

U.S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
REDDING FIELD OFFICE
355 Hemsted Drive
Redding, California 96002

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

EA Number CA-360-RE-2007-99

JAXON LAND EXCHANGE

Case File Number CA 44477



Sacramento River near Shasta Dam, California

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) approved the Redding Resource Management Plan (RMP) in 1993. The RMP specified the direction for management of public lands administered by BLM within the Redding Resource Area. At that time, the Redding Resource Area consisted of more than a thousand scattered individual parcels of public land. The RMP identified the need to improve management efficiencies and simplify the BLM land pattern by consolidating the scattered land base into larger management units.

Several areas were identified that contained significant resource or recreational values for greater public benefit and, were established as key management units. Public lands that fell within those identified management units were designated for retention. Undeveloped private lands within the management units made available from willing sellers would be considered for acquisition. The Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area (ISRMA) was identified as an area that contained significant state and regional recreation value and therefore, was selected as one of the areas to consolidate into a key management unit.

Located in an area directly between the Whiskeytown and Shasta Units of Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, the ISRMA offers an opportunity to tie together diverse recreational uses into a cohesive package. One of the objectives for the ISRMA area has been to develop a Sacramento River Rail-Trail along both sides of the Sacramento River in support of a 30+ mile multi jurisdictional trail loop connecting the city of Redding to Shasta Dam. The city of Redding, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management has been working cooperatively on the concept since the late 1980's. A substantial portion of the trail is already constructed. The trail is expected to attract visitors from all over the nation to hike, bike, and ride horses along the river trail.

Since completion of the RMP, BLM has been committed to acquiring lands within the ISRMA and is now a primary land manager in that area. However, seamless management is required for completion of the long term trails and recreation effort. The parcels that Jaxon Enterprises is offering are some of the last few private parcels containing existing trail segments and access points. Acquisition of those parcels is vital for completion of the trail system.

In addition to identifying management units, the 1993 RMP addressed the public demand for community development in urbanized areas. Public land parcels outside of the management units, including many tracts near residential communities, were identified for disposal as surplus to Federal needs. The designation of those parcels made available for disposal, was made in recognition of the increased regional population and demand for recreational opportunities.

Depending on location and surrounding land uses, some public land parcels appeared to be better suited for development than to remain in open space. Development needs are even greater today than in 1993 when the plan was approved. The selected Federal parcels are located within an urban expansion area adjoining the growing communities of Redding and the City of Shasta Lake. The RMP identified the three parcels for disposal.

LANDS CONSIDERED FOR EXCHANGE

FEDERAL LANDS – 101.55 acres, more or less

Location-Shasta County (Redding - 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle)	Acres
PARCEL F1 – APN#006-820-001 M.D.M., T.33N., R.5W., Sec. 35, SE¼NW¼	40
PARCEL F2 – APN#006-780-006 M.D.M., T.33N., R.5W., Sec. 26, Lots 2&3	41.52
PARCEL F3 – Portion of APN#065-540-005 M.D.M., T.33N., R.5W., Sec. 34, Lot 3, N½NE¼NE¼	20.03

NON-FEDERAL LANDS – 275.74 acres, more or less

Location-Shasta County (Redding - 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle)	Acres
PARCEL P1 - APN# 065-520-001 M.D.M., T.33N., R.5W., Sec. 21, SW¼NE¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SW¼, E½NE¼SW¼	175.69
PARCEL P2 - APN# 064-010-002 M.D.M., T.32N., R.5W., Sec. 5, Lots 1 & 2	
PARCEL P3 - Portion of APN# 065-530-003 M.D.M., T.33N., R.5W., Sec. 27, N½NW¼NW¼	81.69
	18.36

A. LAND USE PLAN (LUP) CONFORMANCE

The proposed action and alternatives would conform to the following approved land use plan: *1993 Redding Resource Management Plan (RMP)*.

Federal Land:

The Federal lands involved in this exchange were analyzed as part of the Shasta Management Area in the RMP and associated Environmental Impact Statement. The RMP was finalized in 1993 which governed the disposition of Federal lands administered by BLM in Shasta County and describes the goal of the land tenure program: “to transform the scattered land base of the Redding Resource Area into consolidated resource management units to meet the needs of the public land users. This goal will be pursued primarily through exchange opportunities (RMP Record of Decision, page 17)”. The three selected Federal parcels are a part of the scattered land base addressed in the RMP and have been identified as available for disposal. Based on the allocations and guidance in the RMP, the three Federal parcels are suitable for exchange.

Land use allocations for the subject Federal lands are described in the RMP on page 45, II.F.5p *“Transfer via R&PP (Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended), or exchange, to the State of California, County of Shasta, City of Redding, community service districts or any other qualified organization administrative responsibility of any portion of 6,000 acres of public land to meet local community services needs. Within two years from approval of the Final RMP, the organizations mentioned above will be given an opportunity to submit R&PP applications for specific parcels prior to the land being offered for exchange. Offer for exchange to any party after two years from approval of the final RMP.”*

Non-Federal Land:

The non-Federal parcels involved in this exchange were analyzed as part of the Interlakes Special Recreation Area within the Shasta Management Area of the RMP Environmental Impact Statement. The resource condition objective for the subject area is to “Enhance non-motorized recreation opportunities within the area via a greenway connecting Redding to Shasta Dam along the Sacramento River,” “Maintain special status species habitat,” and “Maintain the existing scenic quality of the area.” (*RMP Record of Decision, page 43*).

Land use allocations within the ISRMA are described in the RMP Record of Decision on page 44, *“Acquire available unimproved lands which provide legal public access to adjoining lands, complete segments of recreational trails, enhance protection of sensitive resources, provide opportunities for public interpretation, enhance reforestation efforts (including habitat improvement for sensitive species), or enhance long-term administration of the area.”*

The RMP required development of an integrated resources activity plan for management direction within the ISRMA. In support of the RMP, the Interlakes Special Recreation Management Plan was developed cooperatively with the BLM, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and Forest Service. The plan was written to guide management activities within the ISRMA. A draft of the plan was released to the public for review on December 5, 1996 and March 6, 1997, and the final plan was released on October 31, 1997.

B. OTHER REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Sections 102 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) require the Secretary of the Interior to develop land-use plans for all Federal land under the administration of BLM. The RMP conforms to FLPMA, the planning regulations of BLM found in Title 43, Part 1600 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality in Title 40, Part 1500 of the Code of Federal Regulations requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on significant Federal actions including land use plans in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The RMP was approved on July 27, 1993.

Statutory authority for land exchanges is found in Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) and the implementing regulations are found in 43 CFR 2200.

According to 43 Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR) 2201.3, the Federal and non-Federal parties to an exchange shall comply with the appraisal standards set forth in 43 CFR 2201.3-1 through 2201.3-4 and to the extent appropriate with the Department of Justice "Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions" when appraising the values of the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in an exchange. A qualified appraiser shall provide to the authorized officer appraisal estimating the market value of Federal and non-Federal properties involved in an exchange.

A fair market value appraisal has been completed for both the Federal and non-Federal land in this exchange by a qualified appraiser. The Federal and non-Federal lands in a land exchange must be of equal value, within 25% of the value of the Federal lands, to complete the exchange. The difference of value may be paid by the proponent or the BLM by way of a cash equalization payment. A cash equalization payment may be paid to either party of an exchange as long as it is within 25% of the appraised Federal land value.

C. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

This exchange is proposed to implement one of the land tenure adjustment decisions in BLM's Redding Resource Management Plan (RMP) and is being considered under the authority of Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) dated October 21, 1976, as amended. Maps showing the exchange proposal are attached.

The RMP guides the BLM's management of approximately 253,000 acres of public land scattered throughout Butte, Tehama, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties in Northern California. A major goal of the RMP is to improve management of public lands by disposing of scattered parcels while also acquiring lands in areas where Federal management for recreation and resource enhancement is appropriate. When fully implemented, the pattern of BLM public land ownership would change from more than 1,000 scattered parcels to a few large blocks of land.

One of the responsibilities of the BLM lands program is to transform the scattered land base of the Redding Resource Area into consolidated resource management units to meet the needs of the public land users. The land exchange process has been chosen as one of the tools to be used to reconfigure the public lands into more manageable units. Lands identified as being isolated, difficult to manage, or having low resource/recreational values may be exchanged for other lands within the Redding Resource Area having greater public benefits.

The proposed exchange would assist in meeting the goals and objectives of the RMP by acquiring willingly offered private inholdings to consolidate public land ownership in the ISRMA, while also disposing of public land parcels identified in the RMP as surplus.

PUBLIC BENEFITS OF THE EXCHANGE

- To acquire lands that would facilitate completion of the Sacramento River Rail-Trail, a 30+ mile multi-jurisdiction greenway trail concept that has been worked on by various local groups and agencies since the late 1980's. The non-Federal lands along the river are critical to the completion of the trail because they are important inholdings along the east river corridor and serve as valuable links to the trail loop. Failure to acquire these parcels would complicate and possibly preclude completion of the trail loop.
- To improve management efficiencies by reducing the scattered land base of the Redding Resource Area and consolidate larger management units, for example: to reduce the amount of boundary with non-Federal interests, reduce the probability of trespass onto or from Federal lands, and to enhance the effectiveness of BLM staff;
- To dispose of difficult to manage Federal lands with limited resource values and acquire land with critical resources and recreational management needs;
- To enhance non-motorized recreation opportunities within the ISRMA between Redding and Shasta Dam along the Sacramento River corridor;
- To acquire available lands which provide legal public access to adjoining public lands;
- To acquire lands along the Sacramento River corridor with important wildlife, cultural, historical and recreational values;
- To enhance protection of sensitive resources;
- To maintain special status species habitat;
- To maintain existing scenic quality of the ISRMA and Sacramento River area;
- Acquisition of the private parcels is vital to the seamless management effort that would not be possible in private ownership;

CHAPTER 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

A. PROPOSED ACTION

This analysis will describe an assembled exchange of three Federal parcels and three non-Federal parcels. The exchange proponent would be W. Jaxon Baker and Jaxon Enterprises, Inc. (collectively “the proponent”). The proposed action is for the BLM to acquire approximately 275.74 acres of private land in Shasta County, California within the Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area (ISRMA).

