



Siskiyou County
Planning Commission Staff Report
January 17, 2024

New Business Agenda Item No. 4
Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08)

Applicant: Golden Eagle Charter School

Property Owners: Golden Eagle Charter School
1030 W A Barr Road
Mount Shasta, CA 96067

Project Summary The applicant is requesting approval of the following:

- Rescind existing use permit (UP-96-03) to create a new use permit (UP-23-08) to include allowance of an existing school with an increase in school capacity from 60 students to 225 students plus 35 staff. The proposal also includes the addition of a new 23,800 square foot school building and a 960 square foot modular schoolroom.

Location: The project is located at 1030 W A Barr Road, west of the city of Mt. Shasta; APN: 036-230-361; Township 40N, Range 4W, Section 21, MDB&M.

General Plan: Building Foundation Limitations, Woodland Productivity

Zoning: Neighborhood Commercial (C-U) and Single-Family Residential (Res-1)

Exhibits:

- A. Draft Resolution PC 2023-019
A Resolution of the Planning Commission of the County of Siskiyou, State of California, Approving the Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08) and CEQA Addendum #1 to the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Evangelical Free Church of Mount Shasta (State Clearinghouse No. 1996052035 and State Clearinghouse No. 1996104248)
 - A-1. Notations and Recommended Conditions of Approval
 - A-2. Recommended Findings
- B. Comments
- C. 1996 IS/MND
- D. CEQA Addendum #1
- E. Updated Biological Study
- F. Updated Noise Study
- G. Updated Traffic Study
- H. Exhibit Map

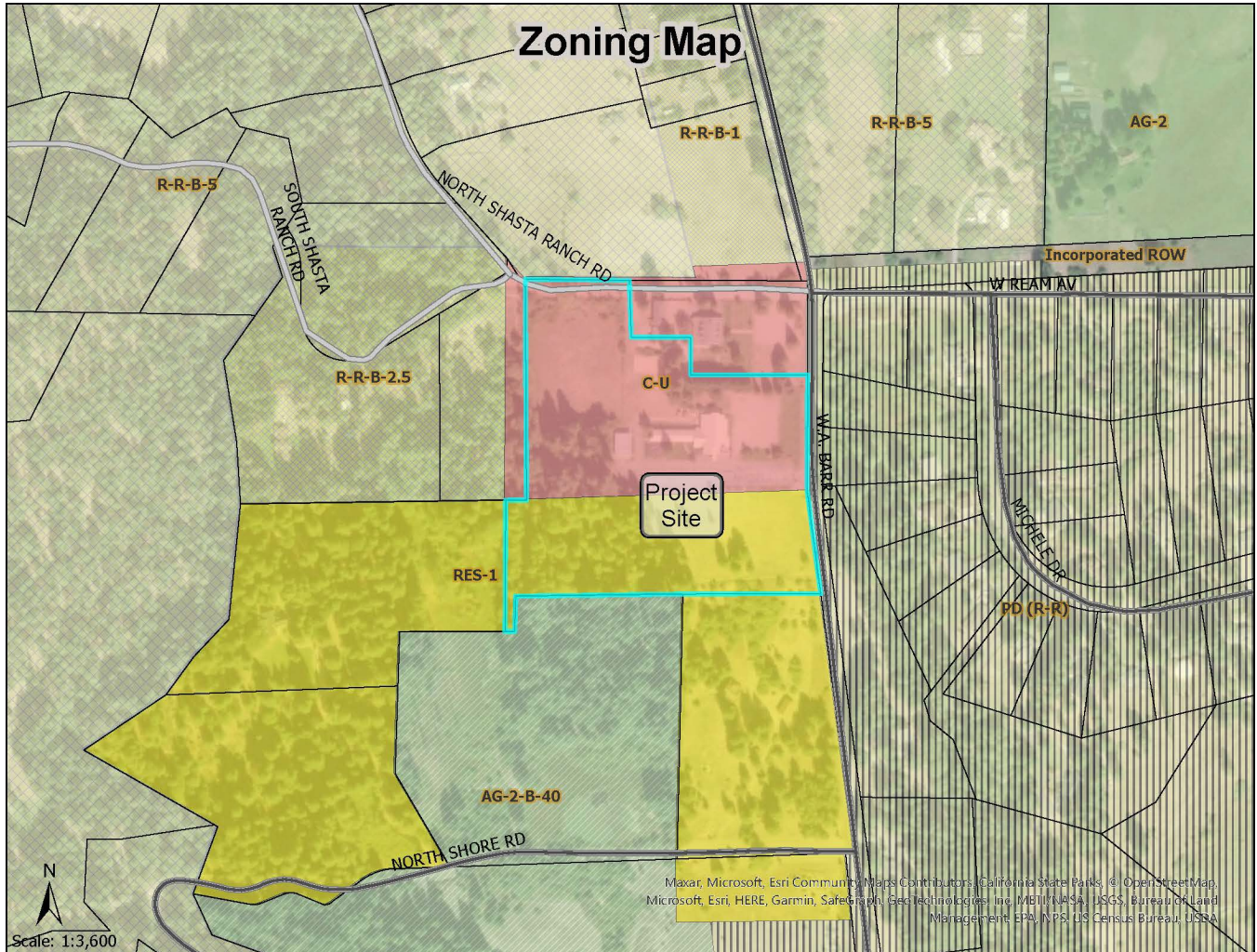


Figure 2: Zoning Map

Analysis

The Land Use Element of the Siskiyou County General Plan identifies the project site as being within the mapped resource overlay areas for Building Foundation Limitations and Woodland Productivity. In addition, planning staff has identified that Composite Overall Policies 41.3(e), 41.3(f), 41.5, 41.6, 41.7, 41.8, 41.9, and 41.18 apply to the proposed project.

Staff has conducted a detailed analysis of each of the required findings and has found that the proposed project is consistent with the applicable General Plan policies governing the subject site. In addition, the use as conditioned would be compatible with the surrounding land uses, has adequate roadway access for transportation and public health and safety provisions, and would not create environmental impacts to on- or off-site resources. The recommended findings are detailed in the General Plan Consistency Findings section of Exhibit A-2 attached to this staff report and are submitted for the Commission's review, consideration, and approval.

Zoning Consistency

The proposed project site is zoned both Neighborhood Commercial (C-U) and Single-Family Residential (Res-1). Both zoning districts allow for the operation of a school subject to a Conditional Use Permit (CUP), pursuant to Section 10-6.3703 and Section 10-6.4203 of the Siskiyou County Code. Based on staff’s analysis of the proposed use, staff believes that the necessary findings can be made for approval of the application. The recommended findings are detailed in the Zoning Consistency Findings section of Exhibit A-2 attached to this staff report.

Discussion

The project is located west of the City of Mt. Shasta, south of Shasta Ranch Road, at 1030 W A Barr Road in T40N, R4W, Section 21, MBD&M; Assessor’s Parcel Number: 036-230-361.

The property was developed with a church sanctuary (250-seat maximum occupancy), 79 paved parking stalls and 41 gravel overflow parking stalls, congregation hall, and related Sunday School classrooms with a play field/ball diamond. Surrounding development included the historic Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast Inn to the north, mostly vacant forested wetlands and a single-family residence to the west, vacant residentially zoned property to the south, and W A Barr Road and Cold Creek to the east.

The prior owner, the Evangelical Free Church of Mt. Shasta, sought approval to allow a private K – 8 school facility to be operated in conjunction with their existing church facilities. No new building construction was proposed on the 6-acre site. The school planned to accommodate 60 students. The school use was approved, and use permit UP-96-03 was issued.

Golden Eagle Charter School now owns the property and seeks to expand the school operations. The proposed project includes the addition of a modular classroom, a new school building, to change the maximum student count to 225 students and 35 staff, and to rescind the existing use permit (UP-96-03). The proposed project also seeks to abandon the existing on-site septic system and connect to the adjacent Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company sewer system. A revised biological survey, noise assessment, and transportation assessment were also submitted as part of this project. Below is the approved occupancy for UP-96-03 and the proposed occupancy with UP-23-08:

Approved Occupancy (UP-96-03)	Number of People	Proposed Occupancy (UP-23-08)
Church	250	N/A: Church operations will be eliminated
School	60	260
Total	310	260

Table 1: Permit Occupancy

The proposed occupancy of UP-23-08 is lower than the approved occupancy of UP-96-03 since the proposed project will be eliminating church operations from the project site.

Environmental Review

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and regulations implementing CEQA, known as the CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.), serve as the main framework of environmental law and policy in California. CEQA applies to most public agency discretionary actions that have the potential to adversely affect the environment. CEQA requires public agencies to inform decision makers and the public about the potential environmental impacts of proposed projects and to avoid or reduce those environmental impacts to the extent feasible. A public agency shall prepare a proposed negative declaration or a mitigated negative declaration for a project when: 1) the initial study shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment; or 2) The initial study identifies potentially significant effects, but revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant before a proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and when there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment (Section 15070).

