
**Golden Willow Ranch, LLC Zone Change &
Boundary Line Adjustment
(Z-19-01 & BLA-19-04)**

Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

County of Siskiyou
806 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097



January 2020

Golden Willow Ranch, LLC Zone Change & Boundary Line Adjustment
(Z-19-01 & BLA-19-04)
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Regulatory Guidance

This document is an Initial Study, with supporting environmental studies, which concludes that a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the appropriate CEQA document for the Golden Willow Ranch, LLC Zone Change & Boundary Line Adjustment (Z-19-01 & BLA-19-04). This Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.

An initial study is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15063, an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared if an initial study indicates that the proposed project under review may have a potentially significant impact on the environment that cannot be initially avoided or mitigated to a level that is less than significant. A negative declaration may be prepared if the lead agency also prepares a written statement describing the reasons why the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and therefore why it does not require the preparation of an EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15371). According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a negative declaration shall be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when either:

- a) *The initial study shows there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment, or*
- b) *The initial study identifies potentially significant effects, but:*
 - (1) *Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed negative declaration is released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur; and*
 - (2) *There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.*

If revisions are adopted in the proposed project in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15070(b), including the adoption of mitigation measures included in this document, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is prepared.

1.2 Lead Agency

The lead agency is the public agency with primary responsibility over a proposed project. Where two or more public agencies will be involved with a project, CEQA Guidelines Section 15051 provides criteria for identifying the lead agency. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15051(b)(1), "The lead agency will normally be the agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." Based on the criteria above, the County of Siskiyou (County) is the lead agency for the proposed Golden Willow Ranch, LLC Zone Change & Boundary Line Adjustment (Z-19-01 & BLA-19-04).

1.3 Purpose and Document Organization

The purpose of this Initial Study is to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Golden Willow Ranch, LLC Zone Change & Boundary Line Adjustment (Z-19-01 & BLA-19-04). This document is divided into the following sections:

1.0 Introduction

1.0 Introduction – This section provides an introduction and describes the purpose and organization of the document.

2.0 Project Information – This section provides general information regarding the project, including the project title, lead agency and address, contact person, brief description of the project location, general plan land use designation, zoning district, identification of surrounding land uses, and identification of other public agencies whose review, approval, and/or permits may be required. Also listed in this section is a checklist of the environmental factors that are potentially affected by the project.

3.0 Project Description – This section provides a detailed description of the proposed project.

4.0 Environmental Checklist – This section describes the environmental setting and overview for each of the environmental subject areas, evaluates a range of impacts classified as “no impact,” “less than significant,” “less than significant with mitigation incorporated,” and “potentially significant” in response to the environmental checklist.

5.0 References – This section identifies documents, websites, people, and other sources consulted during the preparation of this Initial Study.

1.4 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

Section 4.0, Environmental Checklist, is the analysis portion of this Initial Study. The section provides an evaluation of the potential environmental impacts of the project. There are twenty-one environmental issue subsections within Section 4.0, including CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance. The environmental issue subsections, numbered 1 through 21, consist of the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Aesthetics | 12. Mineral Resources |
| 2. Agriculture and Forestry Resources | 13. Noise |
| 3. Air Quality | 14. Population and Housing |
| 4. Biological Resources | 15. Public Services |
| 5. Cultural Resources | 16. Recreation |
| 6. Energy | 17. Transportation |
| 7. Geology and Soils | 18. Tribal Cultural Resources |
| 8. Greenhouse Gas Emissions | 19. Utilities and Service Systems |
| 9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials | 20. Wildfire |
| 10. Hydrology and Water Quality | 21. Mandatory Findings of Significance |
| 11. Land Use and Planning | |

Each environmental issue subsection is organized in the following manner:

The **Environmental Setting** summarizes the existing conditions at the regional, subregional, and local level, as appropriate, and identifies applicable plans and technical information for the particular issue area.

The **Checklist Discussion/Analysis** provides a detailed discussion of each of the environmental issue checklist questions. The level of significance for each topic is determined by considering the predicted magnitude of the impact. Four levels of impact significance are evaluated in this Initial Study:

No Impact: No project-related impact to the environment would occur with project development.

Less Than Significant Impact: The impact would not result in a substantial adverse change in the environment. This impact level does not require mitigation measures.

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated: An impact that may have a “substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15382). However, the incorporation of mitigation measures that are specified after analysis would reduce the project-related impact to a less than significant level.

Potentially Significant Impact: An impact that is “potentially significant” but for which mitigation measures cannot be immediately suggested or the effectiveness of potential mitigation measures cannot be determined with certainty, because more in-depth analysis of the issue and potential impact is needed. In such cases, an EIR is required.

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

2.0 Project Information

- 1. Project title:** Golden Willow Ranch, LLC Zone Change & Boundary Line Adjustment (Z-19-01 & BLA-19-04)
- 2. Lead agency name and address:** Siskiyou County
Community Development - Planning Division
806 South Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097
- 3. Contact person and phone number:** Rachel Jereb – Associate Planner
(530) 841-2100
- 4. Project location:** The project site is located at 6608 and 7044 Scott River Rd., approximately six miles west of the Town of Fort Jones on APNs 015-410-730, -740; 015-530-100, -120; 015-550-160, -180, -190, -200; and 015-560-080; Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, Township 44N, Range 10W, MDB&M (Latitude 41°37'49.8"N, Longitude 122°57'2.7"W).
- 5. Project sponsor's name and address:** Carol Fisher, Trustee
Golden Willow Ranch, LLC
1036 Marilyn Drive
Mountain View, CA 94040
- 6. General Plan designation:** Flood Hazard - Primary and Secondary Floodplains;
Wildfire Hazard - High; Prime Agricultural Soils
- 7. Scott Valley Area Plan designation:** Flood Plain; Prime Agricultural Land
- 8. Zoning:** Prime Agricultural, 80-acre minimum parcel size (AG-1-B-80), Non-Prime Agricultural, 40-acre minimum parcel size (AG-2-B-40), and Rural Residential Agricultural, 10-acre minimum parcel size (R-R-B-10)
- 9. Description of project:** The project is a proposed rezone of six acres of a 285-acre parcel from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10, as well as a concurrent boundary line adjustment to distribute 65 acres from an 88-acre parcel to the 285-acre parcel (see table below). The rezone is necessary in order to effectuate the boundary line adjustment, which is proposed to consolidate all lands improved for hay production onto a single 350-acre parcel.

Owner	APNs	Original Acreage	Change	Final Acreage
Golden Willow Ranch, LLC	015-410-740, 015-550-160, 015-550-180, 015-550-200	285.0 +/-	+65.0 +/-	350.0 +/-
Golden Willow Ranch, LLC	015-530-100, 015-530-120, 015-550-190, 015-560-080, 015-410-730	88.0 +/-	-65.0 +/-	23.0 +/-

- 10. Surrounding land uses and setting:** The project site is substantially surrounded by large agricultural parcels developed for hay production to the south, east, and west. In addition, smaller parcels zoned Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R) and

2.0 Project Information

developed with residential uses border the project site to the north.

11. Other public agencies whose approval may be required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire)

12. Environmental factors potentially affected:

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

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

13. Determination: (To be completed by the lead agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project **could not** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **Negative Declaration** will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project **could** have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **Mitigated Negative Declaration** will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project **may** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **Environmental Impact Report** is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project **may** have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **Environmental Impact Report** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project **could** have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier **EIR** or **Negative Declaration** pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier **EIR** or **Negative Declaration**, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

2.0 Project Information

Signature on file
Signature

January 28, 2020
Date

Rachel Jereb
Printed Name

County of Siskiyou
Lead Agency

Associate Planner
Title

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Location

The project site is located at 6608 and 7044 Scott River Road in the vicinity of the intersection of Scott River Road with Quartz Valley Road, approximately six miles west of the Town of Fort Jones, in unincorporated Siskiyou County on APNs 015-530-100, 015-530-120, 015-550-190, 015-560-080, 015-410-730, 015-410-740, 015-550-160, 015-550-180, and 015-550-200; Township 44 N, Range 10 W, Section 25, 26, 35, & 36, Mount Diablo Meridian (Latitude 41°37'49.8" N, Longitude 122°57'2.7" W). (See **Figure 3.0-1**.)

3.2 Existing Site Conditions

The approximately 373-acre project site is comprised of two large agricultural parcels in the Scott Valley, one approximately 88 acres (Parcel 1) and the other approximately 285 acres (Parcel 2). Project site zoning includes approximately 318 acres of Prime Agricultural, 80-acre minimum parcel size (AG-1-B-80), approximately 33 acres of Non-Prime Agricultural, 40-acre minimum parcel size (AG-2-B-40), and approximately 22 acres of Rural Residential Agricultural, 10-acre minimum parcel size (R-R-B-10). Both parcels are subject to Williamson Act contracts.

Two public roadways, Scott River Road and Quartz Valley Road, pass through portions of the site in the north and west, while the Scott River forms the project site's roughly 1.4-mile southern boundary. The property is fenced along both sides of the roadways and overhead power transmission lines traverse the site in three locations. Patterson Creek, a tributary to the Scott River, bisects the 88-acre parcel (i.e., Parcel 1) in a northwest to southeast direction approximately 40 to 450 feet east of Quartz Valley Road. Being situated adjacent to the Scott River, much of the project site is within the river's 100-year floodplain. There is no floodplain associated with Patterson Creek.

Being comprised almost entirely of valley floor, the site is relatively level and slopes gently to the southwest. Elevations typically range from 2,675 feet to 2,700 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) on much of the site, with maximum elevations of around 2,760 feet AMSL in the northernmost and easternmost portions of Parcel 2.

Consistent with the site's agricultural zoning, the property is developed for hay production, including two ¼-mile pivot lines, multiple wheel lines, agricultural wells, four farm outbuildings, and roughly 280 acres of irrigated alfalfa fields. In addition, one single-family dwelling is located on the 285-acre parcel and two are located on the 88-acre parcel. One of the residences on the 88-acre parcel is an historic schoolhouse (circa 1870) that was converted to a private residence in 1979. Both parcels also include residential accessory structures, driveways, on-site sewage disposal systems, and domestic water wells.

Riparian vegetation borders much of the Scott River along its course through the site and covers roughly four acres of low-lying ground on Parcel 1 west of Quartz Valley Road. There is little to no riparian vegetation associated with Patterson Creek where it passes through the project site. In addition, there are roughly 16 acres of undeveloped foothills with a mixture of ponderosa pines, scattered oaks, low shrubs, and annual grasses in the northernmost and easternmost portions of the site on Parcel 2. (See **Figures 3.0-1** through **3.0-4**.)

3.3 Adjacent Land Uses

The project site is substantially surrounded by large agricultural parcels to the south, east, and west that are used for hay production. In addition, smaller parcels that are approximately 2-15 acres in size and zoned Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R) border much of the project site to the north. A number of these R-R zoned parcels adjacent to the site are developed with single-family dwellings and residential accessory structures.

3.0 Project Description

3.4 Project Overview

The project is a proposed rezone of six acres of a 285-acre parcel from Prime Agricultural, 80-acre minimum parcel size (AG-1-B-80) to Rural Residential Agricultural, 10-acre minimum parcel size (R-R-B-10), as well as a concurrent boundary line adjustment to distribute 65 acres from an 88-acre parcel to the 285-acre parcel (see **Table 3.0-1** below). Both parcels are owned by Golden Willow Ranch, LLC.

**Table 3.0-1
Proposed Boundary Line Adjustment**

Parcel	APNs	Original Acreage	Adjustment	Final Acreage
1	015-530-100, 015-530-120, 015-550-190, 015-560-080, 015-410-730	88.0 +/-	-65.0 +/-	23.0 +/-
2	015-410-740, 015-550-160, 015-550-180, 015-550-200	285.0 +/-	+65.0 +/-	350.0 +/-

The rezone of six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 is limited to Parcel 1 and is necessary to effectuate the boundary line adjustment between Parcel 1 and Parcel 2. Although the uses permitted by-right in the R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the AG-1-B-80 zoning district, the purpose of the boundary line adjustment is to consolidate all agricultural uses onto a single legal parcel (i.e., Resultant Parcel 2) and to separate the two residences and adjacent non-agricultural lands west of Patterson Creek onto the other (i.e. Resultant Parcel 1). No new zoning designation or use would be introduced to the site and no development is proposed or likely to occur as a result of the project. Only the acreages of R-R-B-10 and AG-1-B-80 zoning would be changing by six acres.

Because Parcel 1 and Parcel 2 are both subject to Williamson Act contracts and the project would consolidate agricultural uses onto a single legal parcel (i.e., Resultant Parcel 2), approval of the rezone and boundary line adjustment will require that the Williamson Act contract for Parcel 1 be cancelled or nonrenewed and that the Williamson Act contract for Parcel 2 be rescinded and a new contract entered into that includes the additional 65 acres currently included in the contract for Parcel 1.

3.5 Project Approvals

The County of Siskiyou is the Lead Agency for this project. In addition, permits and/or approvals may be required from the following agencies:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire)

Cal Fire provides wildland fire protection services to the project area, which has been identified as being located within a State Responsibility Area (SRA). Fire Safe Regulations have been prepared and adopted by the state to establish minimum wildfire protection standards for development within the SRA. Fire Safe Regulations are not intended to apply to existing structures, roads, streets, private lanes, or facilities. However, these regulations are applicable to all construction activities in conjunction with the creation of new parcels, new roads, use permit, and building permit approvals within the SRA, approved after January 1, 1991.

On April 1, 2019, Cal Fire commented that the agency has no requirements relative to the project but that certain Fire Safe Regulations would need to be met during subsequent building permit applications.

3.6 Relationship of Project to Other Plans

Siskiyou County General Plan

The proposed project will be located entirely within the unincorporated area of Siskiyou County. The Siskiyou County General Plan is the principal document governing land use development in the unincorporated area of the county. The General Plan includes numerous goals and policies pertaining to land use, circulation, noise, open space, scenic highways, seismic safety, safety, conservation, energy, and geothermal. The General Plan Land Use Element was most recently adopted on August 12, 1980. The proposed project will be required to abide by all applicable goals and policies included in the County's adopted General Plan.

Scott Valley Area Plan

The project is located in the Scott Valley watershed. As a result, the proposed rezone and boundary line adjustment would also need to be consistent with the goals, policies, and programs of the Scott Valley Area Plan. The Scott Valley Area Plan was prepared as a grass roots effort to manage growth and protect the natural resources of the Scott Valley watershed and was adopted in June 1978.

