeast of the Pit River drainage and were divided into nine bands. The Atsugewi occupied the area south of the Pit River drainage and were divided into two bands (Olmstead and Stewart 1978; Garth 1978).

Atwamsini life centered around the resources of the Big Valley Marsh, which provided an abundant supply of fish, waterfowl, deer, elk, antelope, and a wide variety of plant resources (Olmstead and Stewart 1978; Garth 1978).

Prehistoric Summary

Luther Cressman's early work in Northeastern California established a regional chronology for the northern Great Basin that spanned the time from Paleoindian (fluted point tradition) to the historic period. In 1940, Cressman excavated at a number of locations in the Klamath Basin, and defined three cultural phases, or horizons: the Narrows, 10000 to 7500 BP; the Lairds Bay Horizon, dating to circa 4000 BP; and the Modoc Horizon, characterized by surface assemblages thought to represent a historically modern component (Raven 1984). Additional studies conducted in the Lava Beds and Tule Lake vicinity by Squier and Grosscup between 1940-1960 modified Cressman's sequence. Excavations at three rockshelters and two open sites resulted in a subdivision of Cressman's late Modoc Horizon into the Indian Banks and Gillem Bluff phases, and the addition of a later phase, called the Tule Lake Phase, which was thought to reflect the material culture of the late prehistoric and protohistoric Modoc (Squier and Grosscup 1952; 1963).

For the northern Great Basin, O'Connell proposed a five-phase sequence based on his excavations in Surprise Valley, a large pluvial lakebed. The earliest, the Menlo Phase (6500-4500 BP), was characterized by Northern side-notched points, the use of manos and millingstones, mortars with V-shaped depressions and pointed pestles, and large semi-subterranean earth lodges. The succeeding Bare Creek Phase (4500-3000 BP) was marked by the prevalence of "Bare Creek" projectile points, a local variant of the Pinto Series, Humboldt Concave Base projectile points, a continuation of the mano-millingstone complex, and the use of smaller, circular brush-covered shelters and windscreens. The subsequent Emerson Phase (3000-1500 BP) saw a persistence of technological and subsistence orientations with the appearance of Elko series projectile points. The Alkali Phase (1500-500 BP) was marked by the introduction of Rose Spring and Eastgate projectile points, signaling the use of the bow and arrow. The final Surprise Valley phase, called Bidwell (500 BP to the historic period), was inferred from the presence of surface contexts and great numbers of Desert side-notched and Cottonwood projectile points held in private collections (Raven 1984).

Hughes' work in the Goose Lake Basin led to establishment of a 6,000 year sequence similar to the Surprise Valley phases, with the addition of the Gunther barbed projectile point type as a cultural marker of the Achumawi, coeval with the Desert side-notched type which he saw as an expression of the late Northern Paiute culture. Work in Eagle Lake Basin has indicated a four-phase chronology spanning the time period before 4500 BP through the contact period. Interestingly, the latest occupations (1000 BP to historic contact) included the use of Cottonwood projectile points but Desert side-notched points were significantly absent (Pippin et al. 1979; in Raven 1984).

Work in the Achumawi area has included testing at the Lorenzen site in Little Hot Springs Valley, not far from the current project area. At the Lorenzen site, Baumhoff and Olmsted sought to explore the separation of the Achumawi and Atsugewi languages of the Hohan

stock through the correlation of archaeological and glottochronological data. Since testing did not indicate that the continuity of occupations had been broken, it was concluded that the Pit River peoples had occupied their ethnographic territory for 3,000 to 4,000 years (Raven 1984).

Historic Context

One of the earliest Euro-American excursions into the project area may have been that of Peter Lassen, who led an emigrant train through Big Valley in 1848. The Pit River crossing where Bieber now stands was called "Chalk Ford," and was first used around 1865. By 1877, a bridge existed at the ford. In 1873, the land on which Bieber stands was claimed as a homestead by Theodore Pleisch, who built a cabin on the east bank of the river. The town of Bieber was later named after Nathan Bieber, who built the first store and dwelling house there in 1877. Four buildings were erected in Bieber in 1877 and two more in 1878 (Fairfield 1870).

The historic sites surrounding Knox Spring and the Intermountain Conservation Camp may have been part of a dairy farm own by the Crum family. The Crum family, who owned property immediately adjacent to the camp, had a 160 acre dairy ranch and owned a butcher shop in Nubieber (Weigand 1994). Merton Crum was born in Honey Lake Valley in 1874, moving to the Fall River Valley and marrying Bertie Rogers in 1901. In 1920 they settled in the McArthur area and established a ranch and small slaughterhouse on the banks of the Pit River. The business did well and in 1932, the Crum Meat Company was established and a new slaughterhouse built. One of the sons, Jim Crum, started a butcher shop in Nubieber. Meat was sold to lumber camps in Pondosa, McCloud, and White Horse. By 1970, government regulations became so restrictive that the family decided to sell out. They sold the slaughterhouse and original 160 acre homestead to the Bruce family (Weigand 1994).

A records search, historic background survey, field surveys and excavations addressing the project site were conducted between 1994 and 2008. These studies were conducted by a number of researchers and were summarized by ENPLAN in 2008. Results of these studies are summarized below:

- CalFire provided existing Cultural Resources Management studies to ENPLAN for review. These studies included the documentation of seven cultural resources. These include one historic site (P18-003568), two prehistoric (P18-003563 and P18-003564), and four multi-component sites (P18-003562, CA-LAS-3565/H, CA-LAS-3566/H, CA-LAS-3537/H).
- A records search at the Northeastern Information Center (NEIC), California Historical Resources Information System, Chico State University, Chico, California, was conducted on June 8, 2008. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent and distribution of previous archaeological surveys, as well as the locations of known archaeological sites and/or any previously recorded archaeological districts, and the relationships between known sites and environmental variables. The records search confirmed that no other studies were available.
- Historical research was conducted at the Fort Crook Museum in 2001 to determine if the local historical society had any knowledge of significant historic resources within the Intermountain Camp site. Two resources, Knox Spring and an old toll road, were noted to the north of the ICC.

- ENPLAN sent Request for Comment letters to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 29, 2007. The NAHC responded by fax on May 30, 2007, and indicated that a search of the sacred lands files failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American individuals/organizations to contact for more information regarding cultural resources in the area. Letters were sent by DGS to Jessica Jim, Chairperson, Michelle Berditshevsky, Environmental Coordinator, Sharon Elmore, Cultural Information Officer, and Alexis Barry, Tribal Administrator of the Pit River Tribe of California; Ivan Wilson, Cultural Contact, Hammawi Band; and Consuelo Farias, Harold Angelo O'Neill, Gerald Ivan O'Neill and Carol June Barnes of the Aporige Band, Pit River Indians. On July 24, 2007, phone calls were placed to several people whose telephone contact information had been provided by the NAHC, including: the Chairperson of the Pit River Tribe, Ross Montgomery, as identified on the Pit River Tribe's internal phone extension listing; Michelle Berditshevsky, Environmental Coordinator, Pit River Tribe; and Ivan Wilson, Cultural Contact, Hammawi Band. In all three cases, voice messages were left on these lines indicating the nature of the project, mentioning the letter that should have been received from DGS, stating that ENPLAN staff would be visiting the ICC on August 1-3 for exploratory excavation, and requesting that any questions or concerns be addressed by calling ENPLAN. As no telephone contact information had been provided by the NAHC for members of the Aporige Band, ENPLAN called and spoke with Katy Sanchez of the NAHC the same day, who confirmed that they did not have this information on record. A second telephone call to the above three Native American contacts was placed on July 27, 2007, and similar messages were left on voice mail. No responses were received. New efforts to contact Native Americans were conducted in June of 2008. Discussions with the Pit River Tribal Office identified that the original list of contacts provided by the NAHC and their office were incorrect and that the Ajumawi Band were the appropriate individuals for the Intermountain site. Contact was made with Ajumawi in August of 2008 and consultation regarding the project and the cultural sites is currently in progress and will continue through the project construction phase.
- A preliminary site visit was conducted on March 16, 2007. In May of 2007 review of the project site was conducted by ENPLAN to update the site records of the seven earlier recorded resources and to evaluate the potential impact the proposed Intermountain project might have on these resources. The field survey was conducted by Wayne Wiant (M.A., Anthropology)—ENPLAN Senior Archaeologist, Tiffany Tuttle (M.A., Anthropology)—ENPLAN Archaeologist, and Evan Wiant (B.A. in progress)—ENPLAN Archaeological Technician. This study resulted in the redefining of the seven sites. The site boundary for CA-LAS-3567H was found to be much larger than originally documented, growing to encompass sites P18-003562, P18-003563, and P18-003568. Site P18-003564, a light lithic scatter located in a highly disturbed area being used to store rock, concrete and other construction debris, could not be relocated. The storage area had been expanded and all signs of the site erased. The remaining two sites, CA-LAS-3565H and CA-LAS-3566H, appeared unchanged. Only one site, CA-LAS-3567H, is located within the proposed project area for the Intermountain Project.
- CA-LAS-3567H. This large multicomponent site contains a sparse to moderately dense scatter of prehistoric flaked and ground stone artifacts as well as a concentration of historical refuse dating to around the turn-of-the-century. The site spreads over a significant area measuring 120 meters north-south by 500 meters