Pursuant to Section 15164(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, the lead agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified MND if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent MND have occurred. Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, no subsequent MND shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

- Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous MND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
- Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous MND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous MND was certified as complete, shows any of the following:
 - The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous MND;
 - Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous MND;
 - Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
 - Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous MND would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

The County has determined that an Addendum to the certified MND is the appropriate environmental documentation for the proposed Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08) project. Overall,

the type, location, and nature of the project is consistent with the overall certified MND. The changes in the project description do not warrant a subsequent CEQA document per CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 as explained in this Addendum. The environmental analysis in this Addendum examines whether the revisions to the project description would result in any new significant impacts that were not previously identified in the prior MND or would result in any substantial increases in the severity of previously identified effects. The information contained in this Addendum is provided to be consistent with Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines and will allow the County to make an administrative determination that the prior MND and environmental determinations fully address the Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit project.

Lastly, CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(c), notes that “an addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration”.

The Addendum can be found in Attachment D.

Comments

A Notice of Public Hearing was published in the Siskiyou Daily News on January 3, 2024, and mailed to property owners within 300 feet of the subject property. Fifteen public comments were received at the time this staff report was written.

Two of the fifteen comment letters were in total opposition to the project. The concerns of the comment letters include noise and traffic concerns, as well as the concern that the project hasn't been adequately analyzed under CEQA and concerns related to availability of documents. One commenter asked for school statistics as he understands the school system in the area is declining and does not feel that there is a need for school expansion. One comment letter, in support of the project, stated that he is concerned with the security of the school and trespassing, as well as wanting to keep in place vegetative buffers to decrease noise coming from the school.

Planning Response: In relation to concerns of circulation and traffic, an updated traffic study was prepared to evaluate if the proposed project would increase traffic impacts pursuant to CEQA. It was determined that the increased occupancy and footprint of the school does not significantly impact traffic for the following reasons:

- *The project will utilize the existing driveway on W A Barr Road which served the former church and private school. No modifications are proposed at this driveway or on W A Barr Road.*
- *The existing parking lot will be modified to include a turnaround for safer pick-up/drop-off operations (so that backing from parking spaces is not necessary) and to provide a turnaround for emergency response vehicles/fire trucks.*
- *Bus service would not be provided with the project; therefore, bus circulation and maneuvering space is not a key component of the site or driveway design. Minor changes may be made during the parking lot modification design process to accommodate an occasional bus entering/exiting the project site.*
- *The project will make minor updates and modifications to the existing parking lot, internal roadway(s), and driveway if necessary, including providing secondary or gated emergency access if required by California Fire Code.*

- *The project would not make any changes to any existing public transit system/services or conflict with any public transit programs or plans. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on public transit.*
- *The Project would not conflict with any roadway programs, long-range planning, or vehicle circulation policies. Traffic operations, level of service, and delay are no longer considered environmental impacts under the current CEQA guidelines. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on roadway programs or vehicle circulation. It is important to note the subject site has a current Use Permit for school operations.*
- *As a charter school serving the broader community, rather than a specified zone or district immediately adjacent to the school, travel to/from the school will be primarily by vehicle mode. The absence of sidewalks and marked bicycle lanes in the project area is not a significant concern related to this specific school operation since few students would walk or bike to this school even if those facilities were in place.*
- *The Project would not conflict with any multimodal (bicycle or pedestrian) transportation programs or plans or impact any existing multimodal facilities. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on bicycle or pedestrian travel.*
- *Per Senate Bill 743, the CEQA guidelines require the evaluation of VMT as a key criterion to determine potentially significant transportation impacts. The Technical Advisory indicates lead agencies can “screen out” (not evaluate in detail) VMT impacts based on project size, maps/project location within a region, transit availability, and provision of affordable housing.*
- *There is adequate existing public infrastructure (roadways) available to serve the local area and project, and to our knowledge the site is not within an environmentally sensitive area (the project site is already developed).*
- *More importantly however, the OPR Technical Advisory (Other Project Types, page 17) also states “Of land use projects, residential, office, and retail projects tend to have the greatest influence on VMT.” and it establishes criteria for the evaluation of these three types of development projects. Schools are not mentioned in the VMT threshold discussions. Rather, schools are mentioned in Section H. VMT Mitigation and Alternatives of the Technical Advisory where it states: “Potential measures to reduce vehicle miles traveled include but are not limited to: “Increase access to common goods and services, such as groceries, schools, and daycare.”*
- *Lead agencies can consider increasing and varied school options and new locations as a potential measure to reduce VMT. With this understanding, existing/former use, the categorical exemption for existing facilities, student count, and building size are not critical factors in determining potential VMT impacts since providing increased access (more locations) of schools is deemed a VMT benefit.*
- *The Technical Advisory indicates that school land use, unrelated to building size, student count, or other quantity metrics, is not likely to cause any significant impact related to VMT and can potentially provide a VMT benefit.*

- *Therefore, the project is deemed exempt from detailed VMT analysis, could provide a VMT benefit, and would under absolute worst-case scenario have a less-than-significant impact on VMT.*
- *Initial evaluation of the existing access routes to the Project does not indicate any incompatible uses or unusual conditions, and the Project will not introduce features significantly affecting safety. The project would have a less-than-significant impact related to safety and design features.*
- *The project will provide adequate emergency access per City and Fire Code standards. Therefore, the project will have a less-than-significant impact related to emergency access.*

The transportation analysis can be found in Attachment G.

In relation to concerns of noise, an updated noise analysis was prepared to evaluate if the proposed project would noise impacts pursuant to CEQA. It was determined that the increased occupancy and footprint of the school does not significantly impact noise for the following reasons:

- *The noise assessment specifically focuses on the following noise sources-- increases in off-site traffic noise generation, on-site traffic circulation/parking lot noise, and playground activity noise. In addition, no appreciable vibration-generating activities or equipment are proposed at the site. As a result, an analysis of project construction noise or vibration is not required for this assessment.*
- *The noise generation of students playing outdoors commonly consists of a mixture of speech, sounds of children running, basketballs bouncing, volleyballs and soccer balls being struck, etc. Because the noise sources consisting of speech have been shown to result in a higher degree of annoyance than broad-band noise, many jurisdictions apply a more restrictive standard to noise sources consisting primarily of speech. It is important to note that the proposed project is an expansion of an existing school. As such, sounds of students engaging in playground activities which consist of speech are currently part of the baseline noise environment. Nonetheless, due to the sensitivity of the surrounding uses, this analysis applies a -5 dBA penalty to the County's adopted General Plan exterior noise standards for noise generated by playground activities since those activities consist of speech.*
- *CEQA does not define what constitutes a substantial permanent or temporary noise level increase. However, it is generally recognized that a 3 dBA or greater increase in noise levels due to a project would be considered significant where exterior noise levels would exceed 60 DB DNL (for residential uses). Where pre-project ambient conditions are at or below 60 DB DNL, a 5 dBA increase is commonly applied as the standard of significance. It should also be noted that audibility is not a test of significance according to CEQA. If this were the case, any project which added any audible amount of noise to the environment would be considered significant according to CEQA. However, CEQA requires a substantial increase in noise levels before noise impacts are identified, not simply an audible change. The project does not include any appreciable sources of vibration. As a result, no impacts would be identified relative to CEQA criteria "B". Finally, the project is not located in the vicinity of either public or private use airports. As a result, no impacts would be identified relative to CEQA criteria "C".*

- *The exterior noise standard utilized to assess noise impacts for playground activities is 55 DB DNL at the noise-sensitive areas of neighboring parcels. The corresponding interior noise standard within nearby residential receptors affected by playground noise would be 40 DBDNL. However, the exterior and interior noise standards applicable to all other noise sources not consisting of speech are 60 dBA and 45 DB DNL, respectively.*
- *The County has rejected previous arguments that the applicable noise standard for residential uses should be 55 DB DNL, rather than the adopted 60 DB DNL standard provided in Table 1. As noted previously, however, where the noise source does consist of speech, only then is the County's 60 DB DNL exterior noise standard reduced by 5 dBA.*
- *Based on CEQA guidelines and adopted Siskiyou County General Plan noise standards, noise impacts at noise-sensitive areas of existing uses in the project vicinity are considered significant if the following were to result from the project:*
 - *Increases in ambient noise levels of 3 dBA or more where baseline ambient conditions at sensitive receptor locations currently exceed 60 DB DNL.*
 - *Increases in ambient noise levels of 5 dBA or more where baseline ambient conditions at sensitive receptor locations are currently below 60 DB DNL.*
 - *Noise generated by on-site circulation and parking lot activities exceeds 60 DB DNL at nearby sensitive receptor locations.*
 - *Noise generated by school playground activities exceeds 55 DB DNL at nearby sensitive receptor locations.*
- *The existing ambient noise environment at the project site is defined primarily by nearby traffic and existing school activities, including playground usage. To quantify the existing ambient noise level environment at the project site, Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. (BAC) conducted a long-term (24-hour) noise level survey at three (3) locations on the project site on May 6, 2023. The measured day-night average noise levels (DNL) were below the County's "Noise Range 1" exterior noise level standard of 60 dB DNL for residential uses at sites L T-2 and L T-3. Not surprisingly, the ambient noise conditions at Site LT-1 were highest due to the proximity of that monitoring site to W A Bar Road.*
- *Assuming all 225 students were to attend the school concurrently, an average of 1.5 students per vehicle, and 10 employee trips, the project would generate approximately 160 round trips (320 one-way trips), during morning drop-off and afternoon pick-up periods. The daily trip generation would be approximately 640 daily one-way trips. The Federal Highway Administration Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108) was used with these inputs to predict traffic noise exposure at a distance of 50 feet from the centerline of W A Bar road.*
- *According to Appendix F-1, the traffic noise level generated by 640 daily project trips would be 49 dB DNL at a distance of 50 feet from the centerline of that roadway. As indicated in Table 2, a DNL of 62 dBA was measured at a position 50 feet from the W A Bar Road centerline. Because the project traffic noise generation would be more than 10 dBA below measured existing traffic noise levels, the increase in traffic noise resulting from the project would be less than 1 dB. The actual computed increase in traffic noise*

levels resulting from the project would be 0.2 dBA, which is considered a less than significant increase in DNL.