In exchange, the BLM would dispose of approximately 101.55 acres of Federal land in Shasta County, California that has been identified as surplus and is available for disposal. The Federal parcels selected are located within a rural residential area west of the City of Shasta Lake.

Any land transferred from the United States would be subject to all valid existing rights and a reservation for ditches or canals constructed by the United States under the authority of the Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945). The grant deed issued to the United States for the non-Federal land will be subject to outstanding rights as approved by BLM’s Regional Solicitor. The mineral estate would be transferred with the surface estate on Parcel P3. The mineral estates on Parcels P1 and P2, without the right of surface entry, will be excepted from the deed.

B. NO ACTION

Under the No-Action alternative, the Federal lands would not be exchanged for the non-Federal lands. The Federal lands would remain as open space under BLM administration. No active management by BLM is anticipated for resources other than fuels management on the parcels. The parcels would be managed by the BLM with potential for periodic encroachments, attendant enforcement and administrative costs including costs for fire management.

The Federal land parcels would continue to be available for disposal as directed in the RMP. Other exchange opportunities would be considered in order to benefit acquisition of private property within a designated managed unit identified in the RMP. The Federal lands would be re-opened to the location of mining claims and locatable mineral development (subject to appropriate BLM regulations for administration of the 1872 General Mining Law).

The non-Federal land would not be acquired. The proponent acquired the lands with the intent of proposing an exchange with the BLM for Federal lands adjacent to his private property, and is not willing to consider granting an easement. The proponent may retain or sell to others for unknown purposes.

C. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT DISMISSED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS

1. Acquisition of Non-Federal Parcels by Acquisition Method

This alternative would require seeking other revenue sources for acquisition of the offered non-Federal lands. The ISRMA does not meet the criteria of a federally designated area for acquisition as described in 203.3(2) of the Federal Land Transaction and Facilitation Act (FLTFA). Therefore, funds deposited into the Lands Disposal Account for FLTFA acquisitions would not be available for acquisition of the non-Federal parcels.

Acquisition of the non-Federal parcels could theoretically be accomplished by Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) appropriations. However, competing interests that already enjoy specific Federal designations make LWCF funding for the ISRMA extremely unlikely. Even if the parcels were considered meritorious, the actual funding method is unpredictable.

No other funding source is presently known for acquisition of the non-Federal parcels. Availability of funds through any funding method would be unpredictable and likely face intense competition. It could take years before funding was made available for the purchase of the non-Federal parcels and it is possible that funding may never become available.

The current owner of the non-Federal land is unlikely to remain a willing seller for an indefinite period. There is a risk that the identified purpose and need would not be met through this alternative. Therefore, this Alternative has been dismissed from further analysis.

2. Disposal of Federal Parcel by Sale Method

Disposal of the Federal parcels by sale was considered as an alternative to the exchange. Under this alternative, the Federal lands would be sold pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (FLPMA). Disposal of the Federal parcels by sale would require seeking other revenue for acquisition of the offered non-Federal lands and as stated above, no other funding source is presently known for acquisition of the non-Federal parcels.

FLPMA provides BLM the authority to dispose of public land either through sale or exchange. Disposal of the Federal parcel by sale method would be processed consistent with regulatory requirements and policy found in Section 203 of FLPMA, Sections 205 & 206 of FLTFA, and 43 CFR 2700, along with guidance found in applicable BLM Manuals, Handbooks and Instruction Memoranda.

The policy for selecting the method of sale for disposal of the parcel is described in 43 CFR 2710.0-6(c) (3) (i) which states; *“Competitive sale as provided in 2711.3-1 of this title is the general procedure for sales of public lands and may be used where there would be a number of interested parties bidding for the lands and (A) wherever in the judgment of the authorized officer the lands are accessible and usable regardless of adjoining land ownership and (B) wherever the lands are within a developing or urbanizing area and land values are increasing due to their location and interest on the competitive market.”*

Due to their location amongst urban expansion and the potential for competitive interest, the subject parcels would be offered through competitive bidding. Bidding would begin at no less than the current fair market value as determined by an appraisal provided by the Department of Interior Appraisal Services Directorate. Disposal of the Federal parcels through sale would assist in reducing the scattered land base as addressed in the RMP. However, there is a risk that the non-Federal parcels may never be acquired under the Sale Alternative. This alternative does not fully meet the identified purpose and need and therefore, was dismissed from further consideration.

3. Beltline Retention Alternative

Due to comments received during public notification of the exchange proposal, retention of the abandoned Shasta Dam Conveyor Beltline corridor located on two of the subject Federal parcels was considered. The BLM would retain fee ownership of the strip of land across parcels F1 and F2. This alternative would allow the beltline route to remain in public ownership for local trail use and fire ingress/egress. The strip of land would be carved out of the existing parcels by a BLM cadastral survey and the Federal acreage of the exchange proposal would be reduced. A reduction in acreage would likely reduce the fair market value of the Federal land.

The BLM has not received any outside offers to maintain or assume management authority over the beltline. Therefore, BLM would maintain management authority of the strip of land and it would be administered as an isolated parcel, with expected periodic encroachments, attendant enforcement and administrative costs. The entire length of the beltline traverses across not just Federal land, but also several private lots. The beltline corridor south of the subject Federal parcels does not cross other lands within Federal jurisdiction and much of its integrity has been lost.

This alternative does not meet the identified purpose and need for the following reasons: 1) creating an isolated parcel does not contribute to reducing the scattered land base of the Redding Resource Area as addressed in the RMP, and 2) a reduction in acreage could reduce the Federal land value which could result in exchange equalization requirements not being met and the non-Federal lands not being acquired.

Additionally, retention of the beltline corridor in Federal ownership would be analyzed in the No Action alternative. Therefore, this alternative has been dismissed from further consideration.

CHAPTER 3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

GENERAL PARCEL DESCRIPTIONS

Federal Land

The three Federal land parcels within this exchange are located southwest of Shasta Lake City in Shasta County, Northern California. These selected parcels are situated west of Lake Boulevard, and south of Shasta Dam Boulevard near and along Flannigan Road. The parcels are located in a rural residential and increasingly urban area surrounded by private lands. Several homes are located near and around all three of the Federal parcels.

Parcels F1 and F2 are isolated from other Federal lands and are located within the city limits of Shasta Lake City in an area zoned 2-5 acre minimums subject to slope limitations. Parcel F3 is surrounded by private land on three sides and is in an area zoned by Shasta County as 2-5 acre minimums subject to slope limitations. Legal public access to parcel F2 does not exist. Access to parcels F1 and F3 exists via Lake Boulevard and Flannigan Road. All three parcels adjoin the proponent's private property.

The properties fall almost entirely between the 800 and 1,000 foot elevations and are mainly typified as gently sloping to flat terrain. The southwest portion of parcel F1 and some areas immediately bounding the major drainages are minority exceptions to this characterization. A seasonal, intermittent stream (Rich Gulch) traverses southeasterly through the northern portion of the parcel F2. Another seasonal, intermittent stream, Churn Creek travels easterly along the southern border of parcel F2 and through the center of parcels F1 and F3. Vegetative cover consists of areas of dense Manzanita and black berries, poison oak, interior live oak, gray pine, ponderosa pine, blue oak and some black oak. The vegetation becomes riparian in nature around Rich Gulch Creek, Little Churn Creek, and Nelson creek.

Non-Federal Land

The non-Federal parcels are located within the Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area (ISRMA), Shasta County, west of Shasta Lake City, Northern California. Parcel P1 and P2 are located along the Sacramento River and Parcel P3 is located along Shasta Dam Boulevard – a Scenic Highway. Moccasin Creek and Cornish Creek traverse across P1 and an unnamed stream traverses across P3. These streams are tributaries of the Sacramento River. The non-Federal parcels are located just south of Shasta Dam and are centered amongst hilly terrain with steep slopes, narrow valleys, some level bench areas, and heavy vegetation. Elevation of the area ranges from approximately 800 to 1400 feet. Upland vegetation is dominated by thick Manzanita chaparral with oak woodland and scattered gray pine. A system of recreational trails meanders throughout all three parcels.

AIR QUALITY

Federal Land

The Federal parcels are located within the Shasta County unit of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin, for the purposes of air quality monitoring. According to the Air Resources Board 2004 Almanac, Shasta County experienced 6 days above the State 24 hour standard for particulate matter (PM 10), 4 days above the state standard for ozone and no days above the State 8-hour standard for carbon monoxide.

Non Federal Land

The non-Federal parcels are also located within the Shasta County unit of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin. Therefore, air quality standards for the non-Federal parcels would fall within the same ranges as the Federal parcels.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Federal Land

The Federal parcels involved in the exchange were the scene of a variety of human activities associated with habitation and/or mining activities dating from the late 1800s to the early 1950s. The parcels are located near the former 19th century gold mining community of Churntown and within the vicinity of Shasta Dam boomtowns. Prior to European settlement, the project area was located within the ethnographic territory of the Wintu. The Wintu were intensive hunters and gatherers who inhabited the northern end of the Sacramento Valley, as well as the mountainous areas to the north and west.