east-west and encompasses the camp garden area, baseball diamond, handball court, and the main camp building complex. It extends west of the main camp complex into the conifer forest and north of Intermountain Camp onto private property. The prehistoric site component contains a sparse to moderately dense lithic scatter of obsidian, basalt, and andesite. An area of artifact concentration east of the camp complex contained several formed tools including two obsidian projectile point fragments, edge modified obsidian flakes, five cores, a grooved basalt cobble with polish, two manos, and portions of two milling slabs. The historic site component consists of various fragments of bottle glass, square nails, wire nails, a black glass button, metal bed frame, numerous metal parts, bricks, canning jar, stoneware, and crockery ceramic fragments. Portions of the site have been impacted by a variety of past and ongoing activities; however, substantial and relatively undisturbed prehistoric and historic deposits still exist. The portion of the site within the main camp complex, the area proposed for replacement, has been disturbed by past camp construction and maintenance activities. However, portions of intact cultural deposit (up to 50 cm deep) still exist in this area and a large undisturbed area still remains within the area slated for construction of the new camp barracks.

In March of 2008 the California Department of General Services in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer determined that CA-LAS-3567H is an important "Historical Resource," per §15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

- Upon completion of ENPLAN's 2008 study, it was determined that a portion of site CA-LAS-3567H is within the center of the ICC and within the area of potential effect for the Intermountain Camp Replacement Project. In addition, it was determined that CA-LAS-3567H is an important "Historical Resource", per §15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines and that without the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures the project may significantly alter those qualities of the site that make it eligible for listing to the California Register of Historical Resources. Accordingly, absent mitigation, the project may have a significant effect under CEQA. Measures to avoid and minimize project impacts are outlined in this section.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The Intermountain Conservation Camp is composed of a number of contemporary structures (post-1960). None of these features are considered "historical resources" under CEQA (§15064.5(a) State CEQA Guidelines).

The statewide historic building inventory work completed by CalFire's consulting historian Mark V. Thornton (1994:831) included an inventory, assessment, and detailed recording at all 73 CalFire compounds containing buildings which were constructed prior to 1946. Since the Intermountain Conservation Camp was initially built in 1962, this compound was not included in the detailed analysis completed by Thornton. He did, however, provide a summary sheet listing the construction dates and other details for all compounds containing

post-1946 construction. Thornton lists several buildings for the Intermountain Conservation Camp. Some of these buildings would be demolished during implementation of the proposed project. The study by ENPLAN determined this impact to be less than significant, as the ICC does not meet the significance eligibility criteria listed in state law for historical resources.

A total of seven cultural resources, including two prehistoric sites, one historic site, and four multi-component sites, were recorded within the Intermountain Conservation Camp boundary. Only one of these sites, CA-LAS-3567H, lies within the proposed project area. In March of 2008 the California Department of General Services, in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), determined that CA-LAS-3567H is an important "Historical Resource," per §15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines. As presently proposed, the Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of CA-LAS-3567H, a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines. California Department of General Services, in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Office, has developed a mitigation plan. Following DGS implementation of this plan, impacts to cultural resources at the ICC site will be considered to be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	No
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion
See discussion for a).

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion
There is no record of paleontological resources on the project site. The project site has no unique geological features or fossil bearing soils. Therefore, there would be no significant impact to unique paleontological resources, sites, and or unique geologic features.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion
The project site does not contain any identified cemeteries, burial sites, or human remains. However, there is a limited possibility that undiscovered human remains may be found in the course of future development work. Implementation of Mitigation Measure V.1 will ensure that any subsurface human remains are not adversely affected.

Mitigation Measure V.1:
The mitigation plan will consist of:

Engineered Avoidance

Modifications to the project design will be outlined that will avoid or lessen impacts to the cultural site (i.e., placing fill, consolidating utility trenches, hand demolition of existing structures).

Data Recovery

Data recovery prior to construction activities shall include:

- A 2.5-percent aligned sample of the area to be removed for the barracks, kitchen, and/or utility trench areas. The effort will concentrate on locating any features that might exist in these areas. Sampling units will be distributed evenly across the areas identified for removal for the foundation excavations for these structures. All units will be hand excavated in 10 or 20cm arbitrary levels and cultural material screened through one-quarter inch screen. One-eighth inch samples, as a control, will be taken from selected units (i.e., those with features). An additional 1.0% will be held in reserve to explore any located features. At the completion of this phase all remaining deposits within the barracks, kitchen, and utilities areas will be removed (monitored by archaeological staff) by backhoe. This mechanical excavation of the remainder of these areas will look for any unidentified features. Any identified features would be explored with the units held in reserve.
- Analysis of all recovered cultural materials, including some or all of the following analyses: lithic analysis, obsidian sourcing and hydration, C14, faunal, flotation, and/or soils.
- A final report documenting the findings of the investigation. This would include the project's and site's history/context, research issues, description of identification efforts, excavation methods, discussion of site assemblage, summary of special studies and the results of Native American coordination and curation. A draft report will be submitted for review within six to eight months of completion of field work. A final report will be submitted for review within four months of receipt of comments from SHPO and CalFire.

Late Discovery Plan

A Late Discovery Plan shall be prepared prior to project construction. The Plan will outline the steps to be taken, individuals to be contacted (Native Americans, DGS, CalFire, and SHPO), and time lines for consultations and recovery in the case that unanticipated cultural materials are discovered during construction. The plan will be reviewed and approved by the above participants prior to construction.

Burial Plan

Procedures will be outlined for dealing with any human remains encountered during Data Recovery or Late Discovery. The burial plan will detail the consultation procedures and those individuals involved (i.e., Native American Heritage Commission, Most Likely Descendent, landowner), as required by state law (Public Resources Code Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 and California Health and Safety Codes 7050.5 (b)). The plan will be reviewed and approved by DGS and a representative of the Atwamsini band of the Pit River Indians prior to construction.

Construction Monitoring

Monitoring of excavations in sensitive areas will be conducted during construction. When required, monitoring will be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and, at their request, a member of the Atwamsini band of the Pit River Indians.