- The peak hour noise level generated during hours of student drop off and pick-up was computed to be 47 dBA Leq at the reference location 50 feet from the roadway centerline. As indicated by Appendix D-2, baseline ambient noise levels during the morning and afternoon periods were approximately 60 dBA Leq. As a result, project generated traffic would result in an increase in peak hour average noise levels of 0.2 dBA Leq. This increase in hourly noise levels is similarly considered to be less than significant.*
- As a means of determining potential noise exposure due to on-site circulation and parking, parking lot noise level measurements conducted by BAC were utilized. Specifically, a series of individual noise measurements were conducted of multiple vehicle types arriving and departing a parking area, including engines starting and stopping, car doors opening and closing, and persons conversing as they entered and exited their vehicles. The results of those measurements revealed that individual parking lot movements generated mean noise levels of 70 dB SEL and maximum noise levels of 65 dB Lmax at the noise measurement distance of 50 feet. For a conservative assessment of parking area noise generation, it was conservatively assumed that 160 parking area movements could occur during the peak hour. However, it is likely that parking area activity would be more spread out. Where 70 is the SEL for a single automobile parking operation at a reference distance of 50 feet, N is the number of parking area operations in a peak hour, and 35.6 is 10 times the logarithm of the number of seconds in an hour. Using the equation provided above, the assumed number of peak hour parking lot movements, and BAC reference parking lot noise data, on-site circulation noise levels were to the nearest receivers based on a sound level decay rate of -6 dB per doubling of distance from the source.*
- The Table 3 data indicate that noise levels generated by worst-case parking lot activity operations are predicted to range from 30 to 43 dB DNL at the nearest receivers, which would satisfy the Siskiyou County General Plan 60 dB DNL exterior noise level standard for residential and transient lodging uses by a wide margin. In addition, standard residential construction (stucco siding, STC-27 windows, door weather-stripping, exterior wall insulation, composition plywood roof), results in an exterior to interior noise reduction of at least 25 dB with windows closed and approximately 15 dB with windows open. As a result, worst-case parking lot noise levels are expected to satisfy the Siskiyou County General Plan 45 dB DNL interior noise level standard at the nearest residences whether windows are in the open or closed positions. Table 3 also indicates that the parking lot vehicle circulation noise levels would result in increases in ambient noise levels at the nearest residences to the project site ranging from 0.1 to 0.3 dB DNL. Because this increase is well below the 5 dBA significance criteria impacts related to onsite circulation and parking lot movements are predicted to be less than significant.*
- The primary noise source associated with playground activity is shouting children, bouncing balls, etc. For the assessment of playground noise impacts, reference noise level data collected by BAC at the project site was utilized. Specifically, children were present and utilizing the school playground areas during the ambient noise survey conducted on May 9th, 2023. Specifically, approximately 25 students were engaged in typical outdoor playground activities during the periods of approximately 9 am - 10:30*

am and 12:30 to 1:30 pm. Site L T3 represents the nearest property line of the residences to the north of the project site and was located approximately 60 feet from the center of the northern outdoor play area. As indicated by the Appendix E data, measured noise levels during playground usage ranged from approximately 50 to 80 dBA at the 60-foot measurement distance. The computed average noise level for the approximately 2.5-hour period during which the playground was in use computes to 61 dBA Leq at the 60-foot distance.

- Although the project would nearly quadruple the number of students at the school, a corresponding increase in the number of students utilizing the play area at any given time is not expected. Rather, common practice is to stagger school playing field usage so not all students are outdoors at once. In addition, the school would also have a play area located in the rear of the school building. Assuming up to 1/3 of the students utilized the playground areas concurrently, approximately 75 students would be outdoors at any given time. Further assuming the students would utilize the north and southern play areas approximately equally, approximately 37 students would be utilizing each play area at any given time. Based on these assumptions, on 5 total hours of playground usage per day, and on the computed level of 61 dBA at 60 feet for 25 students, the noise exposure at the nearest residences to the project site was calculated.*
- The data in Table 4 indicates that project playground noise levels are calculated to range from 42 to 55 dB Leq at the outdoor activity areas of the nearest residences to the project site. In addition, playground DNL values are predicted to be less than the County's 55 dBA DNL exterior noise standard applied to sources of noise containing speech at those areas. Finally, the predicted increases in ambient noise levels at the nearest residences would be below the 3-5 Dba thresholds for a finding of significant noise impacts. These conclusions assume a total of 5 hours of daily playground usage with approximately 37 students in the north play area and 37 students in the south play area at any time. Because noise exposure from project playground activities is predicted to be satisfactory relative to Siskiyou County noise standards, and because playground usage occurring under the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in noise levels at the nearest residences to the project site, this impact is identified as being less than significant.*

The noise analysis can be found in Attachment F.

In relation to concerns of security and trespassing, it is the intent of the school to maintain security measures to eliminate trespassing, this has been formalized in Condition of Approval #12.

In relation to concerns of the removal of the vegetation buffer along the soccer field, it is the intent of the school to maintain current vegetation buffers located on the property. This has been formalized in Condition of Approval #13.

In relation to concerns and questions regarding the Mount Shasta School system and enrollment numbers, Golden Eagle is an operating charter school and adheres to different standards than the public school system. This increase in school capacity and facilities will allow for parents in Siskiyou County with more diverse choices in school options for their children.

In relation to concerns regarding the availability of public documents pertaining to this project, all non-draft documents have been released. Staff also re-noticed the public hearing for this item with the

correct occupancy and square footage so that the public would not be confused on the project description for this proposed project.

In relation to the concerns of CEQA and the applicability to prepare a new EIR or subsequent MND, Siskiyou County is the lead agency of this project, and thus determines the level of environmental review for every discretionary project seeking approval. After review of the certified IS/MND, in conjunction with review of the proposed project materials, staff concluded that the increase in the school occupancy as well as the increase in the building footprint, will not significantly increase environmental impacts, and will not increase impacts beyond what was analyzed and mitigated in the certified IS/MND. Explanation on why an Addendum is the suitable document for this project is discussed under the Environmental Review section of this staff report. Additionally, there has been no substantial evidence brought forward to indicate that there will be any new significant impacts, which is supported by the technical studies completed in May-July 2023. Project changes standing alone normally will not trigger requirements for further CEQA review

Siskiyou County Environmental Health Division – November 15, 2023

Environmental Health has reviewed information related to the proposed project and noted no objections. The Department is requiring a Condition of Approval to be added based on the school abandoning the existing septic system (PN-90-248) and connecting to the Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company. Any future plans to upgrade the existing kitchen or modify food service shall be reviewed and approved by Environmental Health prior to implementation.

Planning Response: Compliance with Environmental Health requirements to the satisfaction of Environmental Health has been included as recommended Conditions of Approval (numbers 3 and 4) for the project (see Exhibit A-1).

Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company – November 3, 2023

The Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company provided a 'will serve' letter, confirming that the district will allow Golden Eagle Charter School to connect to their system.

Planning Response: Compliance with the 'will serve' letter is formalized in Condition of Approval Number 5 (see Exhibit A-1).

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) – October 11, 2023

Comments were submitted regarding Cal Fire's requirements for this project, specifically those pertaining to road and street networks, road signing, and fuel modification and standards as specified pursuant to Public Resources Code 4290.

Planning Response: Compliance with Cal Fire requirements to the satisfaction of Cal Fire and Siskiyou County Planning has been included as recommended Conditions of Approval number 6 for the project (see Exhibit A-1).

Planning Staff Recommendations

- Adopt Resolution PC 2023-019 taking the following actions:
 - Approve the Use Permit (UP-23-08) request based on the recommended findings and subject to the recommended conditions of approval; and

- Approve CEQA Addendum #1 to the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Evangelical Free Church of Mount Shasta (State Clearinghouse No. 1996052035 and State Clearinghouse No. 1996104248)

Suggested Motion

I move that we adopt Resolution 2023-019 of the Planning Commission of the County of Siskiyou, State of California, Approving the Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08) and CEQA Addendum #1 to the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Evangelical Free Church of Mount Shasta (State Clearinghouse No. 1996052035 and State Clearinghouse No. 1996104248).