There are 11 recorded historic sites or isolates, within the area, none of which are considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are due principally to such factors as their lack of (1) good integrity and architectural distinctiveness; (2) complexity; (3) association with known individuals or events of local or regional importance; (4) uniqueness; and (5) ability to significantly contribute to regional history or prehistory beyond their current documentation. Correspondence with local Indians and archival research failed to reveal any Traditional Cultural Properties (religious or mythological sites or gathering locations within the subject area).

The recorded historic sites include two small segments of the Shasta Dam Conveyor Beltline which was used to transport aggregate from Redding to a concrete mixing plant to facilitate construction of the Shasta Dam. Approximately 1600' of the beltline traveled across Federal parcels F1 and F2 involved in the exchange.

The entire length of the conveyor belt from Redding to the city of Coram near Shasta Dam extended approximately 9.6 miles. An asphalt maintenance or service road traversed alongside the conveyor belt which is commonly known today as Beltline Road. Much of the beltline is located within developed areas and has lost much integrity since abandonment in 1945.

In 1996, the beltline was originally determined by BLM to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register due to its connection to Shasta Dam and its power plant. However, in 2002, due to lack of integrity of the beltline, SHPO determined that the Shasta Dam conveyor belt was not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Other locations include the remnants of three early to mid-20th century home sites; two late 19th-early 20th century cabin ruins near local placer workings in the nearby streams; two mining ditch segments; a Shasta Dam construction-era dump; ruins of several tarpaper shacks and dumps from the Shasta Dam construction period; and a powder flask that had been used as a claim marker. Faint road segments and minor prospecting evidence are also present.

The sites have been documented, discussed and evaluated for their National Register of Historic Places eligibility in the following reports:

- 1996 report by Dr. Eric Ritter and Julie A. Burcell named An Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of the Flanagan Road Parcels, Shasta County, California;
- 2002 report by Trudy Vaughn and Polly Tickner named Archaeological Reconnaissance for a Proposed Land Exchange With Jaxon Enterprises of Two Bureau of Land Management Parcels Along Flanagan Road, City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California;
- 2003 report by Trudy Vaughn named Phase II of Archaeological Reconnaissance of Bureau of Land Management Parcels for a Proposed Land Exchanged with Jaxon Enterprises within and Adjacent to the Western Limits of The City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California;
- 2005 report by Trudy Vaughn named Addendum Report for Archaeological Reconnaissance of Bureau of Land Management Parcels for a Proposed Land Exchanged with Jaxon Enterprises within and Adjacent to the Western Limits of The City of Shasta Lake, Shasta County, California;

All Archaeological Reports are on file with the Redding BLM Field Office.

Non-Federal Land

While formal inventories have not been conducted in the proposed non-Federal lands it is known that segments of the historically important Sacramento Ditch runs through parcel P1 and part of the historic beltline runs through the center of parcel P3. In addition, prehistoric middens and work stations, along with mining remnants are present in the vicinity, possibly within all three parcels themselves.

EXISTING RIGHTS

Federal Land

Authorized uses on the Federal land include a power line, telephone line, water line, and two roads. In addition, an adjoining land owner has made an assertion for public access under RS2477 along beltline road. The RS2477 claim has not been adjudicated and the BLM has no authority to determine the validity of that claim.

Non-Federal Land

The following exceptions are expected to transfer to the US upon transfer of title:

A mineral exploration agreement which expires 12/31/2014, affecting parcels P1 and P2 - No surface access allowed, therefore, this is acceptable and will not interfere with the expected uses of the land.

A memorandum of exploration license which expires 12/31/2014, affecting parcels P1 and P2 -No surface access allowed, therefore, this is acceptable and will not interfere with the expected uses of the land.

A loss or damage clause, affecting parcels P1 and P2 - The subject parcels are surrounded by Federal lands and legal access exists. This item is acceptable and will not interfere with the expected uses of the lands.

FUEL MANAGEMENT AND FIRE SAFETY

Federal Land

The proposed exchange parcels are located within a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) setting on the west side of Shasta Lake City. Slopes are variable, generally ranging between 0-30%.

Vegetation consists of a mix of understory brush species and overstory trees. With few exceptions, the understory brush forms a continuous layer of vegetation from the ground up to 5-10 feet in height. The primary species is whiteleaf-Manzanita, but toyon and poison oak are also common, and several other native and non-native shrub and herbaceous species exist. The overstory is variable, ranging from relatively open to dense, closed stands. Common species include grey pine, ponderosa pine, knobcone pine, interior live oak, blue oak, and black oak.

The vegetation mix on the Federal parcels presents a potential for mixed severity fires, although dry burning conditions typical of the dry summer or fall months would normally occur as a stand replacing event, with flame lengths extending up through the tree canopies.

Fire records compiled by California Department of Forestry (CDF) covering the past 25 years indicate that the area has an average of approximately one fire start every two years within a three mile perimeter of the parcels. Most of these fires are suppressed quickly and kept under a few acres in size, although a few fires lasted several days and ended up destroying dozens of homes before being controlled.

Non-Federal Land

The non-Federal land parcels have a similar vegetation and fire potential than do the Federal land parcels. The non-Federal land parcels have less road corridor and are further from humans activities, thus have a lower incidence of human caused fire occurrences, averaging approximately one start every three years within a three mile perimeter.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Federal Land

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment has been completed for all three Federal parcels.

The reports indicate that there is no evidence of “recognized environmental conditions” in connection with the properties with the exception of the potential of mercury due to past placer gold mining activities on all three parcels and potential for subsurface contaminants due to small can dump sites located on Parcels F2 and F3.

Non-Federal Land

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment has been completed for all three non-Federal parcels. The reports indicate that there is no evidence of “recognized environmental conditions” in connection with the properties.

MINERALS

Federal Land

There are presently no Federal mining leases, mining claims, or authorized mineral material disposals on any of the parcels. Mineral reports have been completed by a BLM Geologist for all three Federal parcels involved in the exchange. The reports for all three parcels concluded that there was only moderate mineral potential and no “significant mineral interest value” was determined.

Non-Federal Land

The mineral estate would be transferred with the surface estate on Parcel 3. The mineral estates on Parcels 1 and 2, without the right of surface entry, will be excepted from the deed.

RECREATION

Federal Land

The Federal parcels are located in an urban area and are surrounded by homes that abut the public lands. Due to their location near a growing community, complaints of trash dumping and damage done by motorized vehicle use have been reported.

The conveyor beltline on Parcel F1 (see earlier discussion of Cultural Resources, pages 10 & 11), along with some informal trails on all three parcels, have been used primarily by the adjacent landowners who have enjoyed walking and motorized vehicle use near their homes. The informal trails on the Public parcels are detached from any other Federal land and do not connect to any formal BLM trail system.

Non-Federal Land

The BLM Redding Field Office has long recognized that the demand for public lands for outdoor recreational uses continues to increase throughout the Redding Resource Area. With the increased population surrounding communities, public lands often provide the only public open space for multiple recreation use. The RMP was written with those recreation needs in mind. Consistent with the RMP, BLM has used exchange and acquisition programs to acquire lands in and around important public recreation areas. Since 1993, over 42,000 acres of land have been acquired by the BLM within recreational areas such as the Lower Clear Creek, Sacramento River Bend Area of Critical Environmental Concern, Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area (ISRMA), and Grass Valley Creek Watershed Area.

The non-Federal parcels are located between Shasta and Keswick Dams within the ISRMA, which is located less than 10 miles from the cities of Shasta Lake, Keswick, and Redding. The ISRMA is an area that contains the scenic value that attracts recreational use. The non-Federal parcels are surrounded by Federal land along the east side of the Sacramento River. The area is highly suited for a variety of recreational use such as fishing, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, and vista points.

Visitors are attracted to the area primarily for the scenic value and extensive trail opportunities. The non-Federal parcels contain existing trails that connect with a planned trail system within the ISRMA. When completed, the Sacramento River Rail-Trail loop would include more than 30+ miles of trail opportunities between Redding and Shasta Dam on both sides of the Sacramento River. In addition, the City of Shasta Lake is in the process of formulating plans to construct trails and trail heads that would also tie into the proposed trail system.

SCENIC VALUE

All BLM management actions must conform to the objectives of the assigned Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class. BLM is responsible to ensure that Bureau approved or authorized actions meet these long term objectives. VRM prescriptions, however, will be limited to only those areas assigned VRM Class I and Class II.

Federally managed land where no VRM class is prescribed, scenic quality is not considered a significant resource and is generally not considered in BLM's management decisions. Prescriptions will not be assigned to areas where lower visual resource management classes have been determined.

Federal Land

The Federal parcels identified in this exchange have not been assigned a VRM classification. According to the 1992 Proposed Redding Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) page 4-21, "*The public lands immediately to the north and west of the City of Redding are of lower scenic quality and also are not considered significant landscapes to the area's population.*" The subject Federal parcels are located just north of the City of Redding and are surrounded by residential development typical of a growing community.

As projected in the EIS (page 4-2, Reasonably Foreseeable Development), the development of the area has grown since the EIS was written and has changed from a largely undeveloped rural setting to mostly privately occupied land with rural homes every 2 to 5 acres.

Non-Federal Land

The non-Federal parcels have not been assigned a VRM classification or rated for scenic quality in the RMP. However, the parcels are located in the center of federally managed open space with high scenic value. The landscape of the area provides many acres of open space and miles of trails with views of the Sacramento River and Shasta Dam. The viewer sensitivity of the area is increasing substantially as new trails and access are constructed.