Management/Educational Plan

A long-term management/educational plan will be developed for the site. This plan will incorporate elements of the existing CalFire program.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS -- Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The ICC, along with all of Lassen County, is located in Uniform Building Code (UBC) Zone 3. This indicates that the area is subject to earthquakes that may cause minor to moderate structural damage. This hazard is common in California, but the effects of ground shaking can be minimized by proper structural design and construction. The project's facilities would be constructed to Essential Services Facility standards, in accordance with the California State Building Code (Title 24 of the California Administrative Code), so impacts associated with seismic risk would be avoided.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

All construction would be subject to Uniform Building Code standards for Seismic Zone 3. While construction to standards in Seismic Zone 3 cannot completely remove the potential for damage due to seismic ground shaking, the standards reduce this impact to a level of less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

See Discussion for ii).

iv) Landslides?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

Landslides: The topography of the site is predominantly level, with a slight uphill sloping from east to west. While there is a change in elevation across the project site, the threat of landslides is insignificant, as the change in elevation is not enough to contribute to a landslide.

Potentially Significant Impact
 Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation
 Less than Significant Impact
 No Impact

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Discussion

The project site contains several soil classifications. Characteristics of these soil types are noted below.

**Table VI.1
Soil Types and Characteristics**

Soil Name	Soil Type	Permeability	Slope (%)	Erosion Potential	Runoff rate
Auburn (AnD)	Loam	Moderate	8-30	Moderate-high	Medium-rapid
Redding (RdB)	Gravelly loam	Slow	3-8	None-slight	Slow-medium
Newtown (NeC)	Gravelly loam	Slow	8-15	Moderate	Medium
Newtown (NeD)	Gravelly loam	Slow	15-30	Moderate-high	Medium-rapid
Newtown (NeE2)	Gravelly loam	Slow	30-50	High	Rapid
Reiff (RgA)	Fine sandy loam	Moderately rapid	0-3	None-slight	Slow

The project would result in the grading of the project site in order to facilitate construction of buildings, building pads, and parking areas. These construction activities would result in the displacement and overcovering of soil and a change in topographic features. The greatest concern raised by the extent of the proposed grading is the potential for soil erosion and subsequent sedimentation of off-site drainages. The project is subject to certain erosion-control requirements mandated by existing State regulations. These requirements include:

- The construction contractor shall obtain a General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit from the State Water Quality Control Board prior to commencement of construction of the project in order to protect water quality from development activities. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be prepared prior to construction activities in order to identify potential pollutants and to eliminate or minimize the potential for those pollutants to enter storm waters.
- As proposed, the project does not include any impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and/or streams. Should project design change, and any impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and/or streams will occur, a Department of the Army Section 404 permit, Regional Water Quality Control Board Water Quality Certification, and/or a California Department of Fish and Game Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement may be necessary.
- Clearing and grading activities shall be limited to the boundaries of the project site being developed and to construction of off-site improvements necessary to serve that site.

With incorporation of these standard practices, potential impacts associated with grading and soil erosion would be reduced to a level that is less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Discussion

The project site is not located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project. The project is not expected to result in an on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Discussion

The site soils are not considered to be expansive soils by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

Discussion

The project will utilize an on-site septic tank leachline system to dispose of waste water. Prior to construction, the proposal will be reviewed by Lassen County and will meet established standards; no permit from Lassen County is required for the leachline system.

VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS --

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Discussion

Hazardous materials handled by the ICC include fuel for state vehicles, normal facility and equipment maintenance supplies, and normal household supplies for cleaning the facility. Some potentially hazardous construction waste may be generated during the construction phase.

The California Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Law of 1985 (Business Plan Act) requires preparation of Hazardous Materials Business Plans and disclosure of hazardous materials inventories. A Business Plan includes an inventory of hazardous materials handled, facility floor plans showing where hazardous materials are stored, an emergency response plan, and provisions for employee training in safety and emergency response procedures (California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1). This Business Plan covers storage and handling of fuel for state vehicles, facility and equipment maintenance supplies, and normal household cleaning supplies. In the long-term, hazardous materials handling and use will not change as a result of the project; CalFire/CDCR may need to update the facility Business Plan to reflect new storage/use areas.

Project construction activities will adhere to standard safety measures and regulations relative to construction-related use and disturbance of hazardous materials. Construction wastes from the site would be disposed of in accordance with the Standard Specifications in the California Administrative Code. Compliance with federal and state laws would reduce the potential for hazards related to construction to a less-than-significant level.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Discussion

Construction of the proposed project could expose construction workers, the public, or the environment to hazardous materials through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Small quantities of potentially hazardous substances (e.g., petroleum and other chemicals used to operate and maintain construction equipment) would be used at the project site and transported to and from the site during construction. Accidental releases of these substances could contaminate soils and degrade the quality of surface water and groundwater, resulting in a public safety hazard.

In addition, construction of the proposed site requires excavation and movement of soils. The hazardous materials records search conducted by ENPLAN in 2008 identified one known release of hazardous materials on the project site, an Active, Leaking Underground

Storage Tank that is currently in the remediation stage. In addition, unknown sites have the potential to create a significant hazard to construction workers, the public, and the environment if they are encountered during construction of the proposed project. These may include chemicals or other hazardous waste products. Construction activities will be in accordance with Cal-OSHA and federal standards for the storage and handling of fuels, flammable materials, and common construction-related hazardous materials. Compliance with standard safety procedures and hazardous materials handling regulations will reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The proposed project site is not within one-quarter mile of a school. Therefore, there is no impact with regard to hazardous emissions or the handling of acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste with one-quarter mile of a school.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

A hazardous material records search was conducted by ENPLAN in August 2008. Sources consulted include the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Integrated Waste Management Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Findings are as follows:

One Active, Leaking Underground Storage Tank was identified on the project site. The gasoline leak was reported in 1998 and is currently in remediation (Falkowski 2008). The Leaking Underground Storage Tank is not within an area proposed for excavation, demolition, or construction.

No additional Underground Storage Tanks or hazardous materials release sites were identified within a 1,000-foot radius of the project site.

No Hazardous Waste Handlers, Solid Waste Information System, Solid Waste Assessment Test, Superfund, and/or Emergency Response Notification System sites were identified within a 1,000-foot radius of the project site.

Based on the hazardous materials records search (ENPLAN 2008), as there will be no activity near the existing Leaking Underground Storage Tank, there is no known impact resulting from an existing hazardous materials site.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

Discussion

The project is not located within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a public airport or public use airport. The closest public use airport is located in Fall River Mills, approximately 13 miles from the project site. Therefore, there is no impact with regard to a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

Discussion

The project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, there is no impact with regard to a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Discussion

The project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

Discussion

The project site is located within the footprint of the existing ICC. The project would not create substantial fire risks and would provide a beneficial impact to wildfire suppression by enhancing the conservation camp facilities. Therefore, there is no impact with regard to exposing people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Potentially Significant Impact			

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY -- Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Discussion

As discussed above, in VI: Geology and Soils, the project has the potential to temporarily degrade water quality due to increased erosion during construction activities. Compliance with the standard construction measures included in Section VI will reduce any construction-related impacts to water quality to a less-than-significant level. Given these measures, no significant impacts to water quality are expected as a result of project construction.

Implementation of the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area in a manner which would result in permanent substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. The existing drainage pattern of the project site will not be altered, with the exception of a minor increase in impervious surfaces. Drainage will be disbursed to either the unimproved areas or landscape areas adjacent to the buildings and the parking areas. The runoff will sheet flow into the existing drainage channels on the site. This will preserve the existing drainage pattern and not require alteration of the natural drainage courses.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Discussion

No groundwater withdrawal is proposed and the proposed project is not anticipated to have a noticeable effect on groundwater supplies.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Discussion

See discussion for a).

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

See discussion for a).

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

See discussion for a).