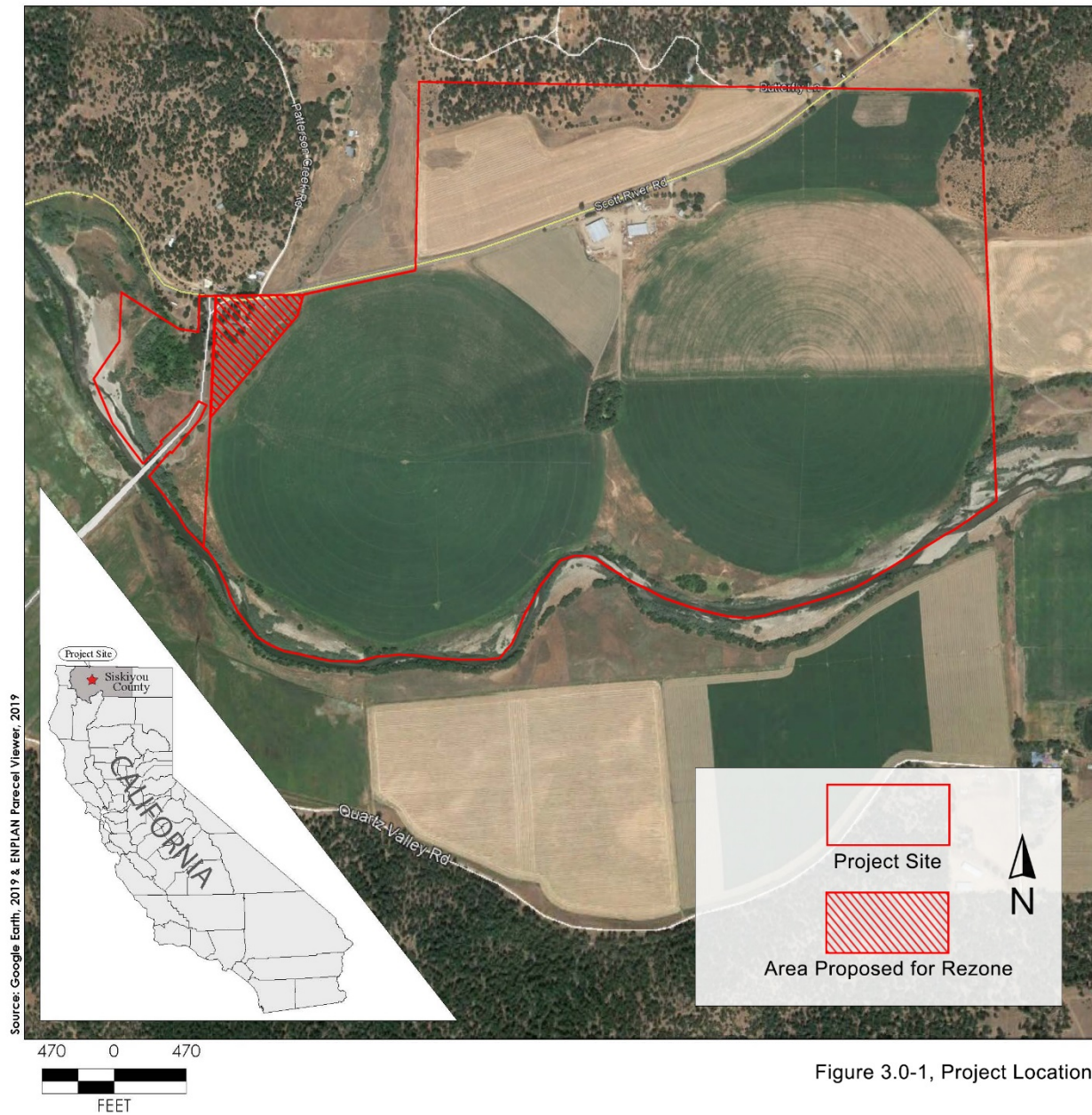
Basin Plan for the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

The project site is located within the Klamath River Basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). One of the duties of the RWQCB is development of "basin plans" for the hydrologic area over which it has jurisdiction. The Basin Plan sets forth water quality objectives for both surface water and groundwater for the region, and it describes implementation programs to achieve these objectives. The Basin Plan provides the foundation for regulations and enforcement actions of the North Coast RWQCB.

In June 2018, the RWQCB adopted the most recent version of the Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan defines existing and potential beneficial uses of surface water and groundwater in the Klamath River Basin and sets forth water quality objectives for these waters (RWQCB 2018).

3.0 Project Description

3.0 Project Description



3.0 Project Description

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3.0 Project Description

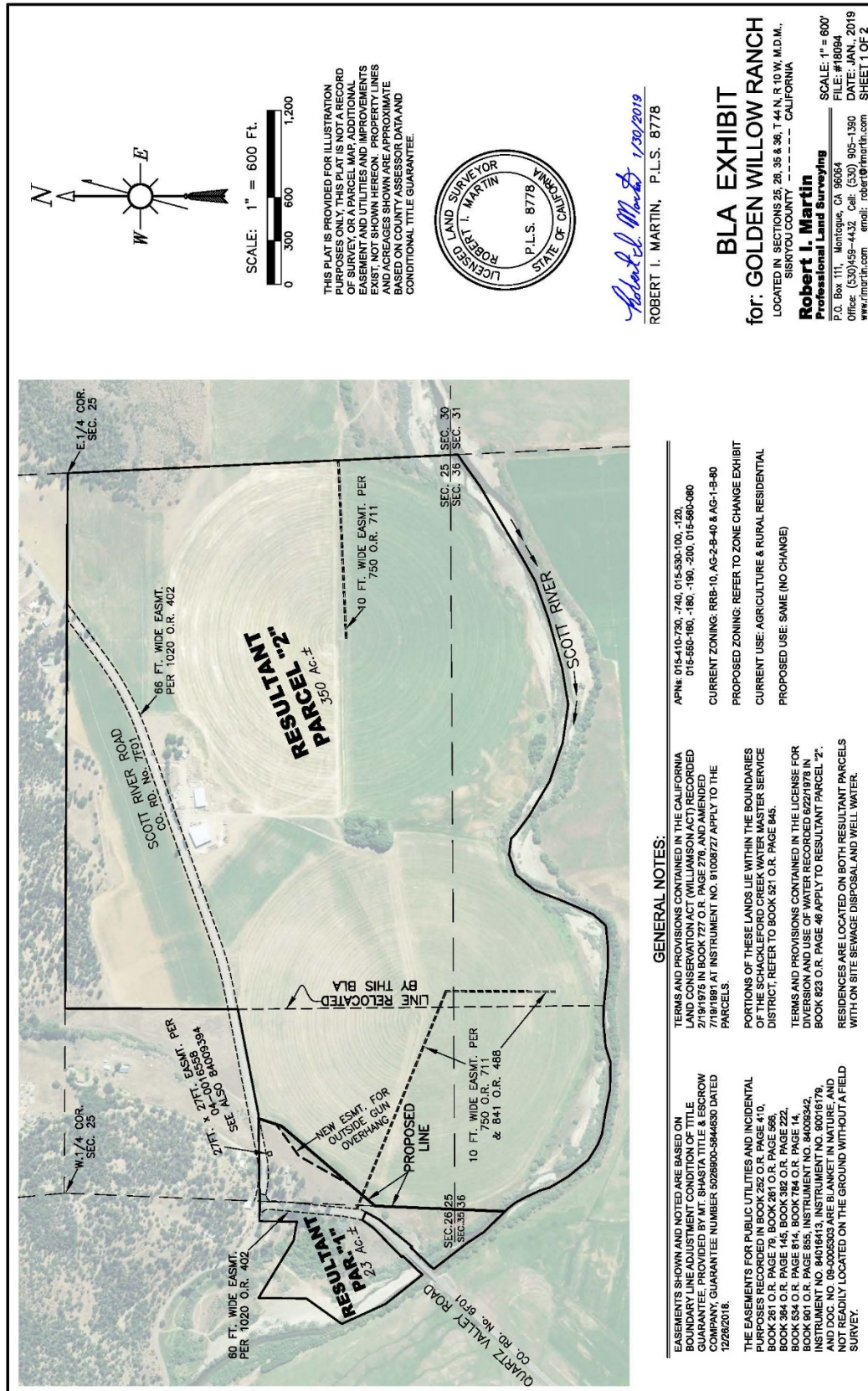


Figure 3.0-2, Boundary Line Adjustment Exhibit

3.0 Project Description

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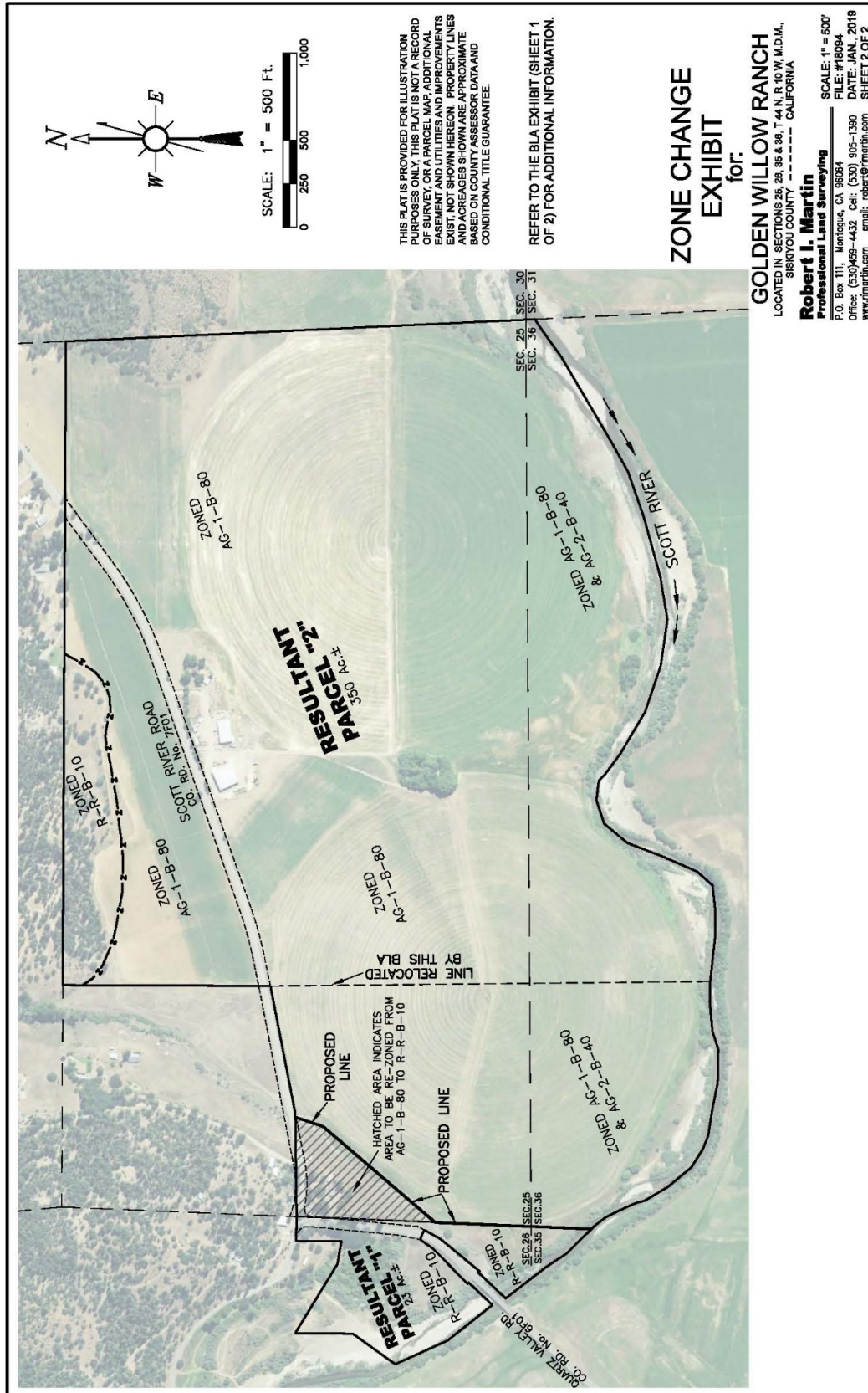


Figure 3.0-3, Zone Change Exhibit

3.0 Project Description

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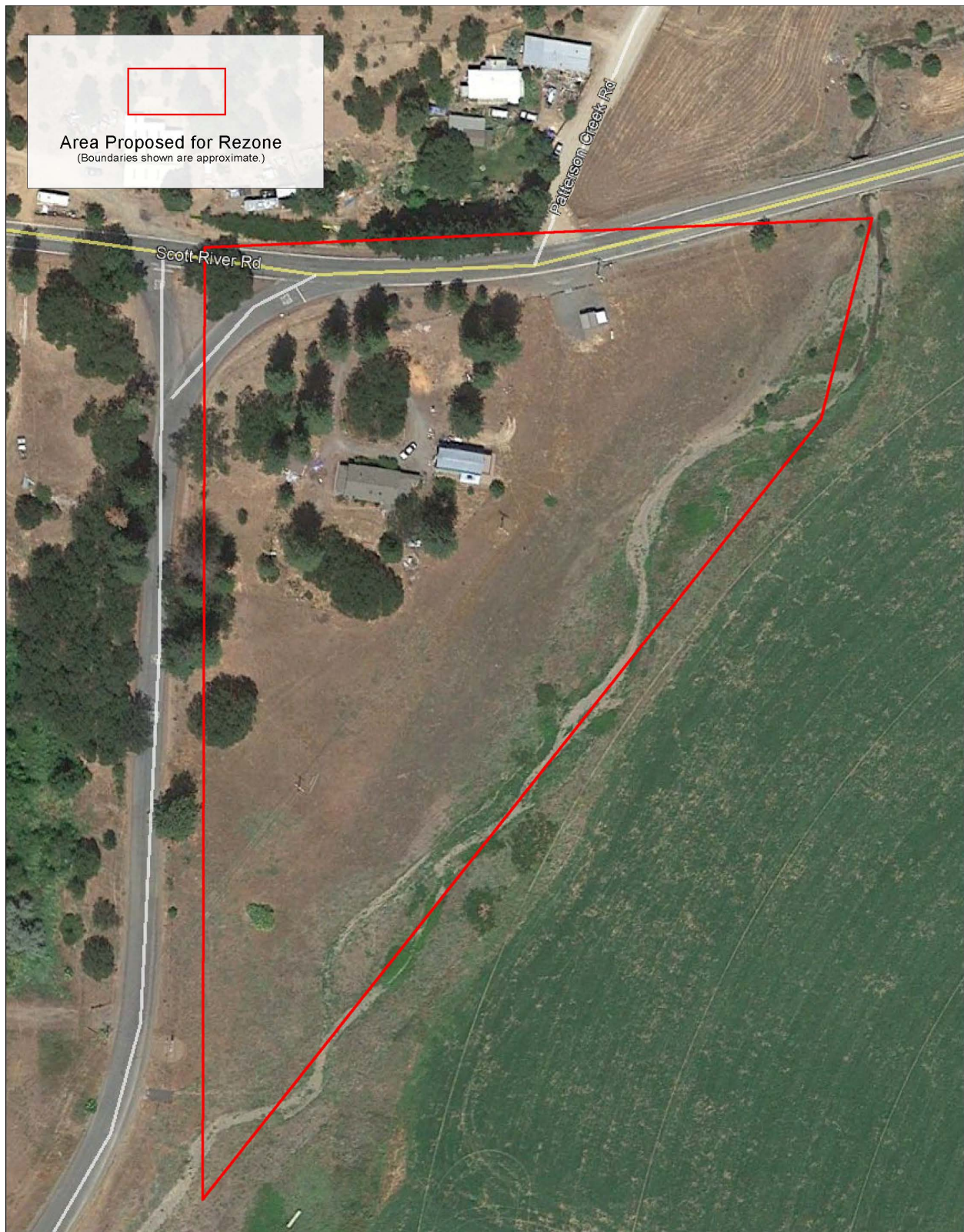


Figure 3.0-4, Zone Change Detail

3.0 Project Description

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4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

4.0 Environmental Checklist

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.1 Aesthetics. Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

Due to the size of the project site (approximately 373 acres), the views from it and toward it vary with location. In general, however, views from the site are of adjacent agricultural and rural residential properties and forested slopes rising from the valley floor. Prominent topographic features visible from the project site include the Scott Bar Mountains to the north, the Mineral Range to the east, the Marble Mountains to the south and west, and 14,192-foot Mount Shasta roughly 40 miles to the southeast. Views of the site are generally of irrigated hay fields punctuated by islands of trees and riparian vegetation adjacent to the Scott River. In this setting, the project site is both scenic and a contributor to the overall aesthetic value of the scenic area.

There are no officially designated state scenic highways in the project vicinity. State Route 3 (SR 3 or Highway 3), which is approximately six miles east of the project site, is the nearest highway that is eligible for designation as a state scenic highway (Caltrans 2019). For SR 3 to receive official designation, Siskiyou County would need to apply to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for scenic highway approval and adopt a Corridor Protection Program to safeguard the scenic resources along SR 3. Though the County has not moved to obtain official designation for SR 3 through the State's Scenic Highway Program, the roadway is identified as a scenic highway in the *Scenic Highways Element* of the Siskiyou County General Plan (Siskiyou County 1974).