SOILS (EROSION POTENTIAL)

Federal Land

The Federal parcels are located in an area that consists of soil that is typical in the nearby developed area of Shasta Lake City. Approximately 60% of the selected public lands are comprised of soils (Boomer Gravelly Loam Series) that consists of well-drained gravelly loams. Approximately 40% of the parcels include soils (Auburn Series) that consists of well-drained clay loams. Both types of soils are underlain by basic meta-volcanic rocks, mainly greenstone.

According to the Soil Survey of Shasta County Area, California, approximately 20% of the Federal parcels contain a moderate to high hazard potential for soil erosion. This is based on a combination of soil type and slopes between 8-30%. The majority of the parcels (80%) however, is typified by relatively modest slopes of between 0% and 15% and is considered to have a slight to moderate potential for erosion.

Non-Federal Land

Approximately 60% of the non-Federal parcels are comprised of soils (Goulding Series) that consists of well-drained soils that are underlain by greenstone. These soils have been exposed to smelter fumes or fire in many places; and the native vegetation has been destroyed and replaced by manzanita, scrub oak, yerba santa, and ceanothus.

According to the Soil Survey of Shasta County Area California, the soil is eroded and the potential of further erosion on the majority of the parcels is high. This is based primarily on soil types and slopes between 30-70%.

Approximately 25% of the parcels are comprised of soils (Auburn Series) that consists of well-drained clay loams that are underlain by basic metavolcanic rock, mainly greenstone. These soils contain a moderate to high potential hazard of erosion with slopes between 8-30%.

Approximately 15% of the parcels contain soils (Red Bluff Loam) that are well drained and have formed gravelly old alluvium from mixed sources. These soils are located on the southeast portion of parcel P2 on an undulating high surface with 3-8% slope. Hazard of erosion in that area is none to slight. There is a small rockland located on the southeast portion of P1.

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES (PLANTS)

Federal Land

Botanical Surveys have been completed for all three Federal parcels involved in the proposed exchange. The surveys determined that no known sites exist on the parcels, nor is there probability of suitable habitat on or adjacent parcels for those Survey & Management species within the fungi, lichen, bryophyte and vascular plant groups. In addition, no special status plant species were found on any of the Federal parcels.

Non-Federal Land

No occurrences of any special status plant species were found during searches of the CDFG California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants.

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES (WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES)

Federal Land

The dominant vegetation on the Federal parcels is blue oak/foothill pine woodland with drier slopes dominated by Manzanita chaparral. Characterization of the Federal parcels included site visits, searching the BLM office wildlife records, CNDDDB historic records, watershed assessment information, and GIS mapping data.

Through these efforts it has been determined that although intermittent, Little Churn Creek, Rich Gulch and Nelson Creek provide seasonal rearing habitat for federally threatened California Central Valley steelhead (CCVS), and the federally threatened Central Valley Spring-run chinook (CVSC).

No other special status species are expected to occur within the project area.

Non-Federal Land

The dominant vegetation on the non-Federal parcels is comprised of a dominant overstory of manzanita with a scattered blue oak/pine woodland component. Characterization of the Federal parcels included site visits, searching the office wildlife records, CNDDDB historic records, watershed assessment information, and GIS mapping data.

Through these efforts it has been determined that the BLM sensitive foothill yellow-legged frog occurs in Moccasin and Cornish Creeks and that the area is within the foraging range for bald eagle.

TRAFFIC

Federal Land

The immediate area surrounding the Federal parcels currently supports approximately 20 single family homes. The area is served by Lake Boulevard and Flanagan Road. Lake Boulevard connects the cities of Redding and Shasta Lake City with easy access to Interstate 5. It is estimated that the great majority of commuter traffic is along Lake Boulevard and Interstate 5.

Non-Federal Land

Access to the parcels is primarily accomplished via Walker Mine Road or Shasta Dam Boulevard (a scenic highway). Since the area is rural and sparsely populated traffic is typically not a concern.

WATER QUALITY

Federal Land

The Federal parcels are undeveloped and do not support activities which are likely to affect water quality. There are no known leach fields, underground storage tanks, or other activities on the parcels which would include discharges to a waterway. Deposition of sediments from ground disturbing activities is likely to be very low.

Non-Federal Land

The non-Federal parcels are undeveloped and do not support activities which are likely to affect water quality. There are no known leach fields, underground storage tanks, or other activities which would include discharges to a waterway. Deposition of sediments from ground disturbing activities is likely to be very low.

WETLAND/ RIPARIAN RESOURCES

Federal Land

Within the Federal parcels, three intermittent streams occur: Little Churn Creek, Rich Gulch and Nelson Creek. These three creeks are tributary headwaters to Churn Creek, which in itself is an intermittent tributary to the Sacramento River that provides seasonally available habitat to fish and other aquatic organisms (NSR 2007).

Rich Gulch can be typified as confined bedrock or boulder-bedded with narrow step-pool and cascade channel morphology. Rich Gulch primarily exceeds a 4% slope with a narrow band of overhanging riparian or upland vegetation. Little Churn and Nelson Creek are typically greater than 4% slopes with sections that run under 4%.

Both streams have a narrow band of overhanging riparian and upland vegetation. The channels consist of narrow cobble or boulder-bedded riffle-pools with sections overlaid by sand and silt. Remnant mine tailings and other associated features are common in and adjacent to the stream channels. All three streams lack gravels associated with salmon spawning. Additionally numerous non-native landscaping plants and invasive species occur.

Parcel F3 has an approximate 1 acre swale that drains into Little Churn Creek and is typified by facultative wetland or wetland obligate plants.

References:

North State Resources. February 2007. Stillwater-Churn Creek Watershed Assessment.

Non-Federal Land

Within the non-Federal parcels two intermittent streams, Moccasin and Cornish Creeks occur. Both creeks drain into the Sacramento River above Keswick Dam. The creeks can be typified as confined bedrock or boulder-bedded with narrow step-pool and cascade channel morphology generally exceeding 4% slopes. Both streams have a narrow band of overhanging riparian and upland vegetation.

No wetlands are known to occur on the non-Federal parcels.

CHAPTER 4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

A. INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the beneficial and negative impacts to key impact topics which are deemed relevant to this proposal, i.e. those resource values or uses which are at most risk if the proposed action or other alternative is selected.

Each analyst considered the short term, long term, direct, indirect and cumulative consequences in their analyses of their respective impact topics. The discussion of each impact topic defines the topic, what is measured and the consequences of selecting each alternative.

To assist each specialist in their respective analysis, certain assumptions are brought forward as a basis for consistency. First is the consideration of earlier relevant analysis. In this case, BLM's 1992 *Redding Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) is tiered to. Secondly, a reasonably foreseeable development scenario is stated to assist the analysis.

1. TIERING TO THE EIS

In accordance with Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) 40 CFR 1508.28 (a), tiering from an Environmental Analysis to an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is appropriate when the sequence of analysis is *"From a program, plan, or policy environmental impact statement to a program, plan, or policy statement or analysis of lesser scope or to a site-specific statement or analysis"*.

The Redding Resource Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) addressed impacts associated with acquisition and disposal of lands within the Redding Resource area in implementation of land tenure adjustment. The analysis included assumptions for land use and community development.

The proposed action falls within the scope of analysis of the EIS. This section of analysis will incorporate by reference the general discussions of the EIS as they relate specifically to the lands involved in this exchange.

The EIS (chapter 4, page 3) predicted that *"due to the higher demand for rural and suburban residences near Redding and the limited ability of local government to acquire and manage public lands under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act for specific public purposes, transfers of public land via exchange to the private sector are more likely to occur. Of public land made available for transfer to local government or the private sector under any land-use management alternative, in or near the sphere of influence of Redding, between 25% and 60% will be developed in accordance with currently approved adjoining zoning designations."*

Chapter 4, page 5 of the EIS describes that *“Of the public lands available for disposal via exchange to the private sector, between 20,000 and 70,000 acres would actually be transferred. Of this range, 1,000 to 3,000 acres would be zoned and subsequently developed for intensive land uses mainly around Redding.”*

Of the totals shown in the Redding EIS, approximately 750 acres have been disposed of by BLM in the West Redding area. Approximately 100 acres of those patented lands have been developed for residential use. It is expected that dependent on county processing, almost the entire 750 acres will be developed for residential use.

The total acreage disposed of within the Redding Field Office planning area is approximately 40,000 acres, while acquisitions are approximately 43,000 acres. Both the overall acreage and the West Redding figures are near the midpoint of the ranges predicted by the EIS. The forecasts and analysis provided by the EIS continue to be viable.

Today, predictions of future land uses for the Federal and non-Federal lands fall consistent with the expectations described in the EIS. These predictions “reasonable foreseeable development scenario” ensure that assumptions that guide each analysis are similar. These predictions were based on an examination of existing approved land uses on adjoining parcels, consideration of the nature of the landscape, e.g. mountainous terrain, and discussion among the inter-disciplinary team conducting the analyses.

The foreseeable development scenario is an example of the pattern of growth in the community of Redding. This pattern of growth is driven by current community needs and market forces.

2. REASONABLY FORSEEABLE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

Federal Land

Considering the highest and best use of the Federal parcels, the most likely consequence of the proposed action is future rural residential development. The parcels are located within or adjacent to an urban community and would likely be developed at some time in the future if transferred to private ownership.

Federal parcel F3 is located outside city limits and falls within Shasta County jurisdiction, which allows zoning for rural residential development of 20 acre per dwelling unit with an administrative permit. The proponent has indicated an interest in developing an access road to his private property located north of F3.