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

See discussion for a).

g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The project site is not located within a flood hazard boundary. The project site is designated as Zone X (unshaded) on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Map Panel 0600920025B. Zone X (unshaded) is an area of minimal flood hazard. Areas of minimal flood hazard are outside the Special Flood Hazard Area and higher than the elevation of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood, as designated by FEMA.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The project would not place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The project does not include any alteration of existing, on-site water storage systems. Therefore, there is no impact with regard to exposing people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.

j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The project is not located near a large lake or the ocean potentially subject to seiche or tsunami, nor is it located on or near a mountainside or hillside which may be subject to mudflows.

IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING -- Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Physically divide an established community?

Discussion

The proposed project is located in a relatively undeveloped area four miles west of Bieber, California, and is within the footprint of the existing ICC. The project would not divide an established community. Therefore, there is no impact with regard to physically dividing an established community.

b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Discussion

Project implementation would not conflict with applicable land use plans, policies or regulations. The project would be constructed completely within the existing ICC footprint, which is government-owned and -maintained land. The corresponding zoning designated for this project site is General Agriculture "A-1." Other zoning designations allowed on A-1 land are Single Family Residential "R-1," Upland Conservation "U-C," Upland Conservation/Resource Management "U-C-2," Exclusive Agriculture "E-A," and General Commercial "C-T." The project consists of continuation of an existing use, there is no impact with regard to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of Lassen County.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

Discussion

There are no habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans that include the project site.

X. MINERAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

Discussion

According to the public documents relating to the regulatory setting for the project, there are no known mineral resources in the project vicinity that would be of future value to the residents of the state.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

Discussion

According to the public documents relating to the regulatory setting for the project, there are no known mineral resources or recovery sites in the project vicinity that would be of future value to the region.

XI. NOISE -- Would the project result in:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The proposed project is a continuation of an existing use; however, there would be a temporary increase in daytime noise levels in the immediate project vicinity associated with project construction (heavy equipment use and construction traffic). Activities involved in construction would typically generate maximum noise levels ranging from 80 to 95 dBA at a distance of 50 feet. Noise from construction activities generally attenuates at a rate of 6 to 7.5 dBA per doubling of distance. Construction noise levels at and near the project area would fluctuate, depending on the number and type of construction equipment operating at any given time, and would exceed ambient noise standards in the immediate vicinity of the work for brief periods of time. Work would not involve the use of explosives, pile driving, or other intensive construction techniques that could generate permanent groundborne noise or vibration. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure XI.1:

The following mitigation will reduce any potentially significant construction-related impacts to a less-than-significant level:

- The hours of operation of construction related noise-producing equipment shall not exceed 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. Monday through Saturday.
- Effective mufflers shall be fitted to gas- and diesel-powered construction equipment to reduce noise levels as much as possible.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

See discussion for a).

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

See discussion for a).

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

See discussion for a).

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The project is not within the vicinity of a public airstrip.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The project is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip.

XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Discussion

The proposed project does not include any new residential development that would result in substantial population growth. The purpose of the proposed project is to replace and update existing facilities and infrastructure of the Intermountain Conservation Camp. The population of the camp will remain the same and will not contribute to substantial growth in the area.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Discussion

Project implementation would not remove any existing housing, displace residents, or result in the need for replacement housing elsewhere. The project consists of the replacement of outdated barracks. The existing barracks will be removed after the new barracks are occupied.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Discussion

See discussion for b).

XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The ICC is a self-contained facility that does not depend on the expansion of public services such as fire protection, police protection, schools, and parks. The proposed project does not include the construction of any new housing units and will not result in any increase in the County's population, increased numbers of students served by local schools, or an increased need for parks. In addition, the proposed project would not require the provision or alteration of any fire protection, or the need for additional police protection. Implementation of the proposed project is not expected to result in a significant impact to any public facilities.

XIV. RECREATION

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Discussion

The proposed project area does not contain any parks or recreational facilities that would be available for public use, nor does the project involve the construction of residences or other structures that would be inhabited by the general public. Therefore, neither construction nor operation of the project would affect any recreational services. The project does include the construction of recreational facilities for persons inhabiting the ICC.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Discussion

See discussion for a).

XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC -- Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The proposed project would not result in any long-term changes in traffic volume or circulation patterns due to no changes being made to the existing use of the facility. The purpose of the proposed project is to replace and update existing facilities and infrastructure of the Intermountain Conservation Camp.

Minor increases in traffic volume and short interruptions of traffic flows may be experienced during construction, but are not considered significant. Construction is expected to result in approximately 10 roundtrips per day. Construction activities are expected to last 18 months.

b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

See discussion for a).

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The proposed project will not change air traffic patterns or increase air traffic levels.

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The proposed project does not involve the construction or design of new public roadway facilities and would not increase hazards on area roadways due to incompatible uses.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The project would not result in inadequate emergency access.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

The project would create adequate parking for all on-site vehicles in accordance with Section 18.104.020 of the Lassen County Code.

g) Conflict with adopted policies plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

There are no policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation that apply to this project.

XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS -- Would the project:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Discussion

There may be a minor increase in water consumption and wastewater generation during construction activities; however, the proposed project would not include any uses that will permanently increase water consumption and/or generate additional wastewater. The project would not require or result in the construction or expansion of water- or wastewater-treatment facilities.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Discussion

See discussion for a).

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Discussion

Implementation of the project will create an additional ±125,000 square feet of impermeable surface. This surface area would not perceptibly increase storm water runoff and would not require the construction or expansion of stormwater drainage facilities. Low Impact Development (LID) drainage designs, such as bioswales, will be incorporated into the facility site design.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

Discussion

The project consists of the replacement of existing facilities. Sufficient water supplies exist to serve the Intermountain Conservation Camp, without requiring new or expanded entitlements.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	No
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

See discussion for a).

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

Construction of the proposed project would result in a minimal amount of debris requiring disposal at the Bass Hill landfill. This one-time impact is not expected to significantly affect the capacity at any local landfill.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

The project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, this would be a less-than-significant impact.

XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

As documented in the Initial Study, project implementation could result in disturbance of bats; nesting migratory birds; possible disturbance of subsurface cultural resources; increased soil erosion and water quality degradation; and increased noise levels and air emissions during construction. Design features incorporated into the project would avoid or reduce to insignificant levels certain potential environmental impacts, as would compliance with required agency permits. The remaining impacts can be reduced to levels that are less than significant through implementation of the mitigation measures presented in this Initial Study.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

Discussion

Based on the discussion and findings in all Sections above, there is no evidence to suggest that the project would have impacts that are cumulatively considerable.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Discussion

As discussed herein, the project does not have characteristics which could cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

DRAFT MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

INTERMOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CAMP REPLACEMENT PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15097(a), when adopting a mitigated negative declaration, the lead agency will adopt a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) that ensures compliance with mitigation measures required for project approval. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) is the lead agency for the Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project and has developed this MMRP as a part of the final Initial Study (IS) supporting this project. This MMRP lists the mitigation measures developed in the IS, which were designed to reduce environmental impacts to a less-than-significant level. This MMRP also identifies the party responsible for implementing the measure, defines when the mitigation measure must be implemented, and which party or public agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with the measure.

Potentially significant effects and mitigation measures

The following is a list of the resources that would be potentially affected by the project and the mitigation measures made part of the Initial Study.

I. AESTHETICS

Mitigation Measure I.1

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

Nighttime lighting could visually impact project site.

MM I.1. All exterior lighting shall be directed downwards and away from adjacent properties and rights-of-way. Lighting shall be shielded such that the element is not directly visible, and lighting shall not spill across property lines. Building materials and paint shall be non-reflective.

Action: DGS shall incorporate these specific provisions into the final project design and bid documents. The state's construction contractor(s) will be responsible for implementing the terms of these provisions.

Responsible Party: DGS and its construction contractor(s).