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The Siskiyou County General Plan does not include any policies for the protection of views or identify any viewsheds or scenic vistas that should be protected. The Conservation Element does, however, identify that open space, wildlife habitat, and scenic beauty are a valuable and necessary resource and that conservation of these resources is necessary to continue to attract visitors to the County.

Open space views of large agricultural fields bordered by forested slopes with mountains visible in most directions, including iconic Mount Shasta to the southeast, provide an attractive backdrop.

While the County General Plan does not identify any scenic vistas, prominent topographic features such as Mount Shasta would be considered a scenic resource. Due to the size and visibility of Mount Shasta throughout much of the sparsely populated region, as well as the region's abundant natural resources, there are many areas of Siskiyou County, such as the project site, that contribute the ever shifting viewshed created by Mount Shasta.

Upon rezoning six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 and adjusting the boundary lines as proposed, all lands developed for hay production would be consolidated onto a single 350-acre parcel. Rather than adversely impacting the viewshed, the boundary line adjustment would better preserve the agricultural lands and the open space views that they provide. Further, roughly two acres of the six acres proposed for rezone are already developed with residential uses and a 570-foot stretch of Scott River Road, and no new development or change in land use is proposed or would be likely to occur as a result of the project. Should the six acres proposed for rezone be further developed at some point in the future, the uses that are permitted by-right in the R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the AG-1-B-80 zoning district. Accordingly, potential impacts to scenic vistas are considered less than significant.

- b) *No Impact.* There are no state scenic highways in the project vicinity. Further, the project would not directly or indirectly damage scenic resources.
- c) *No Impact.* See Response 4.1(a). The project is located in a non-urbanized area. No views of the project site would be affected by the project.
- d) *No Impact.* The project does not propose any new sources of light or glare or changes to existing sources of light and glare. Lighting on the project site, like elsewhere in unincorporated Siskiyou County, is subject to Section 10-6.5602 of the Siskiyou County Code, which requires that exposed sources of light, glare, or heat be shielded so as not to be directed outside the premises. Compliance with Section 10-6.5602 further ensures that there would be no impacts associated with new sources of light and glare resulting from the project.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997), prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resource Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The project site is zoned Prime Agricultural, 80-acre minimum parcel size (AG-1-B-80), Non-Prime Agricultural, 40-acre minimum parcel size (AG-2-B-40), and Rural Residential Agricultural, 10-acre minimum parcel size (R-R-B-10). The project site is surrounded by lots zoned Prime Agricultural (AG-1), Non-Prime Agricultural (AG-2), and Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R) with varying minimum parcel size requirements.

As shown on the 2010 Siskiyou County Important Farmland Map published by the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, large areas of the project site are considered Prime Farmland, while areas adjacent to the Scott River considered Unique Farmland. Smaller areas of the project site are considered Farmland of Local Importance, including the six acres proposed for rezone, the adjacent lands west of Quartz Valley Road, and the foothills in the northernmost and easternmost portions of Parcel 2 (see **Figure 4.0-1**).

The two parcels that comprise the project site are subject to Siskiyou County Land Conservation Contracts (i.e., Williamson Act contracts), as are neighboring properties to the south, east, and west.

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Properties located north of the project site are not subject to a Williamson Act contract (see **Figure 4.0-2**).

The size and use of parcels subject to a Land Conservation Contract must be in compliance with Siskiyou County's "Rules for the Establishment and Williamson Act Administration of Agricultural Preserves and Williamson Act Contracts" (2012).

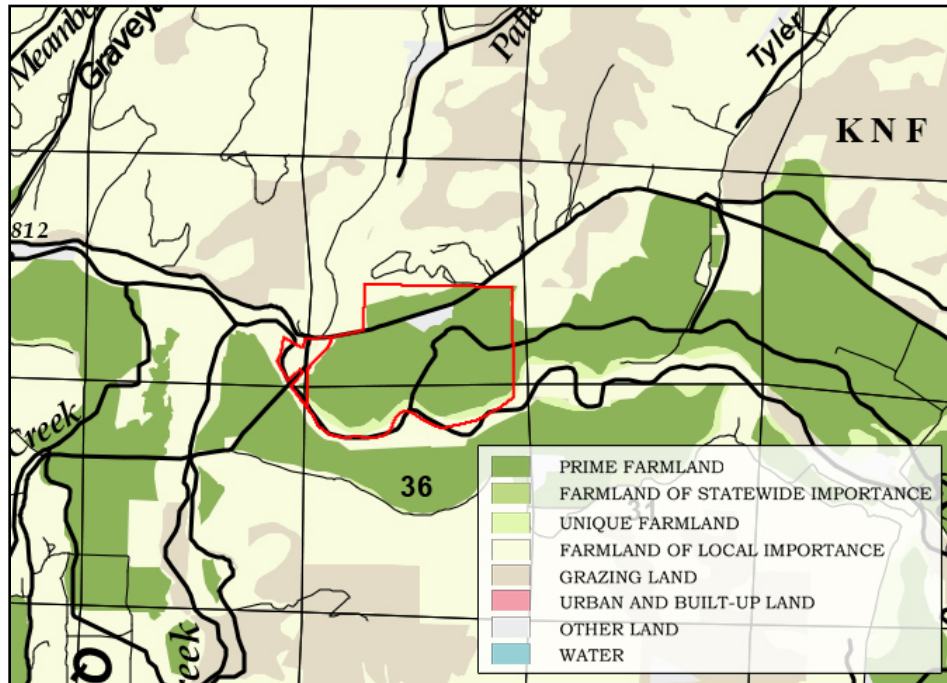


Figure 4.0-1, Important Farmland

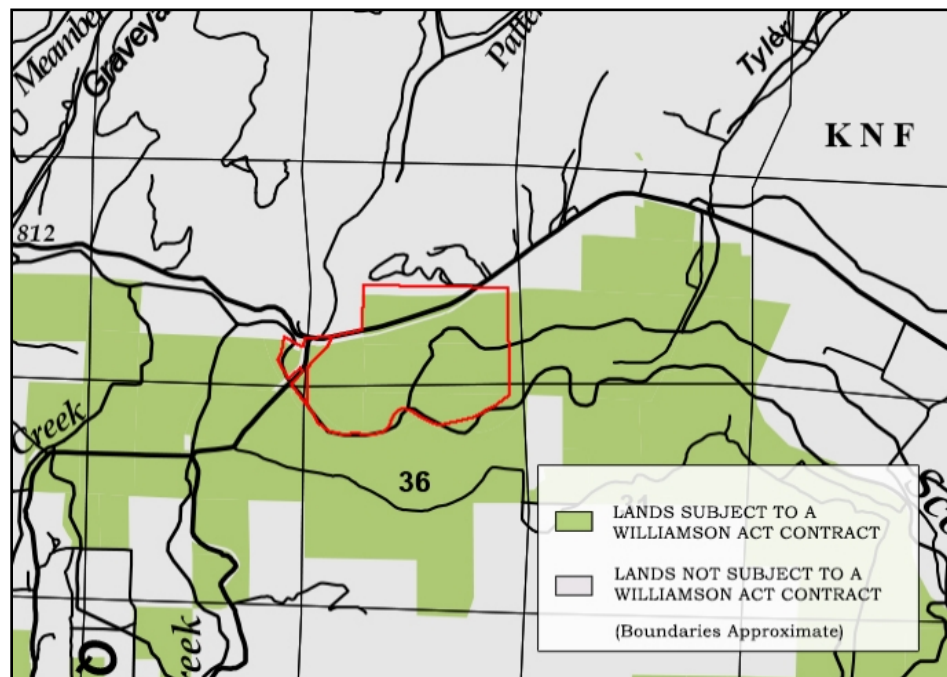


Figure 4.0-2, Williamson Act Contracts

4.0 Environmental Checklist

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *Less Than Significant Impact.* As identified on the 2010 Siskiyou County Important Farmland Map published by the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (see **Figure 4.0-1** above), large areas of the project site are considered Prime Farmland and smaller areas bordering the Scott River are considered Unique Farmland. There are no areas considered Farmland of Statewide Importance within or adjacent to the project site. Resultant Parcel 1, which includes the six acres proposed for rezone and 23 adjacent acres, is almost entirely comprised of Farmland of Local Importance, with approximately 0.9 acre bordering the Scott River that is considered Unique Farmland. However, the approximately 0.9 acre of Unique Farmland adjacent to the Scott River on Resultant Parcel 1 is outside of existing pivot lines, contains approximately 0.25 acre of riparian habitat, and is not used for agricultural purposes. Therefore, because the proposed rezone would allow for the reconfiguring of parcel boundaries that are largely consistent with Department of Conservation's farmland mapping classifications, there would be no conversion of Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance, and the potential "conversion" of unimproved Unique Farmland is considered less than significant.
- b) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

Zoning for Agricultural Use

As proposed, approximately six acres of Parcel 1 would be rezoned from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10. The proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district permits many of the same agricultural uses allowed in the AG-1-B-80 zoning district, however, the six acres proposed for rezone are located on a portion of the project site west of Patterson Creek that is developed with residential uses and has not traditionally been used for agriculture because of the natural boundary with the rest of the property formed by Patterson Creek. The purpose of the zone change is to allow for a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands improved for hay production onto a single legal parcel and separate the non-agricultural uses west of Patterson Creek onto another legal parcel. Therefore, because no development is proposed and because all current land uses would continue to be permitted under the proposed zoning consistent with current zoning, there would be no conflict with zoning for agricultural use.

Williamson Act Contracts

The two parcels that comprise the project site are subject to separate Williamson Act contracts. The approximately 88-acre parcel (i.e., Parcel 1) is subject to Land Conservation Contract #448 and the approximately 285-acre parcel (i.e., Parcel 2) is subject to Land Conservation Contract #252. Per the contracts and the County's "Rules for the Establishment and Administration of Agricultural Preserves and Williamson Act Contracts," the parcels must meet minimum acreage and use requirements based upon the classification of agricultural soils and intensity of agriculture.

Because the boundary line adjustment would transfer agricultural uses from Parcel 1 to Parcel 2 and would reduce Parcel 1 to less than 40 acres, Resultant Parcel 1 would be in violation of Land Conservation Contract #448. To address this, the County's "Rules for the Establishment and Administration of Agricultural Preserves and Williamson Act Contract" would require that Land Conservation Contract #448 be cancelled or nonrenewed. While this would address the potential conflict with Resultant Parcel 1, to ensure that the 65 acres that would be transferred remain subject to a Williamson Act contract, Land Conservation Contract #252 would also need to be rescinded and a new contract centered into that includes the additional 65 acres. Therefore, to ensure that potential conflicts with a Williamson Act contract remains less than significant, mitigation measure **MM 2.1** is provided below. No other project component has the potential to impact agricultural activity and/or a Williamson Act contract.

- c) *No Impact.* The site is not located in a forestland protection or timber production area as identified by Siskiyou County or the California Department of Fire and Forestry Protection (CAL FIRE).
- d) *No Impact.* See Response 4.2(c) above. There would be no loss of forest land as a result of the project.
- e) *No Impact.* See Responses 4.2(a) through 4.2(d) above. The proposed rezone and boundary line adjustment would not result in any other changes in the existing environment that would result in the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use or the conversion of forestland to non-forest use

Mitigation Measures:

MM 2.1 Prior to or concurrent with recordation of the boundary line adjustment, Land Conservation Contract #448 shall be non-renewed, or cancelled if at the request of the property owner and provided the requisite findings can be made to support cancellation per section VII(B) of Siskiyou County's "Rules for the Establishment and Administration of Agricultural Preserves and Williamson Act Contracts." In addition, Land Conservation Contract #252 shall be rescinded and a new contract simultaneously entered that includes the lands previously included in Contract #252 as well as the 65 acres being transferred from Parcel 1 to Parcel 2.

Timing/Implementation:	Prior to or concurrent with recordation of the boundary line adjustment.
Enforcement/Monitoring:	Siskiyou County Community Development Department – Planning Division

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.3 Air Quality. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The project site is located in a region identified as the Northeast Plateau Air Basin (NEPAB), which principally includes Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen counties. This larger air basin is divided into local air districts, which are charged with the responsibility of implementing air quality programs. The local air quality agency affecting the project area is the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD). Within the SCAPCD, the primary sources of air pollution are wood burning stoves, wildfires, farming operations, unpaved road dust, managed burning and disposal, and motor vehicles.

As noted above, the SCAPCD is the local air quality agency with jurisdiction over the project site. The SCAPCD adopts and enforces controls on stationary sources of air pollutants through its permit and inspection programs and regulates agricultural and non-agricultural burning. Other District responsibilities include monitoring air quality, preparing air quality plans, and responding to citizen air quality complaints.

Ambient Air Quality Standards

Air quality standards are set at both the federal and state levels of government (**Table 4.3-1**). The federal Clean Air Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish ambient air quality standards for six criteria air pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, and suspended particulate matter. The California Clean Air Act also sets ambient air quality standards. The state standards are more stringent than the federal standards, and they include other pollutants as well as those regulated by the federal standards. When the concentrations of pollutants are below the allowed standards within an area, that area is considered to be in attainment of the standards.

**Table 4.3-1
Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal Primary ¹	Federal Secondary ¹	California ²
Ozone	8 Hour	0.07 ppm	0.07 ppm	0.07 ppm

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Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal Primary ¹	Federal Secondary ¹	California ²
	1 Hour	--	--	0.09 ppm
Carbon Monoxide	8 Hour	9 ppm	--	9 ppm
	1 Hour	35 ppm	--	20 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual	0.053 ppm	0.053 ppm	0.03 ppm
	1 Hour	100 ppb	--	0.18 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual	0.03 ppm	--	--
	24 Hour	0.14 ppm	--	0.04 ppm
	3 Hour	--	0.5 ppm	--
	1 Hour	75 ppb	--	0.25 ppm
Fine Suspended Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Annual	12.0 µg/m ³	15.0 µg/m ³	12 µg/m ³
	24 Hour	35.0 µg/m ³	35.0 µg/m ³	--
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Annual	--	--	20 µg/m ³
	24 Hour	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	50 µg/m ³
Sulfates	24 Hour	--	--	25 µg/m ³
Lead	30 Day	--	--	1.5 µg/m ³
	Calendar Qtr	1.5 µg/m ³	1.5 µg/m ³	--
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	--	--	0.03 ppm
Vinyl Chloride	24 Hour	--	--	0.01 ppm
Visibility-Reducing Particles	8 Hour (10 am - 6 pm PST)	--	--	(3)

Source: California Air Resources Board 2016

¹ National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public.

National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual averages or annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest eight-hour concentration in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM₁₀, the 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one. For PM_{2.5}, the 24-hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact U.S. EPA for further clarification and current federal policies.

² California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulate matter - PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and visibility reducing particles, are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

³ Extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer - visibility of ten miles or more (0.07 - 30 miles or more for Lake Tahoe) due to particles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent. Method: Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape.

Air Quality Monitoring

Ozone (hourly and 8-hour average) is the only contaminant that receives continuous monitoring in Siskiyou County. The closest air quality monitoring station to the project site is located approximately 35 miles east in the City of Yreka. This station formerly monitored both ozone and particulate matter.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

According to the SCAPCD, the District ceased its ongoing monitoring of PM₁₀ at the Yreka station at the end of December 2015 and ended its one-in-six-day monitoring of PM_{2.5} at the end of June 2018. **Table 4.3-2** shows the results of monitoring efforts from 2016 – 2018 at the Yreka station.