Parcels F1 and F2 are contained within the jurisdiction of Shasta Lake City. The city’s master plan allows for rural residential development; 2 acre per dwelling unit on parcel F1, and 5 acre per dwelling unit on parcel F2. However, the parcels are currently zoned unclassified and a rezoning application would be required.

In addition, the city's septic ordinance limits development of lots with septic to no less than 5 acre minimums. Sewage would need to be extended from the city for more dense development. Parcel F1 is better positioned to have a sewer system extended from the city than parcel F2 and F3, where sewer may not be as easily extended due to lack of access or jurisdiction. However, extending sewage to any of the parcels would be expensive and difficult.

Development in the area surrounding the Federal parcels is primarily rural residential with 2-5 acre lots. An exception to the immediate area is a planned subdivision located south of the parcels and is zoned suburban residential in Shasta Lake City's master plan which allows more density of 3 homes per acre. The adjoining planned subdivision is more suited for dense development due primarily to more areas with level terrain and less riparian setbacks.

All three Federal parcels are located in an area with generally level to moderate terrain with slopes primarily between 0-30percent. The Federal parcels themselves are located in a mix of level and moderate terrain with some areas over 20% slopes. City ordinances restrict development in areas that exceed 20% slope and could affect density on portions of parcels F1 and F2. Based on the difference in terrain the subject Federal lands would likely not be as suited for subdivision development with high dense development.

Development of the parcels into suburban residential would require a General Plan amendment and connection to a sewage system, both of which would be costly. In addition, grading ordinance would further limit dense development on portions of the Federal parcels. Although it is possible that the Federal parcels could be zoned suburban residential, it is unlikely that all of the Federal lands involved in the exchange would be developed into suburban residential 3 homes per acre.

Access for fire ingress and egress would likely be required as part of a subdivision plan. Parcels F1 and F3 contain sufficient access to support residential development. Parcel F2 has no legal access and would need to be improved prior to development. Electric power and telephone lines adjoin each parcel and could likely be extended to serve residential development. All three parcels are traversed by seasonal stream courses that would likely impose a 50' setback along each stream during development application. The proponent, along with local planning officials and neighboring residents, has discussed including trails in any future development plans for the Federal lands.

Considering the city's zoning, surrounding development, topography, and development issues, parcels F1 and F2 could be zoned by the city for residential use with a home site every 5 acres with septic, or 3 homes per acre with sewage extended and an approved general plan amendment.

Development may impact cultural resources, soil, air, water, fire safety, and trail use depending on the degree of development allowed by the city/county planning process. As planning progresses, Shasta County and City of Shasta Lake would ensure that the potential direct and indirect impacts of development would be analyzed in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act prior to permitting any development.

For the purposes of this assessment, BLM staff assumed that the majority of the 101.55 acres of Federal land would be developed with homes and the necessary infrastructure to sustain home development, i.e., roads, creek crossings, sewage systems and utility lines. It is anticipated that approximately 80-90% of the Federal land involved in the exchange would be developed if the proposed action is implemented. However, current real estate conditions indicate that slower growth conditions could delay development for an unknown period.

If the No Action Alternative is selected, the Federal parcels would remain zoned Unclassified (U) and used as open space with anticipated periodic encroachments including mining claim locations. The selected Federal parcels would have increased ad hoc trail development and use if not exchanged, i.e. No active BLM management for resource programs are anticipated for the selected Federal land. However, some law enforcement and, especially, fuels management activities will be required by BLM as long as the parcels remain under Federal jurisdiction. The parcels would continue to be considered for disposal as directed in the RMP.

Non-Federal Land

The principal future use of the non-Federal land would be for completion of the Sacramento River Trail on parcels 1 and 2, and construction of a staging area/trailhead on parcel 3, all in support of the Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area Plan that identifies a loop trail from Redding to Shasta Dam.

The non-Federal lands are located along the east side of the river and are surrounded by Federal land. The trail is largely constructed over Federal land on the west side of the river. The strategic location of the exchange parcels on the east side of the river would allow for east and west trail connection across the river.

New trail construction would be minimized by linking together existing routes. Existing trails are already present on all three parcels and could be maintained to assist in limiting new construction. Parcel 3 would provide a logical access point and trailhead to the east side trail system from Shasta Dam Boulevard, a scenic highway.

Additional future uses of the lands to be acquired are expected to be hiking, jogging, biking, sightseeing, equestrian, etc. A system of trails would spread throughout the terrain for expanded public use. Legal access for administrative purposes and public use exists through public lands connected to the County road system. The area would be restricted to non-motorized use only, consistent with current planning objectives.

Future funding needed would be for some of the construction costs of the trail, trail maintenance, and periodic patrolling of the trail. The newly acquired lands would be monitored by BLM employees in the Redding area. Grants for funding will be submitted and it is anticipated that the requests will be well received.

The parcels would be managed in accordance with the RMP which describes the management objectives for the ISRMA are as the following:

- Enhance non-motorized recreation opportunities within the area via a greenway connecting Redding to Shasta Dam along the Sacramento River
- Maintain the existing scenic quality of the area
- Manage as Visual Resource Management class II
- Limit vehicle use to designated roads and trails
- Closed to livestock grazing

Should the exchange not occur, the non-Federal lands will probably continue to be used as private open space until they are developed for rural residential homes. The timing of such development is unknown. It would be detrimental to the success of the Sacramento River Trail and general recreational use in the ISRMA if the properties were to remain in private ownership and eventually be developed for residential purposes.

3. KEY IMPACT TOPICS CONSIDERED

As a result of public scoping and discussion among the interdisciplinary team and select cooperators, BLM is bringing forward the following impact topics for fuller analysis. In some cases, the impact topics are negligible but they are discussed as a means to provide the reader with information why that determination is made.

AIR QUALITY

CULTURAL RESOURCES

EXISTING RIGHTS

FUELS MANAGEMENT AND FIRE SAFETY

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

MINERALS

RECREATION

SCENIC VALUE

SOILS (EROSION POTENTIAL)

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES (PLANTS)

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES (WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES)

TRAFFIC

WATER QUALITY

WETLANDS/RIPARIAN RESOURCES

The following analysis will consider impacts of the reasonably foreseeable development scenario. The topics considered in the EIS (Cultural Resources, Endangered Species, and Scenic Value) will be incorporated by reference.

B. PROPOSED ACTION - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

AIR QUALITY

Federal Land

In the short term (2-5 years), there will be a temporary increase in fugitive dust associated with new home construction. Best management practices will be employed to mitigate fugitive dust. Over the long term, air emissions typical of single family homes (for example: chimneys and gas vents) will be increased due to the expected change from open space to rural residential development as described in the foreseeable development scenario. However, both the short and long term impacts to air quality are not expected to be significant.

Non-Federal

There are no anticipated effects to air quality on the non-Federal lands under the proposed action.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Federal Land

The proposed exchange will have no effect on properties listed on or deemed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, i.e. the features do not merit protection under the National Historic Preservation Act. The features were determined to have only local significance due to their relatively poor integrity, lack of association with important persons, non-distinctive designs and widespread distribution of these types of features on public and private lands within western Shasta County.

With passage of heritage resources from Federal to private hands there would be less stringent protection laws with regard to the resources. Collectors and looters would be minimally constrained should they decide to pillage any of the sites. Potential development would likely damage or destroy a number of the sites, especially since home sites of before will likely become home sites or roads of the future.

The EIS (Page 4-48, Impacts to Archaeological Resources) predicted that "*BLM would lose management authority over approximately 150-700 sites, mostly (around 80-90%) non-National Register quality locations. These sites would potentially be subjected to increased impacts where less oversight and protective regulations would apply, as in development and from looting and vandalism*". The loss of 11 recorded insignificant sites on the three Federal parcels contributes slightly to the predicted EIS totals.

Non-Federal Land

If the proposed action is selected, cultural inventories will be implemented to identify cultural resources on the parcel. Any cultural sites identified will be managed in accordance with Federal laws.

There is a possibility that the Sacramento Ditch would be developed as a recreation trail. The Shasta Dam Beltway may also be interpreted for the public good as it crosses this land. No interest in the land has been expressed by tribal entities.

EXISTING RIGHTS

Federal Land

Valid existing rights will be handled in accordance with applicable laws and regulations that describe the disposition of Federal rights-of-way prior to disposal. The exchange proponent and rights-of-way holders will be encouraged to negotiate easements in place of the rights-of-way. If an easement agreement is not met, the patent will be made subject to any valid existing rights.

The proposed action will have no effect on RS2477 rights. An RS2477 claim can be adjudicated at anytime and is not held specific to public lands. Therefore, any assertions to an RS2477 claim can be adjudicated in the future regardless of ownership.

Non-Federal Land

All known exceptions to the title appear to be acceptable and would not interfere with the expected uses of the land.

FUELS MANAGEMENT AND FIRE SAFETY

Federal Land

Approximately 3.25 miles of boundary which are subject to encroachment on the Federal land will be reduced through the proposed action. A reduction in costs for fuel management such as brush mastication and overhead would be approximately \$16,900 for a five year period and more beyond that time period.

Non-Federal Land

The proposed action would also allow a reduction of approximately 4.25 miles of boundary which are subject to encroachment on the non-Federal land. Land management practices on the non-Federal lands will conform to ongoing management practices on adjacent lands currently in Federal ownership. Per acre treatment costs for fuel management and other activities can be minimized through the economies created by larger parcel sizes and a uniform ownership pattern.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Federal Land

Appropriate inquiries, including site inspections and environmental records searches have been conducted as part of a phase one environmental site assessment (ESA).