Frequency of Monitoring: Once prior to release of the bid documents. Once following completion of construction.

Verification of Compliance:

Monitoring Party: DGS/CalFire

Initials: _____

Date: _____

III. AIR QUALITY

Mitigation Measure III.1

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

Air quality could be impacted by dust and/or airborne particulates during construction, grading, clearing, and project operations.

MM III.1.

Standard Mitigation Measures may include:

Fugitive dust emissions.

- Use either water application or chemical dust suppressant application to control dust emissions from active construction areas (including onsite roads);
- Use vacuum sweeping and/or water flushing of paved road surfaces to remove buildup of loose material to control dust emissions from travel on the paved access road (including adjacent public streets impacted by construction activities) and paved parking areas;
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials, or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard;
- Limit traffic speeds on all unpaved or active site construction areas to 5 mph;
- Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to roadways;
- Replant vegetation in disturbed areas;
- Use wheel washers or wash off tires of all trucks exiting the construction site; and
- Mitigate fugitive dust emissions from wind erosion of areas disturbed from construction activities (including storage piles) by application of either water or chemical dust suppressant.

Exhaust emissions from the diesel heavy equipment.

- Regular preventive maintenance to prevent emission increases due to engine problems;

- Use of low sulfur and low aromatic fuel meeting California standards for motor vehicle diesel fuel; and
- Use of low-emitting gas and diesel engines meeting state and federal emissions standards (Tier I, II, III) for construction equipment.

Other miscellaneous emissions.

- Use of low VOC coatings for the architectural coating phase of construction; and
- Use of asphalt mixtures appropriate for the time of year of application, while maintaining compliance with County road design and construction standards.

Operational Emissions

As the project is the replacement of an existing use within the footprint of the ICC, there will be no change in operational emissions. With regard to operational emissions, there is no impact.

Action: DGS shall include the construction-related provisions in the terms of any construction contract. The state’s construction contractor(s) will be responsible for implementing dust-control measures throughout project construction.

Responsible Party: DGS and its construction contractor(s).

Frequency of Monitoring: Once prior to release of the bid documents. Monthly monitoring during construction. Periodic monitoring during project operation, based on the frequency of dust-generating operations.

Verification of Compliance:

Monitoring Party: DGS/CalFire

Initials: _____

Date: _____

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measure IV.1

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

Bat roosting habitat could be disturbed by building removal.

MM IV.1. To ensure that bats are not adversely affected, a bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to building demolition, preferably during the breeding season (July-August) at least one year prior to demolition. If bats are utilizing the structures, appropriate mitigation measures shall be developed and implemented. The need for and type of mitigation

would be determined by the biologist based on the factors listed above. Mitigation could consist of modifying the timing of demolition, excluding bats from the buildings prior to their spring arrival, erecting bat houses, or modifying the design of the new buildings to incorporate cave-like spaces suitable for bat use.

Action: DGS shall be responsible for determining the schedule for building removal. If a survey is required, DGS shall be responsible for retaining a qualified biologist to conduct the survey and any follow-up monitoring that may be needed. The construction contractor(s) shall be responsible for avoiding any designated buffer zones.

Responsible Party: DGS and its construction contractor(s).

Frequency of monitoring: Once, one year prior to building demolition.

Verification of Compliance:

Monitoring Party: DGS/CalFire

Initials: _____

Date: _____

Mitigation Measure IV.2

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

Raptors and migratory nesting birds could be disturbed by vegetation and/or tree removal if such removal occurs during the bird nesting season.

MM IV.2. To ensure that active nests of raptors and migratory birds are not disturbed, vegetation removal shall be avoided during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31), to the extent possible. If vegetation removal must occur during the nesting season, a focused survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the project site. The survey shall be conducted no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to the beginning of construction or tree removal. If nesting birds are found during the focused survey, the nest tree(s) shall not be removed until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no construction shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest, unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by the Department of Fish and Game (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present).

Action: DGS shall be responsible for determining the schedule for vegetation removal. If a nesting survey is required, DGS shall be responsible for retaining a qualified biologist to conduct the survey and any follow-up monitoring that may be needed. The construction contractor(s) shall be responsible for avoiding any designated buffer zones.

Responsible Party: DGS and its construction contractor(s).

Frequency of monitoring: Once immediately prior to the start of construction. At least monthly during construction if nesting birds are present during the construction period.

Verification of Compliance:

Monitoring Party: DGS/CalFire

Initials: _____

Date: _____

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measure V.1

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

Project implementation could result in the disturbance of cultural resources.

The mitigation plan will consist of:

MM V.1.

Engineered Avoidance

Modifications to the project design will be outlined that will avoid or lessen impacts to the cultural site (i.e., placing fill, consolidating utility trenches, hand demolition of existing structures).

Data Recovery

Data recovery prior to construction activities shall include:

- A 2.5-percent aligned sample of the area to be removed for the barracks, kitchen, and/or utility trench areas. The effort will concentrate on locating any features that might exist in these areas. Sampling units will be distributed evenly across the areas identified for removal for the foundation excavations for these structures. All units will be hand excavated in 10 or 20cm arbitrary levels and cultural material screened through one-quarter inch screen. One-eighth inch samples, as a control, will be taken from selected units (i.e., those with features). An additional 1.0% will be held in reserve to explore any located features. At the completion of this phase all remaining deposits within the barracks, kitchen, and utilities areas will be removed (monitored by archaeological staff) by backhoe. This mechanical excavation of the remainder of these areas will look for any unidentified features. Any identified features would be explored with the units held in reserve.
- Analysis of all recovered cultural materials, including some or all of the following analyses: lithic analysis, obsidian sourcing and hydration, C14, faunal, flotation, and/or soils.

- A final report documenting the findings of the investigation. This would include the project's and site's history/context, research issues, description of identification efforts, excavation methods, discussion of site assemblage, summary of special studies and the results of Native American coordination and curation. A draft report will be submitted for review within six to eight months of completion of field work. A final report will be submitted for review within four months of receipt of comments from SHPO and CalFire.

Late Discovery Plan

A Late Discovery Plan shall be prepared prior to project construction. The Plan will outline the steps to be taken, individuals to be contacted (Native Americans, DGS, CalFire, and SHPO), and time lines for consultations and recovery in the case that unanticipated cultural materials are discovered during construction. The plan will be reviewed and approved by the above participants prior to construction.

Burial Plan

Procedures will be outlined for dealing with any human remains encountered during Data Recovery or Late Discovery. The burial plan will detail the consultation procedures and those individuals involved (i.e., Native American Heritage Commission, Most Likely Descendent, landowner), as required by state law (Public Resources Code Section 5097.94 and 5097.98 and California Health and Safety Codes 7050.5 (b)). The plan will be reviewed and approved by DGS and a representative of the Atwamsini band of the Pit River Indians prior to construction.

Construction Monitoring

Monitoring of excavations in sensitive areas will be conducted during construction. When required, monitoring will be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and, at their request, a member of the Atwamsini band of the Pit River Indians.

Management/Educational Plan

A long-term management/educational plan will be developed for the site. This plan will incorporate elements of the existing CalFire program.

Action: DGS shall include these specific provisions in the terms of any construction contract. The state's contractors will be responsible for implementing the terms of these provisions.

Responsible Party: DGS and the construction contractor(s).

Frequency of monitoring: If cultural resources are encountered, the archaeologist shall determine the need for and frequency of monitoring.

Verification of Compliance:

Monitoring Party: DGS/CalFire

Initials: _____

Date: _____

XI. NOISE

Mitigation Measure XI.1

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

Project construction may result in the temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels.

MM XI.1. The following mitigation will reduce any potentially significant construction-related impacts to a less-than-significant level:

- The hours of operation of construction related noise-producing equipment shall not exceed 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Saturday.
- Effective mufflers shall be fitted to gas- and diesel-powered construction equipment to reduce noise levels as much as possible.