Preparation

Prepared by the Siskiyou County Planning Division.

For project specific information or to obtain copies for your review, please contact:

Hailey Lang, Planning Director
Siskiyou County Planning Division
806 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097

Resolution PC 2023-019

A Resolution of the Planning Commission of the County of Siskiyou, State of California, Approving the Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08) and CEQA Addendum #1 to the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Evangelical Free Church of Mount Shasta (State Clearinghouse No. 1996052035 and State Clearinghouse No. 1996104248)

Whereas, Golden Eagle Charter School applied for a use permit to increase the school occupancy from 60 students to 225 students plus 35 staff and the addition of a 960-square foot modular classroom as well as a new 23,000 square foot school located at 1030 W A Barr Road, northwest of the City of Mount Shasta, on Assessor Parcel Number 036-230-361; and

Whereas, this project site was already developed under Use Permit (UP-96-03) with a church sanctuary (250-seat maximum occupancy), 79 paved parking stalls and 41 gravel overflow parking stalls, congregation hall, and related Sunday School classrooms with a play field/ball diamond as well as a K-8 school building; and

Whereas, this approval action will rescind the previous Use Permit (UP-96-03) of this project site in order to forgo the prior approval of church facilities and operations; and

Whereas, the Planning Division presented its oral and written staff report on proposed Use Permit UP-23-08 at the Planning Commission's regularly scheduled meeting on January 17, 2024; and

Whereas, a Mitigated Negative Declaration was already prepared and certified for this project site (State Clearinghouse No. 1996052035 and State Clearinghouse No. 1996104248; and

Whereas, staff has prepared a CEQA Addendum (Addendum #1) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164; and

Whereas, the Planning Division recommends that the Planning Commission approve Addendum #1 to the Mitigated Negative Declaration, confirming that the increase in school occupancy and the additional of school facilities will not create additional significant impacts and therefore a Subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15162 is not required; and

Whereas, the Planning Division recommended approval of Use Permit UP-23-08 subject to the conditions of approval provided in Exhibit A-1 to this resolution referenced hereto and incorporated herein; and

Whereas, a Notice of Public Hearing was published in the Siskiyou Daily News on January 3, 2024; and

Whereas, hearing notices were posted pursuant to Siskiyou County Code Section 10-6.2805 *et seq.*; and

Whereas, on January 17, 2024, the Chair of the Planning Commission opened the duly noticed public hearing on Use Permit UP-23-08 to receive testimony, both oral and written, following which the Chair closed the public hearing and the Commission discussed Use Permit UP-23-08 prior to reaching its decision.

Now, therefore be it resolved that the Planning Commission adopts the recommended findings set forth in Exhibit A-2 of the written staff report referenced hereto and incorporated herein; and

Be it further resolved that the Planning Commission, based on the evidence in the record and the findings set forth in Exhibit A, determines that a CEQA Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration (State Clearinghouse No. 1996052035 and State Clearinghouse No. 1996104248) is the appropriate CEQA review, and adopts Addendum #1 to the Mitigated Negative Declaration dated January 2024.

Be it further resolved that the Planning Commission approved Use Permit UP-23-08 subject to the notations and conditions of approval contained in Exhibit A-1 to this resolution referenced hereto and incorporated herein.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing Resolution PC 2023-019 was duly adopted on a motion by Commissioner _____ and seconded by Commissioner _____, at a regular meeting of the Siskiyou County Planning Commission held on the 17th day of January 2024, by the following voice vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

Abstain:

Siskiyou County Planning Commission

_____, Chair

Witness, my hand and seal this 17th day of January 2024.

Hailey Lang, Secretary of the Commission

Exhibit A-1 to Resolution PC 2023-019
Notations and Recommended Conditions of Approval

Notations

1. Within ten (10) days following the date of the decision of the Siskiyou County Planning Commission, the decision may be appealed to the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors. The appeal shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Conditions of Approval

1. The project shall substantially conform to the application submitted July 10, 2023, including any materials subsequently submitted to the Planning Division prior to the application being deemed complete, and as approved by the Siskiyou County Planning Commission on January 17, 2024. Any proposed amendment(s) shall be submitted to the Deputy Director of Planning. Minor amendments shall be considered by the Community Development Director. Major amendments shall be considered by the Planning Commission.
2. The applicant shall comply with all adopted rules and regulations of the Siskiyou County Planning Division, Environmental Health Division, and Building Division of the Siskiyou County Community Development Department, the Siskiyou County Public Works Department, and all other local and state regulatory agencies.
3. The project site shall abandon the existing septic system (PN-90-248) to the satisfaction of the Environmental Health Division.
4. Any future plans to upgrade the existing kitchen or modification to food service shall be reviewed and approved by Environmental Health prior to implementation.
5. The Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company connections must be approved and in place prior to use permit issuance. Golden Eagle Charter School must provide documentation confirming this to the Siskiyou County Community Development Department to the satisfaction of the Environmental Health Division.
6. The applicant shall comply with, and provide verification of compliance, with all applicable statutory requirements of the fire safe standards enacted pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 4290 and 4291, and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Fire Safe Regulations, to the satisfaction of Cal Fire and Siskiyou County Planning Division.
7. The maximum school capacity shall be 225 students and 35 staff members.
8. The applicant must submit an evacuation plan to Siskiyou County Office of Emergency Services (OES) and OES must approve the plan prior to use permit issuance.

9. The project must adhere to the parking standards identified in Section 10-6.5610. Parking of the Siskiyou County Code.
10. Mitigation Measures identified in the Mitigated Negative Declaration/CEQA Addendum #1 shall be adhered to.
11. If construction and/or vegetation removal occur between February 1 and August 31, a nesting bird survey shall be conducted prior to commencement of construction and/or vegetation removal by a qualified biologist. If active nests are found, the biologist may prescribe appropriate measures to comply with the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code.
12. The school shall install a security system to mitigate trespassing onto the property.
13. The vegetation buffers currently in place on the school property shall be maintained.
14. The applicant, shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the County, its agents, officers and employees from any claim, action, or proceeding (collectively, "Action") against the County, its agents (including consultants), officers or employees to attack, set aside, void, or annul the approvals, or any part thereof, or any decision, determination, or Action, made or taken approving, supplementing, or sustaining, the project or any part thereof, or any related approvals or project conditions imposed by the County or any of its agencies, departments, commissions, agents (including consultants), officers or employees, concerning the project, or to impose personal liability against such agents (including consultants), officers or employees resulting from their non-negligent involvement in the project, which action is brought within the time period provided by law, including any claim for private attorney general fees claimed by or awarded to any party from the County. Said responsibilities shall be pursuant to the County's standard Agreement for Indemnification in effect at the time of application approval or Agreement for Indemnification if signed and effective prior to the date the application is approved. In the event that the applicant fails to comply with the terms of the applicable agreement, the applicant does hereby consent and agree to all remedies in said agreement and does hereby agree and consent to the County rescinding all applicable project approvals.

Findings

Zoning Consistency/Use Permit Findings

1. The proposed Use Permit, as recommended for approval, is consistent with the applicable elements and policies of the Siskiyou County General Plan.
2. Due to size, scale, intensity, and location of the project, the proposed use will not result in a significant change in the existing environment that would in any way threaten the public health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, convenience, or general welfare.
3. Due to the size, scale, intensity, and location of the project, the proposed use will not cause damage or nuisances from noise, smoke, odor, dust, vibration, explosion, contamination, fire, or traffic and will be reasonably compatible with the existing and permitted uses in surrounding areas.
4. The Planning Commission has considered all written and oral comments received and based on its analysis of the public testimony and staff's analysis, the Commission has determined that the project as designed and conditioned would be compatible with existing and planned uses of the area.

General Plan Consistency Findings

Composite Overall Policies

Policy 41.3(e) - All proposed uses of the land shall be clearly compatible with the surrounding and planned uses of the area.

The proposed school expansion at the existing school site is clearly compatible with existing uses adjacent to the project site and would not in any way threaten the public health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, convenience, or general welfare of the surrounding area.

Policy 41.3(f) – All proposed uses of the land may be allowed if they clearly will not be disruptive or destroy the intent of protecting each mapped resource.

The increase in school capacity along with the addition of a 960 square foot classroom and a 23,000 square foot school building is minor in nature and therefore, no disruption of a mapped resource would occur.

Policy 41.6 - There shall be a demonstration to the satisfaction of the Siskiyou County Environmental Health Department and/or the California Regional Water Quality Control Board that sewage disposal from all proposed development will not contaminate ground water.

Sewage disposal for the existing school is already in place. However, the school will be eliminating that connection and connecting to the Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company. A will serve letter has already been provided to the County.

Policy 41.7 - Evidence of water quality and quantity acceptable to the Siskiyou County Environmental Health Department must be submitted prior to development approval.

Sewage disposal for the existing school is already in place. However, the school will be eliminating that connection and connecting to the Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company. A will serve letter has already been provided to the County.