The ESA identified recognized environmental conditions as defined by ASTM E1527, “The project shows indications of past placer gold mining activities, including old ditches, berms, and excavations.” The ESA investigation further states, “Old gold mining areas can be associated with the presence of mercury, arsenic, lead, copper, and iron from the processing of gold (mercury was used as an amalgam to separate gold from sands and ore). While there is no direct evidence that mercury was used at the project site, its potential presence in significant concentrations cannot be completely ruled out.” The report also found a small can dump, which could be considered solid wastes.

Although the ESA report identified the historic use of the parcels as potentially creating a recognized environmental condition, it is not considered to be a condition that requires immediate remediation. In this case, the remediation (if required) can be deferred, if the proponent is properly notified and agrees to act as the potentially responsible party (PRP).

The proposed action will likely result in the construction of residential homes as identified in the foreseeable development scenario. The residential development scenario will result in the short term creation of construction related waste products and long term solid waste disposal burden resulting from residential occupancy. Both of these impacts are minimal and within the capacity of local government waste disposal capacity.

Non-Federal Land

All appropriate inquiries, including site inspections and environmental records searches have been completed. The inquiry did not identify any recognized environmental conditions, including hazardous wastes, petroleum products, solid wastes, or physical hazards. The environmental records search did indicate the presence of underground workings related to gold extraction; however the site inspection did not reveal any evidence of mining activities or any other physical hazards. All necessary data and relevant information is available and further inquiry is not required. Federal acquisition of the non-Federal parcels will not result in any degradation or impact to the human environment related to hazardous wastes, solid wastes, or physical hazards.

MINERALS

Federal Land

The BLM Geologist recommended upon disposal of the properties, that the mineral and surface estates transfer together. No significant mineral value would be transferred out of Federal ownership.

Non-Federal Land

The mineral estate on parcels P1 and P2 would not be transferred to the U.S. if the proposed action is implemented. The mineral reservations do not include surface access and therefore, would not interfere with the expected uses of the land.

RECREATION

Federal Land

The public would lose use of recreational opportunities on the three Federal parcels containing 101.55 acres of existing public land. The largest impact would be to the adjoining land owners that have become accustomed to using the public parcel as an extension to their own backyards.

However, these local uses may shift to other nearby trails and open spaces. The ISRMA and other Federal lands are located approximately one mile of the selected Federal parcels. These public lands will continue to offer federally managed open space with trails and recreation uses available for the local public.

Non-Federal Land

The proposed action would acquire 275.74 acres that are suitable for recreation under Federal jurisdiction. Acquisition of the non-Federal parcel would contribute to Federal ownership of the majority of the ISRMA and would allow more recreational opportunities, easily accessible to the public, within several urban communities.

Plans for recreation management within the ISRMA include completion of a 30+ mile trail loop connecting the City of Redding and Shasta Dam, access points and vehicle parking. The trail is already largely constructed over Federal land on the west side of the river. The strategic location of the exchange parcels on the east side of the river would allow for east and west trail connection across the river.

Additional future uses of the lands to be acquired are expected to be hiking, fishing, sightseeing, jogging, biking, and equestrian. A system of trails, access points, and trailheads made available by the proposed action, would provide expanded public use. Legal access for administrative purposes and public use exists through public lands connected to the County road system.

Future funding needed would be for some of the construction costs of the trail, trail maintenance, and periodic patrolling of the trail. Grants for funding will be submitted and it is anticipated that the requests will be well received. However, it is expected that much of the costs for the trail would be minimized through volunteer efforts.

SCENIC VALUE

Federal Land

The EIS (page 4-49, Impacts to Scenic Quality) predicted that “*The public lands identified for transfer surrounding the City of Redding would probably be developed eventually for uses which would create contrasts to their existing landscapes, resulting in degradation of scenic quality*”. As addressed in the RMP, the proposed action would facilitate a decrease in federally managed open space within or adjacent to the city of Shasta Lake located just north of the city of Redding.

Non-Federal Land

The inclusion of the private parcels into Federal ownership will maintain or increase the scenic quality of the public lands on the east side of the Sacramento River area south of Shasta Dam. Upon completion of the 30+ mile trail loop system, public use will increase and those users will benefit from the assurance of no developments which have lead to visual contrasts in other areas.

SOILS (EROSION POTENTIAL)

Federal Land

Future subdivisions and/or developments of the Federal parcels would be subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and reviewed by Shasta County or the City of Shasta Lake, the California Department of Fish and Game and California's Regional Water Quality Control Board as part of state and local permit requirements.

Shasta County has an existing ordinance which places stringent requirements on any developments on slopes exceeding 30%. City of Shasta Lake does not allow development on slopes exceeding 30% and have stringent requirements on development with slopes over 20%.

Future developments would include residential homes and the necessary infrastructure to sustain that development, i.e. roads, sewage systems and utility lines. The majority of the Federal parcel is dominated by slopes under 30%. Future development will likely occur within areas typified by the lower slopes.

However, the City of Shasta Lake would implement stringent grading requirements with development of over 20% slopes. Development of the selected public land may also require unknown perpendicular creek crossings. The combined developments, i.e. structures and infra-structure would result in surface disturbance of up to approximately 80-90% of the parcels.

There will likely be a small amount of short term turbidity above existing levels, i.e. the No Action alternative, in areas near creeks during and immediately following construction activities. This likelihood will be highest during the winter and, to a far lesser degree, early spring due to the seasonal nature of the drainages.

Long term impacts will be dependent upon subsequent land use practices of the landowners, e.g. gardening or landscaping by homeowners, etc. These land uses will not contribute a higher amount to long term turbidity into the creeks, i.e. proportional to the existing residences within the area. Existing developments have yet been identified as degrading water quality in the area. The proposed action would likely have the same insignificant level of impact.

Non-Federal Land

The non-Federal parcels and surrounding area have high potential for erosion due to the past impacts of mining and, especially, the effects of fumes from copper smelters in the first decades of the 20th century. The potential for erosion is heightened by the possibility of denudation via wildfire.

Consolidation of these lands with surrounding public ownership provide better opportunities for vegetation management which can promote the recovery of native trees, limit the effects of wildfire and lessen the likelihood for subsequent erosion.

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES (PLANTS)

Federal Land

No special status plant species or suitable habitat types occur on the Federal lands associated with this exchange. Therefore, the proposed action will have no impact on any endangered plants species populations.

Non-Federal Land

There are no documented occurrences of any special status plant species or suitable habitat on the lands to be acquired. Therefore, the proposed action will have no impact on any endangered plants species populations.

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES (WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES)

Federal Land

The Federal action is the exchange of lands between the Federal government and a private party, which is comprised of a legal change in title and ownership. This in and of itself does not cause any change to the environment or its baseline that would result in a direct environmental impact which could ultimately transform into an effect to a listed species or critical habitat. Hence, there are no direct effects upon ESA-listed resources as a result of the proposed action.

However, the transfer of property ownership may result in indirect effects as a result of proposed development or management of the parcels. For the Federal parcels, the reasonable foreseeable development scenario offers potential insight into potential indirect effects.

If the parcels are developed into rural residences, environmental impacts created by road construction, housing development, and ultimately human habitation are possible. These may include the generation of sediment, changes in riparian vegetation, or water quality and quantity.

However, any development of this parcel would be consistent with statutes, regulations, and ordinances implemented, by Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), County of Shasta (COS), State Water Quality Control Board (SWQCB), and City of Shasta Lake (CSL).

Federal, State and local statutes, regulations, and planning ordinances are designed to minimize potential environmental impacts from development and ground disturbing activities. Effectiveness of these measures is evident in their continued promulgation and use on private land activities. Minimization or elimination of potential impacts on water quality and quantity, and existing habitat conditions, reduces potential effects to ESA-listed species both within the disposal parcels and downstream in Churn Creek to levels that are insignificant or discountable.

Based on the proximity of ESA-listed species to the area, extensive information contained within the Stillwater-Churn Creek Watershed Assessment, and the likelihood that any environmental impacts with the potential to cause effects to ESA-listed species would be insignificant or discountable, BLM has determined (through consultation with NOAA Fisheries), that the proposed exchange is not likely to adversely affect, listed species or their habitat.

Non-Federal Land

Although bald eagles are known to occur along the Sacramento River corridor, no active or inactive nest trees or territories, winter roosts, breeding habitat or foraging have been identified in the area. Therefore, the proposed action analyzed in this document will not have an affect on the bald eagle.

The non-Federal parcels occur within the planning boundary of the 1994 Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Standards and Guidelines for Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Management of the stream corridors will be consistent with the provisions contained therein, which ensures Federal actions will lead to improved riparian conditions. Therefore, beneficial effects are expected to occur to the foothill yellow-legged frog.

TRAFFIC

Federal Land

If the Federal parcels are developed, traffic on Lake Boulevard and Flanagan Road would increase slightly. Traffic volume would likely peak during a temporary period of new home construction. Long term traffic increases would be similar to levels experienced due to other nearby residential development. It is not anticipated that the construction of new homes on the parcel would create a substantial increase in daily traffic or peak hour volumes that are beyond the capacity of the local road system. Traffic increases are not expected to have any significant impacts to safety or quality of life for residents of the area.

Non-Federal Land

There are no anticipated effects to local traffic resulting from the proposed action.

WATER QUALITY

Federal Land

Overall water infiltration on the Federal parcels would likely decrease due to construction of roads, driveways, and homes. Water runoff would likely increase particularly during storm events and would be mitigated through the use of storm drains where necessary. Water runoff amounts, timing, and patterns may change as a result of increased impermeable surface and associated runoff created from the development.

However this is expected to be similar, although slightly less due to more favorable slopes, to that found on the adjacent developed parcels. Septic use for homes developed on the parcel would likely require separate sewage systems. Impacts to water quality from these changes are not expected to be significant. Additional impacts to water quality are not anticipated.