Action: DGS shall include these specific provisions in the terms of any construction contract. The state's contractors will be responsible to carry out the terms of these provisions.

Responsible Party: DGS and its construction contractor(s).

Frequency of monitoring: Monthly during project construction.

Verification of Compliance:

Monitoring Party: DGS/CalFire

Initials: _____

Date: _____

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Sharon Elmore Cultural Information Officer

Alexis Barry Tribal Administrator

Ross Montgomery Chairperson (July 2007)

Pit River Tribe, Aporige Band

Consuelo Farias

Harold Angelo O'Neill

Gerald Ivan O'Neill

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Pit River Tribe, Hammawi Band

Ivan Wilson Cultural Contact

Pit River Tribe, Ajumawi Band

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Native American Heritage Commission

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APPENDIX

Native American Contact Record of Communication

**Native American Contact Record of Communication
Intermountain Conservation Camp (ICC) Replacement Project**

5/24/07

Fax (#0739) to NE/CHRIS: Request for expedited 1-mile radius records search for ICC project area.

Fax (#0740) to NAHC: Request for Sacred Lands search, request for information/contacts.

5/25/07

Received faxed reply from NAHC with list of Native American contacts.

5/29/07

Fax to NAHC with correction to ICC project location.

Fax to NE/CHRIS with correction to ICC project location.

5/30/07

Received faxed reply from NAHC with list of Native American contacts (different list than that received on 5/25/07).

7/2/07

Request for Comment letters mailed to those Native Americans on the distribution list received from the NAHC on 5/30/07.

7/24/07 calls made (see following phone log):

Ross Montgomery, Chairperson, Pit River Tribe

Sharon Elmore, Cultural Information Officer, Pit River Tribe

Ivan Wilson, Cultural Contact, Hammawi Band

Katy Sanchez, Program Analyst, NAHC

7/27/07 calls made (see following phone log):

Ross Montgomery, Chairperson, Pit River Tribe

Sharon Elmore, Cultural Information Officer, Pit River Tribe

Ivan Wilson, Cultural Contact, Hammawi Band

7/17/08

Request for Comment letters again mailed to those Native Americans on the distribution list received from the NAHC on 5/30/07.

8/1/08

Left message for Michelle Berditshevsky, Environmental Coordinator, Pit River Tribe.

Received call from Michelle Berditshevsky (on vacation). She gave us the name of Virgin Marcato as an Ajumawi contact for the ICC project (phone numbers 335-4090 and 336-7136). Called 335-4090 (out of service). Left message at 336-7136.

8/13/08

Contact with Liz McCloud at Pit Environmental Office.

Called NAHC to clarify confusion with regard to Native American contacts for ICC. The NAHC has given us two Bands, neither in the project area. Michelle at the Pit River

Tribal office gave us the Ajumawi; the NAHC gave us the Hammawi and Aporige. All Tribal and ethnographic maps say the correct tribe is the Atwamsini.

8/30/08

Called Pit River Tribe office to confirm that the correct tribe to contact is the Atwamsini. Spoke with Liz; she checked map and confirmed that it is Atwamsini. Said she would have tribe reps call me (Wayne Wiant).

9/2/08

Received call from Herb Quinn, Pit River Tribe, Atwamsini Band Representative (276-4258). Quinn left a message.

Received call from Randy Quinn/ Atwamsini (604-2279).

Wayne Wiant tried calling both cell phones; left messages.

Re-called both on 9/3 and 9/4.

9/10/08

Called Herb Quinn at 6 p.m. on his cell phone at home, as he does not have a land line phone. Could not hear much of what he said. Quinn works for the U.S. Forest Service, Hat Creek Ranger District Office, in Fall River Mills. Wayne Wiant left message there. Quinn returned call, set up meeting at U.S. Forest Service for 9/12/08.

9/12/08

Wayne Wiant met with Herb Quinn at the U.S. Forest Service, Hat Creek Ranger District Office, in Fall River Mills to discuss project details. Quinn expressed interest in a site visit and further surveys.

**Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project
Native American Contact Record of Communication, Phone Calls 7/24/07 and 7/27/07**

Name	Title and Tribe	Date	Contact
Ross Montgomery	Chairperson, Pit River Tribe	7/24/07	Left message stating we sent a letter to Jessica Jim. 7 sites within camp, only one affected, call with any questions or comments. (Jessica Jim is listed as Chairperson on NAHC list; however, Ross is Chairperson per internal phone tree.)
Sharon Elmore	Cultural Information Officer, Pit River Tribe	7/24/07	Left message stating DGS sent a letter. 7 sites within camp, only one affected, please call with any questions or comments.
Ivan Wilson	Cultural Contact, Hammawi Band, Pit River Tribe	7/24/07	Left message stating DGS sent a letter. 7 sites within camp, only one affected, please call with any questions or comments.
Katy Sanchez	Program Analyst, NAHC	7/24/07	Confirmed with Katy that they did not have phone numbers for members of Aporige band; had not been able to locate personal number via internet; Katy said that she would ask other members of Pit River tribe if they contact me (Tiffany Tuttle, ENPLAN staff archaeologist).
Ross Montgomery	Chairperson, Pit River Tribe	7/27/07	Left message stating DGS sent a letter. 7 sites within camp, only one affected, call with any questions or comments. ENPLAN will be doing testing starting next Wednesday (8/1/07), please call before then.
Sharon Elmore	Cultural Information Officer, Pit River Tribe	7/27/07	Left message stating DGS sent a letter. 7 sites within camp, only one affected, call with any questions or comments. We will be doing testing starting next Wednesday (8/1/07), please call before then.
Ivan Wilson	Cultural Contact, Hammawi Band, Pit River Tribe	7/27/07	Left message stating DGS sent a letter. 7 sites within camp, only one affected, call with any questions or comments. We will be doing testing starting next Wednesday (8/1/07), please call before then.

ENPLAN

File 205-03
May 24, 2007

NE/CHRIS
CSU, Chico
Building 25, Suite 201
Chico, CA 95929

Please conduct an expedited 1-mile radius records search for the proposed project area referred to as the Intermountain Camp Replacement Project, ±10 Acres, Lassen County, California, Township 24 North, Range 6 East, NE ¼ of Section 24, as shown on the attached map. I have provided a dotted line for the 1-mile records search area, which surrounds the Intermountain Conservation Camp.

We have already obtained copies of four reports (Huberland 1999, 2001; Thornton 1994; Tibbetts 1991) conducted within the project area, as well as seven prehistoric sites recorded by DeGeorgey, Huberland and Jenkins in 2000 (18-003562 to 18-003568). Therefore, you do not need to send us an additional copy of these reports and site records. In the event that there have been additional surveys and sites recorded within the 1-mile records search area, please follow the instructions below.

Please provide the following at your earliest convenience:

- your standard informational abstract, without ethnographic information, unless related to specific villages in the locale,
- all site recordation forms for all sites/features located in the 1-mile records search area, *unless they are one of the sites identified above,*
- report covers, results, and maps for all surveys within the 1-mile records search area,
- full reports of any surveys conducted within or immediately adjacent to the project area, *unless they are one of the reports identified above.*

Thank you so much, and please feel free to call with any questions.

Tiffany Tuttle, Archaeologist



205-03
May 24, 2007

SACRED LANDS SEARCH REQUEST

TO: Native American Heritage Commission

FROM: Tiffany Tuttle, Archaeologist

SUBJECT: Intermountain Camp Replacement Project, ±10 Acres, Lassen County, California, T24N, R6E, Section 24

The Intermountain Conservation Camp is proposing to reconstruct several buildings covering approximately ±10-acres within their 85-acre camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, whose intersection with Highway 299 is approximately 1 mile southwest of Nubeiber, Lassen County, California, Township 24 North, Range 6 East, within the NE ¼ of Section 24.

