

## CEQA Environmental Checklist

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

**Project title:** Basecamp Mount Shasta

**Lead agency name:** City of Weed

**Lead Agency Contact:** Sandra Duchi, City Clerk      **Phone number:** 530-938-5020

**Lead Agency Address:** 550 Main Street, Weed, CA 96094

**Project Address:** Intersection of Black Butte Drive and Black Butte Road, Weed, California

**Project Contact person:** Clayton Snyder

**Phone number:** (424) 241-8298

**Project sponsor's name:** Basecamp Parks LLC

**Project location:** Assessor's Parcel Number(s) 060-611-020 and 060-601-320

**General plan designation:** Light Industrial (LI)

**Zoning:** Limited Industrial (CM) and Single-Family Residential (R1)

#### **Description of project:**

The proposed project is the construction of a campground. Basecamp Park Mount Shasta is a sustainably built and operated, family friendly, premium sanctuary for outdoor enthusiasts. The proposed project includes the following physical site improvement components:

- 95-space Specialty Occupancy Park featuring:
  - 36 Premium Off-Grid (no utilities) Basecamp Sites and 34 Premium Partial Hookup (water + electric) Basecamp Sites
  - Emphasis on privacy and spacing between sites (average 50-75' apart) within the forest canopy
  - Dimensions for each site are roughly 35' x 50' (depending on the natural landscape layout of each)
  - Each site includes:
    - Parking pad made of Decomposed Granite
    - Camp Patio featuring: Shade Structure, Picnic Table, and BBQ
    - Smokeless Fire Pit, and Tent Area
- 12 "Pod" Sites
  - Full hookup (water/sewer/electric) Basecamp sites with the addition of a hard-walled "pod" unit (approx. 10' x 20')
  - Dimensions for each site are roughly 35' x 60' (depending on the natural landscape layout of each)
- 12 Modern Park Model Unit Sites

- Prefabricated Modern Park Model Units feature private bathrooms, kitchenettes, deck, outdoor fire pits, and picnic tables
- Dimensions for each site are roughly 45' x 60' (depending on the natural landscape layout of each)
- 1 Park Model Unit for Manager's Residence
- Main Lodge featuring reception area, office, retail, group / events space, and ADA compliant public bathrooms
- 4 ADA-compliant communal bathhouses (featuring bathroom stalls and showers) to service "dependent" campsites
- Recreation Pavilion (i.e. "Summit Lake Terrace") featuring outdoor deck and covered service space near Summit Lake
- Communal sauna and hot tub area near Modern park Model Sites
- EV charging stations
- Hiking and biking trail network throughout property
- Playground, Pet Area, and Community Areas offering recreation activity spaces
- Aesthetically pleasing and functional landscaping and roadways within the Natural topography, minimizing tree removal and infringements to the Natural habitat while also meeting all City requirements

In addition to the camping improvements described above, the proposed project would make the necessary infrastructure improvements to service the project site. This would include the improvements to access roads through the project site, extension of water, sewer, water quality treatment facilities (bioswales), and electrical connections. Internal roadways are proposed to be 20-foot wide gravel overlay (i.e., pervious roadways).

The city's wastewater treatment plant that serves this project area currently exceeds the hydraulic capacity to serve buildout of the full project. As such, the project's wastewater connections is proposed to be limited to the main lodge, with portable sanitation facilities for the camping areas. Tanked and / or septic systems may be explored as potential interim solutions until the City's treatment capacity can be increased.

Please see **Appendix A** for the Site Plan.

### **Surrounding land uses and setting:**

Access to the property is only possible from Black Butte Drive that connects to Vista Drive and an interchange with Interstate 5. This area of the City is known as South Weed, and includes several fast food restaurants (McDonalds, Starbucks, Wendys), motels, and a Pilot Travel Center. The area also has a Grocery Outlet supermarket, and an approved campground with access to East Vista Drive.

The project site consists of vacant, wooded land that is relatively flat with gentle slopes to the north, towards Black Butte Spring. The site does contain two man-made seasonal ponds which are natural water collection areas. There are scattered stands of mature trees and heavier stands of young trees and brush. I-5 is to the west, and the Union Pacific Railroad forms the south and eastern boundary of the project.

**Other public agencies whose approval is required** (e.g. permits, financial approval, or participation agreements):

No permits are needed from Army Corps of Engineers or other federal agencies.

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

**Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) section 21080.3.1?**

Yes     No

**If yes, ensure that consultation and heritage resource confidentiality follow PRC sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 and California Government Code 65352.4**

Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission’s Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:**

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project. Please see the checklist beginning on page 4 for additional information.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources              | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance         |   |

**DETERMINATION**

**On the basis of this initial evaluation (choose one):**

- 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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Applicant**

Pursuant to Section 15070(b)(1) of the California Environmental Quality Act, as the project applicant, I agree to revisions of the project plans or proposals as described in this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration to avoid or reduce environmental impacts of my project to a less than significant level.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton Snyder, CEO Basecamp Parks, LLC  
Applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## CEQA Environmental Checklist

This checklist identifies physical, biological, social and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. In many cases, background studies performed in connection with the projects indicate no impacts. A NO IMPACT answer in the last column reflects this determination. Where there is a need for clarifying discussion, the discussion is included either following the applicable section of the checklist or is within the body of the environmental document itself. The words "significant" and "significance" used throughout the following checklist are related to CEQA, not NEPA, impacts. The questions in this form are intended to encourage the thoughtful assessment of impacts and do not represent thresholds of significance.

### AESTHETICS

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	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?	Less than Significant Impact.
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	Less than Significant Impact
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Less than Significant Impact

### **DISCUSSION**

According to the City of Weed General Plan EIR (SCH # 2016122001) (“General Plan EIR”), there are no officially designated scenic vistas or viewsheds in the City; however, the General Plan EIR identified that the City’s viewsheds of Mt. Shasta contribute to a “strong sense of place”. Accordingly, the General Plan included policies and building code amendments that would facilitate views of Mt. Shasta. The proposed project would not conflict with or impede attainment of General Plan Policies CD 1.5.1, CD 1.5.2, CD 1.5.3, OS 3.1.1, and OS 3.2.1. Therefore, because there are no officially designated scenic vistas or viewsheds, and because the project would not conflict with General Plan Policies intended to conserve important viewsheds, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Similarly, the General Plan EIR acknowledges there are no State scenic highways in the City of Weed; however, there are two under consideration for official designation – Interstate 5 and Highway 97. In addition, I-5 is part of the Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway recognized by the National Park service. Therefore, the proposed project is within in the vicinity of a potential state designated scenic highway. Along the project site, the viewshed for I-5 is already

obstructed by stands of trees, including trees within the project site. The proposed project will not change the nature or characteristic of the site because existing trees will remain within and around the boundary of the project footprint, and no major alterations to the existing landform are anticipated or proposed by the project. As described below, there are no historic buildings on the project site. No major rock outcroppings will be impacted as a result of the proposed project. In addition, as described above, the project would not conflict with General Plan Policies intended to conserve important viewsheds; therefore, impacts to state scenic highways would be **less than significant**.

The proposed project does not include any improvements that would generate significant sources of glare. Best management practices will be utilized during construction and operation of the project, including but not limited to limiting construction to business hours and preparing an operational lighting design that will minimize potential for sky glow effects, including restricting lighting after 10:00PM. Development of the project would be consistent with the rural, small-town character of Weed and the dark night sky.

Therefore, impacts to aesthetics would be **less than significant** as a result of the project, and no mitigation is required.

**AGRICULTURE AND FOREST 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. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state’s inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
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?	Less Than Significant Impact
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	No Impact
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	Less Than Significant Impact
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Less Than Significant Impact
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Less Than Significant Impact

***DISCUSSION***

The Weed General Plan EIR determined that impacts to agricultural resources would be less than significant. Specifically, the General Plan EIR found there were no occurrence of Prime, Unique or Farmland of Statewide Importance; no Williamson Act contracts or Agricultural zoning, and no existing zoning for forestland or timberland in the General Plan Planning Area. The General Plan also included policies CO 4.1.1, CO 4.1.2, CO 4.1.3 and CO 4.1.4 to ensure future development does not interfere with the preservation of forestland and timber resources or undermine future use of these resources.

The project site is identified by the California Department of Conservation (CDC) Farmland Mapping as “Farmland of Local Importance”. (**Appendix B, CDC FMMP Map**) Therefore, the site is not identified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide

Importance (Farmland) and the project would not convert such land to non-agricultural uses. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

The project site is zoned CM – Limited Industrial; therefore, it is not zoned for any agricultural uses. The project site is not in agricultural production and is not subject to a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

According to Map 4.1-2, Soils in the City of Weed, from the General Plan EIR, the project site soils are classified as Deetz gravelly loamy sand (5-15% slope) which could support timber production and recreation. This is consistent with the findings of Appendix C, Custom Soils Resources Report.

The proposed project would result in improvements to a portion of the approximately 157-acre site for camping and passive recreational uses. Specifically, approximately 80 acres would be impacted by site improvements, including trails and roadways, camp sites, pre-fabricated modular units, restroom/bathhouse facilities, a camp manager unit, a main house cabin, and parking areas, among others. While the project site is not zoned for forest land, the proposed improvements associated with the project would place structures in areas that have been historically used for timber production, the limited improvements are not anticipated to adversely impact current forestry use on the project site or on adjacent properties because the locations for these improvements have been intentionally selected to avoid impacts to existing trees as part of the overall project design. Therefore, the project is consistent with General Plan Policies CO 4.1.1 (carefully planning roadways), CO 4.1.2 (consolidating roads and utilities) and CO 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 (avoiding impacts to existing trees). Thus, the proposed project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

As explained in the project description above, the proposed project would implement an amenitized camping experience within the project boundaries in accordance with the provisions of a Conditional Use Permit. There would be no off-site impacts or improvements, and the project would affect surrounding land use, nor would the project facilitate the conversion of surrounding land uses from Farmland to other uses.

Therefore, impacts to agricultural resources would be **less than significant** as a result of the project. Please see Appendix C for full Custom Soil Resource Report.



**AIR QUALITY**

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

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Less than Significant Impact
b) 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?	Less than Significant Impact
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Less than Significant Impact
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	Less than Significant Impact

***DISCUSSION***

The City of Weed, as part of the Northeast Plateau Air Basin district, is in attainment for all air quality standards within the Basin. According to the General Plan EIR, while the Northeast Plateau Air Basin does not have a state implementation plan (SIP) which would otherwise be considered an applicable air quality plan, there are several programs and standards to improve air quality.

The Weed General Plan includes Policy AQ 1.1.1 for the City to maintain attainment status for all state and federally mandated criteria air pollutants; therefore, if a project is determined to be in compliance with the applicable standards, it would not be considered to impair or conflict with applicable air quality plans.

An Air Quality Technical Report was prepared for the proposed project (Appendix D). As identified by Appendix D, the proposed project would generate criteria pollutant emissions during construction and operation of the project. However, as shown in Table 1, below, emissions generated by the project would not exceed thresholds established by SCAPCD. Therefore, impacts due to the projects increase of criteria air pollutants is considered to **be less than significant** and no mitigation is required.

**Table 1. Air Quality Emissions (lbs/day)**

Phase	VOC	NOx	CO	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Construction	0.37	2.93	2.97	<0.005	0.13	0.12
Operation	0.03	0.04	0.20	<0.005	0.03	0.01
Threshold	250	2,500	250	250	250	250
Significant (Y/N)?	N	N	N	N	N	N

As shown in Table 1, above, some dust in the form of PM<sub>10</sub> may be generated during grading and construction activities. Best Management Practices will be followed throughout the construction phase of the project to ensure minimal dust and reduce the potential impact to a City of Weed

level that is less than significant. The greatest operational emissions associated with the project would be those generated from mobile sources traveling to and from the project area.

The proposed project would not increase or result in significant new sources of pollution not accounted for in the air quality plans. Further, the proposed project must comply with the SCAPCD’s rules and regulations as they pertain to construction activities. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact resulting from conflict with or obstruction with implementation of applicable air quality plans.

Sensitive receptors are defined as land uses where sensitive population groups are likely to be located (e.g., children, the elderly, the acutely ill, and the chronically ill). These land uses include residences, schools, childcare centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, medical care facilities, and recreational facilities. Sensitive receptors that may be adversely affected by the project include surrounding residential land uses.

The proposed project is in an area that has a very low population density. Land uses surrounding the project site consist of undeveloped wooded land. The sensitive receptors that are in close proximity to the project are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2. Distance to Nearest Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive Receptor	Distance from Project
Nearest School(s)	
Weed Hight School	2.6 mi
Weed Union Elementary School	2.7 mi
Headwaters Outdoor School	3.2 mi
Mount Shasta High School	5.8 mi
Nearest Residence	
Residence west of Cascade Wonderland Highway	3,320 ft.
Residence on Beacon Hill Lane	4,220 ft
Residence east of Truck Village Drive	4,610 ft.
Nearest Hospital/Medical Center(s)	
Weed Health Center	2.6 mi
Mercy Medical Center Mount Shasta	5.6 mi.

As shown above, each of the nearest sensitive receptors are at least 0.7 miles from the project site. Further, as explained above, the project would be well below applicable thresholds for criteria air pollutants.

Given the existing air quality in and around the City of Weed, attainment for all air quality standards in Northeast Plateau Air Basin, the low-impact nature of the project, and implementation of mitigation measures, the project would have a **less than significant** impact on air quality.

Please see Appendix D for Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Report including California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) for criteria pollutants emissions results for the project.

**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
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 Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or NOAA Fisheries?	Less than Significant with Mitigation
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less than Significant with Mitigation
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Less than Significant with Mitigation
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?	Less than Significant with Mitigation
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	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?	No Impact

***DISCUSSION***

A Biological Report for Basecamp Mount Shasta Project (Rabe Consulting, June 2024) was prepared for the proposed project and is included as **Appendix E**. The results of the technical report are summarized below.

As part of the preparation of the Biology Report, a database search was conducted. Primary data sources reviewed to evaluate the occurrence potential of sensitive status species included: the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) inventory of rare and endangered plants, and USFWS Information for Planning and Consulting (IPaC) list of federally listed species. On May 26, 2024, a 9 quad search was conducted on the CNDDDB website to determine which species of concern may be present in or near the project area. On February 26, 2024 and updated June 25, 2024, an IPaC report (see Appendix A to Appendix E) was obtained from USFWS. This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the City of Weed

Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action". Subsequently, Crotch's bumblebee was petitioned for listing and is considered as a sensitive species. According to CDFW, the range of Crotch's Bumblebee runs from San Diego to Redding<sup>1</sup>, which is approximately 55 miles south of the project site; therefore, no further evaluation was determined necessary.

There are 48 sensitive status plant species that are known in the general project area based on the CNDDDB results. These plant species have the potential to occur in the general area of the project. Of the 48 sensitive species, the species have different designations including Federally endangered; state endangered, threatened, and candidate threatened; and CNPS sensitive (List 1 or 2). List 1 and 2 are category designations for plants presumed extinct in California; plants rare and endangered in California and elsewhere; and plants rare and endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. The CNDDDB search identified sensitive species which are known to potentially occur in the USGS 9-quadrangle map area around the project area for the Basecamp Mount Shasta Project.

Based on the habitat requirements for specific species and the field visits, it was determined that the project area does not provide suitable habitat for 41 of the 49 sensitive status plant species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project area. The remaining 8 species were found to have habitat potentially within the project area. These included Pallid birds beak, Trinity buckwheat, Greene's buckwheat, Northern adders-tongue, Woolly balsamroot, Clustered lady slipper, Cooke's phacelia, and Modoc green gentian. A plant survey was conducted to determine the presence of sensitive species, including these 8 species. The survey results are documented below.

There are 40 sensitive status wildlife species that are known in the general area of the project according to the CNDDDB results. These wildlife species have the potential to occur in the project area. Of the 40 sensitive species, the species have different designations including Federally endangered and threatened; state endangered, threatened, and candidate threatened; and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) sensitive. CDFW sensitive category designations for wildlife include Species of Special Concern (SSC), California Fully Protected (FP) and Watch List (WL). The CNDDDB search identified sensitive species which are known to potentially occur in the USGS 9-quadrangle map area around the project area for the Basecamp Mount Shasta Project. Based on the habitat requirements for specific species and the field visits, it was determined that the project area does not provide suitable habitat for 35 sensitive status wildlife species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project area. The remaining five species - Cooper's Hawk, Bald eagle, Yellow-breasted chat, Olive-sided flycatcher, and Western pond turtle - were found to have habitat potentially within the project area. A field survey was conducted to determine the potential presence of the sensitive status species including these five species.