Policy 41.8 – All proposed development shall be accompanied by evidence acceptable to the Siskiyou County Health Department as to the adequacy of on-site sewage disposal or the ability to connect into an existing city or existing Community Services District with adequate capacity to accommodate the proposed development. In these cases, the minimum parcel sizes and uses of the land permitted for all development will be the maximum density and land uses permitted that will meet minimum water quality and quantity requirements, and the requirements of the county's flood plain management ordinance.

Sewage disposal for the existing school is already in place. However, the school will be eliminating that connection and connecting to the Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company. A will serve letter has already been provided to the County.

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.

The project site has existing access from W A Barr Road. A traffic impact analysis was conducted in July 2023 and determined that the school impact increase will not significantly impact the traffic and circulation of nearby access.

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.

Staff has reviewed all Land Use Element policies and has determined that the proposed conforms to the General Plan.

Map 3: Building Foundation Limitations

Policy 8 – Enforce building construction standards (uniform building code) and public works requirements.

The Building Department will review the building permit to be submitted for the modular classroom and new school building and enforce all local building regulations.

Map 11: Woodland Productivity

Policy 31 – The minimum parcel size shall be one acre on 0-15% slope, and 5 acres on 16-29% slope.

No new parcels are proposed to be created as part of this project and the existing 10.36-acre parcel exceeds the minimum required parcel size.

Policy 32 – 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. The permitted uses will not create erosion or sedimentation problems.

The permitted density will not create erosion of sedimentation problems.

Policy 33 – All land uses and densities shall be designed so as not to destroy timber productivity on large parcels of high suitability woodland soils. (Class I and II.)

No new parcels are proposed as part of this project. The operation of a school is a permitted use. The increase in school capacity will not affect any timber resources nearby.

California Environmental Quality Act Findings

1. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, Section 15164, an Addendum #1 to the Mitigated Negative Declaration (SCH# 1996052035 and 1996104248) (“Addendum”) has been prepared for the proposed project and has met all of the following requirements as enumerated under that Section:
 - a. The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.
 - b. An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.
 - c. An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.
 - d. The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.
 - e. A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency’s findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.
2. The Planning Commission has reviewed and considered the proposed project, including the previously adopted mitigated negative declaration, and all comments submitted and has determined that the record, as a whole, demonstrates that there is no evidence that the proposed project will have an individually or cumulatively significant effect.

3. The Addendum reflects the independent judgment and analysis of Siskiyou County, which has exercised overall control and direction of its preparation.
4. The Planning Commission has determined that the custodian of all documents and material which constitute the record of proceedings shall rest with the Planning Director of the County of Siskiyou Community Development Department, 806 South Main Street, Yreka CA, 96097.

Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP2308)

Public Comments

From: [planning](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Golden Eagle Charter School/New Location
Date: Friday, October 13, 2023 10:09:16 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: Leslie Bandi <bandistas@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2023 4:37 PM
To: [planning](mailto:planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us) <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Golden Eagle Charter School/New Location

Hello, Siskiyou County Community Development Committee,

My name is Leslie Bandi, and I am a parent of a Golden Eagle Charter School graduate and a current high school student. Since our family moved to Siskiyou County in 2017, our children have attended local schools. We have found the staff at Golden Eagle, particularly their middle and high school teachers and administrators, to be a welcome addition to our children's educational lives.

I have been very supportive of Golden Eagle's efforts to provide quality facilities for their students. Schools that are located close to and within our communities are such an appreciated resource and truly add to the sense of place, the sense of belonging, that adolescents sorely need.

While Golden Eagle's current building is adequate, their new location at 1030 W. A. Barr Rd provides a significant increase in space and potential for growth for our school community. I urge you to consider expanding their use permit to include Golden Eagle's high school programs as well as the middle and elementary students. This would provide parents of multiage students the option of one drop-off/pick-up point during the school year. It would also allow for opportunities for Golden Eagle students to engage in a variety of educational projects. Perhaps there is room for a small school garden, art studio space, or an environmental lab. The possibilities are exciting, especially after the significant deficits our youth have faced during the pandemic.

Our kids have heard so many "no's" in the past few years. As someone who has worked with adolescents for the past few years, it is disheartening to see that they sometimes feel as if their futures lack promise and potential. As a community, we can always do more to make our teens feel welcome, gain competence, and provide opportunities for new and exciting possibilities. This is how our communities develop in productive and positive ways.

Thank you for your time.

—Leslie Bandi
Parent of Golden Eagle students

Sent from my iPhone

From: [planning](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Golden Eagle Charter School / Use Permit (UP-23-08)
Date: Thursday, December 14, 2023 9:35:36 AM

From: Susan Brown <susanrileybrown@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, December 9, 2023 3:31 PM
To: [planning](mailto:planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us) <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Golden Eagle Charter School / Use Permit (UP-23-08)

To whom it may concern. I am in full support of Golden Eagle's new use permit application. Golden Eagle is a great asset to our community. My daughter, who graduated from Golden Eagle, benefited from the individual support offered by this school. Golden Eagle's new location is perfect for a growing educational facility much needed by many of our area's children. We all should be happy with Golden Eagle's continued success and support its expansion.

Susan Brown
511 N Adams Dr, Mt Shasta, CA 96067

--

Susan R. Brown
Business & Nonprofit Development
Microlending & CDFI Capacity Building
Online Program Design
530-925-2530
susanrileybrown.com

Our shared Humanity is revealed through the power of Compassion.

From: [planning](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Golden Eagle Charter School's Proposed School Building located at 1030 W A Barr Road, Mt Shasta
Date: Thursday, December 14, 2023 9:36:10 AM
Attachments: [Letter of Support - Golden Eagle Charter School Proposed Build 1030 W A Barr Rd, Mt Shasta.pdf](#)

From: Maicey DeMartini <maicey.demartini@gecs.org>
Sent: Friday, December 8, 2023 2:03 PM
To: planning <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Golden Eagle Charter School's Proposed School Building located at 1030 W A Barr Road, Mt Shasta

To the Planning Division of the Siskiyou County Community Development Department,

Please see the attached letter of support for Golden Eagle Charter School's Proposed School Building located at 1030 W A Barr Road, Mt Shasta, CA.

Please feel free to reach out with any questions.

Thank you for your time and your service to our community.

Sincerely,

Maicey DeMartini

*Accounting Technician II
School Nutrition Program Manager II
Golden Eagle Charter School
maicey.demartini@gecs.org
Phone (530) 926-5800 Ext 810
Fax (530) 926-5826*

To the Planning Division of the Siskiyou County Community Development Department:

I am writing this letter in support of Golden Eagle Charter School's effort to build a new school building. I believe the positive impact that this school building will bring to our community far outweighs the concerns of the people contesting this build.

Golden Eagle Charter School serves many students from all backgrounds including a large portion of underprivileged, at-risk youth. We are one of the largest schools in Siskiyou County. Many of our students have struggled in traditional learning environments and Golden Eagle has been a life raft that has saved their education.

Golden Eagle's personal approach to educating goes above and beyond just teaching. We provide an all-inclusive environment and work together to create individual learning plans that meet our student's specific skills, interests, strengths, and needs. For some of our students Golden Eagle provides support, mentorships, friendships, and nutritional needs that they may not be getting anywhere else.

It has been a struggle for students and employees alike to operate a school with multiple buildings spread across the community. We are often forced to move around from lease to lease as our school continues to grow at a rapid pace. Having all our staff and students in one place will make a huge difference in the daily lives of the students, parents, and staff. We will take up a smaller footprint in town. It will free up buildings for other local businesses to add to our community.

The benefits that this school building will bring to the students, parents, employees, and citizens of our community far surpasses the concerns brought up by a few. For many of our students Golden Eagle is their everything, and many of them will grow up to live and work in this community. They are the future, and this new school building is investing in the future of our community.

Thank you for your time and your service to our community.

Maicey DeMartini

333 Gateway Park Drive
Mount Shasta, CA 96067

From: [planning](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Golden Eagle Charter School / Use Permit (UP-23-08)
Date: Tuesday, December 19, 2023 7:25:45 AM
Attachments: [GECS WABarr Rd.docx](#)

From: Melanie Findling <melaniefindling@att.net>
Sent: Monday, December 18, 2023 5:57 PM
To: [planning](mailto:planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us) <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Golden Eagle Charter School / Use Permit (UP-23-08)

Hello,

Please see attached regarding the Golden Eagle Charter School / Use Permit (UP-23-08) public hearing.

Regards,
Melanie Findling

December 18, 2023

Siskiyou County Planning Commission
806 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097

Dear Planning Commissioners,

I support the use of the site at 1030 WA Barr Road for the Golden Eagle Charter School (GECS). It seems odd to me that there would be a problem as a church and school operated in this location recently so there is minimal change in use. This is a lovely location for the school as the kids will have easy access to Lake Siskiyou and the Larry Wehmeyer Environmental Education Area. GECS is a fine school that provides an excellent educational experience; we were fortunate to have the GECS option for our daughter and she flourished there, graduated, and went on to complete her university studies.

Please support our community and those of us who depend on GECS and approve the use permit.