ENPLAN is conducting the necessary records search and comment solicitation pursuant to pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per CalFire (CDF) and Lassen County requirements.

The Intermountain Camp has been surveyed several times by CalFire, and seven prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified as a result of those surveys. Portions of these sites are within the center of the camp, and have already been disturbed by multiple building activities over the years. The rebuilding that CalFire is proposing at this time will impact a portion of at least one site. Please see the attached maps for more detail.

The scope of our project includes:

- clearly defining the boundaries of all sites on the Intermountain Camp property,
- doing initial testing to gauge the level of disturbance to the area that will be impacted by rebuilding,
- mitigating impacts to these areas if they still have intact deposits,
- preserving the remainder of the sites, which will not be impacted by rebuilding.

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

Thank you for your assistance.
Enclosure

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5398

May 25, 2007

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

Sent by Fax: 530-221-6963

Number of Pages: 2

RE: Proposed Intermountain camp replacement project; Lassen County

Dear Ms. Tuttle:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

Native American Contacts
Lassen County
May 25, 2007

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Chairperson
PO Box 279 Maidu
Greenville, CA 95947
(530) 284-7990
(530) 284-6612 - Fax

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

Maidu Nation
Clara LeCompte
P.O Box 204 Maidu
Susanville, CA 96130

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Mike DeSpain, EPA/Cultural Resources
PO Box 279 Maidu
Greenville, CA 95947
mdespain.
(530) 284-7990
Fax: (530) 284-6612

Susanville Indian Rancheria
Stacy Dixon, Chairperson
745 Joaquin Street Paiute
Susanville, CA 96130 Maidu
(530) 257-6264 Pit River
(530) 2527-7986 - Fax Washoe

Susanville Indian Rancheria
Melany Johnson, Cultural Resources Technician
745 Joaquin Street Paiute
Susanville, CA 96130 Maidu
cultural@sir-nsn.gov Pit River
(530) 251-5636 Washoe
(530) 251-5635 Fax

Maidu Cultural and Development Group
Lorena Gorbet
PO Box 426 Maidu
Greenville, CA 95947
(530) 284-1601

Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Gabriel Gorbet, Tribal Administrator
PO Box 279 Maidu
Greenville, CA 95947
ggorbet@greenvillerrancheria.com
(530) 284-7990
Fax: (530) 284-6612

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Intermountain Camp Replacement Project; Lassen County.



205-03
May 29, 2007

SACRED LANDS SEARCH REQUEST

TO: Native American Heritage Commission
FROM: Tiffany Tuttle, Archaeologist
SUBJECT: ***CORRECTION*** Intermountain Camp Replacement Project, ±10 Acres,
Lassen County, California, ***T38N***, R6E, Section 24

We sent a letter on May 24, 2007 incorrectly stating that the Intermountain Conservation Camp Reconstruction project was located at T26N, R6W, Section 24. In actuality, the project area is located southwest of Nubeiber, Lassen County, California, at Township **38** North, Range 6 East, within the NE ¼ of Section 24.

If the original township and range information sent has lead to an incorrect information search, please perform a second search at the correct location. If the original search was correct, please confirm the information provided. We apologize for the mix-up and the inconvenience.

You may respond verbally by phone (221-0440 x117), by letter, by fax (221-6963), or by e-mail (ttuttle@enplan.com).

Thank you for your patience and assistance.
Enclosure

ENPLAN

File 205-03
May 29, 2007

NE/CHRIS
CSU, Chico
Building 25, Suite 201
Chico, CA 95929

CORRECTION!

We sent a letter on May 24, 2007 incorrectly stating that the Intermountain Conservation Camp Reconstruction project was located at T26N, R6W, Section 24. In actuality, the project area is located southwest of Nubeiber, Lassen County, California, at Township **38** North, Range 6 East, within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24.

If the original township and range information sent has lead to an incorrect information search, please perform a second search at the correct location. If the original search was correct, please confirm the information provided. Please conduct an expedited 1-mile radius records search for the proposed project area referred to as the Intermountain Camp Replacement Project, ± 10 Acres, Lassen County, California, Township **38** North, Range 6 East, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, as shown on the attached map. I have provided a dotted line for the 1-mile records search area, which surrounds the Intermountain Conservation Camp.

Please follow the instructions included in the original request. We apologize for the mix-up and the inconvenience.

Thank you so much, and please feel free to call with any questions.

Tiffany Tuttle, Archaeologist

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4042
Fax (916) 657-5390

May 30, 2007

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

Sent by Fax: 530-221-6963

Number of Pages: 3

RE: Proposed Correction for Intermountain Camp Replacement Project, Lassen County.

Dear Ms. Tuttle:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

Native American ContactsLassen County
May 30, 2007

Pit River Tribe of California
Jessica Jim, Chairperson
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013
prtadministrator@cltllnk.net
(530) 335-5421
(530) 335-3140 Fax

Pit River
Achomawi -
Wintun

Pit River Tribe of California
Michelle Berditshevsky, Environmental Coordinator
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013
(530) 335-5062

Pit River
Achomawi -
Wintun

Pit River Tribe Environmental Office
Sharon Elmore, Cultural Information Officer
37118 State Highway 299 E
Burney, CA 96013
ajumawl@frontier.net
(530) 335-5062, Ext. 2

Pit River
Wintun

Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
Consuelo Farias
P.O. Box 125
Nubleber, CA 96068

Aporige
Pit River

Hammawi Band
Ivan Wilson, Cultural Contact
37014 Main St.
Burney, CA 96013
(530) 945-5833

Pit River - Hammawi

Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
Harold Angelo O'Neil
P.O. Box 12
Hat Creek, CA 96040

Aporige
Pit River

Pit River Tribe of California
Alexis Barry, Tribal Administrator
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013
(530) 335-5421
(530) 335-3140 Fax

Pit River
Achomawi -
Wintun

Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
Gerald Ivan O'Neil
P.O. Box 125
Nubleber, CA 96068

Aporige
Pit River

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Correction for Intermountain Camp Replacement Project; Lassen County.

Native American Contacts
Lassen County
May 30, 2007

Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
Carol June Barnes
P.O. Box 478 Pit River
Burney CA 96040

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Correction for Intermountain Camp Replacement Project; Lassen County.



July 2, 2007

Jessica Jim, Chairperson,
Pit River Tribe of California
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

Dear Ms. Jim:

The California Department of General Services, on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within a ± 10 -acre portion of the ± 85 -acre Intermountain Conservation Camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately 1 mile southwest of Nubeiber, Lassen County, California. The Intermountain Conservation Camp is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24.

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

The Intermountain Conservation Camp has been surveyed several times by CAL FIRE, and seven archaeological sites have been identified as a result of those surveys. Four of these sites are primarily prehistoric, one is historic only, and two additional historic sites have a small prehistoric component. A portion of one of the prehistoric sites is within the center of the Camp, and has already been disturbed by multiple building activities over the years. The rebuilding that CAL FIRE is proposing at this time will impact a portion of this particular site. The other six previously located sites will be avoided. Please see the attached maps for more detail.

The scope of our project includes:

- clearly defining the surface boundaries of all previously located sites on the Intermountain Conservation Camp property,
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- mitigating impacts to this area, if it still has an intact deposit,
- avoiding the remainder of the site, which is outside of the proposed development area.

Accordingly, we would greatly appreciate any information you could provide regarding cultural resources or concerns in the area, or Native American groups that we might contact for more information. You may respond to Tiffany Tuttle by phone (530/221-0440 x117), letter, fax (530/221-6963), or e-mail (ttuttle@enplan.com).