Eight federally listed species with potential to be affected by the project were identified in an

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<sup>1</sup> CDFW, CDFW Seeks Public Comment Related to Crotch's Bumble Bee, Franklin's Bumble Bee, Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee and Western Bumble Bee, <https://wildlife.ca.gov/News/Archive/cdfw-seeks-public-comment-related-to-crotch-bumble-bee-franklins-bumble-bee-suckleys-cuckoo-bumble-bee-and-western-bumble-bee>; posted December 14, 2022, last accessed January 22, 20125  
City of Weed

IPaC report from USFWS. Based on review of site conditions including management disturbance and habitat requirements, northern spotted owl, yellow-billed cuckoo, gray wolf, North American wolverine, conservancy fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, and monarch butterfly do not have habitat within the project area.

Comprehensive biological resource surveys designed to meet all applicable CDFG and USFWS requirements were conducted in May 2024 following a good precipitation season. Site visits were conducted on May 12-13 and May 23-25 to assess habitat conditions within the project area. An intuitively controlled plant survey was conducted visually inspecting walking transects across the project area. Intensive inspection occurred in areas of unique or potential habitat for sensitive status plants. Sensitive status plants and populations were mapped using GPS units and recorded. Surveys were conducted to look for migratory nesting birds and other sensitive bird species which may potentially be nesting in the project area. During the site visit the signs and presence of western pond turtle were looked for specifically in the areas surrounding the pond (Summit Lake) and the pond (Moon Lake) which was dry at the time of the site visit. Surveys were conducted by walking transects through the project area with visual inspection and listening for birds. The results are presented in Appendix E and summarized below.

### **Sensitive Status Plants**

The site visits did not identify the presence of any sensitive plant species, federally or state listed or potential habitat for these species.

Project area vegetation included dry mixed conifer dominated by ponderosa pine with some fir and western juniper. The understory was patchy brush including bitterbrush, green leaf manzanita, choke cherry, willows, buckbrush, sagebrush and rabbit brush. The grass and forb layer was largely disturbed with previous forestry practices including recent mastication. The grasses were primarily bulbous bluegrass, cheatgrass, native bunch grasses and some sedge/rush cover in the southern pond (Summit Lake).

Therefore, there are no special status plants within the project area and impacts on special status plants will be less than significant.

### **Sensitive Status Wildlife**

During the site visits, limited wildlife was encountered including rodents and insects with some songbirds. The site is disturbed from recent timber management practices including mastication, the presence of the active Union Pacific railway to the east, and Interstate 5 to the west. The project area did not have large snags or perch areas near open meadows or large water sources. There project area exhibited a few scattered willows, but no dense willow thickets or cottonwood corridors. Songbirds were located nesting in the brush layer, including American robins and finches.

The site visit did not identify the presence of Cooper's hawk, bald eagle, yellow breasted chat or olive sided flycatchers. However, there is potential habitat for yellow breasted chat or olive sided flycatchers.

The southern pond (Summit Lake) appears to be man-made with berm embankments on the north, south and western sides. The eastern side is bounded by the railroad embankment. There is no stream associated with the pond (into or out). The pond appears to be fed by a spring on the eastern edge and direct precipitation. There are two small areas of open water in the central and eastern portions of the pond. These areas of open water likely do not persist into the summer months, being only seasonally wet. The open water is surrounded by marshy areas of cattails, bulrush, sedges, rushes and monocultures of reed canary grass. The slopes between the open water and berms are relatively flat, which is conducive to northwestern pond turtles. No logs or rocks were located on the edges of the open water for basking sites. The site visit did not indicate the presence of northwestern pond turtles.

### **Direct and Indirect Impacts**

Biological resources may be directly or indirectly impacted by project implementation. Impacts may be permanent or temporary in nature. Direct impacts are defined as any alteration, disturbance, or destruction of biological resources that would result from project actions. Indirect impacts are results of impacts which are not direct. Temporary impacts would be considered those which occur during the project construction. Temporary impacts are viewed as reversible when the disturbance has concluded, whereas permanent impacts would result over the duration of the project operation.

Construction disturbance will occur during the construction of the campground. The construction impacts will be temporary in nature and last the duration of the construction period but not extend during the operation of the campground.

### **Direct Impacts to Sensitive Status Plant Species**

As explained above, there are no sensitive plant species within the project area; therefore, there will be no effect from the project on sensitive plant species.

### **Direct Impacts to Sensitive Status Wildlife Species**

The species considered for potential impacts from the project construction and operation include Cooper's Hawk, bald eagle, yellow breast chat, olive sided flycatcher, and northwestern pond turtle.

### **Sensitive Status Bird Species**

Surveys did not indicate the presence of sensitive status birds. However, birds including sensitive status and migratory birds may nest within the project area. The noise and physical disturbance from construction may affect nesting birds by startling birds off the nest, physically removing or harming the nest, or by causing enough disturbance that the nesting bird abandons the nest. Therefore, impacts to sensitive bird species is considered potentially significant (**Impact BIO-1**). The following mitigation measures are recommended.

**MM-BIO-1 - Preconstruction Bird Survey(s).** All temporary and permanent impact areas will be surveyed for nesting migratory and sensitive status nesting birds within 2 weeks

prior to the start of construction activities, if construction activities occur within the primary nesting season. If an active nest is located, a no disturbance buffer will be put in place until fledging occurs. Primary nesting season is from March 1 to August 31.

By implementing preconstruction nesting bird surveys as required by **MM-BIO-1**, impacts due to disturbing a sensitive bird species will be reduced to **less than significant**.

With the implementation of the project conservation measures, there will be no effect on Cooper's hawk, bald eagles, yellow breasted chats, olive sided flycatchers or nesting migratory birds.

### **Northwestern Pond Turtle**

The project layout avoids impacts to Summit Lake. Surveys did not indicate the presence of northwestern pond turtles. However, pond turtles may occur because there is suitable habitat. Therefore impacts to northwestern pond turtles is considered potentially significant (**Impact BIO-2**). The following mitigation measures are recommended.

**MM-BIO-2 - Preconstruction Survey for Northwestern Pond Turtles.** All temporary and permanent impact areas will be surveyed for northwestern pond turtle within two weeks prior to the start of construction activities. If a pond turtle is located during the survey, US Fish and Wildlife Service will be contacted for the appropriate protocol for relocating the turtle.

With implementation of preconstruction turtle surveys as required by **MM-BIO-2**, and the project layout, impacts to northwestern pond turtle are considered **less than significant**.

### **Indirect Impacts**

As described above, indirect impacts occur as a result of implementation of the project. Because there are sensitive species on-site as described above, there is the potential for indirect impacts. Indirect impacts would be considered potentially significant (**Impact BIO-3**). The following mitigation measures are required to address potential indirect impacts.

**MM-BIO-3A - Construction Limits.** All construction areas including the staging area, access routes, and disposal areas will be marked with stakes and flagging prior to construction. Construction-related activities outside of the project impact area will be avoided.

**MM-BIO-3B - Road Construction and Improvements** New and existing road construction and improvements will not extend beyond the planned areas. Vehicle turnarounds will occur within the project impact area.

**MM-BIO-3C- Spoil Piles** Spoils will be stockpiled in disturbed areas and marked to define their limits.

**MM-BIO-3D - Sediment and Erosion Control** Sediment and erosion control measures will be implemented to reduce habitat disturbance from sediment and erosion.

**MM-BIO-3E - Waste Management** All waste receptacles will be bear-proof with an advanced hinge design and bear-proof locking mechanism.

**MM-BIO-3F - Construction Contractor Awareness** Basecamp Parks, LLC will conduct biological resource awareness training prior to the start of construction. The training will include information on sensitive species which may occur in the project area, who to contact in case of sensitive species encounter, and deterrent measures for common ravens.

**MM-BIO-3G - Invasive Species** Preventing the spread of noxious weeds will occur through cleaning vehicles and equipment prior to entering the project area, so as not to introduce seeds or vegetation pieces to the project area.

With implementation of mitigation measure **MM-BIO-3**, indirect impacts would be reduced to **less than significant**.

There are two man-made impoundments within the central portion of the study area, likely associated with historic logging encampments. A wetland delineation was prepared (Appendix F) to determine whether either of these impoundments met the definition of a wetland. The site was visited May 13, 2024 and a delineation was performed using the criteria outlined in the ACOE Manual, as supplemented by the Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Regional Supplement (Version 2.0). Western Mountains Region Wetland Delineation data forms were used to record soils, vegetation, and hydrology data at sample plots within the study area. Data plots were used to test for wetland presence within the study area. Representative plots are included in the report. Plot locations within the study area were chosen based on aerial imagery, soil types, and observations of vegetation and topography during the field visit. Photo points were also taken with the direction of the photo noted. During the field visit, the study area was at the beginning of the growing season and sunny. The general area has experienced drought for the past few years but was in normal precipitation during the winter and spring of 2024.

The northern impoundment (Moon Lake) does not have a water input besides direct precipitation and is lacking in surface water. The impoundment was created by placing berms above grade with minimal excavation. The northern pond area was extensively investigated and determined to no longer have wetland characteristics. The northern pond area does not have hydrology or wetland plants. Current vegetation is upland grasses, some reed canary grass and an encroachment of 2 to 5 ft tall ponderosa pine trees scattered throughout the northern pond area.

The southern impoundment (Summit Lake) was also created by placing berms above grade and minimal excavation. The water source for southern impoundment is a spring in the eastern part of the pond and direct precipitation. The spring is located within the pond (no inflow channel). The pond does not have an inflow or outflow channel.

The Summit Lake pond is approximately 2.49 acres. The feature does not have an inflow or outflow channel and does not extend outside of the study area. The waterway is considered HGM classification of depressional flat and the Cowardin classification of PSSC. It is not fish bearing. The pond is seasonal, likely drying out in the middle of summer. The pond had a small amount of open water (6 ft by 8 ft) in the late spring, approximately 6-10 inches deep. The remainder of the pond was vegetated with sedges, rushes and reed canary grass.



As the wetland feature draws down later in the season the entire feature is vegetated. The delineation determined that Summit Lake is likely not jurisdictional according to the ACOE guidelines; however, until such time as ACOE confirms this determination, impacts to Summit Lake are considered a potentially significant (**Impact BIO-4**) and mitigation measure MM-BIO-4 is recommended.

**MM-BIO-4 - Wetlands Permitting.** While no impacts to Summit Lake are anticipated by the proposed project, the applicant shall consult with the ACOE and any other applicable agency and secure any necessary permit(s) if impacts to Summit Lake are ultimately proposed or required and ACOE determines it has jurisdiction.

While impacts to Summit Lake are not anticipated, because it is a potentially jurisdictional feature, mitigation measure MM-BIO-4 is required. With implementation of **MM-BIO-4**, potentially significant impacts to wetlands would be reduced to **less than significant**.

Habitat linkages provide connections between larger habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages, but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate between areas. A corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments. Adequate cover is essential for a corridor to function as a wildlife movement area. It is possible for a habitat corridor to be adequate for one species yet still inadequate for others. Wildlife corridors are features that allow for the dispersal, seasonal migration, breeding, and foraging of a variety of wildlife species.

The project area is not located within any local or regional designated migratory corridors or linkages. The proposed project is within winter range used by the McCloud Flats deer herd and subpopulations of the Klamath deer herd. California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) is in the process of identifying deer migration corridors but has not yet been able to assess Weed and Mount Shasta areas. Due to the amount of open space surrounding the project site and the relatively small footprint of the project, impacts on native resident or migratory wildlife are considered less than significant.

Nonetheless, because the project site supports habitat that could be used by migratory birds, the project is required to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Accordingly, mitigation measure **MM-BIO-5** is required for the proposed project.

**MM-BIO-5 - Migratory Nesting Birds.** Preconstruction migratory nesting bird surveys will be conducted within two weeks prior to the start of construction, if construction is to start during the primary migratory bird nesting season. If a nesting migratory bird is encountered within the project area, an appropriate no-construction buffer will be placed around the nest until fledging occurs.

With implementation of **MM-BIO-5**, impacts to wildlife movement would be **considered less than significant**.

With respect to conflicts with any local plans or ordinances, the project would comply with the

requirements of the City's General Plan, and no impacts would occur. Further, consistent with the findings of the General Plan EIR, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that are relevant in this context; therefore, the project area is not located within a local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan boundary and there would be **no impact**.

Please see **Appendix E** for biological reports from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and USFWS Information for Planning and Consulting (IPaC) list of federally listed species.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to in §15064.5?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

***DISCUSSION***

A Cultural Resources Survey for Basecamp Park Mount Shasta was prepared by Pinnacle Archeology (May 2024, Pinnacle Archeology) and is included as Appendix G. The results of the survey are summarized below.

Prior to fieldwork, a records search was performed of the Northeast Archaeological Information Center (Records Search No. NE24-104) for previously recorded historic resources within the project area and within a 0.5-mile (mi) (0.8 -kilometer [km]) study area around the project area. In total, 19 previous cultural resource studies occurred within the 0.5-mi study area, with four intersecting the project area. Three previously recorded archaeological sites and three informally recorded cultural resources were identified within the 0.5-mi study area. No formally documented cultural resources occurred within the project area, while two informal resources (historic railroad grade and a homestead) were found to occur in the project area.

During the intensive pedestrian survey in March 2024 of the Basecamp Mount Shasta project area, 15 temporally historic archeological sites were identified and recorded. The archaeological material dates from the late 1800s into the 1970s and are associated with historic railroads, logging, transportation, utilities, and recreation.

Of the recorded cultural resources, two sites [the railroad grade (site 24-010-010) and the camp (site 24-010-011)] were considered potential eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or the federal National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The remaining 13 resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion and no further archaeological work is required.

The railroad grade (site 24-010-010) is associated with the ancestor of the Southern Pacific Railroad or Abner Weed’s railroad dating between approximately 1880 and 1925. The grade remains but all railroad parts (i.e., ties, spikes, rails) have been removed. The site (site 24-010-010) was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A for its association with the Southern Pacific Railroad either as the first route used to connect California to Oregon by rail, or slightly later as an alternative route that increased rail traffic in the area. If the site relates to Abner Weed and the origin or logging railroads in Siskiyou County, the site is also eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The significance of the railroad, and logging

railroads, is of national, state, and national significance. The site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C because does not exhibit any unique design characteristics and it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D because the site itself is limited in nature with little information potential beyond field documentation. Impacts to this site would be considered potentially significant (**Impact CUL-1**)

The camp (site 24-010-011) has multiple components with possible associations with the earliest railroad in the area, the establishment of the lumber industry, and the later Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) with artifacts dating between 1880 and the 1960s. The camp has been brush-hogged and is highly disturbed obscuring any possible features and disturbing any intact subsurface deposits. The site retains the integrity of location; however, it does not retain the integrity of workmanship, setting, design, association, material or feeling. The site lacks integrity mostly due to the deteriorated condition of the site generally. The site may be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and B because it may be associated with historical events or important personages relevant to the earliest railroad and logging in Siskiyou County as well as the establishment of the town of Weed by Abner Weed. The site does not exhibit any unique design and therefore is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Additionally, the site may be eligible under Criterion D for the potential to contribute to historical understandings of land use and historic-period themes in and around Weed throughout the twentieth century. The site displaces subsurface artifacts that have been disturbed so additional testing would be required to determine if intact deposits exist. Additional research and testing is required before the site may be determined eligible; otherwise. Because a determination was not made, the site is considered to be eligible for purposes of making a CEQA determination, and impacts to site 24-010-011 would be considered potentially significant (**Impact CUL-2**).

The proposed mitigation plan for the Basecamp is to create interpretive signs identifying the area and the activities that occurred within it so that visitors may experience the past. To reduce impacts to sites 24-010-010 and 24-010-011, the following mitigation measure is recommended.

***MM-CUL-1 – Interpretive Signage.*** The proposed project shall include as part of the Final Landscape Plan an interpretive signage program to recognize the historical importance of the project site. The signs will include information about the founding of Weed, the lumber industry, the importance of railroads, railroad logging, and the CCC while also discussing the importance of leaving artifacts in place. The signs will be located near the railroad grade and at the entrance or trail heads in the park to expose visitors to the past history of Weed.

With implementation of **MM-CUL-1**, impacts to historic resources (**Impact CUL-1 and CUL-2**) would be considered **less than significant**.