Regards,

Melanie Findling

183 Rockfellow Dr.
Mt. Shasta, CA 96067

From: [planning](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: In Support of Golden Eagle Charter School New Location
Date: Tuesday, December 19, 2023 3:21:28 PM

From: Michael Kielich <michael.kielich@gecs.org>
Sent: Tuesday, December 19, 2023 1:50 PM
To: planning <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: In Support of Golden Eagle Charter School New Location

Good afternoon,

I am an elementary school teacher at Golden Eagle Charter School on W.A .Barr Road in Mount Shasta. This new space has been a blessing to our school this year. Staff at our school are all in agreement that we would like to see the new proposed building on the property to be built as soon as possible. It would solve two of our main problems. One, it would reduce the crowding that we already have, due to our physically small classroom sizes. Second, it would bring the whole community of our school together and allow students to be together from TK through 12th grade. As it is now, our school is in two locations. This creates logistical challenges for parents, students and staff alike. If the new building is approved, it will allow the whole school to be one unit. This would help to promote to a deeper degree the wonderful community that we already have.

Thanks for your consideration,
Michael Kielich - Teacher
Golden Eagle Charter School
530-356-3532

From: [Janine Rowe](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Comments on Golden Eagle Use Permit
Date: Friday, December 8, 2023 7:02:00 AM
Attachments: [Comments on Golden Eagle Use Permit.pdf](#)

From: Greg Laurie <glaurie100@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 7, 2023 4:00 PM
To: planning <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Comments on Golden Eagle Use Permit

Please see the attached comments on the Golden Eagle Charter School use permit.

Greg Laurie
1112 N. Shasta Ranch Rd.
Mount Shasta, CA 96067

December 8, 2023

Siskiyou County Planning Commission
806 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 97097

Dear Members of the Planning Commission,

I am writing to express my concerns and propose mitigations regarding the Golden Eagle Charter School and its Use Permit (UP-23-08). As a homeowner living adjacent to the school, the project will impact my property in a couple of ways.

Firstly, there is an issue of trespassing onto the neighboring property west of the school. Currently, the main access point is through a gate located in the southwest corner of the soccer field. This gate originally served to connect different horse pastures on the historic Shasta-Brown Ranch. However, it is no longer needed, and it has become an enticing entryway for students wishing to trespass onto the adjacent property. To mitigate this issue, I recommend the removal of the gate and blocking access, ensuring the safety and privacy of both homeowners and students.

Secondly, the project will have visual and noise impacts on my residence, situated on the west side of the soccer field. With the implementation of the Golden Eagle Charter School project, there will be an increase in the number of individuals present on the premises and an increase in the duration of potential impacts. Currently, the impacts are limited by the growth of blackberries and other vegetation along the fenceline. I kindly request that these natural elements be maintained, or alternatively, that suitable vegetation be established as a hedge, effectively screening and reducing the visual impact on nearby residences.

Despite these two concerns, I would like to emphasize my overall support for the Golden Eagle Charter School Project. I believe that with appropriate mitigation these issues can be resolved, and the project can proceed with minimal adverse effects.

Please feel free to reach out to me if you require any further discussion or clarification on these matters or any other related issues. Thank you for considering my comments and proposed mitigations in relation to the Golden Eagle Charter School project.

Sincerely,

Greg Laurie

From: [Alert Door Service, Inc.](#)
To: [planning](#)
Subject: Golden Eagle Charter School
Date: Tuesday, October 3, 2023 10:17:31 AM

Re: Golden Eagle Charter School
1030 W.A. Barr Road,
Mt. Shasta

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are so excited to hear there will be a charter school located near our home on W.A. Barr Road. The building and surrounding grounds seem like a logical location for the new home of the Golden Eagle Charter School.

We have heard great things about the school, and we believe the children, and teachers would benefit from a school surrounded by nature in this very special spot. If children learn in an environment such as this, we believe they will be better stewards when they grow up.

We are hoping that any issues can be overcome and will work out for the children. We would have been thrilled to attend a school like this when we were young and would like to see this opportunity extended to as many children as possible.

Best regards,
Jim and Lynn S. Lenardon
1642 North Shasta Ranch Road
Mt. Shasta, CA 96067
www.alertdoorservice.com

From: [Annie Marsh](#)
To: [Hailey Lang](#); [Rick Dean](#); [planning](#); [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: Opposition - Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08)
Date: Friday, December 8, 2023 10:02:22 PM

I am opposed to approval of the Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08) as outlined in the Notice of Public Hearing for the project.

The application for the 1996 Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-96-03) Section XVII (5) states that the maximum number of people that can be served is 299 at Sunday services and an estimated 60 for weekday school.

Use Permit (UP-23-08) proposes a change to 287 people (252 students/35 teachers) on a 5-day a week basis which can hardly be considered a minor technical change.

This "minor technical change" fails to take into consideration the additional weekday traffic, the additional weekday noise from an additional 192 children, and the additional waste to be created by the project. None of these items are addressed in the Notice of Public Hearing.

Further comment will be made if or when I ever receive the documents that I requested under the California Public Records Act. The Planning Division of the Community Development Department had the County Counsel's office impose a 24-day delay on my receiving documents on this project which is set for Public Hearing on December 20th.

Public cannot make informed comments if their requests for documents are stonewalled until after the Public Hearing. Without these documents, Public has no way of knowing the extent of the increase in traffic, noise and waste.

This project needs to go back to the drawing board and a full environmental review required prior to any approval.

Most sincerely,
Anne Marsh

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From: [planning](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Charter School Expansion
Date: Tuesday, October 10, 2023 12:07:31 PM

From: Ellie Mauro <shastalily3@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, October 9, 2023 4:11 PM
To: planning <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Charter School Expansion

October 9, 2023

To Whom it May Concern,

We would like to express our support for the expansion of Golden Eagle Charter School, located on W. A. Barr Road in Mount Shasta. Our home (for 50 years) is located not far from the school, and we believe the school is an excellent use for this property. We hope that you will support the school's proposed project.

Thank you.

Eleanor and Kerry Mauro

From: [Hailey Lang](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Public Hearing 12/20/23
Date: Wednesday, December 20, 2023 1:18:45 PM
Attachments: [Skskiyou CDD Letter.docx](#)

Another comment letter for Golden Eagle.

From: Mt. Shasta Ranch Bed & Breakfast <shastaranchbnb@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2023 1:12 PM
To: Hailey Lang <hlang@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Public Hearing 12/20/23

Good Afternoon Hailey,

I have attached my notes that I was going to present at this morning's meeting regarding the Golden Eagle Charter School / Use permit (UP-23-08).

I turned it into a formal letter in case it will be passed along to others.

Please feel free to give me a call if you have any questions or want to discuss.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this matter.

Kind regards

David O'Shaughnessy



MOUNT SHASTA RANCH

🌿 Bed & Breakfast 🌿

December 20, 2023

Siskiyou Planning Commission
Attn: Hailey Lang
311 Fourth Street
Yreka, CA 96097

Dear Ms. Lang,

My name is David O'Shaughnessy, my wife and I own Mt. Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast Located at 1008 W A Barr Rd. in Mount Shasta. I arrived 15 minutes late to the December 20 meeting where you were considering a use permit change for the charter school next door to our property. Unfortunately, that item on your agenda already occurred. Unfortunately, with only days of notice of this meeting, I could not change my schedule enough to make the meeting on time. I have concerns of increasing use from 60 to 287 people daily to this site.

My concerns are but, not limited to:

The "soccer field" on the property should not be allowed to place permeant or temporary buildings on the land. Allowing building use for this part of the land will adversely affect our quality of life and our guests' enjoyment of the property.

Noise – The Church that originally developed this parcel included small classrooms that were used for a preschool. They are now using the land for elementary school aged kids. This brings much more noise to the property. Increasing use from 60 to 287 will increase noise levels significantly.

School use - I would like to see statistics on Mount Shasta's current school system. If attendance is declining, as I suspect it is, I am weary of putting in such a structure where, the school becomes non-viable and is sold to someone that starts up a business that does not enhance our community.

Traffic – I have concerns of increased traffic on W A Barr and surrounding streets with daily traffic. I believe a study must be done to assure safety and flow of this sizeable use increase. The intersection of W A Barr and Ream Roads are already a hazard, adding the additional cars transporting students to/from school and teenagers behind the wheels of some of those vehicles, will make this intersection even more hazardous.

The Charter School next door has already brought in a pre-fabricated structure and shipping containers and we are not sure that proper permits / inspections were pulled for these alterations. With many more alterations potentially coming, we do worry about this new business and its effects to our community.

I appreciate anything you can do at this point to address our concerns with the Board and Planning Department.

Please feel free to give me a call should you want to discuss this matter further.

Kind Regards,

David O'Shaughnessy
Owner

From: [Andi Murdock](#)
To: [planning](#)
Subject: Golden Eagle Charter School
Date: Tuesday, October 3, 2023 7:36:50 AM

I am writing this in support of the golden eagle charter school and growth. This school is located at 1030 WA bar road in Mount Shasta. It is the sight of an old church which at 1 point did have a school. I live behind shasta Brown ranch and drive past this empty place every day and have memories of how wonderful it was when there was life and kids out playing and learning.