Table 4.3-2
Siskiyou County Air Quality Data

Pollutant	Standard	Year		
		2016	2017	2018
Ozone (O ₃)				
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.092	0.053	0.089
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.068	0.049	0.075
Number of Days Exceeding State 1-Hour Standard	> 0.09 ppm	0	0	0
Number of Days Exceeding State/Federal 8-Hour Standard	> 0.07 ppm	0	0	4
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM _{2.5})				
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration (µg/m ³)		25.1	78.8	143.2
Estimated No. of Days Exceeding Federal 24-Hour Standard	> 35 µg/m ³	*	26	37

Source: California Air Resources Board 2019

* Insufficient data

Monitored and Formerly Monitored Air Pollutants

Ozone is a gas comprising three oxygen atoms. It occurs both in the earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone can be either beneficial or detrimental to human health, depending on its concentration and where it is located. Beneficial ozone occurs naturally in the earth's upper atmosphere, where it acts to filter out the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. Bad ozone occurs at ground level and is created when cars, industry, and other sources emit pollutants that react chemically in the presence of sunlight. Ozone exposure can result in irritation of the respiratory system, decreased lung function, aggravated asthma, and possible lung damage with persistent exposure.

PM_{2.5} (i.e., suspended particulate matter less than 2.5 microns) is a major air pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles. The size of the particles (about 0.0001 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the lungs where they may be deposited. PM_{2.5} is typically formed in the atmosphere from primary gaseous emissions that include sulfates emitted by power plants and industrial facilities and nitrates emitted by power plants, automobiles, and other types of combustion sources, including wildfires. The chemical composition of fine particles highly depends on location, time of year, and weather conditions. Inhalation of PM_{2.5} can cause persistent coughing, phlegm, wheezing, and other physical discomfort. Long-term exposure may increase the rate of respiratory and cardiovascular illness.

As shown in **Table 3.2** above, neither the project site nor Siskiyou County have been identified as having significant air quality problems and are considered to be in attainment or unclassified for all federal and state air quality standards. As a result, the County is not subject to an air quality attainment or maintenance plan.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* Siskiyou County is classified as being in attainment or unclassified for all federal and state air quality standards and, as a result, is not subject to an air quality plan.
- b) *No Impact.* See Response 4.3(a).
- c) *No Impact.* Sensitive receptors are generally defined as facilities that house or attract groups of children, the elderly, persons with illnesses, and others who are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants. Schools, hospitals, residential areas, and senior care facilities are examples of sensitive receptors. The nearest sensitive receptors are the residences located near the intersection of Scott River Road with Quartz Valley Road and those residences located northeast of the project site along Scott Valley Road. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as a result the project. The uses that are permitted by-right in the R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the AG-1-B-80 zoning district. As such, there are no project components that are capable of generating substantial pollutant concentrations, and there would be no impact to sensitive receptors.
- d) *No Impact.* See Response 4.3(c). The proposed project would not result in any emissions that would affect a substantial number of people, as the project is limited to the rezoning of land and the reconfiguring of boundary lines in a rural, sparsely populated area of the County for the purpose of consolidating lands improved for hay production onto a single parcel.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.4 Biological Resources. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal wetlands, etc.), through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) document species that may be rare, threatened or endangered. Federally listed species are fully protected under the mandates of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). "Take" of listed species incidental to otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by either the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), depending upon the species.

Under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), CDFW has the responsibility for maintaining a list of threatened and endangered species. CDFW also maintains lists of "candidate species" and "species of special concern" which serve as "watch lists." State-listed species are fully protected under the mandates of CESA. "Take" of protected species incidental to otherwise lawful management activities may be authorized under Section 2081 of the Fish and Game Code of California.

Under Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders of Falconiformes or Strigiformes (raptors) or to take, possess or destroy the

nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

The Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code Sections 1900-1913) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the state of any rare, threatened or endangered plants as defined by the CDFW. Project impacts on these species would not be considered significant unless the species are known to have a high potential to occur within the area of disturbance associated with the project.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are commonly characterized as species that are at potential risk or actual risk to their persistence in a given area or across their native habitat (locally, regionally, or nationally) and are identified by a state and/or federal resource agency as such. These agencies include governmental agencies such as CDFW, USFWS, or private organizations such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The degree to which a species is at risk of extinction is the limiting factor on a species' status designation. Risk factors to a species' persistence or population's persistence include habitat loss, increased mortality factors (take, electrocution, etc.), invasive species, and environmental toxins. In the context of environmental review, special-status species are defined by the following codes:

- 1) Listed, proposed, or candidates for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.11 – listed; 61 Federal Register [FR] 7591, February 28, 1996 candidates);
- 2) Listed or proposed for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish and Game Code [FGC] 1992 Section 2050 et seq.; 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 670.1 et seq.);
- 3) Designated as Species of Special Concern by the CDFW;
- 4) Designated as Fully Protected by the CDFW (FGC Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, 5515); and
- 5) Species that meet the definition of rare or endangered under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (14 CCR Section 15380) including CNPS List Rank 1B and 2.

The possible occurrence of special-status species on the project site and project vicinity was assessed through a search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) that included Boulder Peak, Scott Bar, Russell Peak, Hamburg, Horse Creek, McKinley Mountain, Indian Creek Baldy, Greenview, and Fort Jones, California" 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles (CDFW 2019); an assessment of special-status plant habitat requirements per the Jepson eFlora Project (UC Berkeley 2019) and CalFlora database; and an assessment of special-status wildlife requirements per the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System (CDFW 2019). The CNDDB search results are included as **Attachment C**.

CDFW Early Consultation

Prior to development of the Initial Study, County staff contacted CDFW for the purpose of early consultation, and on March 26, 2019, CDFW submitted comments regarding the presence of habitat on the project site (i.e., the Scott River and Patterson Creek) for Southern Oregon and Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), a state and federal threatened species. To prevent potential impacts to SONCC coho salmon within Scott River and Patterson Creek, the Department recommended that no-disturbance buffers be established to preclude development adjacent to these waterways. The Department expressed no other concerns relative to biological resources.

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However, subsequent to CDFW's March 2019 comments, it was determined that there is one other stream located approximately nine miles south of the project site that is also named Patterson Creek. In supplemental comments from CDFW, CDFW notes that it is the southerly Patterson Creek and not the one located on the project site that provides habitat for coho salmon. Further, according to CDFW, the Patterson Creek located on the project site is "highly unlikely" to provide coho salmon habitat.

Wetlands

A review of the USFWS National Wetland Inventory database indicates the presence of potential jurisdictional wetlands on the project site west of Quartz Valley Road, within the Patterson Creek stream channel, within and adjacent to the Scott River, and elsewhere on Parcel 2 outside of the area proposed for rezone and/or boundary line adjustment (see **Figure 4.0-3** below).

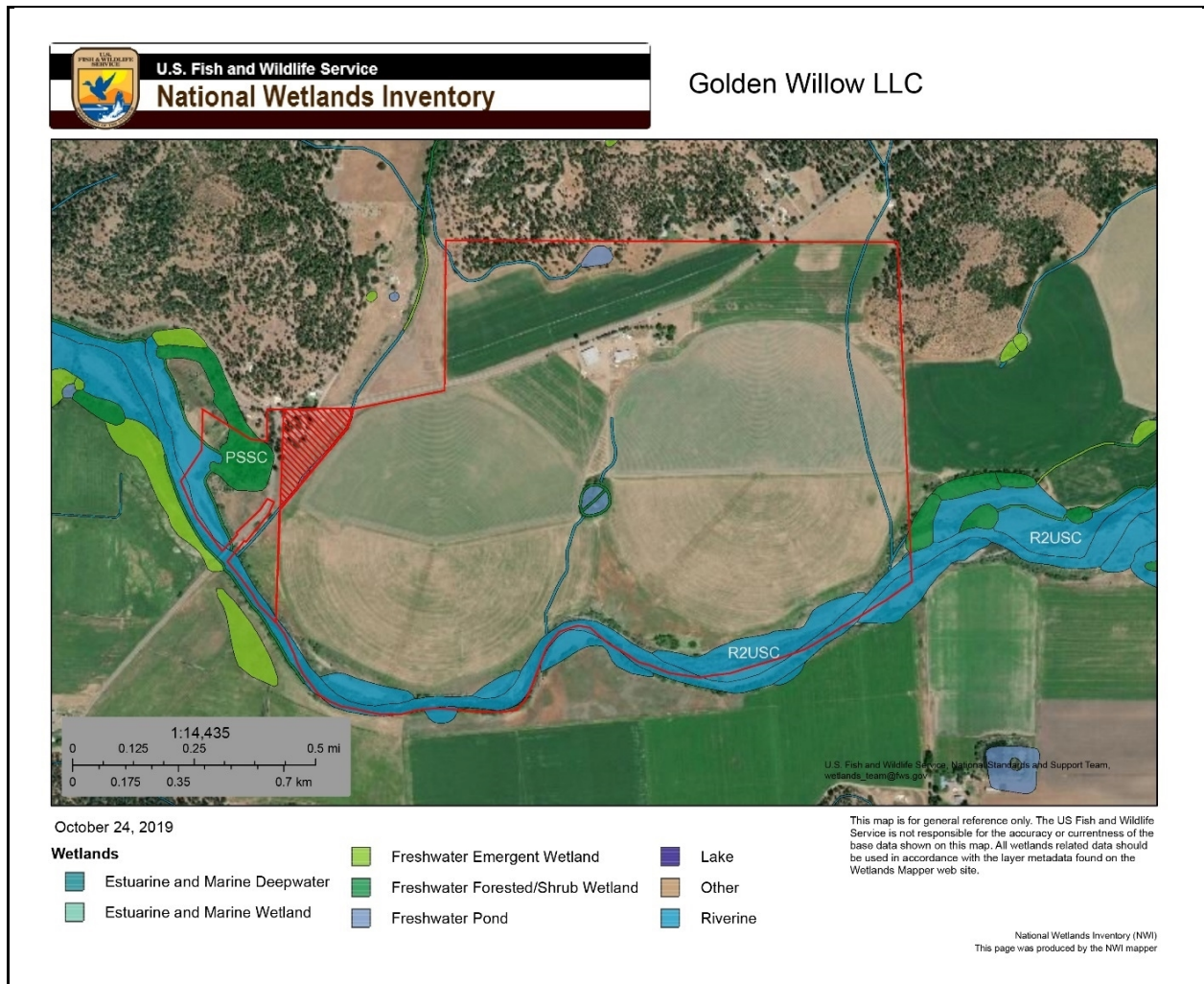


Figure 4.0-3, USFWS National Wetlands Inventory

Discussion of Impacts:

a) *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.*

Special-Status Plants: Based on a review of the California Natural Diversity Database, 14 CNPS List 1B species and nine CNPS List 2B species have the potential to occur in the project vicinity

(see **Attachment C**). Due to specific habitat requirements and a lack of suitable habitat, however, none are likely to occur within the six acres proposed for rezone and few are likely to occur elsewhere on the project site. Further, with no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as a result of the project, potential impacts to special-status plant species are considered less than significant.

Special-Status Wildlife: A number of special-status wildlife species have been identified as potentially occurring in the project vicinity, including northern spotted owl, coho salmon, bald eagle, steelhead, Cascades frog, fisher, bank swallow, and greater sandhill crane (see **Appendix C**). However, no special-status wildlife species are likely to utilize the six acres proposed for rezone due to pre-existing development, including roughly two acres of residential uses and a 570-foot stretch of paved roadway, and aside from anadromous species in the Scott River, few special-status wildlife species are likely to occur elsewhere on the project site.

For those aquatic special-status species, the project's potential impact on water quality and the aquatic habitat is considered less than significant (see **Section 4.10, Hydrology and Water Quality**). Nevertheless, because coho salmon are known to occur in the Scott River, CDFW has recommended that a no-disturbance buffer be established adjacent to the river to prevent potential impacts to the species in the event of future development. The Department's recommendation has been incorporated herein below as mitigation measure **MM 4.1**. With implementation of **MM 4.1**, potential impacts to special-status wildlife species as a result of the project are considered less than significant.

- b) *Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*. See Response 4.4(a). Riparian vegetation grows adjacent to the Scott River at the southern and eastern edges of the project site. There is no riparian vegetation growing adjacent to Patterson Creek or elsewhere within the six acres proposed for rezone. Although there is no development or change in land use that is proposed or that would be likely to occur as a result of the project, CDFW has recommended that a no-disturbance buffer be established adjacent to the Scott River to protect aquatic habitat for coho salmon in the event of future development. This buffer would encompass the waterway, as well as the adjacent riparian vegetation. CDFW's recommendation has been incorporated below as mitigation measure **MM 4.1**, the implementation of which would further ensure that potential impacts to riparian habitat resulting from the project would remain less than significant.
- c) *Less Than Significant Impact*. See Responses 4.4(a) and 4.4(b). A review of the USFWS National Wetland Inventory database indicates the presence of potential jurisdictional wetlands on the project site west of Quartz Valley Road, within the Patterson Creek stream channel, surrounding the Scott River, and at other locations on Parcel 2 (see **Figure 4.0-4** below). The only identified wetland features located within the six acres proposed for rezone is Patterson Creek. However, there is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur within the six acres proposed for rezone or elsewhere on the project site as a result of the project. As a result, potential impacts to state or federally protected wetlands are considered less than significant.
- d) *Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated*. See Responses 4.4(a) and 4.4(b). Migratory birds are known to occur in the project vicinity and at least two migratory fish species, coho salmon and steelhead are known to occur in the Scott River. While the project would not directly interfere with the movement of these species, or any other migratory species, CDFW has recommended that the project incorporate a no-disturbance buffer adjacent to the Scott River to mitigate potential impact to coho salmon in the event of future development. As discussed above, no development or change in land use is proposed or would be likely to occur as a result of the project. Nevertheless, CDFW's recommendation has been incorporated into the project as mitigation measure **MM 4.1**, the implementation of which would further reduce potential impacts to migratory wildlife to a level that is considered less than significant.

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- e) *No Impact*. The proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.
- f) *No Impact*. No habitat conservation plans, natural community conservation plans, or other local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans affect the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures:

MM 4.1 Concurrent with recordation of the boundary line adjustment, a “no-disturbance” buffer that precludes development within 175 feet of the Scott River, as measured from the top of bank, or outside edge of riparian vegetation, whichever is greater, shall be recorded for Resultant Parcel 1.

Timing/Implementation: Concurrent with recordation of the boundary line adjustment.

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department – Planning Division

4.0 Environmental Checklist

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.5 Cultural Resources. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The Scott Valley and Scott River watershed are within the ethnographic territory of the Shasta Indians. Historically, the Shasta occupied areas of present-day California and Oregon, with the largest populations in the Shasta Valley, Scott Valley, Rogue River Valley, and Klamath River Basin. The Shasta established permanent winter villages along major waterways and lived in temporary shelters while moving in response to resource availability at other times of the year. Most villages were small and comprised of a single extended family. Three villages are recorded in the Scott Valley along the Scott River: *Kwah-pa'sah-se-rah* near Fort Jones; *Ar'ro-a-re-ho-rah* west of the mouth of Indian Creek; and *Wer'-re-wah-hah* east of the mouth of Indian Creek (CDFG 2009).

The first Euroamericans to enter the Scott Valley were trappers and traders associated with Hudson's Bay Company. The group arrived in the winter of 1826 and finding an abundance of beaver in the Scott Valley, trappers remained active in the area for the next 20 years. The California Gold Rush brought the next wave of settlers to the Scott Valley. Following the discovery of gold in nearby Yreka in 1851, large numbers of gold seekers poured into the region and mining camps became established along the Scott River and nearby Shasta and Klamath rivers. This huge influx of miners created conflict and significant disruption to the Shasta's traditional way of life, and many Shasta were killed or displaced as a result. In the decades that followed, the Scott Valley was settled by farmers and ranchers that grew hay and raised cattle to support the mining and timber industries (CDFG 2009).