The project site would not cause any change in significance to known archeological resources in the project vicinity as defined in Section §15064.5. No deep excavation would be required to implement the project. However, since the project site has never been developed and ground-disturbing activities are necessary, there is a potentially significant impact should cultural resources be discovered. Impacts would be considered potentially significant (**Impact CUL-2**).

Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce these impacts to less than significant with mitigation incorporated:

**MM CUL-2 – Inadvertent Discovery.** In the event of any inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, all work within 50 feet of the find shall be halted until a lead agency can evaluate the significance of the find in accordance with PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR and CEQA Guidelines §15064.5. If any find is determined to be significant by the lead agency, the project site shall meet with the lead agency to determine the appropriate course of action. If necessary, a Treatment Plan prepared by a lead agency outlining recovery of the resource, analysis, and reporting of the find shall be prepared. The Treatment Plan shall be reviewed and approved by the project site prior to resuming construction.

One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, as numbered below, shall be employed with the Consulting Tribe(s). Evidence of such shall be provided to the City of Weed:

- i. Preservation-In-Place of the cultural resources, if feasible. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.
- ii. Reburial of the resources on the Project property. The measures for reburial shall include, at least, the following: Measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed, with an exception that sacred items, burial goods and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial process shall be culturally appropriate. Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to Public Records Request.
- iii. If preservation in place or reburial is not feasible then the resources shall be curated in a culturally appropriate manner at a curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources ensuring access and use pursuant to the Guidelines. The collection and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and are to be accompanied by payment of the fees by the Applicant necessary for permanent curation. Evidence of curation in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that subject archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid, shall be provided by the landowner to the City. There shall be no destructive or invasive testing on sacred items, burial goods, and Native American human remains, as defined by the cultural and religious practices of the Most Likely Descendant. Results concerning finds of any inadvertent discoveries shall be included in the Phase IV report.

With implementation of **MM-CUL-2**, impacts to archeological resources would be reduced to **less than significant**.

Similarly, although the project site has been undeveloped, there is the potential of an  
City of Weed

inadvertent discovery of human remains, which would have a potentially significant impact **(Impact CUL-3)**.

Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce these impacts to less than significant with mitigation incorporated:

**MM-CUL-3 - Human Remains.** If potential human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resource Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Siskiyou County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "most likely descendant" (MLD). The MLD shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. No photographs are to be taken of any human remains and/or cremations except by the coroner, with written approval by the consulting tribe(s).

*Timing/Implementation:*                      *During any ground-disturbing construction activities*

*Enforcement/Monitoring:*                      *City of Weed*

With implementation of mitigation measures to ensure that any encountered cultural resources are properly evaluated, impacts to cultural resources as a result of the project would be reduced to **less than significant**.

**ENERGY**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Less than Significant Impact
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Less than Significant Impact

***DISCUSSION***

PacifiCorp provides electrical services in the City of Weed. The utilities for the project site would be extended to the site prior to construction and would include sewer, water, electrical services, and telephone lines. All new buildings would be constructed in accordance with the most recent and applicable building codes (e.g., Title 24) at the time of construction, which includes energy efficiency requirements.

Energy consumption estimates were calculated using the CalEEMod 2024 computer program. CalEEMod default values based on the project’s location were used for items where project-specific information was not known. Usage from equipment used during each phase of the project were modeled separately in the Construction module of CalEEMod. Construction equipment were modeled using the modules building construction stage. For each phase of construction, the model defaults for the type of equipment, number of pieces of equipment, power rating and daily usage rate were adjusted by project specific information. Usage from motor vehicles were calculated by multiplying the vehicle-miles-traveled for each type of vehicle used during the construction phase by emission factors in pounds. Worker trips and delivery vehicles were estimated in the SCAPCD.

Construction activity would be temporary, occurring over an approximately 12-month schedule. As described elsewhere, the proposed site plan was designed to minimize construction and physical impacts to the project site. As a result of the temporary nature of construction activities, the fuel and energy needed during project construction would not be considered a wasteful or inefficient use of energy.

Operational emissions, including those from onsite motor vehicles, water & sewer infrastructure, building energy and other operational activities of the project were modeled using CalEEMod, with default values for industrial uses. The Detailed CalEEMod Report is provided in Appendix D. The project site would consume electricity and fuel for various purposes, such as facility lighting, electric power, and water heating. The project site’s annual electricity demands are estimated below. While the project site would increase demands, compared to existing conditions, it would be required to comply with the most recent version of Building Efficiency Standards at the time of construction. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in wasteful or unnecessary electricity and fuel demands. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Annual Electricity Usage - Shared Structures: 47,200 kWh Annual  
Electricity Usage - Modern Cabins: 77,386 kWh

Total: 124,586 kWh

All new buildings would be constructed in accordance with the most recent and applicable building and energy efficiency standards at the time of construction, supporting energy efficiency in Weed's buildings. In addition, the project would not result in an increase in permanent residents or result in new population growth and would instead serve visitors in a recreational facility. As the proposed project would construct energy efficient buildings, it is not expected to obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency resulting in a **less than significant** impact.

Therefore, impacts on energy would be **less than significant** as a result of the project and no mitigation is required.



**GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Less than Significant Impact
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	Less than Significant Impact
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Less than Significant Impact
iv) Landslides?	Less than Significant Impact
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Less than Significant
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?	Less than Significant Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	Less than Significant Impact
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?	No Impact
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	No Impact

***DISCUSSION***

A Custom Soil Resource Report was prepared for the project site (**Appendix C**). As documented therein, the project site is underlain by Deetz gravelly loamy sand with 0-15% slopes, which has a drainage class of somewhat excessively drained and a negligible runoff class (NRCS, 2022). The soils present at the project site have a depth to water table distance exceeding 80 inches with a very low available water supply of 0 to 60 inches.

The closest fault mapped by the California Division of Mines and Geology is the Cedar Mountain Fault Zone, located approximately 30 miles to the northeast of the project site. Additionally, no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones are located in or near the city. There are no known faults within the project area; therefore, the project would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving

rupture of a known earthquake fault.

California Building Code Title 24 contains specifications to minimize adverse effects on structures caused by ground shaking from earthquakes and to minimize secondary seismic hazards (i.e., ground lurching, liquefaction) (DGS, 2022). Therefore, following the building codes and implementing the site-specific engineering measures developed in compliance with those codes would not result in exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to seismic hazards, supporting the no impact determination.

The project site is located at the base of Mount Shasta. As described in the General Plan EIR, Mount Shasta is a dormant volcano that erupts on average every 800 to 600 years. Preliminary research indicates that Mount Shasta erupted in the past 200 to 300 years (USGS, 2012). Earthquake activity has been low for the past few decades, and ground deformation is negligible (USGS, 2012). The risk of eruption is considered low due to the infrequent nature of volcanic eruptions.

According to the USGS, liquefaction takes place when loosely packed, waterlogged sediments are at or near the ground surface. The preliminary geotechnical report investigation determined that the project is situated on deep, well-drained soils with little potential for liquefaction. Since subsurface earth materials encountered during the field investigation generally consisted of loose to dense silty sand, no free groundwater was encountered, and that the site soils become denser at increased depths, the potential for liquefaction at the site during a seismic event is considered less than significant.

Therefore, the potential for impacts due to seismic-related ground failure are **less than significant**.

The project is not located on expansive soils as determined in the Custom Soils Report (Appendix C). The soils in the area have a low-shrink swell potential and a moderate potential for erosion. Best management practices for reducing erosion will be implemented as part of the project.

The project site would be serviced by the City of Weed wastewater treatment and no septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are included in the project design; therefore, **no impacts** are expected.

The FEIR prepared for the 2040 General Plan noted that there are no known paleontological or geologic resources within the city (City of Weed, 2017). No unique paleontological resources or geologic features are known to exist within the project area; therefore, **no impacts** are expected. There would be no impact to geology and soils as a result of the project.

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Less Than Significant Impact
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Less Than Significant Impact

***DISCUSSION***

An Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Report (**Appendix D**) was prepared for the proposed project. The report analyzed the projects potential to generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Below is a summary of the results of that technical analysis.

Preliminarily, it is noted that a project does not generate enough GHG emissions on its own to influence global climate change; therefore, a project site’s contribution is evaluated relative to the cumulative emissions.

The proposed project would generate GHG emissions during its construction and operational phases. GHG emissions were estimated using CalEEMod 2024. Construction emissions are generally the result of the operation of heavy construction equipment and mobile sources associated with worker trips to and from the project site. As presented in Appendix D, the estimated construction emissions total 89.4 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e.

Operational emissions are largely the result of mobile source emissions – visitors to and from the proposed project, as well as electrical usage by visitors, water use and wastewater generation, and solid waste generation. As estimated in Appendix D, total annual CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from operation of the proposed project total approximately 8.32 MT.

To calculate the to anticipated GHG emissions, the annual operational emissions are amortized over 30 years, for a total of 249.6 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e from operation. Combined with the 89.4 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e from construction activities, the total estimated emissions are approximately 339MT CO<sub>2</sub>e.

For comparison, according to the City of Weed General Plan EIR, the total GHG emissions of Weed was estimated to be approximately 59,364 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e for the combined community and government emissions. Accordingly, the proposed project would account for only a small fraction of total emissions. Further, the proposed use of the site – a recreational campground – would be far less GHG intensive that the otherwise zoned use of the site as the CM - Limited Industrial zone.

Therefore, while the proposed project would generate GHG emissions, it will have a **less than significant** impact on GHG emissions due to the low-emissions profile of the project.

Neither the City of Weed nor the SCAPCD have adopted GHG thresholds of significance or provided guidance on CEQA analysis of GHG emissions from a project. The city has not adopted a recommended significance threshold based on SB 32 or the 2050 GHG reduction target set forth in the 2005 Executive Order. Nonetheless, the General Plan includes a number of plans and programs intended to achieve the GHG reductions contemplated by AB32. Further, according to the General Plan EIR, the General Plan sets goals and polices towards achieving the GHG reductions in AB 32 and reducing per capita GHG emissions to no more than six metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per capita by 2030. The proposed project, through issuance of a Conditional Use Permit, would be found to be consistent with the General Plan, and would not impede the goals and policies therein. Therefore, impacts related to the project's conformance an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases would be considered **less than significant**.

Please see Appendix D for Air Quality Technical Report including California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) for GHG emissions results for the project.

**HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Less than Significant Impact
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?	Less than Significant 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?	Less than Significant Impact
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?	Less than Significant Impact
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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	Less than Significant Impact
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Less than Significant Impact
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation

***DISCUSSION***

A Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment for Basecamp Mount Shasta Project was prepared by Rabe Consulting (Appendix H, Rabe Consulting, May 2024). As part of preparing the Phase 1, regulatory databases and available agency files and records for the subject property were reviewed to determine whether documentation exists related to environmental incidents at the subject property or surrounding properties. The following analysis summarizes the findings of the Phase 1.

No records or sites of concern were reported for the subject site from the EnviroStar, EnviroMapper, or other regulatory databases. No records of spills or releases of petroleum products or hazardous materials were noted in the records review for the subject property. No spills or hazardous material contamination have been reported for the adjacent properties. No evidence of a UST onsite was located during the site inspection. Finally, a visual observation noted that vegetation growth patterns do not indicate a possible spill or hazardous material contamination, and bare soil did not appear greasy or oily in nature.

There are no Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities listed within 1 mile of the subject property. There are four RCRA's located within a ½ mile radius of the subject property. Three of these sites are gas stations and the other is an automotive repair shop. All of these sites have been added for tracking purposes, and none of these sites have report of spills or violations on record. There are no LUST sites located within a ½ mile radius of the subject property.

Transport, use, and storage of propane fuel in large quantities is highly regulated by the state and federal government including the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), DTSC, US EPA, and US DOT. As described in the General Plan EIR, the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials are primarily associated with more industrial uses. While the proposed project may utilize, and potentially sell at retail, liquid propane fuel for utility purposes, due to the low-impact nature and the size of the project, potential quantities of these materials are considered relatively very small. Further, any potentially hazardous materials onsite would be stored in compliance with state and federal requirements. Therefore, the transport, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials is considered to be less than significant.

No releases of hazardous materials or substances would be expected to occur during the implementation of the project site. Construction and maintenance of the project site does not involve the use of large quantities of hazardous materials. In compliance with SWPPP and NPDES permits, the construction would maintain supplies onsite for containing and cleaning small spills of hazardous materials. The implementation of best management practices (BMPs), such as offsite refueling, placement of generators on impervious surfaces, etc. would reduce impacts associated with hazardous materials. While the risk of exposure to hazardous materials cannot be eliminated, adherence to existing regulations would ensure compliance with safety standards related to the use and storage of hazardous materials and with the safety procedures mandated by applicable laws and regulations. Impacts are therefore considered less than significant.

The project site is not within 1/4 mile of any school. The nearest school site is the College of the Siskiyous, approximately 1.5 miles north of the project site. Therefore, the project will have a less than significant impact due to emitting hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

As described above in the summary of the findings of the Phase 1 (Appendix H), there are no registered hazardous materials sites or areas of contaminated soils within the project site.

The Weed airport is located seven miles from the project area and therefore does not pose any hazards.

During construction, the project site is expected to store all equipment within the site area and no roadway closures would be anticipated unless a traffic management plan was in place to control the flow of traffic. Thus, the implementation of the project site would not impair or otherwise impede any emergency evacuation or emergency response plans or activities, resulting in **no impact**.

The project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). Due to the planned nature of the project site as a campground, an Operational Plan has been developed for the proposed project. Operation of the campground would include fire pits and barbecues, the use of which have the potential to ignite a wildfire. This would be considered a potentially significant impact (**Impact HAZ-1**).

To address the potential impact due to wildfire, the Operational Plan includes compliance with regulatory requirements and Fire Policies and Mitigation Measures to ensure that the risk of a potential fire ignition are minimized. While the policies are including in the Operational Plan, the requirements are also required in the form of the following Mitigation Measure(s).

***MM HAZ-1 – Fire Prevention Strategies.***

- Clearance Zones: Establish a 30-foot (or more, as recommended by local fire authorities) clearance zone around each fire pit, removing all flammable vegetation and debris.
- Overhead Clearance: Prune or remove tree limbs within the specified distance above fire pits to prevent falling embers.
- Fire Extinguishers: Equip all buildings with fire extinguishers, in addition to those placed throughout the Campground in accordance with City and County fire codes.
- Fire Hydrants: A complete fire hydrant system with an overlapping service diameter of 250 feet is included with the proposed plans, per City requirements. Please see Site Plans for reference.
- Landscaping Maintenance: Conduct regular landscaping to maintain short grass and remove dry vegetation.
- Emergency Evacuation Plan: Please see the enclosed Evacuation Route plan for reference.
- Fire Education: Provide fire safety information and training to guests and employees.
- Regular Inspections: Conduct routine inspections of the property to identify and address potential fire hazards.
- Collaboration with Local Authorities: Maintain open communication with the local fire department and adhere to all regulations and recommendations.
- Building Materials: Utilize fire-resistant materials in the construction of buildings and structures.
- Backup Power: Backup power sources shall always be available and maintained for essential equipment, such as security systems and communication devices.
- Early Warning Systems: Smoke detectors and weather monitoring equipment shall be employed as early warning systems.
- Sparkless firewood will be provided onsite and mandated for all campfires.
- Campfire curfew: All fires extinguished after 10pm.

***MM HAZ-2 – Evacuation Plan.*** As the project site is located within a VHFHSZ, the applicant has designed an evacuation plan that requires use of the adjacent railroad right of way. Prior to any ground disturbance, the owner, applicant or successor in interest, shall provide written permission from the railroad allowing use of their right of way as an

emergency roadway. Further, the evacuation and operation plan governing the campground shall include instructions as to the use of the evacuation route by visitors and employees. The City of Weed will inspect the evacuation route each spring to ensure that the route allows passage of emergency equipment. The applicant shall be responsible for any maintenance necessary to ensure continued use of the route. All maintenance of the route and re-inspection of the evacuation route for compliance by the City, shall be completed prior to May 1<sup>st</sup> of each year. The evacuation route must be acceptable to the City for any camping to be approved after May 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

By implementing these comprehensive fire safety measures, the risk of fire will be reduced to less than significant.

Overall, impacts to hazards and hazardous materials as a result of the project would be reduced to **less than significant** with implementation of **MM HAZ-1** and **MM HAZ-2**.



**HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	No Impact
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	No Impact
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: (i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	No Impact
(ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	No Impact
(iii) 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; or	No Impact
(iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	No Impact
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	No Impact
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	No Impact

***DISCUSSION***

The project site is mostly located within the Klamath River hydrologic unit in the Lake Shastina-Shasta River watershed and within the Shasta Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR, 2004). Groundwater in the project site vicinity is generally encountered more than six feet below ground surface. Much of the Shasta Valley is underlain by highly permeable volcanic deposits, which make up most of the valley’s usable groundwater aquifers. Groundwater recharge occurs through deep percolation of rain, snowmelt, and glacial meltwater on the slopes of Mount Shasta. The western side of the valley, beginning immediately west of the City of Weed, is made up of less permeable volcanic avalanche debris flow materials. The lower permeability avalanche deposits act as a barrier for groundwater moving through the volcanic deposits, giving rise to numerous springs along the line of contact between the formations, including the headwater springs of Boles and Beaughton Creeks (DWR, 2004).

The proposed project would be required to comply with all application regulations, including those promulgated by the EPA under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act wherein the EPA has established regulations under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program to control direct stormwater discharges.

In California, the State Water Resources Control Board administers the NPDES permitting program and is responsible for developing NPDES permitting requirements. The NPDES program regulates pollutant discharges, including construction activities for sites larger than one acre.

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be prepared, implemented and approved by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB). The SWPPP would include the required identification of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce erosion of disturbed soils during construction activities. The SWPPP is subject to approval by the RWQCB, pursuant to the State's NPDES Construction Permit and Clean Water Act, Section 401, and by the City of Weed. The plan would be prepared and approved before construction activities begin. At a minimum, the plan will include the following measures:

- Retain onsite the sediments generated on or brought to the project site, using treatment control or structural BMPs.
- Retain construction-related materials and wastes, spills, and residues at the project site and prevent discharges to streets, drainage facilities, the MS4, receiving waters, or adjacent properties.
- Contain non-storm runoff from equipment and vehicle washing at the project site.
- Control erosion from slopes and channels through BMPs such as: limitation of grading during the wet season; inspection of graded areas during rain events; planting and maintenance of vegetation on slopes, if any; and covering any slopes susceptible to erosion.
- Surface disturbance of soil and vegetation will be kept to a minimum, existing access and roads will be used wherever feasible.
- Any stockpiled soil would be placed and sloped so that it would not be subject to accelerated erosion.
- After ground-disturbing activities are complete, all disturbed areas will be replanted or covered with paving stones to prevent erosion.

If the aforementioned BMPs and stormwater controls are properly implemented, the project site would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

Construction and operation of the proposed project would not utilize substantial amounts of groundwater nor deplete groundwater supplies. Although the project site would result in the creation of some impervious surfaces, these surfaces would be relatively limited and would not interfere with groundwater recharge. Therefore, project implementation is not expected to result in net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

The project site would result in improvements to accommodate a limited impact campsite and associated improvements as described in the project description. Given the size of the project site, and the limited number of new structures and other improvements, the existing drainage pattern would not be substantially altered due to land leveling and/or contouring.

Implementation of BMPs and a SWPPP reduce potential impacts to nearby waterways and water bodies, as well as reduce erosion and siltation impacts, therefore impacts would be **less**

**than significant.**

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), the project site is classified as Zone X (Area of Minimal Flood Hazard) and is not located in a 100-year flood zone. The project area is also not located in a tsunami or seiche zone and there is no risk of pollutant release with project inundation (which is unlikely) (FEMA 2024). There are no upstream dams near the City of Weed, creating no risk of flooding from dam failure. Mudflows are a hazard for the City due to the proximity of volcanic activity on Mount Shasta. The mudflow hazard to the City is minimized due to the distance from Mount Shasta. The proposed project would not alter the course of a stream or river.

Therefore, there is **no impact**.

As described above, the project site would result in a limited increase in impervious surfaces, and would prepare and submit a SWPPP in compliance with the NPDES General Construction Permit issued by North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board and would be reviewed by the City of Weed. The project site lies within the Shasta Valley Groundwater Basin. The project would not impede or conflict with the Shasta Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Therefore impacts would be **less than significant**.

The proposed project would not substantially modify the existing topographical character of the site. Site drainage will be directed to open graded swales and infiltration basins and will have a negligible effect on existing drainage conditions. Discharge to be designed to be equal to pre-development conditions as required by the NPDES. Through project design (i.e., the establishment of bioswales) and regulatory compliance, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Please see Appendix K for FEMA FIRMette Map.

**LAND USE AND PLANNING**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Physically divide an established community?	No Impact
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	Less than Significant.

***DISCUSSION***

The project area is within the City of Weed and is designated Light Industrial (LI) by the General Plan. The proposed project site is not adjacent to development and is at the southern end of the City and is bound by the railroad to the east and I-5 to the west. As there is no community near the proposed project, nor would the proposed project result in the extension or widening of roadways through an existing community, there is no potential for it to divide an established community. There would be **no impact** to the physical division of an established community.

The project site is designated as Light Industrial (LI). Parcel 060-622-020 is zoned CM Limited Industrial. Campgrounds are not a listed use in any zone district; however, the CM zone district allows all uses in the C-2 General Commercial District. The C-2 district allows “Outdoor storage and sales establishments...” with a conditional use permit. The Planning Commission would need to determine that the campground was consistent with this interpretation during their consideration of a conditional use permit. This letter continues to assume that a conditional use permit will be adequate and that a general plan amendment and rezoning is not needed for the proposed use.

Further, as analyzed herein, while the proposed project has the potential to result in environmental impacts, mitigation measures are provided to reduce impacts to less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in any environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

Accordingly, impact son land use would be **less than significant**.

**MINERAL RESOURCES**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
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?	No Impact
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?	No Impact

***DISCUSSION***

According to the California Geological Survey (CGS), there are no designated Mineral Resource Zones in Siskiyou County.

A Custom Soils Resource Report was prepared for the project site (**Appendix C**). There are no designated on-site aggregate resources or known economically viable aggregate deposits. Further, there are no active mines or mineral extraction activities within the City of Weed and the General Plan does not delineate the project area as a locally important mineral recovery site.

Based upon the absence of evidence of mineral resources on the subject site, the project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that will be of value of the region. Finally, the planned improvements would not preclude future mineral extraction if a resource were determined to be present in the future.

Therefore, the proposed project has no potential to result in the loss of availability of the resources and therefore will have **no impact** on mineral resources.

**NOISE**

Would the project result in:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Less than Significant Impact
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Less than Significant Impact
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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?	Less than Significant Impact

***DISCUSSION***

A Noise Assessment for the Basecamp Mount Shasta Project was prepared and is included as Appendix L. (Rabe Consulting, March 2024) As determined therein, the proposed project would not result in construction or operational noise levels that would exceed standards established in the General Plan as sensitive receptors are too far away from the project area to be impacted by noise. Furthermore, noise levels from nearby traffic on Interstate 5 and from the nearby active railroad exceed that of the temporary noise from construction of the project. The proposed project does not include the use of equipment or other actions that would result in excessive groundborne vibration. Noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors are considered the normally acceptable noise level for single-family residences.

Based on the types of activities within the project construction and operation phases, and the distance to sensitive receptors, noise levels will not exceed the normally acceptable noise levels during construction or operation of the project. No mitigation is necessary, but BMPs such as limiting construction to business hours and properly muffling and maintaining equipment will be implemented. Given these results, impacts from noise on sensitive receptors nearest the project area will be considered less than significant.

The project site would not include powerful sources of construction vibration such as blasting, pile driving, or dynamic compaction as the project is smaller scale and only requires the construction of two one-story buildings. Therefore, the project would not result in any major sources of noise vibration or groundborne vibration, resulting in no impact.

Therefore, impact on noise as a result of the project would be less than significant. Please see Appendix L for Sensitive Receptors Noise Technical Report.

**POPULATION AND HOUSING**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Induce substantial unplanned 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)?	No Impact
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	No Impact

***DISCUSSION***

The proposed project site is vacant and therefore will not displace any housing or people. Further, the zoning of the site is Limited Industrial, so the proposed project also does not reduce the potential for housing or induce substantial population growth. A total of 4 full-time positions and 8-10 seasonal / part-time positions are anticipated to be generated by the proposed project.

As the site allows for seasonal camping and will not have permanent housing there will be no impact on population and housing.

There will be **no impact** on population and housing as a result of the project.

**PUBLIC SERVICES**

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 following public services:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Fire protection?	No Impact
b) Police protection?	No Impact
c) Schools?	No Impact
d) Parks?	No Impact
e) Other public facilities?	No Impact

***DISCUSSION***

***Fire Protection and Emergency Evacuation Plan***

The project site is served by the Weed Volunteer Fire Department (WVFD) Station located at 128 Roseburg Parkway. Average response time is 3.67 minutes per call within the city of Weed. The Weed Volunteer Fire Department (WVFD) conducts fire suppression services, emergency medical response services and hazardous material response as needed and maintains mutual and automatic aid agreements with Cal Fire, Siskiyou County Fire Warden, Hammond Lake Ranch Hose Company, Mt. Shasta Fire Department and Lake Shastina Fire Department. There are adequate resources to serve the project and so there will be no impact on fire protection.

***Police Protection***

The City of Weed Police Department provides police protection services within the City of Weed. The Department is located at 550 Main Street at City Hall. This department includes an administration division, patrol division, and public safety dispatchers. The City had an average of 17 calls for service and an average 5-minute incident response time for 2013-2014 and 52 incidents per day. In addition to the City of Weed Police Department, the closest police services



and facilities are located within Mount Shasta. There are adequate resources to serve the project and so there will be no impact on police protection.

***Medical Services***

The WVFD is responsible for emergency medical services and responds to many medical calls and requests. Nearly seventy percent of calls to the WVFD for service are medical emergency calls as opposed to fire protection services. All WVFD personnel are trained to the level of Emergency Medical Responder or Emergency Medical Technician 1A. Critical life support equipment is carried on WVFD's five service vehicles to support emergency medical services. The department fills the need for basic life support and work with the regional ambulance company, Mt. Shasta Ambulance Service, Inc., to fulfill advanced life support. The two nearest hospitals are the Mercy Medical Center in Mt. Shasta and the Fairchild Medical Center in Yreka, California. There are adequate resources to serve the project and so there will be no impact on medical services.

***Schools and other Public Facilities***

The nearest schools to the project site are Weed Elementary School and Weed High School. The City of Weed also has a local community college, the College of Siskiyou. All of these are approximately 2.5 miles north of the project area. The proposed project would not result in a significant increase in resident population, so demand for schools and other population-serving facilities would not increase. Payment of school impact fees in compliance with California Government Code Section 65996 fully mitigates all impacts to school facilities. Therefore, this impact is less than Significant.

**RECREATION**

Question	CEQA Determination
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?	No Impact
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?	No Impact

***DISCUSSION***

The proposed project would create a new commercial recreational destination that creates and enhances trail networks and park facilities as a business. The project will not increase the population or housing in the area that would put demand on local or regional recreation facilities. This project would not have an adverse physical effect on the environment and would also prevent types of development that would have adverse physical effects on the environment.

There will be **no impact** on recreation as a result of the project. The proposed project will improve opportunities for visitors to enjoy all of the recreational opportunities that the region has to offer. The proposed project will also add private recreational amenities for campers at their facility which will further ensure that there would be no impact to area wide recreational facilities.

**TRANSPORTATION**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Less than Significant Impact
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	No Impact
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	No Impact.
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	Less than Significant Impact.

***DISCUSSION***

The proposed project would not include significant off-site improvements to the City’s roadway and circulation system. Improvements are limited to Black Butte Road and the access to the project site. Implementation of the proposed project would not disrupt any transit, roadway, bicycle or pedestrian facilities. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect existing or planned bicycle, pedestrian, or transit facilities; result in unsafe conditions for bicyclists; or conflict with any adopted plans, guidelines, policies, or standards related to bicycle facilities.

The City’s General Plan references the Level of Service (LOS) metric to identify potential impacts to the transportation system; however, as stated under Regulatory Context, as of July 1, 2020, traffic congestion is no longer considered a significant impact on the environment under the CEQA. Transportation analyses under CEQA now focuses on reducing VMT by creating alternative transportation networks and promoting a mix of land uses that reduce the need to drive.

The City has not adopted thresholds of significance based on VMT. CEQA Guidelines §15064.3(b)(3) states that a lead agency may analyze a project’s VMT qualitatively and evaluate factors such as the availability of transit, proximity to other destinations, and other factors that would reduce the need to drive.

Project construction traffic would not result in an increase in vehicle delays that would cause existing levels of service to fall below acceptable levels. Due to the remote, low-density residential nature of the area, low existing traffic levels, size of the project (number of vehicle trips required for construction phase), and infrequency of vehicle trips required for operation of the project, the project would not result in a significant increase in traffic that would impact important intersections.

There would be short-term increases in VMT associated with construction workers and equipment. However, the project site intends to serve existing motorists through the establishment of a recreational campground. Further, while the underlying land use (Limited Industrial) could generate large traffic volumes, the proposed use as a campground is expected

to generate significantly fewer daily trips and serve as a diversion of existing tourist trips already on the local circulation system. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

The project site does not include any components that would permanently increase the potential for hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. Road improvements and connections are limited and would not create a hazard. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

The project site has one access point along the north side of the perimeter. The project does not include the addition of any exterior roads or access points, however, Black Butte Road will be improved as a part of the project. Internal roads will enhance emergency access in the area.

The City of Weed Fire Department has reviewed the site plans to ensure there is sufficient access to the site and to ensure the project site is in compliance with the California Building Code. In addition, as described elsewhere, the proposed project includes and would be subject to an Evacuation Plan in the event of an emergency. The Fire Department has also reviewed and accepted the Evacuation Plan. Therefore, the project would not result in inadequate emergency access; there would be **no impact**.

Therefore, impacts on transportation as a result of the project would be **less than significant**.

**TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation

***DISCUSSION***

The City does not have any tribes who have asked to be notified for consultation through the AB 52 process. A Cultural Resources Survey for Basecamp Park Mount Shasta was prepared by Pinnacle Archeology (May 2024, Pinnacle Archeology) and is included as Appendix G. The results are summarized in the Cultural Resources section, above. As described therein, there are potentially significant impacts to historic resources, unknown archeological resources, and human remains. These impacts (Impacts CUL-1, CUL-2 and CUL-3) are proposed to be addressed by mitigation measures **MM-CUL-1, MM-CUL-2** and **MM-CUL-3**). With implementation of these measures, impacts are reduced to less than significant.

While no tribes have requested consultation under AB52, there is the potential that during construction activities, tribal cultural resources may be identified. This would be considered a potentially significant impact (**Impact TCR-1**). Accordingly, in addition to measure MM-CUL-1, MM-CUL-2 and MM-CUL-3 (as well as MM-BIO-3 which provides for fencing of the disturbance limits) the following mitigation measure is provided.

***MM-TCR-1 – Tribal Monitoring.*** If requested by the Tribe, a Tribal representative shall be present during site grading to help evaluate any resources that may be uncovered. If previously unrecorded cultural resources are encountered during the construction of the campground, an SOI qualified archaeologist should be immediately notified and allowed proper time to address the nature and significance of the discovery. Additionally, if human remains are discovered, all activity must cease in the immediate area, the archaeologist should be immediately notified, and the remains should not be further disturbed and will be treated with dignity and respect at all times while an appropriate course of action is determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act of 1991, as amended).

With the implementation of **MM-TCR-1**, in combination with MM-CUL-1, MM CUL-2, MM CUL-3 and MM BIO-3, impacts to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to **less than significant**, and no further mitigation would be required.

**UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS**

Would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Less Than Significant Impact
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	No Impact
c) 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?	Less than Significant with Mitigation
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	No Impact
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	No Impact

***DISCUSSION***

The proposed project would result in the connection to existing water, wastewater treatment and electric power facilities as illustrated in Appendix A; the impacts of which are analyzed herein. The demand for water and wastewater are calculated below. Energy demands were presented in the Energy section analysis above and the project’s hydrology and water quality impacts were analyzed in the Hydrology and Water Quality section analysis.

Water supply for the long-term operation of the proposed project would be derived from the local municipal water supply.