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Brian Wilkinson
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 2, 2007

Sharon Elmore,
Cultural Information Officer
Pit River Tribe of California
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Julie Lynn' followed by some less legible characters.

Dear Ms. Elmore:

The California Department of General Services, on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within a ± 10 -acre portion of the ± 85 -acre Intermountain Conservation Camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately 1 mile southwest of Nubeiber, Lassen County, California. The Intermountain Conservation Camp is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24.

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Brian Wilkinson,
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 2, 2007

Ivan Wilson, Cultural Contact
Hammawi Band
37014 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The California Department of General Services, on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within a ± 10 -acre portion of the ± 85 -acre Intermountain Conservation Camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately 1 mile southwest of Nubeiber, Lassen County, California. The Intermountain Conservation Camp is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24.

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Brian Wilkinson,
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 2, 2007

Alexis Barry, Tribal Administrator
Pit River Tribe of California
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

Dear Ms. Barry:

The California Department of General Services, on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within a ±10-acre portion of the ±85-acre Intermountain Conservation Camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately 1 mile southwest of Nubelber, Lassen County, California. The Intermountain Conservation Camp is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, within the NE ¼ of Section 24.

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Brian Wilkinson,
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 2, 2007

Michelle Berditshevsky, Environmental Coordinator
Pit River Tribe of California
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

Dear Ms. Berditshevsky:

The California Department of General Services, on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within a ± 10 -acre portion of the ± 85 -acre Intermountain Conservation Camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately 1 mile southwest of Nubelber, Lassen County, California. The Intermountain Conservation Camp is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24.

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Brian Wilkinson,
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 2, 2007

Harold Angelo O'Neill
Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
PO Box 478
Burney, CA 96068

Dear Mr. O'Neill:

The California Department of General Services, on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within a ±10-acre portion of the ±85-acre Intermountain Conservation Camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately 1 mile southwest of Nubeiber, Lassen County, California. The Intermountain Conservation Camp is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, within the NE ¼ of Section 24.

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Brian Wilkinson,
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 2, 2007

Gerald Ivan O'Neill
Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
PO Box 478
Burney, CA 96068

Dear Mr. O'Neill:

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Brian Wilkinson,
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 2, 2007

Carol June Barnes
Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
PO Box 478
Burney, CA 96040

Dear Ms. Barnes:

The California Department of General Services, on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within a ± 10 -acre portion of the ± 85 -acre Intermountain Conservation Camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately 1 mile southwest of Nubelber, Lassen County, California. The Intermountain Conservation Camp is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24.

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Brian Wilkinson,
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 17, 2008

Jessica Jim, Chairperson
Pit River Tribe of California
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

SUBJECT: Request For Comment—Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, ±10 Acres, Lassen County, California, T38N, R6E, Section 24

The California Department of General Services, on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within a ±10-acre portion of the ±85-acre Intermountain Conservation Camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately one mile southwest of Nubeiber, Lassen County, California. The Intermountain Conservation Camp is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, within the NE ¼ of Section 24. Please see the enclosed map for more detail.

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We have completed some of the activities we outline in our earlier July 2007 letter to you and discussed with the Pit River Cultural Information Officer at that time. Activities completed to date include:

- defining the surface boundaries of all previously located sites on the Intermountain Conservation Camp property;
- gauging the level of past disturbance to the portion of the one impacted site that is located within the proposed development area; and
- determining if this area still has an intact cultural deposit.

As a result of this work we have confirmed the boundaries of all of the sites on the Camp property and determined that only one is within the proposed project's area of impact. We have further determined that although the portion of this site within the project area has been heavily disturbed by past construction and maintenance of the facility some intact cultural deposit still exists in this portion of the site. We are therefore moving forward to develop a mitigation plan for this resource with the State Historic Preservation Officer and want to invite members of the tribe to participate in its development.

Accordingly, we would greatly appreciate direction from the Pit River Tribal Office on those individuals who we should be working with on the development of our mitigation effort. You may respond to Wayne Wiant by phone (530/221-0440 x105), letter, fax (530/221-6963), or e-mail (wwiant@enplan.com). Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Valerie Namba
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 17, 2008

Michelle Berditschevsky, Environmental Coordinator
Pit River Tribe of California
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

SUBJECT: Request For Comment—Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, ±10 Acres, Lassen County, California, T38N, R6E, Section 24

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Sincerely,

Valerie Namba
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 17, 2008

Sharon Elmore,
Cultural Information Officer
Pit River Tribe of California
37118 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

SUBJECT: Request For Comment—Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, ±10 Acres,
Lassen County, California, T38N, R6E, Section 24

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Valerie Namba
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Enclosure



July 17, 2008

Alexis Barry, Tribal Administrator
Pit River Tribe of California
37118 Main Street
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SUBJECT: Request For Comment—Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, ±10 Acres,
Lassen County, California, T38N, R6E, Section 24

The California Department of General Services, on behalf of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), is proposing to replace/relocate several buildings within a ±10-acre portion of the ±85-acre Intermountain Conservation Camp in Lassen County, California. The project area is located on Foothill Road, which intersects with Highway 299 approximately one mile southwest of Nubeiber, Lassen County, California. The Intermountain Conservation Camp is located in Township 38 North, Range 6 East, within the NE ¼ of Section 24. Please see the enclosed map for more detail.

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

The Intermountain Conservation Camp has been surveyed several times by CAL FIRE, and seven archaeological sites have been identified as a result of those surveys. Four of these sites are primarily prehistoric, one is historic only, and two additional historic sites have a small prehistoric component. A portion of one of the prehistoric sites is within the center of the Camp, and has already been disturbed by multiple building activities over the years. The rebuilding that CAL FIRE is proposing at this time will impact a portion of this disturbed area. The other six previously located sites will be avoided.

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- determining if this area still has an intact cultural deposit.

As a result of this work we have confirmed the boundaries of all of the sites on the Camp property and determined that only one is within the proposed project's area of impact. We have further determined that although the portion of this site within the project area has been heavily disturbed by past construction and maintenance of the facility some intact cultural deposit still exists in this portion of the site. We are therefore moving forward to develop a mitigation plan for this resource with the State Historic Preservation Officer and want to invite members of the tribe to participate in its development.

Accordingly, we would greatly appreciate direction from the Pit River Tribal Office on those individuals who we should be working with on the development of our mitigation effort. You may respond to Wayne Wiant by phone (530/221-0440 x105), letter, fax (530/221-6963), or e-mail (wwiant@enplan.com). Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Valerie Namba
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 17, 2008

Ivan Wilson, Cultural Contact
Hammawi Band
37014 Main Street
Burney, CA 96013

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Lassen County, California, T38N, R6E, Section 24

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Valerie Namba
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 17, 2008

Consuelo Farias
Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
PO Box 478
Burney, CA 96068

SUBJECT: Request For Comment—Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, ±10 Acres,
Lassen County, California, T38N, R6E, Section 24

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Sincerely,

Valerie Namba
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 17, 2008

Harold Angelo O'Neill
Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
PO Box 478
Burney, CA 96068

SUBJECT: Request For Comment—Intermountain Conservation Camp Replacement Project, ±10 Acres, Lassen County, California, T38N, R6E, Section 24

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Sincerely,

Valerie Namba
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



July 17, 2008

Gerald Ivan O'Neill
Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
PO Box 478
Burney, CA 96068

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Lassen County, California, T38N, R6E, Section 24

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Valerie Namba". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Valerie Namba
Senior Environmental Planner

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

Environmental Services Section

707 Third Street • West Sacramento, CA 95605 • (916) 376-1601 • Fax (916) 376-1606 • www.dgs.ca.gov

July 17, 2008

Carol June Barnes
Aporige Band, Pit River Indians
PO Box 478
Burney, CA 96040

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