No features are known to exist on the property, such as objects, sites, or landscapes, that could be considered as having cultural value to California Native American tribes, or that are eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources. One of the structures located on the project site did play a role in the post-gold rush settlement of the Scott Valley. Located on Parcel 1 adjacent to the intersection of Scott River Road with Quartz Valley Road is the historic Meamber Schoolhouse, where grades 1-8 were taught between 1870 and 1957 on land donated by the Goodale Ranch. In 1957, the Meamber School District was absorbed by the Fort Jones School District and the property reverted to private ownership. In 1979, the schoolhouse's exterior was restored and its interior remodeled for use as a private residence. The structure has not been assessed for historic integrity and is not located on state or federal historic resource lists.

An Archaeological Inventory Survey, including a records search at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at CSU-Chico, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and affected regional tribal representatives, and completion of a pedestrian field survey, has not been completed for the project site.

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Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* Although there is one historic structure located on the project site, it is not considered an historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Further, there is no project component that has the potential to impact this structure, any other structure, or any unknown historic resources that may be located on the project site, as there is no development or ground disturbance proposed or that would be likely to result from the project. Nevertheless, it is possible that future ground disturbance within the six acres proposed for rezone could uncover previously unrecorded historic resources. Therefore, to ensure that impacts to previously unrecorded historic resources remain less than significant, mitigation measure **MM 5.1** is provided below.
- b) *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* No known archaeological or tribal cultural resources exist on the project site. Further, there is no development or ground disturbance proposed or that would be likely to result from the project. Nevertheless, it is still possible to uncover and possibly impact previously unknown, subsurface archaeological resources during future ground-disturbing activities within the six acres proposed for rezone, should any be present. Therefore, to ensure that impacts to previously unrecorded archaeological resources remain less than significant, mitigation measure **MM 5.1** is provided below.
- c) *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* There is no record of Native American or early European burial sites within or adjacent to the project site. Further, there is no development or ground disturbance proposed or that would be likely to result from the project. Regardless, there is a possibility for an unanticipated and accidental discovery of human remains during future ground-disturbing activities within the six acres proposed for rezone. Therefore, mitigation measure **MM 5.2** is provided below to address the potential discovery of any unrecorded or previously unknown resources and reduce this potential impact to a level that is considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

MM 5.1 If, during ground disturbance within the six acres proposed for rezone, cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric sites, historic features, isolated artifacts, and features such as concentrations of shell or glass) are discovered, all work shall cease in the area of the find, the Siskiyou County Community Development Department – Planning Division shall be immediately notified, and a professional archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric or historical archaeology shall be retained to determine the significance of the discovery. The County shall consider mitigation recommendations presented by a professional archaeologist and implement a measure or measures that the County deems feasible and appropriate. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures.

Timing/Implementation: During ground disturbance activities within the six acres proposed for rezone

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department - Planning Division

MM 5.2 If, during ground disturbance within the six acres proposed for rezone, human remains are discovered, all work shall cease in the area of the find, the Siskiyou County Community Development Department – Planning Division shall be immediately notified, and the County Coroner must be notified, according to Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the

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remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and the procedures outlined in California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5(d) and (e) shall be followed.

Timing/Implementation: During ground disturbance activities within the six acres proposed for rezone

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department - Planning Division

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.6 Energy. Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

State and local agencies regulate the use and consumption of energy through various methods and programs. As a result of the passage of Assembly Bill 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006), which seeks to reduce the effects of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, a majority of the state regulations are intended to reduce energy use and GHG emissions. These include, among others, California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6–Energy Efficiency Standards, and the California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11– California Green Building Standards (CALGreen).

At the local level, the County’s Building Division enforces the applicable requirements of the Energy Efficiency Standards and Green Building Standards in Title 24. In addition, the Energy Element of the Siskiyou County General Plan (1993) contains various implementation measures that have been adopted for the purpose of avoiding or reducing energy impacts associated with development and/or to encourage efficient energy use in the County.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single parcel. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district. As such, there would be no change in energy demand resulting from the project.
- b) *No Impact.* See Response 4.6(a). The project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.7 Geology and Soils. Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death, involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

As indicated on the 2010 Fault Activity Map of California (DOC 2019), there are a number of faults in the region. The closest of these are the Scott Valley Fault, which passes through the project site, and the Soap Creek Ridge Fault located approximately five miles to the east. Although these faults are not necessarily inactive, they have shown no evidence of displacement during Quaternary time (the most recent 1.6 million years). The nearest potentially active fault (i.e., a fault along which displacement has occurred within the past 200 years) is the Stephens Pass Fault in the Cedar Mountain fault system, located roughly 50 miles southeast of the project site.

The Seismic Safety and Safety Element of the Siskiyou County General Plan states that over a 120-year period, nine or ten earthquakes capable of “considerable damage” have occurred in the region.

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No deaths have been reported from these quakes and building damage was considered minor or unreported. Regardless, Siskiyou County, like much of California, is located in an area with potential for major damage from earthquakes corresponding to intensity VII on the Modified Mercalli Scale.

Landslides are not prominent in the area. The project site is relatively flat and located adjacent to flat agricultural land and forested slopes that range from gentle to moderate. Standard construction practices limit the amount of potential erosion, and the California Building Code addresses necessary construction techniques to accommodate soils with expansive characteristics.

According to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which classifies soils throughout the United States, project site soils are predominantly classified as #137 – Diyou Loam, drained and #230 – Stoner gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. (Diyou Loam, drained underlies the six acres proposed for rezone.) Smaller areas located at the northernmost and easternmost edges of the project site are classified as #184 Marpa-Kinkel-Boomer, cool complex, 15-50 percent slopes and Duzel-Jilson-Facey complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes, and #212 – Riverwash is located adjacent to the Scott River. The Diyou Loam consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from mixed sources. This soil type has low to moderate shrink-swell potential, moderately slow permeability, medium runoff potential, and low erosion potential. Stoner gravelly sandy loam is a very deep, moderately permeable and well-drained soil type that formed from alluvium derived from igneous rock. It has low shrink-swell potential, moderate erosion potential, and low runoff potential.

Discussion of Impacts:

a)

- i) *Less Than Significant Impact.* Although the Scott Valley Fault passes through the project site, there are no known active or potentially active faults within or adjacent to the project site. The closest mapped potentially active faults to the project area lie approximately 50 miles to the southeast. The California Geologic Survey does not identify the project site as being in an area affected by this fault or any other Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.
- ii) *Less Than Significant Impact.* See Response 4.7(a)(i) above. The project site is located in a potentially seismically active area and, as a result, any structures that may be developed in the future would likely be subject to future seismic activity. Improperly designed and/or constructed structures could be subject to damage from seismic activity with resulting injury or death for the occupants. However, there is a low incidence of seismic activity in the region and any future development would be required to be designed to meet all California Building Code seismic design standards, as well as site-specific and project-specific recommendations contained in a geotechnical analysis required prior to building permit issuance.
- iii) *Less Than Significant Impact.* Liquefaction occurs when loose sand and silt that is saturated with water behaves like a liquid when shaken by an earthquake. Liquefaction can result in the following types of seismic-related ground failure:
 - Loss of bearing strength – soils liquefy and lose the ability to support structures
 - Lateral spreading – soils slide down gentle slopes or toward stream banks
 - Flow failures – soils move down steep slopes with large displacement
 - Ground oscillation – surface soils, riding on a buried liquefied layer, are thrown back and forth by shaking
 - Flotation – floating of light buried structures to the surface

- Settlement – settling of ground surface as soils reconsolidate
- Subsidence – compaction of soil and sediment

Three factors are required for liquefaction to occur: (1) loose, granular sediment; (2) saturation of the sediment by groundwater; and (3) strong shaking. Although the project site is located in an area of relatively shallow groundwater and Diyou Loam is a somewhat poorly drained soil, impacts associated with liquefaction are considered less than significant due to the lack of proposed development or change in land use, the similarities between the existing AG-1-B-80 zoning and the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning, and the low incidence of seismic activity in the region.

- iv) *Less Than Significant Impact.* Because much of the project site is relatively flat and surrounding hillsides do not show a history of instability, the potential for landslides is considered low.
- b) *Less Than Significant Impact.* Erosion is the process by which soil material is detached and transported from one location to another by wind or water. Erosion occurs naturally in most systems but is often accelerated by human activities that disturb soil and vegetation. The rate at which natural and accelerated erosion occur is largely a function of climate, soil cover, slope conditions, and inherent soil properties. According to the NRCS, the Diyou Loam, drained soil located within the six acres proposed for rezone exhibits low erosion potential. Further, because no land disturbance is proposed or likely to occur as a result of the project, potential erosion impacts are considered less than significant.
- c) *Less Than Significant Impact.* The potential for landslides on the project site was addressed under Response 4.7(a)(iv) and was determined to be less than significant. The potential for lateral spreading, liquefaction, subsidence, and other types of ground failure or collapse was addressed under Response 4.7(a)(iii) and was also determined to be less than significant.
- d) *Less Than Significant Impact.* Expansive or shrink-swell soils are soils that swell when subjected to moisture and shrink when dry. Expansive soils typically contain clay minerals that attract and absorb water, greatly increasing the volume of the soil. This increase in volume can cause damage to foundations, structures, and roadways. The Diyou Loam, drained soil identified within the area proposed for rezone is considered to have low to moderate shrink-swell potential. Nevertheless, there is no development proposed or that would be likely to occur as a result of the project. In addition, should the project site be further developed in the future, the County will require that a geotechnical analysis be completed prior to building permit issuance. If necessary, project-specific recommendations would be contained in the analysis, and standard procedures required by the California Building Code would be incorporated to reduce address development on shrink-swell soils. As a result, potential impacts associated with shrink swell soils are considered less than significant.
- e) *No Impact.* The Siskiyou County Environmental Health Division has reviewed the project and determined that the existing on-site sewage disposal areas and replacement areas would not be affected by the proposed rezone or boundary line adjustment.
- f) *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* No known unique geological or paleontological resources exist at the project site. The 373-acre project site is currently developed for hay production, with two ¼-mile pivot lines, multiple wheel lines, agricultural wells, three residences, four farm outbuildings, and roughly 280 acres of irrigated fields. Due to the existing improvements and a lack of proposed ground disturbance, and because the land uses permitted by-right in the R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the AG-1-B-80 zoning district, it is unlikely that any unknown paleontological resource

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would be directly or indirectly damaged or destroyed by ground disturbance resulting from the project. Nevertheless, unanticipated and accidental discoveries of paleontological resources are possible should future development within the six acres proposed for rezone occur. Therefore, in order to ensure that potential impacts to paleontological resources remain less than significant, mitigation measure **MM 7.1** is provided below.

Mitigation Measures:

MM 7.1 If, during ground disturbance within the six acres proposed for rezone, paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) are discovered, all work shall cease in the area of the find, the Siskiyou County Community Development Department – Planning Division shall be immediately notified, and a qualified paleontologist shall be retained to determine the significance of the discovery. The County shall consider the mitigation recommendations presented by a professional paleontologist and implement a measure or measures that the County deems feasible and appropriate. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures.

Timing/Implementation: During ground disturbance activities within the six acres proposed for rezone

Enforcement/Monitoring: Siskiyou County Community Development Department - Planning Division

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gasses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are released as byproducts of fossil fuel combustion, waste disposal, energy use, land use changes, and other human activities. This release of gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and chlorofluorocarbons, creates a blanket around the earth that allows light to pass through but traps heat at the surface, preventing its escape into space. While this is a naturally occurring process known as the greenhouse effect, human activities have accelerated the generation of GHGs beyond natural levels. The overabundance of GHGs in the atmosphere has led to an unexpected warming of the earth and has the potential to severely impact the earth's climate system.

Each GHG differs in its ability to absorb heat in the atmosphere based on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. CH₄ traps over 25 times more heat per molecule than CO₂, and N₂O absorbs 298 times more heat per molecule than CO₂ (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] 2013, 2014). Often, estimates of GHG emissions are presented in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). Expressing GHG emissions in carbon dioxide equivalents takes the contribution of all GHG emissions to the greenhouse effect and converts them to a single unit equivalent to the effect that would occur if only CO₂ were being emitted.

In California, major polluting entities are required to report their annual GHG emissions under the Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MRR). A "major polluting entity" is defined as an industrial source that emits more than 10,000 metric tons of CO₂e. The MRR program captures approximately 80 percent of the GHG emissions included in the State's GHG inventory (CARB 2017).

With adoption of Assembly Bill 32 and Senate Bill 97, the State of California established GHG reduction targets and has determined that GHG emissions as they relate to global climate change are a source of adverse environmental impacts. However, neither the State of California nor the County of Siskiyou have established significance criteria for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by a proposed project. Indeed, many regulatory agencies are sorting through suggested thresholds and/or making project-by-project analyses. This approach is consistent with that suggested by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in its technical advisory entitled *CEQA and Climate Change: Addressing Climate Change through the California Environmental Quality Act Review* (CAPCOA 2008):

"In the absence of regulatory standards for GHG emissions or other specific data to clearly define what constitutes a 'significant project', individual lead agencies may undertake a project-by-project analysis, consistent with available guidance and current CEQA practice."

The impact that GHG emissions have on global climate change does not depend on whether the emissions were generated by stationary, mobile, or area sources, or whether they were generated in

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one region or another. Thus, consistency with the state's requirements for GHG emissions reductions is the best metric for determining whether the proposed project would contribute to global warming. In the case of the proposed project, if the project substantially impairs the state's ability to conform to the mandate to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020 – a reduction of approximately 30 percent, then the impact of the project would be considered significant.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single parcel. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district. As such, there would be no change in energy demand resulting from the project, nor would a potential change in greenhouse gas emissions occur.
- b) *No Impact.* See Response 4.8(a). The proposed project would not conflict with any adopted plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or a public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

A material is considered hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state, or local agency, or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. A hazardous material is defined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Section 662601.10, as follows:

A substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed.

Most hazardous material regulation and enforcement in Siskiyou County is managed by the Siskiyou Community Development Department - Environmental Health Division, which refers large cases of hazardous materials contamination or violations to the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). When issues of hazardous materials arise, it is not at all uncommon for other agencies to become involved, such as

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the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District and both the federal and state Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA).

Under Government Code Section 65962.5, both DTSC and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) are required to maintain lists of sites known to have hazardous substances present in the environment. Both agencies maintain up-to-date lists on their websites. A search of the DTSC and SWRCB lists did not identify any hazardous waste violations in the vicinity of the project site.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* Because the proposed zone change is consistent with existing zoning on the project site and because the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district does not permit intensive industries that routinely transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials, the project is not anticipated to result in the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Although permitted uses in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district, such as small acreage farming and tree farming, sometimes include the use of chemicals, chemicals are considered a minor and infrequent component of such agricultural uses. Further, small acreage farming and tree farming are already permitted uses throughout the project site. As such, there would be no impact associated with the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.
- b) *No Impact.* See Response 4.9(a). No development is proposed nor would any likely occur as a result of the project, as the uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district. Further, two of the the six acres proposed for rezone are already developed with residential uses and a stretch of Scott River Road, and the purpose of the project is to consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single legal parcel. Therefore, there is nothing about the project that would indicate a greater likelihood for development and/or an accidental release of hazardous materials than without the project.
- c) *No Impact.* The project is not located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. The nearest schools are the Scott Valley Community Day School, located approximately 3.5 miles to the south, and Fort Jones Elementary and Fort Jones Middle School, both of which located roughly 5.5 miles to the east.
- d) *No Impact.* According to the DTSC Envirostor database and SWRCB GeoTracker database, which were reviewed on October 31, 2019, the project site has not been identified as a hazardous material spill site, nor is it located adjacent to such a site.
- e) *No Impact.* The project site is more than two miles from any public or private airport. The closest public airport to the project site is the Scott Valley Airport, located approximately 6.5 miles to the southeast.
- f) *No Impact.* There is nothing about the proposed project that would substantially interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan.
- g) *Less Than Significant Impact.* There is the potential for wildland fires in the region given the relatively dry summer climate, with hot days and wind, and the project site location adjacent to a wildland-urban interface. However, there is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as a result of the project. Further, any development that does occur in the future, including within the six acres proposed for rezone, would be required to comply with Fire Safe Regulations enacted pursuant to Public Resources Code Sec. 4290. Compliance with the State's Fire Safe Regulations would further ensure that potential wildfire impacts associated with the project remain less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.10 Hydrology and Water Quality. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regulates the quality of California's water resources, with oversight provided by nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) around the state. RWQCB boundaries are based on watersheds, while water quality requirements are based on the unique differences in climate, topography, geology, and hydrology for each watershed. Each RWQCB makes critical water quality decisions for its region, including setting standards, issuing waste discharge requirements, determining compliance with those requirements, and taking appropriate enforcement actions. The project site is located within Region 1, which is overseen by the North Coast RWQCB.