Water and sewer estimates from Powell Engineering are as follows:

Type	# Sites	# people	Sewer Gallons per day	Total Sewer (gal/day)	Water Gallons per day	Total Water (gal/day)
Loop 1 (Black)	28	2	35	1960	30	1680
Loop 2 (Green)	34	2	35	2380	30	2040
POD Sites	12	2	35	840	30	720
Loop 3 (Black)	8	2	35	560	30	480
Premium Cabins	12	1	50	600	30	360
Lodge	1	15	100	1500	100	1500
Maintenance Facility	1	2	100	200	100	200
Caretaker Residence	1	2	80	160	60	120
				<b>Total: 8200</b>	<b>Total: 7100</b>	

Due to the relatively small amount of water required for the proposed project it would not substantially deplete the city supply. Moreover, water supplies are currently abundant in Siskiyou County, allowing for sufficient groundwater recharge and the project has included low-flow, water conserving fixtures.

Electricity will be provided to the project per the utility infrastructure plans depicted in Appendix A. Power lines are underground following roadways and will not require a substation. Power is provided to 35 campsites and 22 park model cabins; 36 campsites are off-grid.

As explained in the Energy Section, due to the partially off-grid nature of project operations and associated power requirements, the project will not require substantial amounts of energy (see Energy Section above for estimated usage) and impact will be **less than significant**.

As described in the Hydrology and Water Quality section above, the proposed project would direct stormwater to new bioswales for treatment. The limited impervious surfaces proposed for the project will result in limited concentrated runoff which will be directed to open graded swales and infiltration basins as depicted in the submitted Site Plan (Appendix A). No project runoff is anticipated to enter the existing stormwater treatment system; therefore, the proposed project would not result in new or expanded storm drainage facilities.

The City of Weed's (City's) Shastina Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) serves all residents and businesses south of Division Street, referred to as South Weed. The City's Weed WWTP serves those north of Division Street, referred to as North Weed. Both WWTPs operate under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. 96-70, issued by the California State Water Resources Control Board.

The WDRs state the permitted design hydraulic capacities of the Shastina WWTP and Weed WWTP are 0.295 million gallons per day (MGD) and 0.378 MGD, respectively with discharge Limits. While the City has consistently met the discharge limits at both WWTPs, the Shastina WWTP's flows are currently exceeding its permitted design hydraulic capacity, while Weed WWTP is operating at approximately 25% of its permitted design hydraulic capacity. No infrastructure currently exists to transfer flows between the WWTPs. Additionally, the Weed WWTP's higher elevation means wastewater intended for the Shastina WWTP would need to be pumped uphill. A pump station for sewer is common in California, but requires power, backup power, and increase maintenance costs. With an abundance of topography and two treatment plants the City has not needed pump stations.

Given the City's consistent compliance with discharge limits, City staff have proceeded under the premise that both WWTPs have treatment capacity for additional hydraulic flows, especially small ones. However, there are currently two approved developments in South Weed: the College of Siskiyou's new dorm building and the Shasta Mountain RV Resort. Once completed, these developments will add substantial new hydraulic flows to the Shastina WWTP. Their full impact will remain unknown until these developments are completed and occupied. The City has authorized the engineering analysis needed to determine the type of improvements that may be needed at the Shastina WWTP, and expects preliminary results in Winter 2025.



The proposed project's estimated wastewater demand at full occupancy is equivalent to 30 to 40 single-family residences which may further exceed the Shastina WWTP's ability to meet discharge limits. Furthermore, since the Shastina WWTP is currently exceeding its permitted design hydraulic capacity, further connections to the collection system in South Weed are subject to additional review until improvements can be implemented to provide additional capacity.

As such the project applicant was asked to revise the proposed project to phase development while the City addresses the wastewater issue. There are numerous campgrounds in the region that have zero hookups and it is not uncommon for recreational vehicles to have their own toilets and holding tanks. The Pilot Travel Center is approximately ¼ mile north of the site and has a dump station that would be accessible to campers. The City has reviewed several options that would allow the campground to open that include:

1. **Full Connection.** The City does not have the ability to handle the projected wastewater today, however the intent is for complete sewer connection at full occupancy of the proposed project. The design, if not full construction, of the wastewater collection system will be a condition of approval and is already included on the project plans. The timing of the improvements may be delayed until the City's system is online.
2. **Lodge/No Campsite Connection.** As an interim step this approach would allow the lodge to connect to the wastewater system so that employees have a restroom. No dump station would be allowed (none was proposed as part of the project). At most the building would have no more than two restrooms. The camp sites would be served by portable sanitation "port-a-potty" with a licensed haul/cleaning company providing regular service.
3. **Tank & Pump.** This would involve installation of a temporary holding tank. This is technically permitted by City of Weed Municipal Code Section 14.08.515, which allows temporary discharge permits if the wastewater system can handle this discharge and conditions set by the public works director are met. Section 14.08.610 authorizes the City to designate a location to discharge into the system. To date, no temporary discharge permit has ever been issued. If this option is used, permit conditions will ensure that the tanks are emptied at least every other day to ensure that the wastewater does not turn septic. Septic wastewater can damage the carefully balanced treatment chemistry of the Shastina WWTP. Tank contents would need to be tested before discharge, and if found to be septic would need to be trucked to an alternative dumping location such as the Anderson Landfill in Shasta County. The timing of the discharge will also be regulated to prevent surging that could overwhelm and flood the headworks. Furthermore, the specific location (manhole) to be discharged into will need to be properly evaluated. To ensure the ability to continue to meet discharge permit requirements at the Weed WWTP, the City will need to monitor and enforce the provisions of the temporary discharge permit. Because of the monitoring requirements and the interval needed to empty the tanks, this is likely the most expensive of the options available to the project and is not recommended.
4. **Septic Tank.** The project site is further than 500 feet from an existing sewer line and the lodge / office could install a septic tank and leach field per City Municipal Code Section 14.08.170 pursuant to Siskiyou County Standards. This system would need to be sized to meet the needs of the office and would not be used as a dump station or for the

campgrounds. Conditions of approval would require connection at such time as capacity is available and then the system would need to be abandoned pursuant to County Standards. Given the cost of installing a septic system for such a short period, this option may not be cost effective, but is physically possible.

The applicant has agreed to mitigation that would require one of the above options to be discussed with the City Engineer and approved by the City prior to ground disturbance. The combination of project phasing and compliance with City and County regulations regarding wastewater will ensure that this impact is less than significant with implementation of the mitigation measure.

The project site is expected to have approximately 5 employees in total. Cal Recycle identified the 2017 per employee disposal rate to be 11.9 pounds/employee/day (CalRecycle, 2017). With approximately 5 employees, the project site would be expected to generate approximately 60 pounds per solid waste a day or 0.03 tons per day. The city is served by C and D Waste Removal, a private company located within the city and hauls about 219 tons of solid waste monthly. The nearest landfill is the Black Butte Transfer Recycle Station which is located in Mount Shasta and the landfill location determined in 14.12.010 of the City's Municipal Code. The landfill's daily throughput is 100 tons, which means the project site would only contribute 0.03 percent towards the landfill's maximum daily throughput. Thus, it is expected that solid waste infrastructure would be able to serve the project site and attainment goals would not be impaired, resulting in a **less than significant** impact.

The project site would comply with CALGreen which requires recycling/salvaging a minimum of 65% nonhazardous construction and demo waste (CALGreen Sections 4.408 and 5.408). During operations, the project would comply with AB 1826 to recycle organic waste based on weekly generated waste. The project site would comply with the mandatory recycling of AB 341 should more than four cubic yards of garbage be generated weekly. The project site would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste resulting in a **less than significant** impact.

There will be a less than significant impact on utilities and service systems as a result of the project.

#### Mitigation Measure

**USS-1** Prior to ground disturbance, the applicant, owner, or successor in interest, shall provide engineering and design for the complete wastewater collection system for the proposed project. As an interim action

1. **Lodge/No Campsite Connection.** Connect the lodge / office building to connect to the City wastewater collection system. No dump station will be permitted. Demonstrate that the camp sites will be served by portable sanitation "port-a-potty" with a licensed haul/cleaning company providing regular service.
2. **Tank & Pump.** Design a temporary holding tank that would serve the lodge/office building so that employees have a restroom. No dump station will be permitted. Demonstrate that the camp sites will be served by portable sanitation "port-a-potty" with a licensed haul/cleaning company providing regular service. The cabins and bathhouses would not be

constructed until full connection is to the City wastewater system is available. In compliance with City of Weed Municipal Code Section 14.08.515, the City Engineer may require permit conditions that include that the tanks are emptied at least every other day to ensure that the wastewater does not turn septic, testing of the intended discharge before entering the City's system, and may reject discharge into the system if the wastewater has become septic. The City Engineer may also direct timing of the discharge to prevent surging that could overwhelm and flood the headworks, and establish the location of discharge into the system.

3. **Septic Tank.** Design and install a septic tank and leach field per City Municipal Code Section 14.08.170 pursuant to Siskiyou County Standards. This system would need to be sized to meet the needs of the lodge/office building. No dump station will be permitted. Demonstrate that the camp sites will be served by portable sanitation "port-a-potty" with a licensed haul/cleaning company providing regular service. The septic system must be abandoned pursuant to County Standards following connection to the City's wastewater system.

*Timing: Prior to ground disturbance*

*Implementation: City Engineer*

**WILDFIRE**

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	No Impact
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	No Impact
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	Less Than Significant Impact
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	No Impact

***DISCUSSION***

According to Cal Fire, a significant portion of the City of Weed is located within a “Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone” (VHFHSZ) (Cal Fire, 2016) in a Local Responsibility Area which mandates responsibility to the local jurisdiction. As described above in Hazards and Hazardous Materials, the project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ)

As the project site is located within a VHFHSZ, the operational plan includes several measures to reduce ignition hazards (**MM-HAZ-1**) and an evacuation plan as been prepared as part of the project. The details of this plan are included in Appendix J and required as mitigation measure **MM HAZ-2**.

There are two main exit routes to the north and two main exit routes to the south of the project site. The exit routes to the north include the east side of the project site, along the railroad tracks, and the west side of the project site, along Black Butte Drive. The exit routes to the south include the east side of the project site, south along the railroad maintenance road that would connect through the cabin village as part of the project – and to the west, along Black Butte Road, turning south onto Black Butte Drive.

An additional evacuation route exists traveling north, along Black Butte Lookout Drive, which loops around to the Crystal Geyser Facility and connects to Mary’s Drive and then on to Shastina Drive. All evacuation routes include two lanes, allowing for simultaneous ingress and egress to the project site. Maps of the evacuation routes will be placed throughout the campground and provided to every camper when they check in. There will be a gate at the southern exit route which will be open for vehicle traffic in the event of an emergency.

Basecamp Parks LLC has applied for a Lease Agreement with Union Pacific Railroad for this southern evacuation route to be utilized in the event of an emergency. Mitigation Measure MM HAZ-2 requires completion of the lease before any disturbance of the soil occurs. The mitigation measure also requires annual inspection of the route by the City before May 1<sup>st</sup> to ensure its accessibility for the summer camping season. Accordingly, with implementation of MM HAZ-2, impacts due to substantially impairing an emergency evacuation plan would be **less than significant**.

Project implementation also includes a robust fire hydrant system (included in the Site Plan, Appendix A) that will serve the project site and surrounding area in the event of an emergency.

As detailed in Appendix C, Custom Soils Report, the project site is generally sloped between 5 and 15%. Further, the project would implement BMPs that would also be designed to control runoff from rain events. Based on this gradual slope and the construction of BMPs, the risk of downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, and drainage changes are considered low for the project site.

With implementation of mitigation measures and the creation of the evacuation plan outlined above, there would be a **less than significant** impact to wildfire risks as a result of the project.

**MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Question	CEQA Determination
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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?	Less than Significant with Mitigation
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)?	No Impact
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	Less than Significant with Mitigation

***DISCUSSION***

The project site may have a substantial adverse effect on local wildlife and vegetation. Additionally, there is a potential for impacts to known historic resources, the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and human remains, and tribal cultural resources. However, mitigation measures are included to reduce all potential impacts to less than significant. The proposed mitigations would ensure that the project would not impact the quality of the environment and would prevent permanent impacts from project implementation. Project implementation, as proposed with all the recommended mitigation measures, regulatory compliance and project design features, would reduce potential impacts to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

The potential cumulative impacts of the project site have been analyzed in the mitigation measures discussed herein. Due to the limited nature of development of the proposed project, the project does not have impacts that are cumulatively considerable or that will cause substantial adverse impacts to the environment.

The project site could result in adverse effects to human beings due to temporarily increased air emissions, and temporary construction related noise. However, the construction emissions from the proposed project would be minimal and short-term and any emissions would disperse rapidly from the project site and would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people, additionally, the project would not exceed the thresholds in SCAPCD Rule 6.1; and the project would not violate applicable noise standards. Therefore, the project does not have potentially negative cumulative impacts and would not cause any substantial adverse environmental effects on human beings either directly or indirectly, resulting in less than significant impact.

## **List of Preparers**

Jessi Harris, Environmental Consultant

Madison Barr, NEPA/CEQA Specialist

Andréa Rabe, Senior Environmental Consultant, MS, PWS

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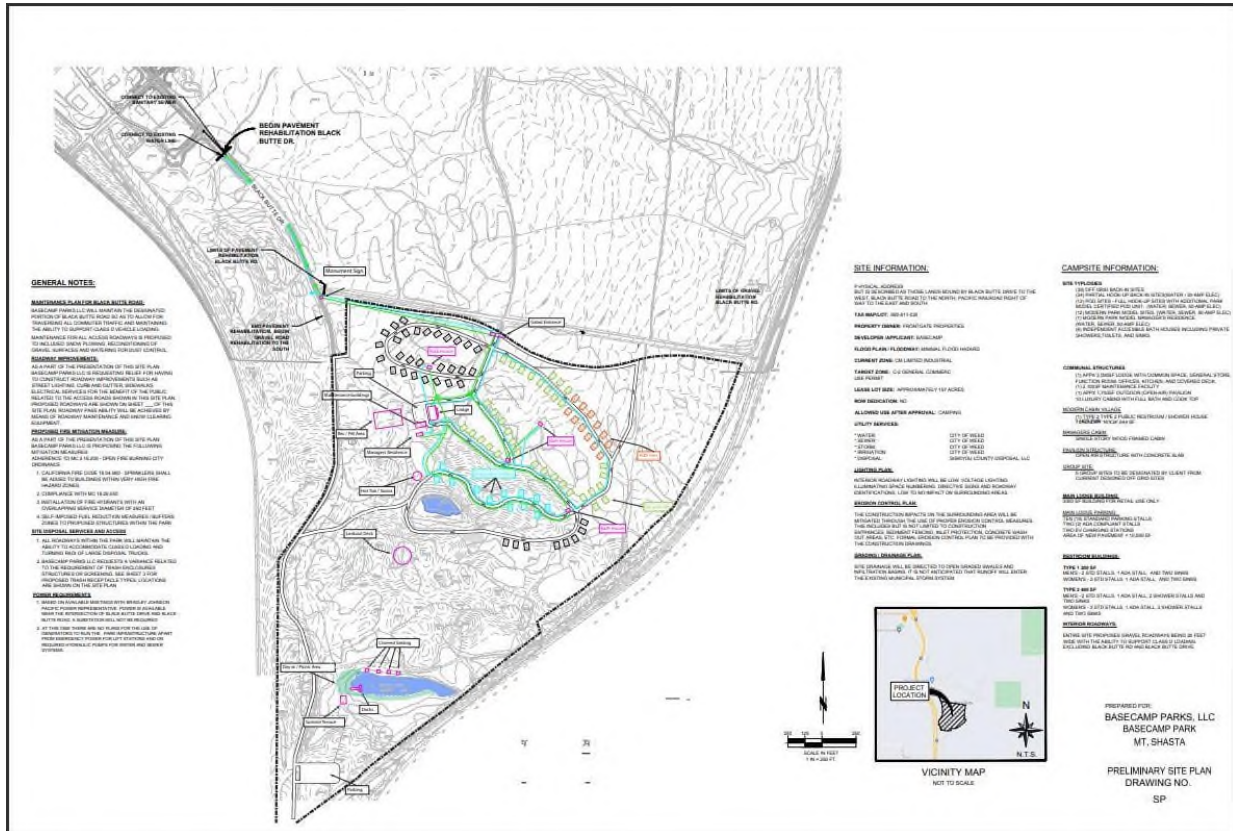
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# Appendices

## APPENDIX A – SITE PLAN



**GENERAL NOTES:**

**REQUIREMENTS FOR BLACK BUTTE DRIVE**  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC SHALL MAINTAIN THE EXISTING POSITION OF BLACK BUTTE DRIVE TO THE RIGHT OF THE TRANSVERSE ALIGNED TYPING AND MARKING. THE ABILITY TO CONSTRUCT A BLACK BUTTE DRIVE REHABILITATION SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER. THE REHABILITATION SHALL BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAMP.