I strongly support having this charter school at this location and look forward to having life happen here once again.

Andi_m@sbcglobal.net

[Sent from AT&T Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

From: [planning](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Golden Eagle Charter School project, 1030 W.A. Barr Rd., Mt Shasta
Date: Friday, October 13, 2023 10:08:30 AM
Attachments: [GECS Permit.docx](#)

From: Sarah Patania <spunkytania3@outlook.com>
Sent: Friday, October 13, 2023 8:00 AM
To: planning <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Golden Eagle Charter School project, 1030 W.A. Barr Rd., Mt Shasta

Hello,

Please see the attached letter pursuant to the building and permit process for Golden Eagle Charter School.

Thank you,

Sarah Patania

October 12, 2023

To Whom It May Concern:

Please allow Golden Eagle Charter School to obtain the necessary permits and approvals to move forward with their plans to add a portable classroom and additional building to have the high school program and main office have the room required to have the entire campus in one location. This will be especially important for families that have multiple students at different grade levels.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sarah Patania

From: [planning](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: 1030 WA Bar use permit
Date: Thursday, December 14, 2023 9:34:52 AM

From: Rana Rekhi <rvrekhi@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, December 11, 2023 4:10 PM
To: [planning](mailto:planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us) <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: 1030 WA Bar use permit

Hello! I want to submit a letter of support for the update to the use permit for Golden Eagle Charter School. Please let me know if you have any questions. The school does so much good for our kids and community!

Warm regards,
Rana

Rana Rekhi

From: [Janine Rowe](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Letter of Support for Golden Eagle Charter School, 1030 W.A. Barr Road, Mt. Shasta
Date: Friday, December 8, 2023 1:43:48 PM
Attachments: [GECS Letter of Support Dec 2023.pdf](#)

From: Dave Theno <dave@gecs.org>
Sent: Friday, December 8, 2023 1:28 PM
To: planning <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Letter of Support for Golden Eagle Charter School, 1030 W.A. Barr Road, Mt. Shasta

Hello,

Please find attached my letter of support for Golden Eagle Charter School's proposed development and use permit at 1030 W.A. Barr Road in Mount Shasta.

Thank you,
Dave Theno

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Dave Theno
High School Program
Golden Eagle Charter School

(530) 926-5800 x 803 school
(530) 925-1360 cell
dave@gecs.org

December 8, 2023

Mount Shasta, California

Fr: Dave Theno, Program Manager
Golden Eagle Charter School
9th-12th Grade Program
2226 S. Mt. Shasta Blvd.
Mount Shasta, CA 96067

To: The Siskiyou County Planning Commission

I am writing to express my support for Golden Eagle Charter School's use permit for our property at 1030 W.A. Barr Road in Mount Shasta. This project will provide our students with much-needed improvements in the safety and quality of education across all grade levels, including the 9th-12th Grade program that I manage for the school. Furthermore, I look forward to the opportunity for our school to become a vibrant, positive addition to a new neighborhood and to the Mount Shasta community at large.

In the eighteen years I've been a teacher at Golden Eagle, I have worked in a variety of spaces. We have a proud tradition of retrofitting and converting spaces that once were storefronts, retail spaces, auto shops, assisted living facilities, and residential homes. In each situation, we treat our learning spaces--and the neighborhoods around them--with the reverence and recognition they deserve as important centers for education, for child development, and as social hubs for our school community. Teaching is a sacred public trust, and the spaces where teaching and learning happen deserve to be honored and tended to with serious care.

Though we have been able to make a lot of different situations work for our students, the prospect of a campus dedicated to serving our entire South County student population will be a big step forward for numerous reasons. Centralizing our campus-based educational programs, designing buildings for learning and teaching, and situating our administration offices alongside students and teachers will all improve the safety, quality of life, and opportunities for high-quality learning for students and staff during the time we share at school.

As to the grounds and natural land on and around the proposed building site, we intend to do as we always have with any new space: steward and tend to the land with care and diligence so our students and our neighbors can

experience our presence as a positive asset to the community.

Golden Eagle Charter School is a good neighbor. Every member of our staff is devoted to making kids' lives better and providing benefits to our school community as well as the world at large. Developing this property will help us to pursue these goals, and I therefore support this project and encourage you to approve our use permit.

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions or would like to discuss this further at dave@gecs.org or (530) 925-1360.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Theno", written in a cursive style.

Dave Theno

From: [planning](#)
To: [Janine Rowe](#)
Subject: FW: Use Permit UP-23-08
Date: Friday, December 15, 2023 7:50:47 AM

From: c w <fbcdub@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 14, 2023 11:37 AM
To: planning <planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Cc: Hailey Lang <hlang@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Use Permit UP-23-08

Dear Planning Commission members:

This letter is in reference to the expansion of the Golden Eagle Charter School. As the adjoining property owner (855 North Shore Rd.) on the south boundary of the school we are writing to support the issuance of a new use permit to the school. This site appears to be a very appropriate area for a small school operation.

Our only concerns would be: 1) Any septic system expansion closer than 100' from our property line and 2) Students wandering onto our property. A fence between our property and the school would be a logical way to prevent any student wandering as well as providing additional security for the school.

Please keep us informed as to the progress of the project. Thanks for your consideration,

Chris Williams and Lorrie Lagasse
855 North Shore Road
Mt Shasta, CA
707-964-3011

From: [Annie Marsh](#)
To: [planning](#); [Hailey Lang](#); [Rick Dean](#); [William Carroll](#); [Rachel Jereb](#)
Cc: [cowboy96027@hotmail.com](#); [Ray Haupt](#)
Subject: Opposition - Use Permit Golden Eagle Charter School (UP-23-08)
Date: Wednesday, January 10, 2024 8:57:04 PM
Attachments: [GECS January 10.docx](#)

Attached and copied below is my comment letter.

Anne Marsh
4628 Pine Cone Drive
Etna, CA 96027
530.598.2131
annie_marshall@hotmail.com

January 10, 2024

Community Development Department - Planning Division
608 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097

VIA EMAIL – planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us

RE: Use Permit Golden Eagle Charter School (UP-23-08)

Dear Honorable Planning Commissioners and Hailey Lang:

- The whole project, including the Noise Study and Traffic Evaluation, is **incorrect** because the existing use permit **does not** include allowance for an existing school. The school ceased to exist when the church ceased to exist. Evangelical Free Church Mount Shasta Use Permit UP-96-03 - Condition Number 10: **“In the event church operations cease, school operations must also cease.”**
- The Evangelical Free Church of Mount Shasta sold the property to the Golden Eagle Charter School sometime during 2022, with the sale closing escrow in January of 2023. The Church use had ceased to exist, as had the school use. The Use Permit “running with the land” is for the church use only. The Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08) is for a school, not a church.
- The Use Permit for the Evangelical Free Church Mount Shasta (UP-96-03) school was auxiliary to the church. Schools were not a

by-right use when the use permit for the private school on the property was issued in 1993.

- The Notice of Public Hearing for the December 20, 2023 Planning Commission meeting states, “Project Location and Description: The proposed project will rescind the existing use permit (UP-96-03) and create a new use permit (UP-23-08). The existing use permit includes allowance of an existing school in conjunction with existing church facilities. The current permitted occupancy is 60 students and staff. The new use permit (UP-23-08) will forgo church operations but will increase the permitted occupancy to 252 students and 35 staff. A new modular classroom is proposed as part of this proposal, totaling 960 square feet. The existing school is approximately 8,150 square feet and the existing modular classroom is approximately 1,920 square feet. The project site is located at 1030 W A Barr Road in Mount Shasta (APN: 036-230-361).”

- Subsequently, the Agenda for the December 20, 2023 Planning Commission meeting states, “Golden Eagle Charter School / Use Permit (UP-23-08) The proposed project will rescind the existing use permit (UP-96-03) and create a new use permit (UP-23-08). The existing use permit includes allowance of an existing school in conjunction with existing church facilities. The current permitted occupancy is 60 students and staff. The new use permit (UP-23-08) will forgo church operations but will increase the permitted occupancy to 225 students and 35 staff. The existing school is approximately 8,150 square feet and the existing modular classroom is approximately 1,920 square feet. An additional modular classroom is proposed as part of this proposal, totaling 960 square feet, and an additional school building is proposed as part of this proposal, totaling 23,000 square feet. The project site is located at 1030 W A Barr Road in Mount Shasta (APN: 036-230-361).”

- Neither of these descriptions are correct because there is no existing school. What exists is a use permit for a church. That use permit “runs with the land,” in other words a new church could be on the property without a new use permit but not a new private school.

The use permit for a private school must be de nova, it cannot be attached in any way to use permit for the Evangelical Free Church Mount Shasta (UP-96-03).

- The description on the Public Notice and the Agenda do not agree and should be clarified.
- The file contains a rendering for an approximate 23,000 square-foot building at the south portion of the property. This must be addressed, as if it is part of the project there would be approximately 46,000-square feet of buildings on the property.
- There is confusion regarding the number of students. The number of proposed students should be clearly stated.
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- Both the Traffic Evaluation and the Noise Study are flawed and inadequate as they are based on faulty information provided by the Community Development – Planning Division.