One of the duties of each RWQCB is the development of a basin plan, or water quality control plan, for the hydrologic area over which it has jurisdiction. Basin plans are comprehensive in scope, contain a brief description of the region, describe known water quality and quantity issues, and identify current and potential beneficial uses of waters in the region. The water quality objectives contained in a basin plan are prescribed for the purposes of protecting the beneficial uses. The "Implementation Plans"

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section of a basin plan describes the measures, including specific prohibitions, action plans, and policies, that form the basis for the control of water quality in the region.

According to the North Coast Basin Plan (2018), “excessive sediment loads and elevated water temperatures in the Scott River and its tributaries have resulted in degraded water quality conditions.” To address this, the Plan establishes sediment and temperature Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Scott River Hydrologic Area (HU No. 105.40) and a set of Actions that are enforced through Memorandums of understanding with other governmental agencies, including the County of Siskiyou.

The most significant hydrologic features in the project vicinity are the Scott River, which defines the project site’s roughly 1.4-mile southern boundary, and Patterson Creek, which, as proposed, would physically divide Resultant Parcel 1 from Resultant Parcel 2. In addition, Shackelford Creek and Fryingpan Creek are located approximately 1,900 feet and 3,800 feet downriver of the project site, respectively, and several smaller surface water features exist in the project vicinity.

Most precipitation falls over a roughly eight-month period from October until June, with most snowfall occurring from November to March. The area receives an average of 20.5 inches of total annual precipitation and 19.5 inches of total average snowfall. The least amount of precipitation occurs during the summer, with July receiving an average of 0.4 inch (Western Regional Climate Center 2019).

There is no municipal sewer and water infrastructure located in the vicinity of the project site. The residences on Parcel 1 and Parcel 2 are served by existing on-site wells and septic disposal systems, which are regulated by the Siskiyou County Community Development Department - Environmental Health Division (Environmental Health). Environmental Health has reviewed the project and determined that the existing septic systems, septic system replacement areas, and groundwater wells would not be adversely affected by the proposed zone change and/or boundary line adjustment.

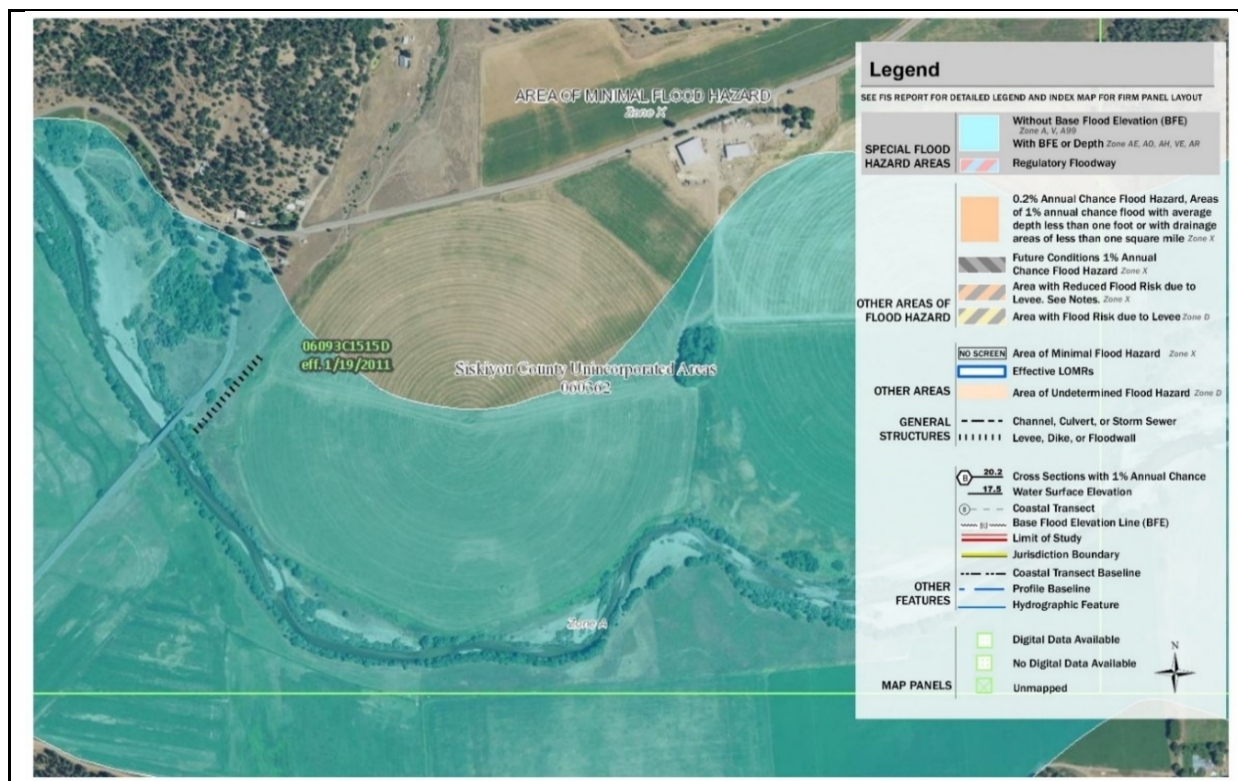


Figure 4.0-4, FEMA Flood Map

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As mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Mapping program, and as shown in **Figure 4.0-4** above, the majority of the project site is located within the 100-year flood hazard area of the Scott River (FIRM Map 06093C1515D). There is no floodplain associated with Patterson Creek. More precisely, much of the project site is located in Zone A, which FEMA defines as:

“Areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event generally determined using approximate methodologies. Because detailed hydraulic analyses have not been performed, no Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) or flood depths are shown. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and floodplain management standards apply.”

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *Less Than Significant Impact.* The proposed project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements and would not otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality. The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single 350-acre parcel. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. Should the six acres proposed for rezone be further developed at some point in the future, the uses that would be permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district. Nevertheless, at the recommendation of CDFW, a no disturbance buffer would be established on Parcel 1 adjacent to the Scott River to avoid potential impacts to coho salmon in the event of future development (see Section 4.4, Biological Resources). This buffer is intended to protect water quality within the Scott River for the sake of the aquatic resources that are dependent upon it. Therefore, although no development or change in land use is proposed or likely to result, the inclusion of the recommended buffer encompassing the Scott River per mitigation measure **MM 4.1** would further ensure that potential impacts to water quality and water quality standards remain less than significant.
- b) *No Impact.* See Response 4.10(a) above. The project site is already developed with residential and agricultural uses and no new development or change in land use is proposed or would be likely to occur as result of the project. Should additional development of the six acres proposed for rezone occur at some point in the future, the uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the existing AG-1-B-80 zoning district. Furthermore, should development within the six acres proposed for rezone occur in the future, any impervious surface(s) created would be adequately mitigated by the undeveloped land surrounding it, such that no interference to groundwater recharge would occur. Further, with no change in land use or land use intensity proposed or likely as a result of the project, the project would have no impact on groundwater supplies.
- c)
 - i) *Less Than Significant Impact.* See Responses 4.10(a) and 4.10(b) above. The project would not impact the existing drainage pattern of the site or area or result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single parcel. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the AG-1-B-80 zoning district. Further, with implementation of mitigation measure **MM 4.1**, a no disturbance buffer would be established on Resultant Parcel 1 adjacent to the Scott River that further reduces any

potential erosion and/or siltation that may result from the project. Accordingly, potential impacts are considered less than significant.

- ii) *No Impact.* See Responses 4.10(a) through 4.10(c)(i) above. There is nothing about the project that would increase the rate or amount of surface runoff or that would result in flooding on- or off-site.
- iii) *No Impact.* See Responses 4.10(a) through 4.10(c)(ii) above. There would be no increase in stormwater runoff resulting from the project.
- iv) *Less Than Significant Impact.* See Responses 4.10(a) through 4.10(c). There is no floodway identified on the project site, however, much of the project site, including roughly one half of the six acres proposed for rezone, is located within the 100-year floodplain of the Scott River. Should future development be proposed within the 100-year floodplain, that development would be required to comply with the County's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Title 10, Chapter 10 of the Siskiyou County Code (SCC)). Compliance with SCC Sec. 10-10.07.1 relative to obtaining a development permit prior to construction within identified flood hazard areas would ensure that floodwaters would not be redirected or impeded as a result of the development. Accordingly, project impacts relative to flood flows are considered less than significant.
- d) *Less Than Significant Impact.* None of the streams in the project vicinity, including the Scott River or Patterson Creek, have the potential to be affected by seiche or tsunami. The project site is not located near an ocean or large body of water. As discussed under Response 4.10(c)(iv), a large portion of the project site and roughly one half of the six acres proposed for rezone are located within the Scott River's 100-year floodplain. However, no development or change in land use is proposed or would be likely to occur within the floodplain or anywhere else on the project site as result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the existing AG-1-B-80 zoning district. As such, there would little to no change in the risk of pollutant release resulting from inundation of the project site.
- e) *No Impact.* There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to result from the project. As a result, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.11 Land Use and Planning. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to conflict with any land use plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

Siskiyou County General Plan

The basis for land use planning in the unincorporated areas of Siskiyou County is the Siskiyou County General Plan. The Land Use Element of the General Plan provides the primary guidance on issues related to land use and land use intensity. The Land Use Element provides designations for land within the County and outlines goals and policies concerning development and use of that land.

The primary goal of the Land Use Element of the Siskiyou County General Plan is to allow the physical environment to determine the appropriate future land use pattern that will develop in the County. This is contrary to conventional planning practice in which one master land use map indicates future land use patterns based primarily on social, political, and economic factors. Its focus is for future development to occur in areas that are easiest to develop without entailing great public service costs, that have the least negative environmental effect, and that do not displace or endanger the county's critical natural resources.

The technique used for the development of the Land Use Element involved preparation of a series of overlay maps identifying development constraint areas. Constraints take the form of both natural, physical barriers or problems and those culturally imposed on the basis of resource protection. The combination of overlay maps provides a visual display of tones representing physical constraints in a particular geographic area in terms of the perceived effect of development. In identifying an absence of physical constraints, it also indicates where development may proceed without encountering known physical problems.

The Land-Use Element of the Siskiyou County General Plan identifies the project site as being located within the following mapped areas: Flood Hazard, Wildfire Hazard, and Prime Agricultural Soils. The following are the applicable policies established for development within the mapped resource and natural hazard areas:

Flood Hazard

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Policy 22 | No development may be allowed within the designated floodways, and any development proven to be outside the designated floodway and within the 100-year flood hazard boundary shall be in accordance with the requirements of the County's flood plain management ordinance. |
| Policy 24 | Single-family residential, light commercial, light industrial, open space, non-profit, and non-organizational in nature recreational uses, commercial/recreational uses, and public or quasi-public uses only may be permitted if the requirements of Policy 22 have been met. |

The permitted uses will not create erosion or sedimentation problems.

Wildfire Hazard

No Wildfire Hazard policies are applicable to the project.

Prime Agricultural Soils

- Policy 35. The minimum parcel size on prime agricultural land shall be 40 acres.
- The permitted density will not create erosion or sedimentation problems.
- Policy 36. In commercial agricultural areas mapped as prime agricultural land but proven not to be prime agricultural land or land clearly committed to urbanization, but not within a city or service district sphere of influence, the minimum parcel size shall be 10-20 acres, depending on distance from major agricultural areas.
- The permitted density will not create erosion or sedimentation problems. A minimum parcel size of 20 acres is required in areas that are adjacent to or in close proximity to major commercial agricultural operations.
- The intent of this policy is to allow a higher density on land that is not capable of being productive for agricultural, and at the same time retaining a residential density in the major agricultural areas of the county that is compatible with agricultural interests.
- Policy 38. In commercial agricultural areas mapped as prime agricultural land but proven not to be prime agricultural land, single-family residential, light commercial, light industrial, open space, non-profit, and non-organizational in nature recreational uses, commercial/recreational uses and public or quasi public uses may be permitted.
- The permitted uses will not create erosion or sedimentation problems.
- Policy 39. Proof that mapped prime agricultural soils are in fact not prime can only be done by providing the following information:
- a. Submission of a soils test prepared by a California Certified Soil Scientist.
 - b. Submission of well logs that specifically demonstrate there is not enough water available for irrigation purposes.
 - c. A letter from the applicable irrigation district stating that they will not and cannot provide water.
 - d. Any other factual, documented information that the area is not and has not been capable of supplying enough water for irrigation.
 - e. If an on-site field inspection by the Planning Department reveals that the land is not prime agricultural land, the data itemized in a, b, c, and d above may not be required; i.e., obvious mapping errors.
 - f. Submission of past financial records or statements that the agricultural operation is not economically feasible are not in any way considered to be adequate proof that the land is not prime.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

Composite Overall Policies

In addition to the policies noted above, the following composite policies have been determined to be applicable to the proposed project:

- Policy 41.3(e) All proposed uses of the land shall be clearly compatible with the surrounding and planned uses of the area.
- Policy 41.3(f) All proposed uses of the land may only be allowed if they clearly will not be disruptive or destroy the intent of protecting each mapped resource.
- Policy 41.5 All development will be designed so that every proposed use and every individual parcel of land created is a buildable site, and will not create erosion, runoff, access, or fire hazard or any other resource or environmentally related problems.
- Policy 41.9 Buildable, safe access must exist to all proposed uses of land. The access must also be adequate to accommodate the immediate and cumulative traffic impacts of the proposed development.
- Policy 41.12 All significant historic and prehistoric places and features when identified shall be preserved and protected in accordance with accepted professional practices.
- Policy 41.13 All rare and endangered plant species identified and recognized by state and federal government shall be preserved and protected in accordance with accepted professional practices.
- Policy 41.18 Conformance with all policies in the Land Use Element shall be provided, documented, and demonstrated before the County may make a decision on any proposed development.

Scott Valley Area Plan

The Scott Valley Area Plan was prepared to direct land use within the Scott Valley watershed of Siskiyou County, and was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in November 1980. The Scott Valley Area Plan was adopted as an amendment to the Siskiyou County Land Use Element for the Scott Valley Watershed area, and policies therein supersede those identified in the County Land Use Element for that particular overlay map.

The goal and technique used for the development of the Scott Valley Area Plan is similar to that of the County General Plan, consisting of a series of overlay maps identifying development constraint areas in an effort to allow and guide development to occur in areas that are easiest to develop without entailing great public service costs, and that do not displace or endanger the Scott Valley's critical natural resources, nor subject future populations to natural hazard.

The following policies from the Scott Valley Area Plan have been determined to be applicable to the proposed project:

Prime Agricultural Soils

- Policy 1 Only agricultural and public uses may be permitted on prime agricultural soils.
- Policy 2 The minimum parcel size that is permitted to be created on prime agricultural land is 80 acres.