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**SITE INFORMATION:**

**APPROX. ADDRESS:**  
 10000 BLACK BUTTE DRIVE  
 WEED, CALIFORNIA 96094

**PROJECT OWNER:**  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC

**DESIGNER:**  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC

**DATE:**  
 10/15/2023

**SCALE:**  
 1" = 100'

**PROJECT NO.:**  
 23-001

**DATE OF PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL SITE PLAN:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF CLOSURE:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF REMEDIATION:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF RE-EVALUATION:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL REPORT:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL REVIEW:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL APPROVAL:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL SIGNATURE:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL SEAL:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL ARCHIVE:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL BACKUP:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL PURGE:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL DELETION:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL ARCHIVE:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL BACKUP:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL PURGE:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL DELETION:**  
 10/15/2023

**CAMPSITE INFORMATION:**

**SITE ADDRESS:**  
 10000 BLACK BUTTE DRIVE  
 WEED, CALIFORNIA 96094

**PROJECT OWNER:**  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC

**DESIGNER:**  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC

**DATE:**  
 10/15/2023

**SCALE:**  
 1" = 100'

**PROJECT NO.:**  
 23-001

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**DATE OF FINAL APPROVAL:**  
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**DATE OF FINAL SIGNATURE:**  
 10/15/2023

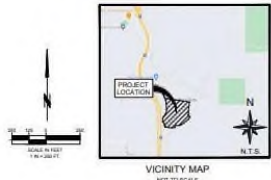
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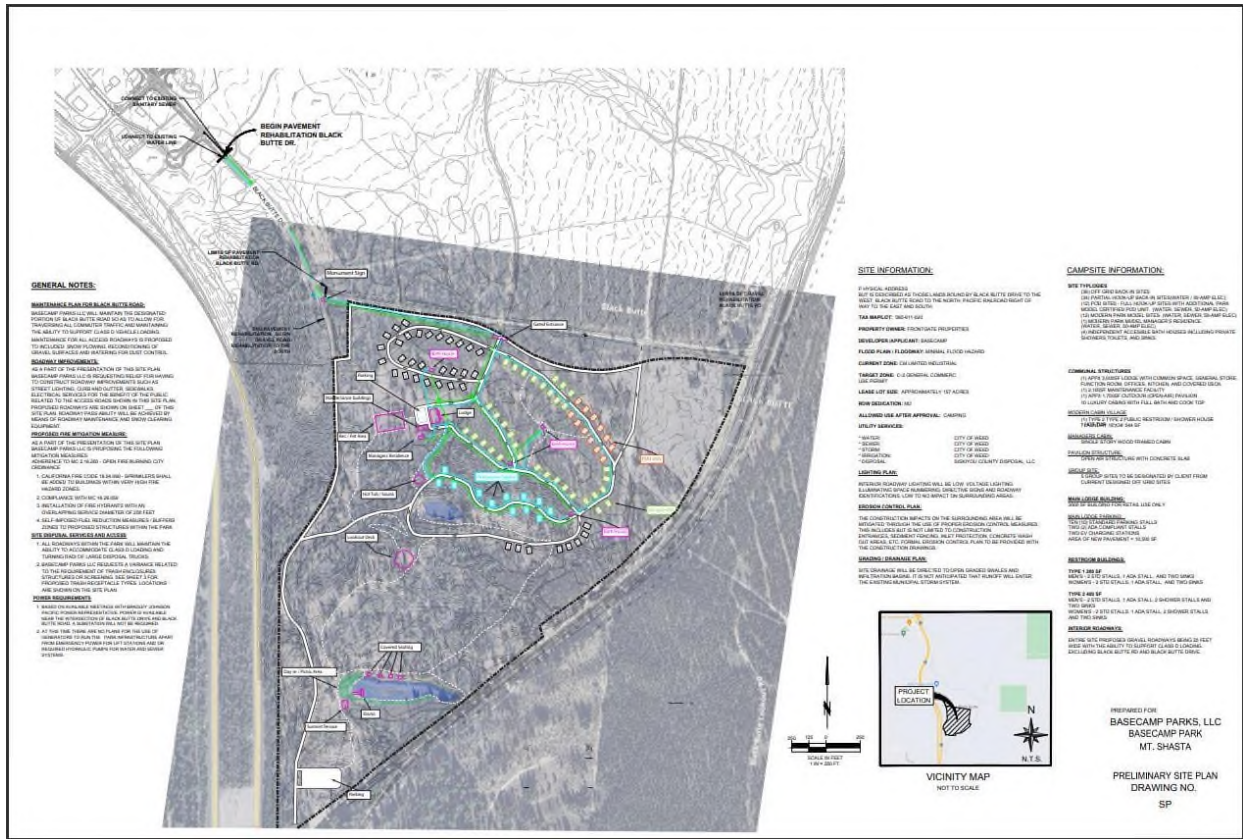
**DATE OF FINAL PURGE:**  
 10/15/2023

**DATE OF FINAL DELETION:**  
 10/15/2023



PREPARED FOR:  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC  
 BASECAMP PARK  
 MT. SHASTA

PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN  
 DRAWING NO.  
 SP



**GENERAL NOTES:**

**MAINTAINANCE PLAN FOR BLACK BUTTE DRIVE:**  
 MAINTAINANCE PLAN FOR THE RENOVATION OF BLACK BUTTE DRIVE SHALL ALLOW FOR THE NECESSARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRIVE AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED FOR THE LIFE OF THE DRIVE. MAINTAINANCE FOR ALL ACCESS ROADS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE USER OF THE ROAD AND INTERFERES WITH THE DRIVE.

**DESIGN REQUIREMENTS:**  
 AS A PART OF THE PREPARATION OF THIS SITE PLAN, THE DESIGNER SHALL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING: TO CONDUCT A VISUAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. VISUAL IMPACT ANALYSIS SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOR ALL ACCESS ROADS WITHIN THE SITE PLAN. VISUAL IMPACT ANALYSIS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY MEANS OF VISUAL ANALYSIS AND SHALL BE CLASSIFIED AS VISUAL IMPACT.

**PREPARE THE VISUAL IMPACT ANALYSIS:**  
 ALL PARTS OF THE PREPARATION OF THIS SITE PLAN SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGNER TO PREPARE THE VISUAL IMPACT ANALYSIS. VISUAL IMPACT ANALYSIS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY MEANS OF VISUAL ANALYSIS AND SHALL BE CLASSIFIED AS VISUAL IMPACT.

**DESIGN REQUIREMENTS:**  
 1. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF WEED ZONING ORDINANCE.  
 2. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF WEED ZONING ORDINANCE.  
 3. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF WEED ZONING ORDINANCE.

**DESIGN REQUIREMENTS:**  
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**SITE INFORMATION:**

**PROPERTY ADDRESS:**  
 10000 BLACK BUTTE DRIVE, WEED, CA 96094

**PROPERTY OWNER:**  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC

**DEVELOPER/APPPLICANT:**  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC

**PROJECT NAME:**  
 BASECAMP MOUNT SHASTA

**PERMIT TYPE:**  
 ZONING

**APPLICANT CONTACT:**  
 NAME, PHONE, EMAIL

**DATE:**  
 DATE OF PREPARATION

**SCALE:**  
 SCALE OF DRAWING

**PROJECT LOCATION:**  
 LOCATION OF PROJECT

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**  
 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

**PROJECT PURPOSE:**  
 PURPOSE OF PROJECT

**PROJECT STATUS:**  
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**PROJECT CONTACT:**  
 CONTACT INFORMATION

**PROJECT LOCATION:**  
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**CAMPSITE INFORMATION:**

**PROPERTY ADDRESS:**  
 10000 BLACK BUTTE DRIVE, WEED, CA 96094

**PROPERTY OWNER:**  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC

**DEVELOPER/APPPLICANT:**  
 BASECAMP PARKS, LLC

**PROJECT NAME:**  
 BASECAMP MOUNT SHASTA

**PERMIT TYPE:**  
 ZONING

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**APPENDIX A-1. Operational Plan****Basecamp Park Mount Shasta Operational Plan****Operational Overview:**

Basecamp Park Mt. Shasta is located east of Black Butte Drive, south of Black Butte Road, and northwest of Southern Pacific Railroad in the City of Weed, Siskiyou County, CA. It will operate as a campground providing premium overnight lodging and camping. Operationally, the property will focus on a light service model, most comparable to an upscale RV resort, with several distinctive features as described below. The campground will be considered a "Special Occupancy Park" and fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of California Department of Housing and Community Development ("HCD") relative to particular standards for construction, maintenance, and operation.

The property will provide amenities and facilities to registered guests or employees of the property. These amenities include:

- 95-lot Specialty Occupancy Park featuring:
  - 36 Premium Off-Grid (no utilities) Basecamp lots and 34 Premium Partial Hookup (water + electric) Basecamp lots
    - Emphasis on privacy and spacing between lots (average 50'-75' apart) within the property forest groves.
    - Dimensions for each lot are roughly 35' x 50' (depending on the natural landscape and layout of each).
    - Each site includes:
      - Parking pad made of compacted native gravel.
      - Natural Camp Patio featuring: Shade Structure, Picnic Table, and BBQ.
      - Smokeless Fire Pit, and Tent Area.
  - 12 "Pod" Lots
    - Full hookup (water/sewer/electric) Basecamp sites with the addition of a modularly constructed rigid "pod" unit (approx. 10' x 20').
    - Dimensions for each lot are roughly 35' x 60' (depending on the natural landscape and layout of each).
  - 12 Modern Park Model Unit Lots
    - Modular Modern Park Model Units feature private bathrooms, kitchenettes, deck, outdoor fire pits, and picnic tables.
    - Dimensions for each site are roughly 45' x 60' (depending on the natural landscape and layout of each).
  - 1 Modular Park Model Unit for Manager's Residence
  - Main Lodge featuring reception area, office, retail, group / events space, and ADA compliant public bathrooms.
  - 4 ADA-compliant communal bathhouses (featuring bathroom stalls and showers) to service "dependent" campsites
  - Recreation Pavilion (i.e. "Summit Lake Terrace") featuring outdoor deck and covered service space near Summit Lake.
  - Communal sauna and hot tub area near Modern Park Model Sites

- EV charging stations.
- Hiking and biking trail network throughout property.
- Playground, Pet Area, and Community Areas offering recreation activity spaces.
- Naturalized landscaping with functional code compliant lighting, native plantings, and safe marked pathways - using the natural topography to minimize tree removal and infringements to the habitat while also meeting all City and County requirements.

**Operator & Property Management:**

The property will be managed by Horizon Outdoor Property Management (Horizon), a professional third-party hospitality management company with decades of expertise with this class of property and operation, specifically in areas of employment requirements, facilities management, and guest experience standards. Horizon is a property and operation management leader, with approximately 30 properties currently under management across the country.

**Guest Access and Hours of Operation:**

As a Special Occupancy Park, the property will be accessible for registered guests through a coded gate entrance. Certain amenities and facilities operational hours may include controlled and timed access, including potential scheduled availability for the front desk and retail spaces - however, emergency responders will have access to the properties and facilities 24/7. Typical hours of operation for employees and communal areas/facilities requiring staffing will be communicated to guests and run from 8am to 10pm daily. Additionally the operations will employ off-site and on-call staff to respond to any important guest needs. Any guests with critical or emergency needs will be informed to contact emergency services at check-in. Guests will be provided with access to landline telephones strategically located throughout the property in case of spotty cell phone service.

**Hours of Operation Breakdown:**

- Off-grid Cabins: 24 hours (private and unstaffed)
- Park Model Cabins: 24 hours (private and unstaffed)
- Main Lodge: 8am - 10pm (Sunday-Saturday)
- Public Restrooms: 24 hours
- Event pavilion: 8am - 10pm (Sunday-Saturday)
- Playgrounds: 8am - 10pm (Sunday-Saturday)
- Hiking and biking trails: 24 hours

**Quiet Hours:**



Per booking terms and conditions, campground guests are required to adhere to the property quiet hours. Quiet hours are 10pm - 8am and noise control will be strictly enforced by "on-call" campground staff.

**Check In / Out Procedures:**

Guests and visitors are expected to check-in at the main lodge / welcome center upon arrival. Check-in is 2pm for campsites and cabin sites. Although early check-in is not guaranteed, we will work to accommodate our guests, within a reasonable time frame (1-2 hrs prior to 2pm). Campers are kindly asked to check out and have their site reasonably tidied up no later than 11am. Campers may check-out in person, but it is not required. Additionally, we will provide options for "contactless check-in", where a booked guest will be provided with a "unique" entry code to our gate, so they may let themselves into the site and drive directly to their prepared lot. Campers will be required to provide legal proof of registration of their vehicles (personal or camping) during the booking process.

**Seasonal Occupancy & Expected Length of Stay**

The Mt. Shasta area follows seasonal demand that is typical of other mountain communities, with demand that fluctuates throughout the year based on weather, accessibility, and availability.

**Seasonality and Occupancy Assumptions:**

- Out of Season:
  - November-March
  - Expected Occupancy: 40%
- Shoulder Seasons:
  - April-May & September-October
  - Expected Occupancy: 60%
- Peak Season:
  - June-August
  - Expected Occupancy: 85%

The campground shall not be permitted as any camper's primary residence and our booking system will ensure that guests do not overstay their anticipated departure. Guests who would like to extend their stay will be given the opportunity to do so, as long as it does not violate local or state short-term rental length-of-stay laws.

**Occupancy Allowances:**

- Cabins
  - Nightly rental (1 week max)
  - 4 persons (max)
  - 1 personal vehicle (max)
- Campsites (including Pods)
  - Nightly rental (less than one month)
  - 1 personal vehicle (max)

- 1 camping vehicle (max)

To support the business operation and our employees, we plan to operate all lodging units and campsites year-round. Lodging units are anticipated to achieve the highest annualized occupancy provided for their design for year-round use, however, we do anticipate some level of campsite occupancy outside of the peak/shoulder seasons.

**Signage:**

Internal roadways will be populated with wayfinding signage including "Slow Down" and "Speed Limit 5 mph" and site identification. Signage will be reflective for night time arrivals and emergency vehicles. Additionally, the Main Lodge will include personal sitemaps and a permanent site map sign for welcoming new guests. All emergency services will be provided with an up-to-date site map (digital), personal gate code, and all roads will be clearly signed for quick and efficient accessibility to any emergency situations.

**Parking:**

Each campsite and cabin site will come with a single parking space, large enough to accommodate a standard passenger vehicle. This is in addition to the space intended to park and hook-up an accompanying Class B recreational vehicle. Additionally, there will be "central parking" locations adjacent to the Main Lodge and near Summit Lake as depicted in the Site Plan. This will be used to accommodate arriving guests during check-in and check-out procedures, on-site staff, and vendors as needed.

**Staffing Requirements & Assumptions:**

The structure of Basecamp Park Mt. Shasta's operation will require a year-round employment base with some seasonality in hours worked and positions offered. Below is an outline of anticipated staffing needs, which may fluctuate based on development or external factors.

The property will operate with a team of full-time professionals, and supported by seasonal staff. Permanent and seasonal positions will likely include:

- General Manager and Department Managers (Full-time)
  - General Manager (x1)
  - Front Desk Manager (x1)
  - Facilities Manager (x1)
  - Housekeeping Manager (x1)
- Departmental Staff (Seasonal - Part-time)
  - Front Desk
  - Facilities
  - Housekeeping
  - Guest Services



## Fire Policies & Mitigation Measures

Siskiyou County's wildfire risk is a significant factor in our operations. The presence of communal and personal fire pits, while mitigating some fire hazards, introduces additional elements that require careful management.

To proactively address these concerns, the following fire prevention and mitigation strategies shall be implemented:

1. Adherence with MC 2.16.200 ordinance.
2. Adherence with CA Fire Code 16.04.060. Sprinklers shall be added to buildings within very high fire zones.
3. Compliance with MC 18.26.050.