Non-Federal Land

The long term effects to water quality resulting from the proposed action are limited to improvements such as trail construction/maintenance and vegetative treatments.

WETLAND/ RIPARIAN RESOURCES

Federal Land

City of Shasta Lake policy states that it will, “ensure that open space corridors along creeks include protective buffers (non-development setbacks), preserve existing riparian vegetation through the environmental review process and require minimum setbacks from the top-of-bank along creeks. Specific setbacks and widths will be determined on a case by case basis.

Input from resource agencies, including the California Department of Fish and Game will be considered in determining the setback distance. Further, City of Shasta Lake will coordinate with the California Department of Fish and Game to ensure the preservation and enhancement of species of resident and anadromous fish in creeks within the city.

County of Shasta relies on California Department of Fish and Game regulatory authorities to ensure stream, fish, and wildlife protection, and upon on the regulatory authority of the State Water Quality Control Board to ensure potential sediment generation is permitted and that any required mitigation measures such as sediment fences, straw mulching of exposed soils, surface are disturbance limits, and timing of activities is effectively implemented.

It is anticipated that short term impacts will occur however, regulation by City of Shasta Lake, County of Shasta, California Department of Fish and Game and State Water Quality Control Board will ensure that development will maintain the existing conditions in the long term and therefore 'meets' the intention of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) of the ROD.

Non-Federal Land

Because all management actions that may effect riparian or wetland elements must comply with the ACS, conditions of the riparian zones within the non-Federal parcels when they come under Federal ownership are expected to be maintained or improved in the long term.

C. NO ACTION - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

AIR QUALITY

Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the Federal land under the No Action Alternative.

Non-Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the non-Federal land under the No Action Alternative.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Federal Land

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be a potential for minor impacts on historic ditches from recreational activities such as hiking and riding. Emergency fire suppression on the parcel risks damage to cultural resources due to heavy equipment usage. As with all federally protected cultural resources, there is always a potential for incidental artifact collecting from casual visitors. The beltline would continue to be used for incidental and recreational purposes.

None of the recorded sites were deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, i.e. the features do not merit protection under the National Historic Preservation Act. The features were determined to have only local significance due to one or more factors including their relatively poor integrity, lack of association with important persons, non-distinctive designs and widespread distribution of these types of features on public and private lands near the City of Shasta Lake.

Therefore, no special management actions for protection of the sites would be implemented under this alternative and impacts should be considered inconsequential.

Non-Federal Land

No changes to existing cultural resources would occur due to the area's remoteness.

EXISTING RIGHTS

Federal Land

The existing rights-of-way would remain on the parcel and managed in accordance with 43 CFR 2800, with administrative costs for processing renewals, assignments, monitoring and non-compliance actions. Other rights-of-way applications would only be considered if the proposal would not reduce the value of the parcel. Any future disposal action would be subject to the existing authorized rights-of-way on the parcel at the time. The No Action Alternative would not effect any RS2477 assertions.

Non-Federal Land

The authorized uses on the non-Federal land would remain the same at the discretion of the land owner.

FUELS MANAGEMENT AND FIRE SAFETY

Federal Land

Under the No Action Alternative, BLM will continue to be responsible for the administration of the public lands until they are eventually disposed of. The major concerns on the parcel will continue to be unauthorized encroachment, including dumping, and fire safety (fuels management). Since the No Action Alternative does not envision expenditure of funds to improve the land's limited open space values (trail maintenance and improvement) the expenditures will mainly take the form of fuels management. Other administrative expenses such as trash clean-up, rights-of-way management, law enforcement, trespass monitoring and trespass abatement would also be required. Other treatment methods would also be difficult particularly on parcel F2 since legal access does not exist.

Brush mastication would be the most likely form of fuels management on a parcel such as the Federal lands in this exchange proposal. Current costs for brush mastication, including overhead, average approximately \$750.00 per acre. Treatment of the entire acreage of the Federal parcels would cost approximately \$75,750.00 and would remain effective for about five years.

In addition, BLM would continue to assume management responsibility of approximately 3.25 miles of public/private boundary which are subject to encroachment on the Federal land. Long term costs for administrative expenses such as trash clean-up, rights-of-way management, law enforcement, trespass monitoring and trespass abatement would continue. In order to increase interim management efficiency, posting boundaries between private and public ownership could be required. However, funding for surveys is expensive and could cost thousands of dollars.

Non-Federal Land

Under the No Action Alternative, the Federal government would continue to assume management responsibility of approximately 4.25 miles of public/private boundary which is subject to encroachments. To avoid the private land, BLM would not be able to effectively treat BLM land along the property boundary and locate fuel breaks on adjacent ridges. It would be very difficult and unsafe to hold prescribed fires on mid-slope lines above the private land. Other treatment methods would also be difficult particularly on parcel F2 since legal access does not exist. Any further development would create even greater issues regarding utilizing fire/fuels treatment and trespass management. Obtaining the private section of land within the ISRMA would greatly improve BLM's ability to manage a landscape level and long term fire and fuels management program. In order to increase management efficiency, posting boundaries between private and public ownership could be required.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Federal Land

The generation, use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials or the creation of any other recognized environmental condition is not anticipated as a result of the No Action Alternative.

Non-Federal Land

The generation, use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials or the creation of any other recognized environmental condition is not anticipated as a result of the No Action Alternative.

MINERALS

Federal Land

If the No Action Alternative is selected, the Federal parcels would be open to mining claims.

Non-Federal Land

No changes to the mineral estate would be expected if the No Action Alternative were selected.

RECREATION

Federal Land

The BLM has not identified trails on the subject Federal parcels that are qualified to be effectively managed. The Federal parcels are surrounded by private property, are used mostly by nearby residents, do not connect to any other federally managed land, and are not identified as a valuable link to recreational use. The existing visitor use to the area is seen as insignificant.

Therefore, no active management for recreation is anticipated on the Federal parcels if they were to remain in Federal ownership.

Non-Federal Land

If the No Action Alternative is selected, 275.74 acres would not be included in the recreation opportunities within the ISRMA. The non-Federal lands would probably continue to be used as open space. Public trespass onto the private lands would be an increasing problem. In order to avoid encouragement of public trespass across private property, posting boundaries between private and public ownership could be required. It is possible that the property could eventually be developed. The timing of such development is unknown.

It would be detrimental to the success of the Sacramento River Rail-Trail and general recreational use in the ISRMA if the properties were to remain in private ownership and eventually be developed for residential purposes. It is very likely that continued private ownership of the parcels would complicate, if not eliminate, recreational opportunities for certain trail systems in the area.

SCENIC VALUE

Federal Land

Under the No Action Alternative, scenic quality protection would not be prescribed and actions which would degrade scenic quality could occur. Continued development of the surrounding area would further contrast with the characteristic landscape and the scenic quality would continue to degrade irrespective of BLM actions.

Non-Federal Land

If the non-Federal land were to remain in private ownership the scenic quality of the ISRMA could be degraded if the parcel were to be developed.

SOILS (EROSION POTENTIAL)

Federal Land

No increase in turbidity is expected in the balance of the year given the intermittent nature of the flows in creeks within and adjoining the parcels.

Non-Federal Land

No increase in turbidity is expected in the balance of the year given the intermittent nature of the flows in creeks within and adjoining the parcels.

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES (PLANTS)

Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the Federal land under the No Action Alternative.

Non-Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the non-Federal land under the No Action Alternative.

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES (WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES)

Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the Federal land under the No Action Alternative.

Non-Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the non-Federal land under the No Action Alternative.

TRAFFIC

Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the Federal land under the No Action Alternative.

Non-Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the non-Federal land under the No Action Alternative

WATER QUALITY

Federal Land

Impacts to water quality would not be anticipated under the No Action Alternative. The area would remain mostly undisturbed.

Non-Federal Land

Impacts to water quality would not be anticipated under the No Action Alternative. The area would remain mostly undisturbed.

WETLAND/RIPARIAN RESOURCES

Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the Federal land under the No Action Alternative.

Non-Federal Land

No impacts would be expected on the non-Federal land under the No Action Alternative.

D. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts, as defined by Council of Environmental Quality regulations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 1508.7, are “the impacts on the environment which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or persons undertakes such other actions.” The cumulative effects of the proposed exchange are described below.

Incremental effects of the proposed exchange: The adverse impacts of the proposed exchange identified in this tiered analysis are primarily the result of the indirect impacts of privatization of public lands and their subsequent residential, industrial, and commercial development: increased noise, traffic, vehicle emissions, dust, soil erosion and runoff, loss of some open space and trails within the developing area, impacts to fish and wildlife habitat, impacts to 11 insignificant historic mining-related and prehistoric archaeological sites, reduction of scenic quality. Effects are short term (construction related) and long term (present after development is complete). Both the short term and long term adverse effects are minor and are the normal result of converting undeveloped lands to more intensive uses. BLM assumes that potential adverse effects could be further reduced or eliminated in accordance with local development permit requirements.

Other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions: As stated in Chapter 4, page 20, The 1993 RMP predicted that public land made available for transfer to local government or the private sector in or near the sphere of influence of Redding, between 25% and 60% would be developed. Of the public lands available for disposal to the private sector, between 20,000 and 70,000 acres would actually be transferred. Of this range, 1,000 to 3,000 acres would be zoned and subsequently developed for intensive land uses mainly around Redding.

The total acreage disposed of within the Redding Field Office planning area is approximately 40,000 acres, while acquisitions are approximately 43,000 acres. Both the overall acreage and the developed lands are near the midpoint of the ranges predicted by the RMP. The forecasts and analysis provided by the RMP continue to be viable.