- Policy 3 On lands mapped as prime agricultural land, but proven not to be prime agricultural land, the minimum parcel size shall be 40 acres. The intent of this policy is to allow a higher density on land that is not capable of being as productive for agriculture as prime agricultural land and at the same time retaining a density in agricultural areas that is compatible with agricultural interests.
- Policy 4 Proof that mapped prime agricultural soils are in fact not prime can only be accomplished by providing the following information:
- A. Submission of a soils test prepared by a California Certified Soil Scientist or,
 - B. Submission of well logs that specifically demonstrate there is not enough water available for irrigation purposes or,
 - C. A letter from the applicable irrigation district stating that they will not and cannot provide water or,
 - D. Any other factual documented information that the area is not and has not been capable of supplying enough water for irrigation.

Flood Plain

- Policy 8 No development shall be allowed within the designated floodways, and any development within the 100-year flood hazard boundary outside the designated floodways shall be in accordance with the requirements of the County's flood plain management ordinance. Proof that land is not within a designated floodway can only be made when so indicated by the county engineer. The county engineer must make this determination prior to any action by the county on any proposed development.
- Policy 9 Only Agricultural, residential, open space, and small-scale commercial, industrial recreational uses, and public and quasi-public uses may be permitted.
- Policy 10 Residential, small scale commercial, industrial, recreational uses and public or quasi-public uses may only be permitted when they are clearly compatible with the surrounding and existing uses of the land.
- Policy 11 In all secondary flood plains the minimum parcel size shall be 10 acres.

Composite Policies

- Policy 31 Only agricultural, residential, open space, and small-scale commercial, industrial recreational uses, and public and quasi-public uses may be permitted.
- Policy 32 Residential, small scale commercial, industrial, recreational uses, and public or quasi-public uses may only be permitted when they are clearly compatible with the surrounding and planned uses of the land.
- Policy 33 The minimum parcel size permitted are those as specified on the Comprehensive - Composite Plan map (Map XII)
- Policy 34 If more than one development policy affects the same parcel of land, the most restrictive development policy shall apply, first followed by the other policies in order of diminishing restriction.

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Policy 37 The policies of this plan shall not apply to developments functioning and legally existing prior to the adoption of this plan.

Policy 38 None of the policies stated in this plan will apply to Boundary Line Adjustments, so long as the new parcel configuration(s) and sizes conform to the intent of the density permitted in each resource, physical hazard, and non-resource area. All new parcel configurations and sizes must conform to all requirements of the applicable zoning districts.

Siskiyou County Code

In concert with the General Plan, the Siskiyou County Code establishes zoning districts within the County and specifies allowable uses and development standards for each district. Under state law, each jurisdiction's zoning must be consistent with its general plan. The proposed rezoning of six acres on Parcel 1 from Prime Agricultural, 80-acre minimum parcel size (AG-1-B-80) to Rural Residential Agricultural, 10-acre minimum parcel size (R-R-B-10) would require that the uses be consistent with Section 10-6.4802 of the Siskiyou County Code. Pursuant to Section 10-6.4802, uses permitted in the R-R-B-10 zoning district include: one single-family dwelling; small acreage farming; crop and tree farming; one guesthouse; greenhouses; and accessory uses and buildings normally incidental to single-family dwellings or small farming. (The regulations pertaining to the R-R-B-10 zoning district are provided in **Attachment A** and the regulations pertaining to the AG-1-B-80 zoning district are provided in **Attachment B**.)

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The project is located in an area of sparse development and would not result in the division of an existing community.
- b) *Less Than Significant Impact.* The proposed project is consistent with General Plan and Scott Valley Area Plan policies regarding floodplains, wildfire, and agricultural soils, and the project is consistent with the proposed zoning. Although the six acres proposed for rezone from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 are designated Prime Agricultural in the Siskiyou County General Plan and in the Scott Valley Area Plan, the property owner indicates that the six acres have never been developed for agriculture because of the physical barrier created by Patterson Creek between the non-agricultural lands to the west and the irrigation improvements located to the east. Further, roughly two acres of the six acres proposed for rezone is developed with residential uses and a 570-foot stretch Scott River Road. Moreover, Scott Valley Area Plan Policy 38 stipulates that none of the policies of the Plan apply to boundary line adjustments provided the new parcel configurations and sizes conform to the intent of the density permitted in each resource, physical hazard, and non-resource area, as well as all requirements of the applicable zoning districts, which both of the resultant parcels would.

By reconfiguring the parcel boundaries as proposed, the six acres would remain with the adjacent 17 acres on Parcel 1 that are also unimproved for agriculture and currently zoned R-R-B-10 in line with the proposed zone change. Therefore, because the project, as proposed, would comply with the requirements of the proposed zoning district and Policy 38, the project would have a less than significant conflict with any land use plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.12 Mineral Resources. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

Historically, mining was responsible for the establishment of several communities within Siskiyou County, including nearby Fort Jones, Yreka, and Etna, as well as other nearby communities that remain largely in name only, such as Hardscrabble, Deadwood, and Oro Fino.

In the 1880s, hydraulic and sluice mining activities occurred throughout the Scott Valley, including on north Patterson Creek and the lower Scott River. From 1934 to 1951, Yuba dredges were employed in the upper Scott River below Callahan, Wildcat Creek, and McAdams Creek. Since 1950, small-scale gold mining has continued to occur in the lower Scott River near Scott Bar. Sand and gravel mining along the mainstem Scott River and Kidder Creek has also continued at varying intensities over the years (CDFG 2009).

Although some mining still takes place in the project vicinity, the resource is greatly diminished and no longer plays a significant role in the economy. Nevertheless, gold continues to draw interest in the region, especially when gold prices are high.

The State Mining and Geology Board has the responsibility to inventory and classify mineral resources and could designate such mineral resources as having a statewide or regional significance. If this designation occurs, the local agency must adopt a management plan for such identified resources. At this time, there are no plans to assess local mineral resources for the project area or Siskiyou County.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* Although it is anticipated that areas of the project site were mined during the gold rush, there is no project component that would result in the loss of available known mineral resources of value to the region or residents of the state.
- b) *No Impact.* See Response 4.11(a) above. There are no locally important mineral resource recovery sites within the project area delineated in the County's general plan.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.13 NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance or of applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip area or and airport land use plan, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or a public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The Siskiyou County General Plan Noise Element identifies land use compatibility standards for exterior community noise for a variety of land use categories for project planning purposes. For residential land uses, an exterior noise level of 60 Ldn (Day-Night Level) is identified as being “acceptable” requiring no special noise insulation or noise abatement features unless the proposed development is itself considered a source of incompatible noise for a nearby land use. The outdoor noise level planning criteria identified in the Noise Element are intended to “assure that a 45 Ldn indoor level will be achieved by the noise attenuation of regular construction materials.”

Noise from residential development and local and through traffic in the project vicinity is negligible, as the project site is located in an area of sparse development, and Scott River Road and Quart Valley Road are low volume roadways.

Discussion of Impacts:

No Impact. The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single parcel. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district. As such, there would be no increase in noise as a result of the project.

- c) *No Impact.* See Response 4.13(a). The project would not generate of groundborne vibration or noise.
- d) *No Impact.* There are no airports within two miles of the project site. The closest public airport to the project site is the Scott Valley Airport, approximately 6.5 miles to the southeast.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.14 Population and Housing. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The project site is located approximately six miles west of the Town of Fort Jones, estimated population 692 (DOF 2019), is predominantly surrounded by agriculture sparse residential development. Properties located north of the project site are zoned Rural Residential Agricultural (R-R) with varying minimum parcel sizes and parcels to the south, east, and west are zoned for and used for hay production similar to the project site.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The project, which is a proposed rezone of approximately six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 and a concurrent boundary line adjustment to consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single legal parcel, would not induce substantial population growth, either directly or indirectly. The six acres proposed for rezone are presently developed with residential uses and the uses that are permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district. Pursuant to Siskiyou County Code Section 10-6.4801, the proposed Rural Residential Agricultural zoning district permits single-family dwellings, or mobile homes in lieu thereof, and one second dwelling per legal lot. As such, the project would not induce unplanned population growth, either directly or indirectly.
- b) *No Impact.* No people or housing would be displaced, either directly or indirectly, as a result of the proposed rezone or boundary line adjustment.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

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

Setting:

Fire Protection

Fire protection services for the project site and immediate project vicinity are provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire). The nearest Cal Fire station that is staffed year-round is located at 12137 N. Highway 3 in Fort Jones, approximately eight driving miles from the project site.

Police Protection

Police protection services are provided by the Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office is located at 305 Butte Street in Yreka, approximately 24 road miles from the project site.

Schools

The area is served by the Scott Valley Unified School District for grades kindergarten through 5 at Fort Jones Elementary, located at 11501 Mathews Street in Fort Jones, for grades 6 through 8 at Scott Valley Junior High School, 237 Butte Street in Fort Jones, and grades 9 through 12 at Etna High School, 400 Howell Avenue in Etna.

Parks

Recreational opportunities for both youth and adults are varied in the project area. The Scott River provides opportunities for swimming, rafting, fishing, gold panning, and other activities. Additionally, the project site is located near the Town of Fort Jones, which maintains a baseball field adjacent to Highway 3 at the north end of town, and the Klamath National Forest, which provides opportunities for a wide variety of active and passive recreational activities.

Other Public Facilities

Other local public facilities found in the project vicinity include the United States Postal Service post office at 11954 Main Street in Fort Jones and the Fort Jones Branch Library at 11960 East Street in Fort Jones.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single parcel. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. The six acres proposed for rezone are already developed with residential uses, and the uses permitted by-right in the R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the AG-1-B-80 zoning district. As such, the project would have no impact on the provision of fire protection services.
- b) *No Impact.* See Response 4.15(a). Neither the proposed rezone nor the boundary line adjustment would affect the provision of police protection services.
- c) *No Impact.* See Response 4.15(a). The six acres proposed for rezone are already developed with residential uses. The project would not generate additional housing, new students, and/or the need for new or altered school facilities.
- d) *No Impact.* See Responses 4.15(a) and 4.15(c). The project would have no impact on parks.
- e) *No Impact.* The project would not impact any other government services or facilities.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.16 Recreation.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities, or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

Recreational opportunities for both youth and adults are varied in the project area. As noted in Section 4.15, Public Utilities above, the Scott River provides opportunities for fishing, swimming, rafting, gold panning, and other recreation activities. In addition, the project site is located near the Klamath National Forest, which provides a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The project would not increase use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreation facilities. The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single 350-acre parcel. The six acres proposed for rezone are already developed with residential uses and there is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the AG-1-B-80 zoning district.
- b) *No Impact.* See Response 4.16(a). The project does not include or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

4.0 Environmental Checklist

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.17 Transportation. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The project site is accessed via Scott River Road and Quartz Valley Road, both of which are county-maintained roadways. No new roads are proposed or are likely to be developed as a result of the project. The project vicinity is not served by a public transit system, and although roads in the vicinity of the project site have extremely low traffic volumes, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure is extremely limited.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The project would not conflict with any program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- b) *No Impact.* CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) provides criteria for analyzing transportation impacts based on a vehicle miles traveled (VMT) methodology instead of the now superseded (as of January 1, 2019) level of service (LOS) methodology. However, Section 15064.3(b)(3) allows an agency to determine a project's transportation impact on a qualitative basis if a VMT methodology is unavailable, as is the case with the proposed project. Additionally, Section 15064.3(c) allows an agency to use the VMT methodology immediately or defer until July 1, 2020, when the VMT methodology will be required of all agencies in the State. Because Siskiyou County does not have an adopted VMT methodology at this time, the County chose to use the LOS methodology to determine the project's impact to County roadways.

The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single parcel. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district. As such, the project would not increase area traffic or otherwise affect the level of service standard established for County roadways.

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- c) *No Impact.* The closest public airport to the project site is the Scott Valley Airport, located approximately 6.5 miles to the southeast. There are no project components that would affect air traffic patterns associated with this airport or any other airport.
- d) *No Impact.* There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. Further, no new design elements or equipment would be introduced to the project site or project vicinity as a result of the project. Accordingly, the project would not increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses.
- e) *No Impact.* Access to the project site would be from county-maintained roadways. The project would not impair emergency access to the site or create off-site impediments to emergency access vehicles.

Mitigation Measures:

None Required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources. Would the project:				
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

On January 1, 2015, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074, which defines a “tribal cultural resource”, became effective. PRC Section 21074 states the following:

- (a) “Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:
 - (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
 - (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
- (b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
- (c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as

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defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

Consultation with California Native American Tribe(s)

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 requires that prior to the release of a CEQA document for a project, an agency begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if: (1) the California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe and (2) the California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation.

As discussed in Section 4.5, Cultural Resources, the project area is traditionally affiliated with the Shasta people. There are three groups of Shasta in Siskiyou County: the Shasta Nation, the Shasta Indian Nation, and the Quartz Valley Indian Community, which includes Shasta and other tribal people. The Shasta have not requested notification of projects pursuant to AB 52. Nevertheless, given the known proximity to the Quartz Valley Indian Community, the County circulated the project to the Quartz Valley Indian Community when providing notification to those tribes on the County's AB 52 notification list: the Karuk Tribe and the Torres Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians. None of the tribes notified commented on the project.

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single parcel. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district.

As discussed in Section 4.5, Cultural Resources, no features are known to exist on the property, such as objects, sites, or landscapes, that could be considered as having cultural value to California Native American tribes, or that are eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources. Nevertheless, should any tribal cultural resources be discovered during future land disturbance activities within the six acres proposed for rezone, mitigation measures **MM 5.1** and **MM 5.2** would provide adequate mitigation to reduce potential impacts to a level that is considered less than significant.

- b) *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* See Response 4.18(a). Prior to environmental review, the project was circulated to all tribes on the County's list as having requested notification pursuant to AB 52, as well as to the Quartz Valley Indian Community. The purpose of the notification was to invite consultation and avoid potential impacts to tribal cultural resources pursuant to AB 52. Invitations were mailed to the Quartz Valley Indian Community, the Karuk Tribe, and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. None of the tribes notified commented on the proposed project. Nevertheless, should any tribal cultural resources be discovered during future land disturbance activities within the six acres proposed for rezone, mitigation measures **MM 5.1** and **MM 5.2** would provide adequate mitigation to reduce potential impacts to a level that is considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

Implement mitigation measures **MM 5.1** and **MM 5.2** (see Section 4.5, Cultural Resources).

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.19 Utilities and Service Systems. Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new water, wastewater treatment, stormwater, drainage, electric power, natural gas or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand, in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

Water Service

Both parcels included within the project site have been developed with wells for agriculture and domestic use. Siskiyou County Environmental Health Division reviewed the proposed rezone and boundary line adjustment and has determined that "The existing septic systems, septic system replacement areas and groundwater wells will not be adversely affected by these projects" and that "Both resultant parcels are well within Environmental Health's Density Standard."

Wastewater

Both parcels included within the project site have been developed with conventional septic systems.

Storm Drainage

Given the low density of development in the project vicinity, storm drainage facilities are non-existent. Existing and proposed parcel configurations are large enough to accommodate stormwater runoff from existing development.

Solid Waste

The Siskiyou County Integrated Solid Waste Management Regional Agency manages solid waste collection and disposal in the County. As shown in **Table 4.19-1**, the majority of the County's solid

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waste is exported to Oregon. The nearest transfer station is the Oberlin Road Transfer Station located at 2420 Oberlin Road Station outside the City of Yreka, approximately 18.5 miles from the project site.