Additional specific measures include:

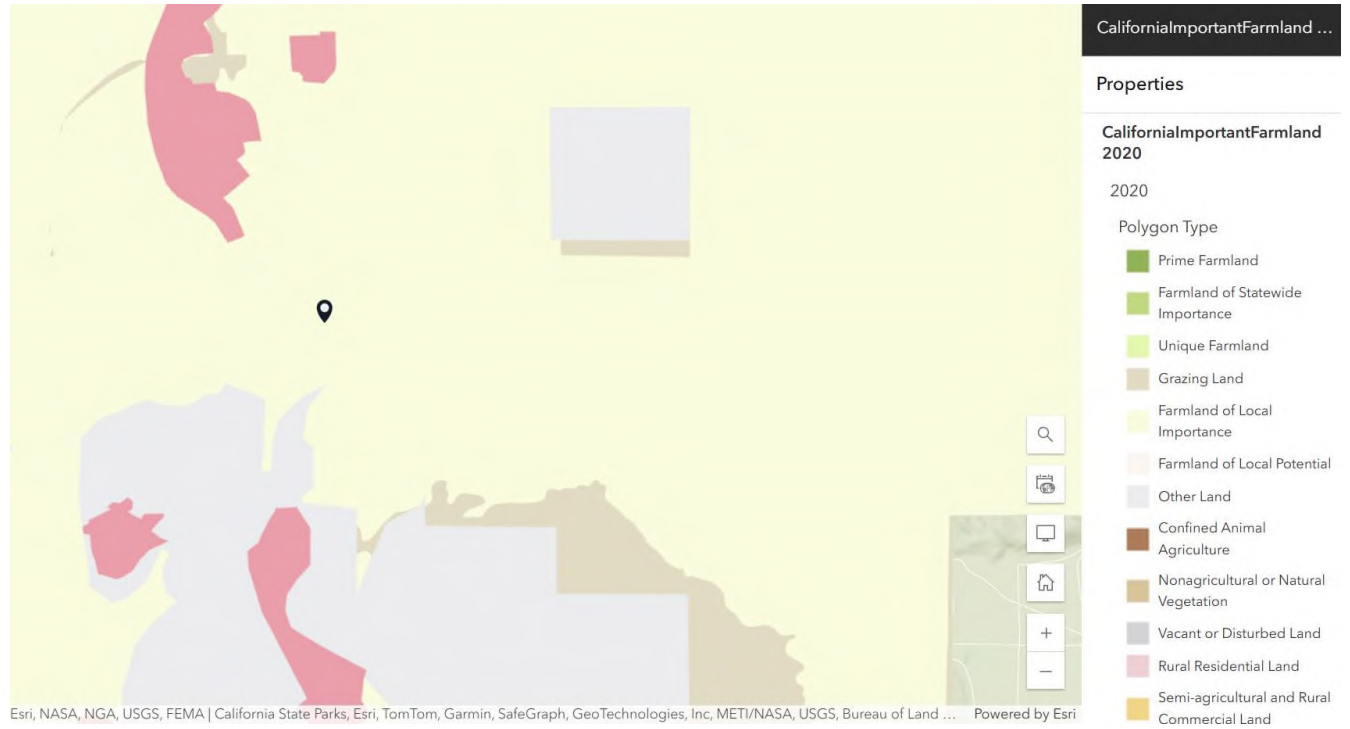
- **Clearance Zones:** Establish a 30-foot (or more, as recommended by local fire authorities) clearance zone around each fire pit, removing all flammable vegetation and debris.
- **Overhead Clearance:** Prune or remove tree limbs within the specified distance above fire pits to prevent falling embers.
- **Fire Extinguishers:** Equip all buildings with fire extinguishers, in addition to those placed throughout the Campground in accordance with City and County fire codes..
- **Fire Hydrants:** A complete fire hydrant system with an overlapping service diameter of 250 feet is included with the proposed plans, per City requirements. Please see Site Plans for reference.
- **Landscaping Maintenance:** Conduct regular landscaping to maintain short grass and remove dry vegetation.
- **Emergency Evacuation Plan:** Please see the enclosed Evacuation Route plan for reference.
- **Fire Education:** Provide fire safety information and training to guests and employees.
- **Regular Inspections:** Conduct routine inspections of the property to identify and address potential fire hazards.
- **Collaboration with Local Authorities:** Maintain open communication with the local fire department and adhere to all regulations and recommendations.
- **Building Materials:** Utilize fire-resistant materials in the construction of buildings and structures.
- **Backup Power:** Backup power sources shall always be available and maintained for essential equipment, such as security systems and communication devices.
- **Early Warning Systems:** Smoke detectors and weather monitoring equipment shall be employed as early warning systems.
- **Sparkless firewood** will be provided onsite and mandated for all campfires.
- **Campfire curfew:** All fires extinguished after 10pm.



By implementing these comprehensive fire safety measures, the risk of fire will be significantly reduced, in addition to demonstrating our commitment to the safety of our guests, employees, and the surrounding community. We will continue to monitor the situation and adjust our plans as needed based on evolving conditions and expert advice.

We will consult with the local Fire Department to discuss these proposals and obtain their input on additional measures that may be necessary.

**APPENDIX B – FMMP Map**



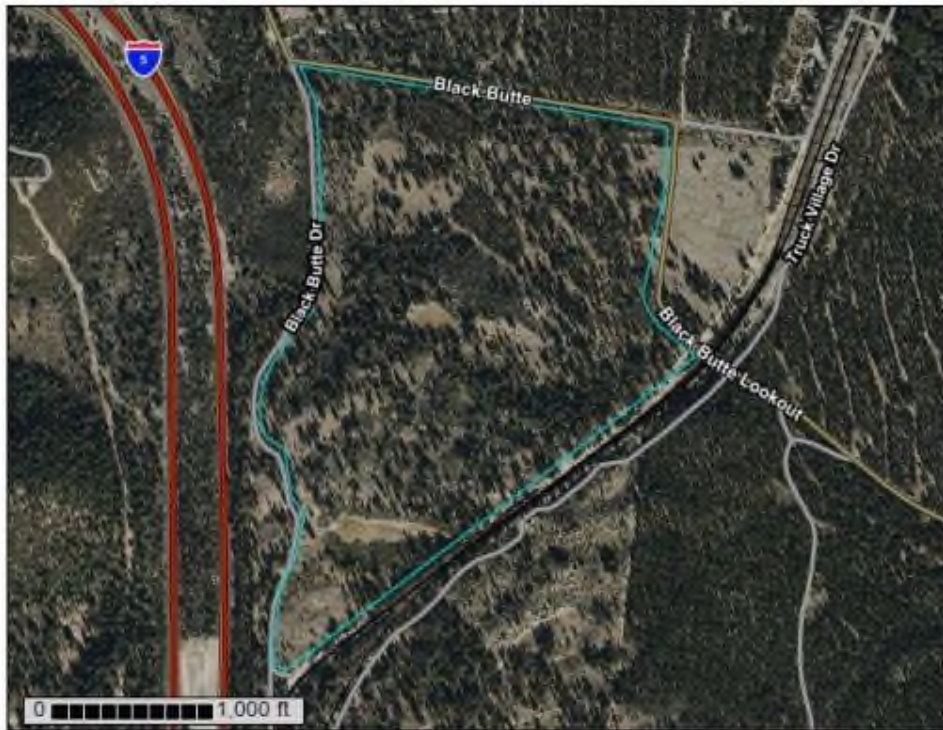
**APPENDIX C – CUSTOM SOIL RESOURCE REPORT**



A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

**Custom Soil Resource Report for Siskiyou County, California, Central Part**

**Basecamp Mount Shasta Project**



## Preface

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Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist ([http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053951](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951)).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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## How Soil Surveys Are Made

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Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units).

Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

## Soil Map

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The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.





MAP LEGEND		MAP INFORMATION	
<b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>			
 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.	
<b>Soils</b>	 Stony Spot	<p>Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.</p> <p>Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.</p>	
 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Very Stony Spot		
 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Wet Spot	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.	
 Soil Map Unit Points	 Other	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)	
<b>Special Point Features</b>	 Special Line Features	Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.	
 Blowout	<b>Water Features</b>	This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.	
 Burrow Pit	 Streams and Canals	Soil Survey Area: Siskiyou County, California, Central Part Survey Area Data: Version 16, Aug 28, 2023	
 Clay Spot	<b>Transportation</b>	Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.	
 Closed Depression	 Rails	Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 12, 2022—Oct 17, 2022	
 Gravel Pit	 Interstate Highways	The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.	
 Gravelly Spot	 US Routes		
 Landfill	 Major Roads		
 Lava Flow	 Local Roads		
 Marsh or swamp	<b>Background</b>		
 Mine or Quarry	 Aerial Photography		
 Miscellaneous Water			
 Perennial Water			
 Rock Outcrop			
 Saline Spot			
 Sandy Spot			
 Severely Eroded Spot			
 Sinkhole			
 Slide or Slip			
 Sodic Spot			



## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
126	Deetz gravelly loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes	139.8	100.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>139.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## Siskiyou County, California, Central Part

### 126—Deetz gravelly loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hdnl  
*Elevation:* 3,000 to 5,000 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 30 to 45 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 48 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 125 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

#### Map Unit Composition

*Deetz and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Deetz

##### Setting

*Landform:* Outwash fans  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit, shoulder, backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Glaciofluvial deposits derived from igneous rock

##### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 7 inches:* gravelly loamy sand  
*H2 - 7 to 38 inches:* stratified sand to gravelly loamy sand  
*H3 - 38 to 65 inches:* stratified very gravelly sand to gravelly loamy sand

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 5 to 15 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained  
*Runoff class:* Very low  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Very low (about 2.9 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4s  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* A  
*Ecological site:* F022BG201CA - Mesic Ash-Influenced Mountains  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Minor Components

##### Unnamed

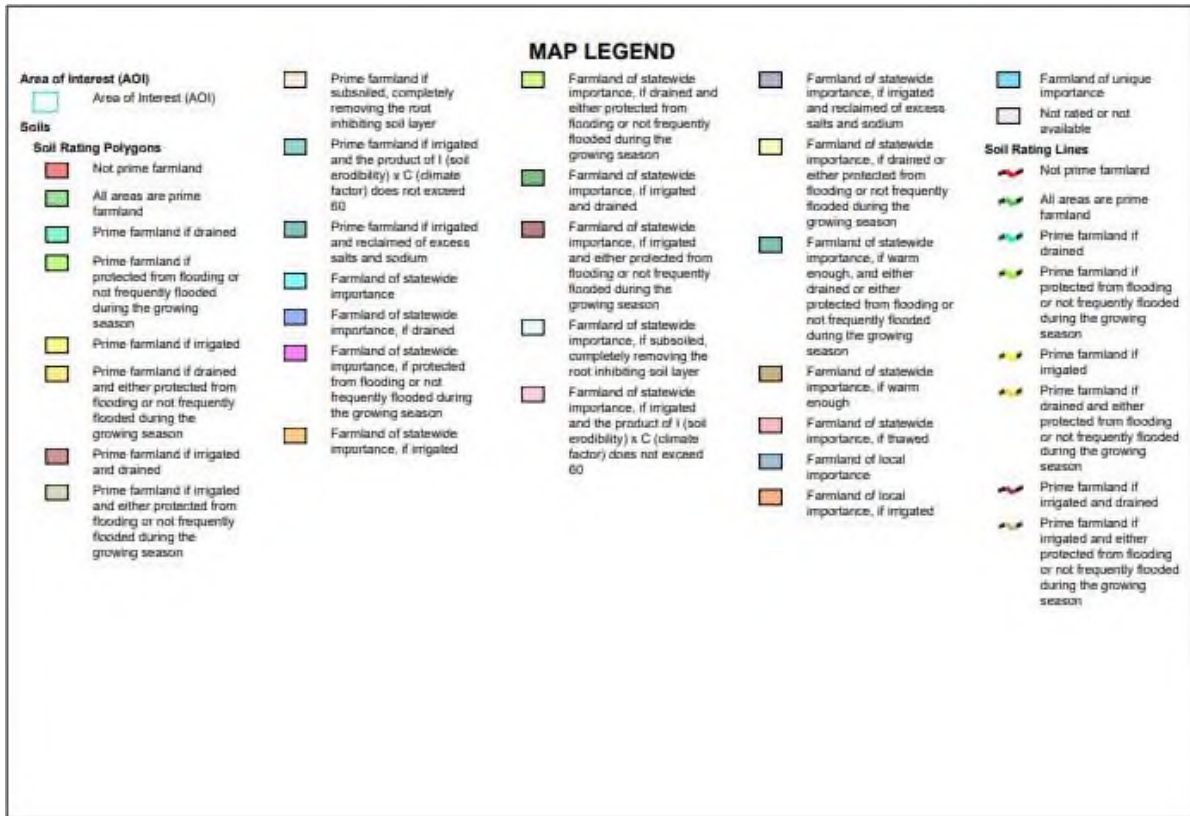
*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

##### Rock outcrop

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No







**Table—Farmland Classification (Basecamp Mount Shasta Project)**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
126	Deetz gravelly loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	139.8	100.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>139.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Rating Options—Farmland Classification (Basecamp Mount Shasta Project)**

*Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary*

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

*Tie-break Rule: Lower*

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.



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**APPENDIX D – AIR QUALITY TECHNICAL REPORT**

(See enclosed file 15 Study – Basecamp Mount Shasta Air Quality Technical Report 2)

**APPENDIX E – BIOLOGICAL REPORT**

IPaC Species List



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Yreka Fish And Wildlife Office

1829 South Oregon Street

Yreka, CA 96097-3446

Phone: (530) 842-5763 Fax: (530) 842-4517



In Reply Refer To:

06/25/2024 16:03:40 UTC

Project Code: 2024-0054562

Project Name: Basecamp Mount Shasta Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

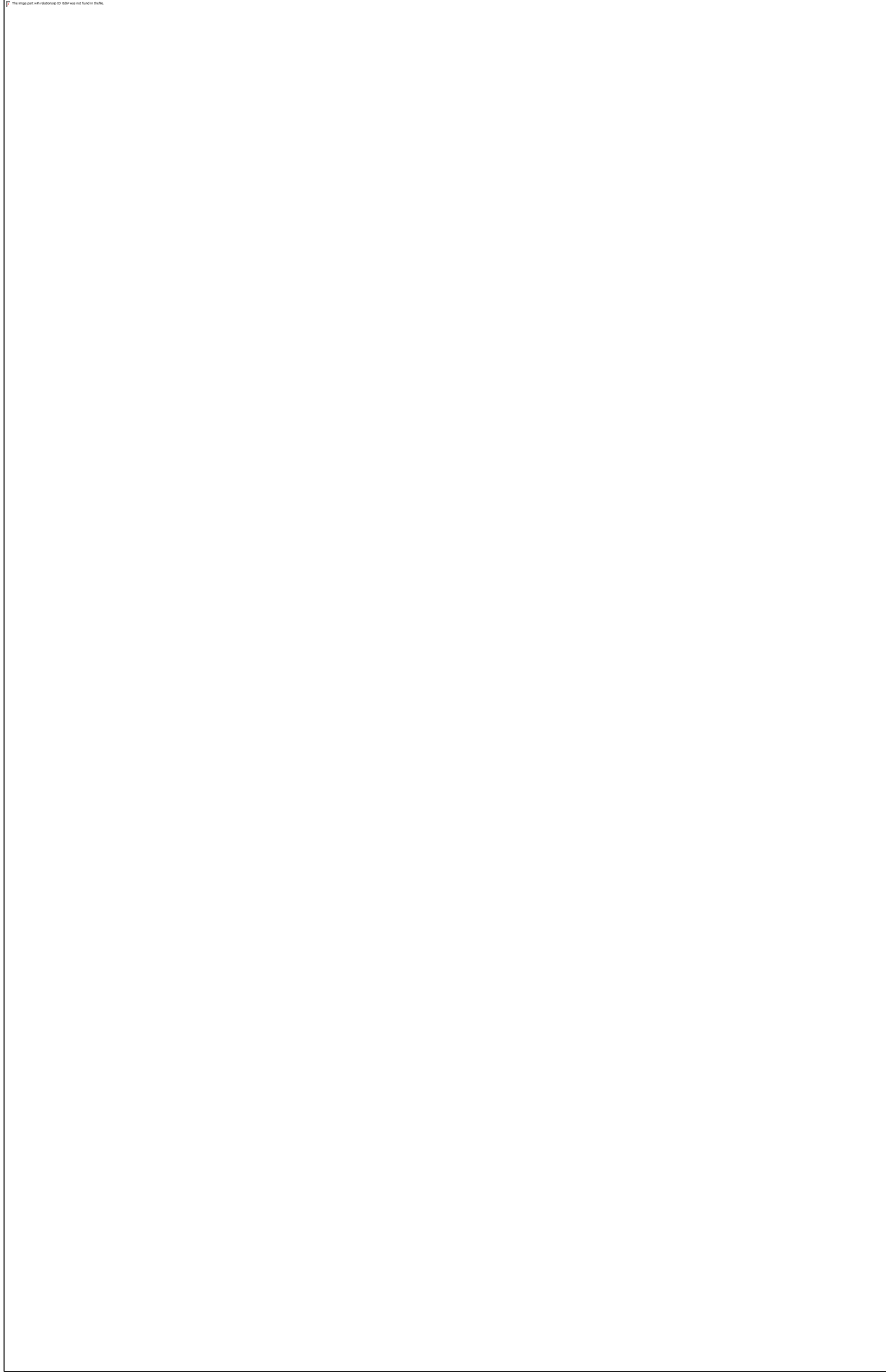
To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological



Project code: 2024-0054562

06/25/2024 16:03:40 UTC

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**Yreka Fish And Wildlife Office**  
1829 South Oregon Street  
Yreka, CA 96097-3446  
(530) 842-5763

Project code: 2024-0054562

06/25/2024 16:03:40 UTC

**PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Code: 2024-0054562

Project Name: Basecamp Mount Shasta Project

Project Type: Commercial Development

Project Description: Construction of 75 off-grid campsites, a Main Lodge, 10 yurts, 6 bathroom/shower structures, a wedding pavilion, trails, playgrounds, and landscaping.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@41.3885774,-122.36894873984207,14z>



## **ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES**

There is a total of 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

- 
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

**MAMMALS**

NAME	STATUS
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> Population: U.S.A.: All of AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, IL, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, and WV; and portions of AZ, NM, OR, UT, and WA. Mexico. There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488</a>	Endangered
North American Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luscus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5123">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5123</a>	Threatened

**BIRDS**

NAME	STATUS
Northern Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123</a>	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911</a>	Threatened

**REPTILES**

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111</a>	Proposed Threatened

**INSECTS**

NAME	STATUS
Franklin's Bumble Bee <i>Bombus franklini</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7022">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7022</a>	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

**CRUSTACEANS**

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.	Endangered



Project code: 2024-0054562

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NAME	STATUS
Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246</a>	
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498</a>	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246</a>	Endangered

**CRITICAL HABITATS**

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

Project code: 2024-0054562

06/25/2024 16:03:40 UTC

**IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Rabe Consulting  
Name: Andrea Rabe  
Address: 421 Commercial Street  
City: Klamath Falls  
State: OR  
Zip: 97601  
Email: andrea@rabeconsulting.com  
Phone: 5418912137

CNDDDB 9-quad Species List

Element Type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant
Animals - Amphibians	Ambystoma macrodactylum	southern long-toed salamander	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Amphibians	Rana boylei pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog - r	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Amphibians	Rana cascadae	Cascades frog	None	Candidate End	SSC	-
Animals - Birds	Accipiter atricapillus	American goshawk	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	None	None	WL	-
Animals - Birds	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	None	None	WL	-
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None	None	FP   WL	-
Animals - Birds	Chaetura vauxi	Vauxs swift	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	None	None	WL	-
Animals - Birds	Antigone canadensis tabida	greater sandhill crane	None	Threatened	FP	-
Animals - Birds	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None	Threatened	-	-
Animals - Birds	Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Birds	Larus californicus	California gull	None	None	WL	-
Animals - Birds	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	None	None	WL	-
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Birds	Nannopterum auritum	double-crested cormorant	None	None	WL	-
Animals - Birds	Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Birds	Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii	willow flycatcher	None	Endangered	-	-
Animals - Fish	Cottus klamathensis polypo	Lower Klamath marbled sculpin	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	steelhead - Klamath Mountain	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Insects	Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None	Candidate End	-	-
Animals - Insects	Bombus suckleyi	Suckleys cuckoo bumble bee	None	Candidate End	-	-
Animals - Mammals	Aplodontia rufa californica	Sierra Nevada mountain beaver	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	None	None	FP	-
Animals - Mammals	Vulpes vulpes necator pop. 1	Sierra Nevada red fox - south	None	Threatened	-	-
Animals - Mammals	Lepus americanus klamathensis	Oregon snowshoe hare	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Mammals	Pekania pennanti	Fisher	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Mammals	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	SSC	-
Animals - Mammals	Euderma maculatum	spotted bat	None	None	SSC	-



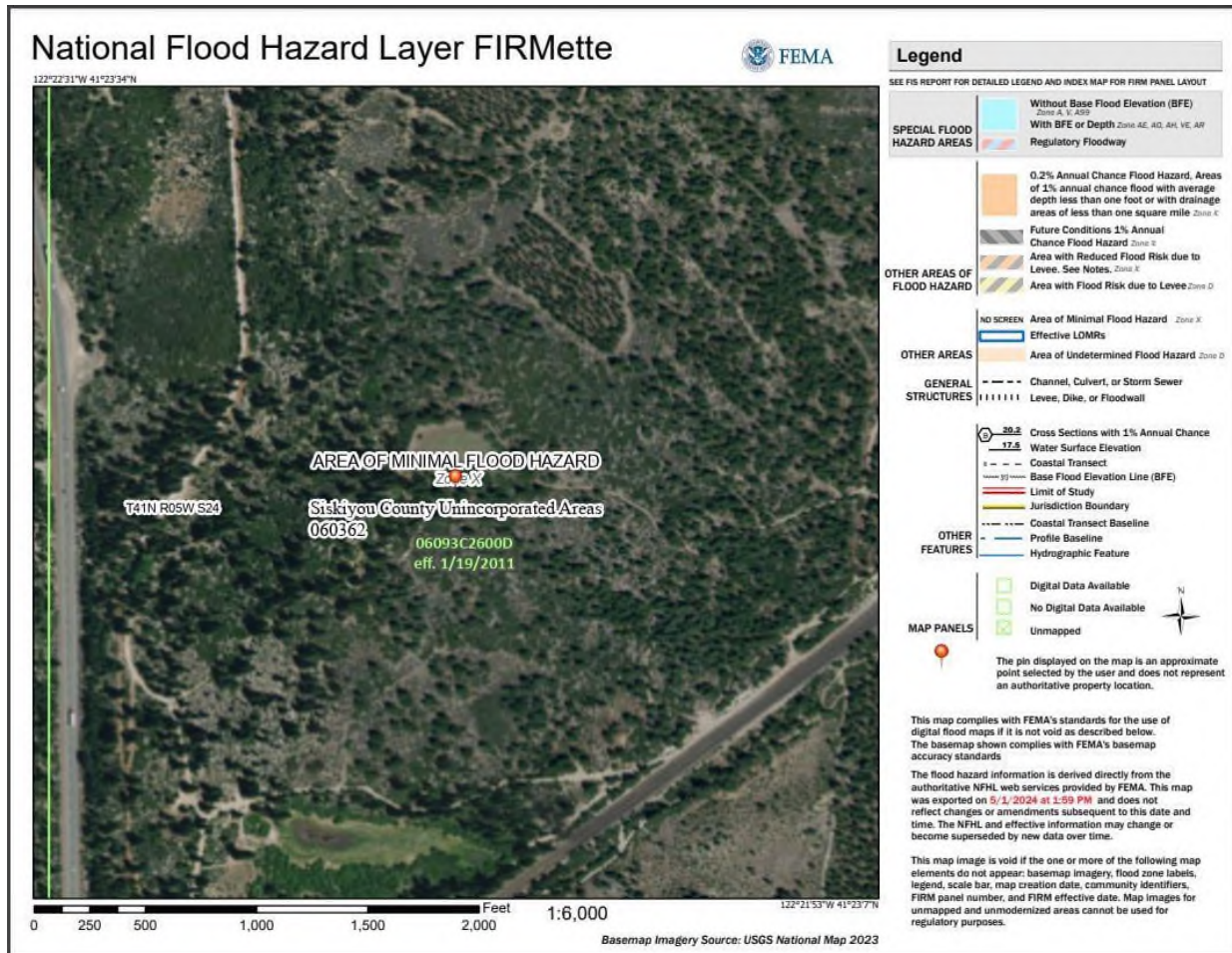
# Basecamp Mount Shasta Checklist Initial Study

Element Type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant
Plants - Bryophytes	Meesia uliginosa	broad-nerved hump moss	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Lomatium peckianum	Pecks lomatium	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza lanata	woolly balsamroot	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza sericea	silky balsamroot	None	None	-	1B.3
Plants - Vascular	Chaenactis suffrutescens	Shasta chaenactis	None	None	-	1B.3
Plants - Vascular	Erigeron nivalis	snow fleabane daisy	None	None	-	2B.3
Plants - Vascular	Eurybia merita	subalpine aster	None	None	-	2B.3
Plants - Vascular	Hulsea nana	little hulsea	None	None	-	2B.3
Plants - Vascular	Hymenoxys lemmonii	alkali hymenoxys	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Raillardella pringlei	showy raillardella	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Draba aureola	golden alpine draba	None	None	-	1B.3
Plants - Vascular	Draba carnosula	Mt. Eddy draba	None	None	-	1B.3
Plants - Vascular	Opuntia fragilis	brittle prickly-pear	None	None	-	2B.1
Plants - Vascular	Smithiastrum wilkinsianum	Wilkins harebell	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Silene suksdorfii	Cascade alpine campion	None	None	-	2B.3
Plants - Vascular	Cuscuta jepsonii	Jepsons dodder	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Vaccinium scoparium	little-leaved huckleberry	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Trifolium siskiyouense	Siskiyou clover	None	None	-	1B.1
Plants - Vascular	Frasera albicaulis var. modo	Modoc green-gentian	None	None	-	2B.3
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia cookei	Cookes phacelia	None	None	-	1B.1
Plants - Vascular	Phacelia leonis	Siskiyou phacelia	None	None	-	1B.3
Plants - Vascular	Scutellaria galericulata	marsh skullcap	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Stachys pilosa	hairy marsh hedge-nettle	None	None	-	2B.3
Plants - Vascular	Erythronium revolutum	coast fawn lily	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Epilobium oregonum	Oregon fireweed	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Epilobium siskiyouense	Siskiyou fireweed	None	None	-	1B.3
Plants - Vascular	Botrychium pinnatum	northwestern moonwort	None	None	-	2B.3
Plants - Vascular	Botrychium pumicola	pumice moonwort	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Botrypus virginianus	rattlesnake fern	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Ophioglossum pusillum	northern adders-tongue	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. pal	pallid birds-beak	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Orthocarpus bracteosus	rosy orthocarpus	None	None	-	2B.1
Plants - Vascular	Orthocarpus pachystachyus	Shasta orthocarpus	None	None	-	1B.1
Plants - Vascular	Parnassia cirrata var. interm	Cascade grass-of-Parnassus	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Erythranthe trinitensis	pink-margined monkeyflower	None	None	-	1B.3
Plants - Vascular	Polemonium eddyense	Mt. Eddy sky pilot	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Potemionium pulcherrimum	Mt. Shasta sky pilot	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum alpinum	Trinity buckwheat	None	Endangered	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum pyrolifolium var. pyrola	pyrola-leaved buckwheat	None	None	-	2B.3
Plants - Vascular	Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpi	northern slender pondweed	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Moneses uniflora	woodnymph	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Geum aleppicum	Aleppo avens	None	None	-	2B.2
Plants - Vascular	Ivesia pickeringii	Pickerings ivesia	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Potentilla cristae	crested potentilla	None	None	-	1B.3
Plants - Vascular	Rosa gymnocarpa var. serpe	Gasquet rose	None	None	-	1B.3
Plants - Vascular	Galium serpticum ssp. sc	Scott Mountain bedstraw	None	None	-	1B.2
Plants - Vascular	Selaginella scopulorum	Rocky Mountain spike-moss	None	None	-	2B.3
Plants - Vascular	Triteleia hendersonii	Hendersons triteleia	None	None	-	2B.2

**APPENDIX F – WETLANDS DELINEATION**

(See enclosed file “12 Study – Basecamp Mount Shasta Wetland Delineation 2”)

**APPENDIX G – FEMA FLOOD HAZARD LAYER FIRMETTE**

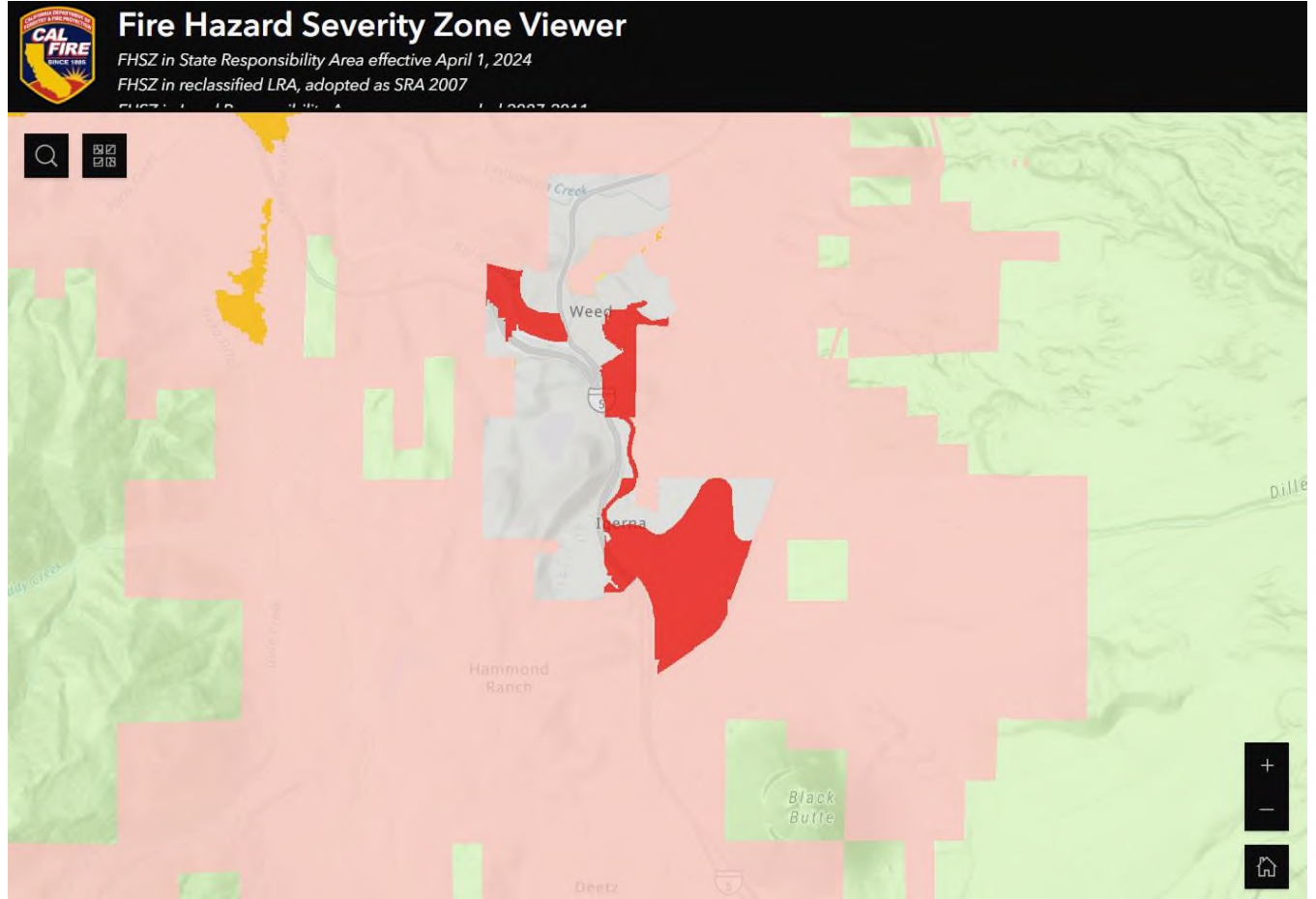


**APPENDIX H – SENSITIVE RECEPTORS NOISE REPORT**

(See file “14 STUDY – Basecamp Mount Shasta Project Sensitive Receptors Noise Report 2”)



**APPENDIX I – FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE MAP (CAL FIRE)**





**APPENDIX J – EVACUATION PLAN**

(See enclosed file “16 Study – Basecamp Mount Shasta Evacuation Plan 2)