The Redding/Shasta Lake area consists of approximately 13,000 acres of mostly private developable land. Of the totals shown in the Redding RMP, approximately 750 acres of developable BLM land have been patented during the past 10 years in this area. Approximately 100 acres of those patented lands have been developed for residential use. It is expected that dependent on county processing, almost the entire 750 acres will be developed for residential use. Approximately 500 acres of BLM lands (including land involved in this exchange) could be transferred to private ownership and developed within the next 10 years.

Effects of the proposed exchange when added to effects of other actions: The proposed exchange is one in a series of potential acquisitions identified in the Redding RMP which are intended to concentrate public land in certain areas with natural resource, recreation or other values appropriate for Federal management. In doing so, the potential adverse effects to the lands that contain important resources, and are threatened by potential development, are reduced or eliminated. Federal lands suitable for development located in or adjacent to residential areas will be concentrated with other developed lands containing the same or similar effects.

BLM generally acquires lands only from willing sellers, and must ensure that each acquisition or disposal is in the public interest. The public has raised the issue of loss of open space, trail use, and other recreational opportunities in connection with disposing of public lands. However, the proposed exchange would result in a net increase of approximately 275 acres of public open space available to the public for trail use and other recreational opportunities. In fact, the parcels would be contiguous with thousands of other publicly managed acres and would increase accessibility of the area. The acquired lands are specifically intended for the purpose of enhancing existing natural resource values of the ISRMA, a key area of public lands available to the nearby community. Thus, the proposed exchange would result in a net increase in public open space lands and would have a beneficial impact on public recreation as well as fish, wildlife, scenic quality, and related natural resources in these areas.

BLM has initiated a number of other disposal actions in this area with similar indirect effects. Local planning officials have indicated that the Redding/Shasta Lake area has been expanding and development is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Development in the City of Shasta Lake area is driven by community needs and market forces. Federal lands identified for disposal in the Redding/Shasta Lake area do not contain sensitive or significant resource values that would be more appropriate for Federal management and are generally suitable for development. Lands determined through site specific analysis that do contain sensitive or significant resource values will be dropped from consideration. The selected Federal parcels are well suited for development. If the No Action Alternative is selected, less suitable lands may be developed instead.

Local county planning efforts will guide the extent to which the area is developed and any new development on private lands is subject to local land use controls. BLM expects that growth in the community of City of Shasta Lake /Redding areas will continue to grow at an annual rate of approximately 3% during the foreseeable future and the need for residential development will not be altered by the selection of the proposed action or alternatives. Based on predictions of the RMP, it is expected that BLM lands will contribute less than 10% of the land base made available for new development purposes in Redding/Shasta Lake area. Effects of this overall development are similar to the indirect effects of the proposed exchange, but on a much larger scale. The effects of the proposed exchange would only slightly increase the cumulative effects of overall development of the city of Shasta Lake area.

CHAPTER 5 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

A. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

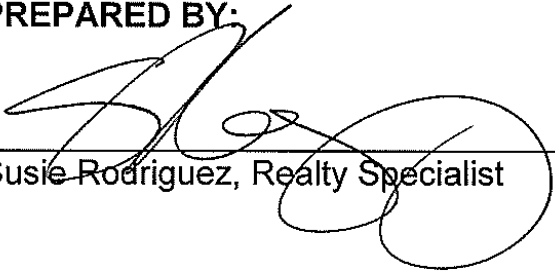
Public involvement was pursued by the BLM with the issuance of a Notice of Exchange Proposal that was published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the local newspapers. Public review and comments concerning the exchange were solicited for a 45 day period during March 2006. Notices were also sent out to right-of-way holders, adjoining land owners, local interest groups, local government, government officials, Native American groups, and other interested parties. There were no grazing permittees to be notified.

Approximately 15 comments were received. The majority of comments were submitted by adjoining and nearby land owners. The primary concern noted was loss of open space, recreational use, and the loss of the beltline. Other concerns were cultural protection, wildlife protection and issues related to development of the parcel. During scoping of the exchange proposal, BLM has been in close contact with local agencies, organizations, and individuals concerning the exchange. All comments have been analyzed and considered during the evaluation of issues.

B. PERSONS / AGENCIES CONSULTED

Steven W. Anderson	BLM, Field Manager
Francis Berg	BLM, Assistant Field Manager
Joe Molter	BLM, Botanist
Chase Lentz	BLM, Botanist
Eric Ritter	BLM, Archaeologist
Ron Roger	BLM, Geologist
Irvin Fernandez	BLM, Wildlife Biologist
Gary Diridoni	BLM, Wildlife Biologist
Bill Kuntz	BLM, Outdoor Recreation Specialist
Jaxon Baker	Owner, Jaxon Enterprises
Leon Benner	Redding Rancheria
Loretta and Matthew Root	Toyon Wintu Tribe-El-Pom, Keswick Rancheria
Carol Sinclair	Toyon Wintu Tribe-El-Pom, Keswick Rancheria
Robert B. Burns	Wintu Education and Cultural Council
Gary Rickard	Wintu Tribe & Toyon-Wintu Center
Caleen Sisk-Franco	Winimem Wintu
John W. Hayward	Nor-Rel-Muk Nation
Molly Wilson	Shasta County Supervisor
Linda Hartman	Shasta County Supervisor
Bill Walker	Shasta County Planning Department
Tax Collector	Shasta County
Ernie Rausch	Local Appraiser
Chuck Hornbeck	Local Historian
California Office of Historic Preservation	

PREPARED BY:




Susie Rodriguez, Realty Specialist

8/8/08

Date

REVIEWED BY:

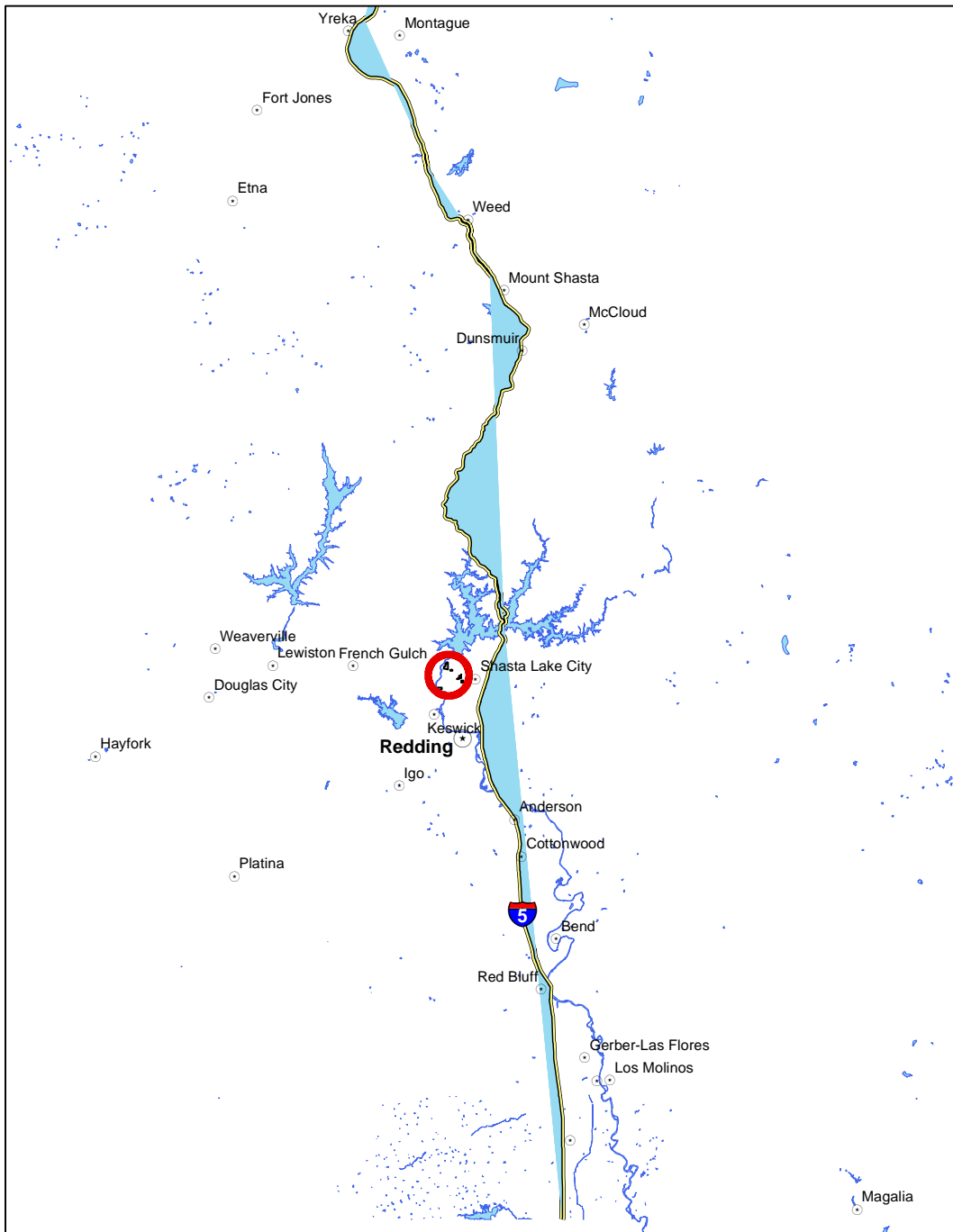


Charlie Wright, Supervisory Realty Specialist

8/8/08

Date

Jaxon Land Exchange CA 44477



Jaxon Land Exchange CA 44477