**Table 4.19-1
Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Used by the Siskiyou County
Integrated Solid Waste Management Regional Agency**

Destination Facility	Solid Waste Disposal (tons/year)			Landfill Information		
	2015	2016	2017	Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity Date	Cease Operation Date
Altamont Landfill	-	-	3.69	65,400,000	12/31/2014	1/1/2025
Anderson Landfill Inc.	72.42	262.09	149.61	7,184,701	3/1/2017	12/1/2023
Forward Landfill Inc.	5.60	10.81	-	22,100,000	12/3/2012	1/1/2020
McKittrick Waste Treatment	-	-	15.78	769,790	4/5/2012	12/31/2059
Potrero Hills Landfill	7.9	2.91	22.87	13,872,000	1/1/2006	2/14/2048
Recology Hay Road	5.33	18.18	67.36	30,433,000	7/28/2010	1/1/2077
Recology Ostrom Road LF Inc.	5.75	1.00	-	39,223,000	6/1/2007	12/31/2066
West Central Landfill	4.15	40.38	46.17	22,100,000	12/31/2012	1/1/2020
Exported to Oregon	35,204.56	37,090.34	40,264.40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yearly Total	35,305.71	37,425.70	40,569.88			
Average per Resident (lbs/day)	4.3	4.6	N/A			
Average per Employee (lbs/day)	15.4	15.8	N/A			

Source: CalRecycle 2019a, 2019b, and 2019c

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The project would rezone six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands developed for hay production onto a single parcel. The six acres proposed for rezone are presently developed with residential uses served by a well and septic system, along with other utilities. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district. Therefore, with no development proposed or likely to occur, the project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new utilities, including but not limited to water, wastewater treatment, stormwater, drainage, electric power, natural gas, and/or telecommunications facilities.
- b) *No Impact.* See Response 4.19(a). There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. Neither the proposed rezone nor boundary line adjustment would generate an increase in water demand. The project site is served by existing wells with adequate groundwater supplies.
- c) *No Impact.* See Response 4.19(a). There is no wastewater treatment provider that serves or would serve the project. Wastewater generated on the project site is disposed of via county-approved septic systems.
- d) *No Impact.* See Response 4.19(a). With no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur, the project would not generate an increase in solid waste.

- e) *No Impact*. The proposed project would comply with all state and federal statutes regarding solid waste.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.20 Wildfire. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other actors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The risk of wildfire is related to a variety of parameters, including fuel loading (vegetation), fire weather (winds, temperatures, humidity levels and fuel moisture contents), and topography (degree of slope). Steep slopes contribute to fire hazard by intensifying the effects of wind and making fire suppression difficult. Fuels such as grass are highly flammable because they have a high surface-area-to-mass ratio and require less heat to reach the ignition point, while fuels such as trees have a lower surface-area-to-mass ratio and require more heat to reach the ignition point.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) designates locations around the State based on the severity of fire hazard present, as well as whether fire suppression and prevention are the responsibility of a state or local agency at that location. Cal Fire is responsible for fire suppression and prevention within State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) and non-state or federal agencies are responsible for fire suppression and prevention within Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs). Cal Fire has designated that portion of the project site east of Quartz Valley Road as being within a SRA Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone and the portion of the project site west of Quartz Valley Road as being within a SRA Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (Cal Fire 2007).

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *No Impact.* The project consists of a proposed rezone of six acres from AG-1-B-80 to R-R-B-10 to effectuate a boundary line adjustment that would consolidate all lands used for hay production onto a single parcel. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as a result of the project. The uses permitted by-right in the proposed R-R-B-10 zoning district are generally the same as but less intensive than those uses permitted by-right in the current AG-1-B-80 zoning district. As such, the project would not impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

- b) *Less Than Significant Impact.* See Response 4.20(a). According to Cal Fire, the project site east of Quartz Valley Road is located in a Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone and the project site west of Quartz Valley Road is located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The most recent wildfire in the project vicinity occurred in June 2018 approximately 3.8 miles west of the project site. That fire, known as the Meamber Fire, was limited to 12 acres. Although the project site is located in an area potentially impacted by wildfires, there is nothing about the proposed rezone or boundary line adjustment that would exacerbate wildfire risks or expose a greater number of people to fire risks. There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. Further, any future development would be required to comply with Fire Safe Regulations adopted by the State to increase fire safety. As a result, potential impacts associated with wildfires are considered less than significant impact.
- c) *No Impact.* See Response 4.20(a). There is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project. Accordingly, the project would not require the installation or maintenance of infrastructure or improvements.
- d) *Less Than Significant Impact.* See Responses 4.20(a) and 4.20(b). Although wildfires are not uncommon in the area, and much of the project site is located within the 100-year flood hazard area of the Scott River, the forested slopes adjacent to the project site are gentle to moderate and the hillsides do not show a history of instability. Further, there is no development or change in land use proposed or that would be likely to occur as result of the project.

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts:

- a) *Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.* While potentially significant environmental impacts have been identified in the analyses contained herein, including potential impacts to special-status species and cultural resources, all potential impacts have been reduced to a level that is considered less than significant as a result of the mitigation measures that have been incorporated above.
- b) *Less Than Significant Impact.* There are no project-related impacts that, in conjunction with other approved or pending projects in the region, have the potential to result in cumulatively considerable impacts on the physical environment.
- c) *Less Than Significant Impact.* The proposed project would not result in adverse impacts on human beings either directly or indirectly.

5.0 REFERENCES

5.1 Documents Referenced in Initial Study and/or Incorporated by Reference

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- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2019. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.45). www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Website accessed October 1, 2019.
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ATTACHMENT A
RURAL RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL (R-R)
ZONING DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Article 48. - Rural Residential Agricultural District (R-R)

Sec. 10-6.4801. - R-R District.

The regulations set forth in this article shall apply in the Rural Residential Agricultural District. The R-R District is intended to provide an area where rural residential uses can be compatibly mixed with commercial agricultural activities.

Sec. 10-6.4802. - Uses permitted.

The following uses shall be permitted in the R-R District:

- (a) One single-family dwelling;
- (b) Small acreage farming, except commercial dairies, commercial kennels, commercial rabbit, fox, goat, horse, and hog farms, commercial chicken or poultry ranches, riding stables, rodeos, or commercial horse rentals;
- (c) Accessory uses and buildings normally incidental to single-family dwellings or small farming;
- (d) Crop and tree farming;
- (e) One mobile home per building site in lieu of a single-family dwelling;
- (f) One guesthouse;
- (g) Greenhouses;
- (h) One residential storage building, subject to the regulations as set forth in Section 10-6.1516 of the General Provisions;
- (a) One second dwelling unit per legal lot subject to the limitations as set forth in the General Provisions section of this code;
- (i) Amateur radio antennas. When used for private, noncommercial purposes, amateur radio antennas may be permitted in the R-R District. Height limitations may be exceeded by adding one-foot yard setback for every foot of height in excess of those permitted by the zoning ordinance; and
- (j) Group care facilities for six (6) or fewer individuals.

Sec. 10-6.4803. - Conditional uses permitted.

Subject to obtaining a use permit, the following uses shall be permitted in the R-R District:

- (a) Churches, schools, parks, playgrounds, and public utility and public buildings and uses;
- (b) Within a building the following commercial agricultural uses: raising of fur-bearing animals and poultry;
- (c) Home occupations;
- (d) Heavy equipment and vehicle parking, subject to the following limitations:

- (1) The equipment is resident-owned and operated,
 - (2) Equipment does not include materials, parts, or supplies not incidental to the equipment,
 - (3) The equipment storage area is limited to twenty-five (25%) percent of the ownership, or one-quarter acre, whichever is less,
 - (4) Access shall be sufficient to carry the equipment without sustaining undue damage. Permits issued under this section may require that only unloaded equipment be parked,
 - (5) Aesthetic screening shall be provided acceptable to the Planning Commission, enclosing the proposed equipment area as needed,
 - (6) All health and safety approvals must be received;
- (e) The Planning Director is hereby authorized to waive Planning Department filing fees for uses allowed in subsection (d) of this section in the following situations:
- (1) The continuous use existed prior to February 27, 1986 (effective date of the County's revised zoning ordinance),
 - (2) The continuous use was established while the property was zoned A-1 Unclassified;
- (f) Family day care facilities; and
- (g) One second dwelling unit per legal lot subject to the limitations as set forth in the General Provisions section of this code.

ATTACHMENT B
PRIME AGRICULTURAL (AG-1)
ZONING DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Article 50. - Prime Agricultural District (AG-1)

Sec. 10-6.5001. - AG-1 District.

The regulations set forth in this article shall apply in the Prime Agricultural District. The AG-1 District classification is intended to be applied to land areas which are used or are suitable for use for intensive agricultural production. Such areas are designated as "Prime" on the County General Plan.

Sec. 10-6.5002. - Uses permitted.

The following uses shall be permitted in the AG-1 District:

- (a) Single-family dwellings or mobile homes in lieu thereof, incidental and necessary for caretaker or agricultural pursuits;
- (b) Accessory uses incidental to agriculture;
- (c) Agricultural uses, including, but not limited to tree, vine, row, field crops, growing and harvesting of trees, livestock farming, and animal husbandry, but not including dairies, commercial feed lots, or commercial poultry or hog raising operations;
- (d) Farm labor housing;
- (e) Wholesale nurseries with retail sales incidental thereto, greenhouses, fish farms, frog farms, and roadside stands for seasonal sales of agricultural products from the premises; and
- (f) One second dwelling unit per legal lot subject to the limitations as set forth in the General Provisions section of this code.

Sec. 10-6.5003. - Conditional uses permitted.

Subject to obtaining a use permit, the following uses shall be permitted in the AG-1 District:

- (a) Private airports and landing fields;
- (b) Dairies, commercial poultry operations, feed lots, and hog farms;
- (c) Public utility buildings;
- (d) Home occupations;
- (e) In addition to the uses listed above, the uses listed in Article 15, General Provisions, may also be permitted, subject to the issuance of a use permit; and
- (f) Continued operation of the Yreka Landfill, and any expansion or modification of municipal solid waste activities at the Yreka Landfill.

ATTACHMENT C
CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE
SEARCH RESULTS

Table C-1: CNDDDB Search Results
Special-Status Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status
Animals - Amphibians				
<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum</i>	southern long-toed salamander	None	None	SSC
<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific tailed frog	None	None	SSC
<i>Plethodon asupak</i>	Scott Bar salamander	None	Threatened	-
<i>Plethodon stormi</i>	Siskiyou Mountains salamander	None	Threatened	-
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Candidate Threatened	SSC
<i>Rana cascadae</i>	Cascades frog	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC
Animals - Birds				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	None	None	WL
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	northern goshawk	None	None	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	None	None	FP ; WL
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	FP
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	None	None	-
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted	FP
<i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>	greater sandhill crane	None	Threatened	FP
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	None	Threatened	-
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	None	None	WL
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis' woodpecker	None	None	-
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	great gray owl	None	Endangered	-
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	Northern Spotted Owl	Threatened	Threatened	-
Animals - Crustaceans				
<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus klamathensis</i>	Klamath crayfish	None	None	-
Animals - Fish				
<i>Cottus klamathensis polyporus</i>	Lower Klamath marbled sculpin	None	None	SSC
<i>Entosphenus similis</i>	Klamath River lamprey	None	None	SSC
<i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	Pacific lamprey	None	None	SSC
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> pop. 2	coho salmon - southern Oregon / northern California ESU	Threatened	Threatened	-
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 1	steelhead - Klamath Mountains Province DPS	None	None	SSC
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 36	summer-run steelhead trout	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 30	chinook salmon - upper Klamath and Trinity Rivers ESU	None	Candidate Endangered	SSC
Animals - Insects				
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	None	None	-
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	-
<i>Bombus franklini</i>	Franklin's bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	-
<i>Bombus morrisoni</i>	Morrison bumble bee	None	None	-
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	-
Animals - Mammals				
<i>Canis lupus</i>	gray wolf	Endangered	Endangered	-
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	None	None	-
<i>Martes caurina</i>	Pacific marten	None	None	-

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher - West Coast DPS	None	Threatened	SSC
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None	None	SSC
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	SSC
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	spotted bat	None	None	SSC
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat	None	None	-
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	fringed myotis	None	None	-
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	None	None	-
<i>Monadenia callipeplus</i>	downy sideband	None	None	-
<i>Monadenia fidelis leonina</i>	A terrestrial snail	None	None	-
<i>Margaritifera falcata</i>	western pearlshell	None	None	-
<i>Trilobopsis tehamana</i>	Tehama chaparral	None	None	-
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	California floater	None	None	-
<i>Anodonta oregonensis</i>	Oregon floater	None	None	-
<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	western ridged mussel	None	None	-

Federal Listing Status - United States legal status under the Federal Endangered Species Act

State Listing Status - State of California legal status under the California Endangered Species Act

CDFW - Indicates whether the species is a California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Concern. This applies to animals only. For the plant equivalent, see the CNPS table below.

SSC = Species of Special Concern

FP = Fully Protected

WL = Watch List

Table C-12: CNDDDB Search Results
Special-Status Plant Species with the Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
Plants - Bryophytes					
<i>Meesia longiseta</i>	long seta hump moss	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Ptilidium californicum</i>	Pacific fuzzwort	None	None	-	4.3
Plants - Vascular					
<i>Arnica cernua</i>	serpentine arnica	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Arnica viscosa</i>	Mt. Shasta arnica	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Chaenactis suffrutescens</i>	Shasta chaenactis	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Erigeron cervinus</i>	Siskiyou daisy	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Erigeron petrophilus</i> var. <i>viscidulus</i>	Klamath rock daisy	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Arabis aculeolata</i>	Waldo rockcress	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Arabis modesta</i>	modest rockcress	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Arabis oregana</i>	Oregon rockcress	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Draba howellii</i>	Howell's draba	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Draba pterosperma</i>	winged-seed draba	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Campanula wilkinsiana</i>	Wilkin's harebell	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Sabulina howellii</i>	Howell's sandwort	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Hesperocyparis bakeri</i>	Baker cypress	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Drosera anglica</i>	English sundew	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Trifolium siskiyouense</i>	Siskiyou clover	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Dicentra formosa</i> ssp. <i>oregana</i>	Oregon bleeding heart	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Gentiana plurisetosa</i>	Klamath gentian	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Phacelia greenei</i>	Scott Valley phacelia	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	northern bugleweed	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Calochortus persistens</i>	Siskiyou mariposa-lily	None	Rare	-	1B.2
<i>Erythronium citrinum</i> var. <i>citrinum</i>	lemon-colored fawn lily	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Erythronium hendersonii</i>	Henderson's fawn lily	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>heckneri</i>	Heckner's lewisia	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Lewisia cotyledon</i> var. <i>howellii</i>	Howell's lewisia	None	None	-	3.2
<i>Epilobium septentrionale</i>	Humboldt County fuchsia	None	None	-	4.3

<i>Epilobium siskiyouense</i>	Siskiyou fireweed	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Cypripedium californicum</i>	California lady's-slipper	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	clustered lady's-slipper	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>	mountain lady's-slipper	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Castilleja schizotricha</i>	split-hair paintbrush	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Abies amabilis</i>	Pacific silver fir	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>lasiocarpa</i>	subalpine fir	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Penstemon heterodoxus</i> var. <i>shastensis</i>	Shasta beardtongue	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Polemonium carneum</i>	Oregon polemonium	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Eriogonum diclinum</i>	Jaynes Canyon buckwheat	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Eriogonum hirtellum</i>	Klamath Mountain buckwheat	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Eriogonum strictum</i> var. <i>greenei</i>	Greene's buckwheat	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>glaberrimum</i>	Warner Mountains buckwheat	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>lautum</i>	Scott Valley buckwheat	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Eriogonum ursinum</i> var. <i>erubescens</i>	blushing wild buckwheat	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Anemone multifida</i> var. <i>multifida</i>	cut-leaf anemone	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Potentilla cristae</i>	crested potentilla	None	None	-	1B.3
<i>Darlingtonia californica</i>	California pitcherplant	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Smilax jamesii</i>	English Peak greenbrier	None	None	-	4.2

List 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere.

List 2: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

List 4: Plants of limited distribution.

Threat 0.1: Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)

Threat 0.2: Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)

Threat 0.3: Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known)