Anne Marsh

Anne Marsh
4628 Pine Cone Drive
Etna, CA 96027
530.598.2131
annie_marsh@hotmail.com

January 10, 2024

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608 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097

VIA EMAIL – planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us

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use when the use permit for the private school on the property was issued in 1993.

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- Both the Traffic Evaluation and the Noise Study are flawed and inadequate as they are based on faulty information provided by the Community Development – Planning Division.

Anne Marsh

From: [Annie Marsh](#)
To: [planning](#); [Hailey Lang](#); [Rick Dean](#); [William Carroll](#); [Rachel Jereb](#)
Cc: [cowboy96027@hotmail.com](#); [Ray Haupt](#)
Subject: Opposition - Use Permit Golden Eagle Charter School (UP-23-08)
Date: Wednesday, January 10, 2024 8:57:04 PM
Attachments: [GECS January 10.docx](#)

Attached and copied below is my comment letter.

Anne Marsh
4628 Pine Cone Drive
Etna, CA 96027
530.598.2131
annie_marshall@hotmail.com

January 10, 2024

Community Development Department - Planning Division
608 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097

VIA EMAIL – planning@co.siskiyou.ca.us

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Anne Marsh

From: [Annie Marsh](#)
To: [planning](#); [Hailey Lang](#); [Rick Dean](#); [Janine Rowe](#); [Rachel Jereb](#); [William Carroll](#)
Cc: [cowboy96027@hotmail.com](#); [Ray Haupt](#)
Subject: Opposition - Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08)
Date: Thursday, January 11, 2024 2:16:21 PM
Attachments: [UP9603 \(1\) 240111 124549 240111 140032.pdf](#)

Dear Hailey Lang and Honorable Planning Commissioners:

To support my comment letter in opposition to the project dated January 10, 2024, I have attached is a copy of the use permit for the Evangelical Free Church Mount Shasta (UP--96-03).

As you can see, Condition 10 of the use permit states, "In the event Church operations cease, school operations must also cease."

Church operations ceased in 2022 or before, therefore so did school operations.

The private school was not a stand-alone approval, but was auxiliary to the church.

Therefore, the Use permit cannot be amended. The approval for a private school on this property must be for a brand new use permit. De novo.

Sincerely,

Anne Marsh

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SISKIYOU COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

LAND USE PERMIT

PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED TO: Evangelical Free Church of Mt. Shasta

ADDRESS: 1030 W. A. Barr Road Mt. Shasta, California 96067

PURPOSE: The Evangelical Free Church of Mt. Shasta request approval to allow a private K-8 school facility for up to 60 students, to be operated in conjunction with their existing church, per Section 10-6.4203(c).

PROPERTY LOCATED: The project is located west of the City of Mt. Shasta, southwest of the intersection with Shasta Ranch Road at 1030 W.A. Barr Road in T40N, R4W, Section 21, MDB&M; APN: 36-230-250.


SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING BEFORE THE USE COMMENCES:

1. The use shall be in accordance with the approved plot plan and project description.
2. The Use Permit does not supersede deed restrictions.
3. All county road and yard setbacks must be met.
4. The use of outdoor public address systems or "recess bells" or carillons is prohibited, with the exception of the mandated fire alarm.
5. A water supply for fire protection is to be provided off-site at Cold Creek. A 40' x 10' pad of all-weather construction shall be constructed within 1,000' of the site. This pad shall be suitable to support the load of Fire Department pumpers and equipment. The location and improvements shall be to the satisfaction of the Fire District.
6. All classrooms shall be monitored for smoke or fire by a 24-hour detection agency.
7. The domestic water system shall be approved by the State Office of Drinking Water, prior to permit issuance.
8. Prior to construction, Building Permits shall be secured for any proposed work, as necessary.
9. Prior to Use Permit issuance, a 6' deer and orchard fence shall be constructed and landscaping installed along the entire southerly property line. Climbing vines shall be planted at eight foot centers along the fence to enhance the landscape buffer. This fence and landscaping shall match the existing plants and materials immediately east along the southerly property line, to the satisfaction of the Planning Department.
10. In the event church operations cease, school operations must also cease.

Notation:

This permit is automatically terminated and all rights thereunder rescinded when not used for the above purpose within two years of issuance or, if once established, not used for one year. One, two year time extensions may be granted subject to county review and approval (Ordinance No. 90-22).

DATE: July 3, 1996
APPROVED


Richard D. Barnum, Secretary
Siskiyou County Planning Commission

DATE
ISSUED: Aug. 28, 1996

pc: Raymond Porterfield
Public Works, L. Inman
Building Department, B. Fiock
Assessor, E. Kische
Health Department
~~File~~

From: [Annie Marsh](#)
To: [planning](#); [Hailey Lang](#); [Janine Rowe](#); [Rachel Jereb](#); [Rick Dean](#); [William Carroll](#)
Cc: cowboy96027@hotmail.com; [Ray Haupt](#)
Subject: Faulty interpretation of UP-96-08 Evangelical Free Church Mount Shasta
Date: Thursday, January 11, 2024 2:21:27 PM
Attachments: [1020 W A Barr Road - Use Permits 240111 124805 240111 141700.pdf](#)

Dear Hailey Lang and Honorable Planning Commissioners:

Attached is Senior Planner Rachel Jereb's email stating that there is an existing school on the property. This is incorrect as the private school ceased to exist when church operations ceased.

Sincerely,

Anne Marsh

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: [Rachel Jereb](#)
Sent: Wednesday, November 9, 2022 10:51 AM
To: 'nicktrover@trovercpm.com'
Subject: 1020 W A Barr Road - Use Permits
Attachments: [UP9415.pdf](#)
[UP9603.pdf](#)
[BOSResolution96-272_reUP9603.pdf](#)

Hi Nick,

The two use permits that have been issued for the site are both related to utilizing the property for a school.

The first use permit (UP9415) is specific to the placing of a building on the site for classrooms.

The second use permit (UP9603) allows for a school on the property to be operated in conjunction with the church, with a maximum of 60 students. It was appealed by a couple of people, and the board of supervisors upheld the planning commission approval of the project.

Rachel Jereb
Senior Planner, County of Siskiyou
806 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097
530-842-8205

From: [Annie Marsh](#)
To: [planning](#); [Hailey Lang](#); [Janine Rowe](#); [Rachel Jereb](#); [Rick Dean](#); [William Carroll](#)
Cc: cowboy96027@hotmail.com; [Ray Haupt](#)
Subject: Decision to incorrectly use addendum
Date: Thursday, January 11, 2024 2:26:04 PM
Attachments: [RE Golden Eagle Use Permit 1030 WA Barr Rd 240111 240111 142201.pdf](#)

Dear Hailey Lang and Honorable Planning Commissioners:

The decision to use an addendum rather than a de novo use permit for the private school was made in March of 2023. See attached.

Sincerely,
Anne Marsh

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: [Hailey Lang](#)
Sent: Tuesday, March 28, 2023 10:20 AM
To: [Rachel Jereb](#)
Subject: RE: Golden Eagle Use Permit 1030 WA Barr Rd

Got it. Since there is an already approved CEQA doc, we could do an addendum or supplemental to update the capacity numbers and update any relevant technical studies. I'm leaning towards an addendum cause it doesn't seem like the project scope change is substantial at this time.

15164. ADDENDUM TO AN EIR OR NEGATIVE DECLARATION

(a) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

(b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

(c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.

(d) The decision making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.

(e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

15162. SUBSEQUENT EIRS AND NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS

(a) When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(b) If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of a negative declaration, the lead agency shall prepare a subsequent EIR if required under subdivision (a). Otherwise the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation.

(c) Once a project has been approved, the lead agency's role in project approval is completed, unless further discretionary approval on that project is required. Information appearing after an approval does not require reopening of that approval. If after the project is approved, any of the conditions described in subdivision (a) occurs, a subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall only be prepared by the public agency which grants the next discretionary approval for the project, if any. In this situation no other responsible agency shall grant an approval for the project until the subsequent EIR has been certified or subsequent negative declaration adopted.

(d) A subsequent EIR or subsequent negative declaration shall be given the same notice and public review as required under Section 15087 or Section 15072. A subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall state where the previous document is available and can be reviewed.

From: Rachel Jereb <rjereb@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Sent: Monday, March 27, 2023 5:39 PM
To: Hailey Lang <hlang@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: RE: Golden Eagle Use Permit 1030 WA Barr Rd

It is a church that has an existing UP for a school. Digital files are limited for UP9415, but the PHN says it was cat exempt. UP9603 started off cat exempt, but then continued the PH to create an MND.

[Z:\Z-ARCHIV\UP\pre2000](#)

Rachel Jereb
Senior Planner, County of Siskiyou
806 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097
530-842-8205

From: Hailey Lang <hlang@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Sent: Monday, March 27, 2023 5:26 PM
To: Rachel Jereb <rjereb@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: RE: Golden Eagle Use Permit 1030 WA Barr Rd

Is this a church being converted to a school or is there an existing school? Could you send me the approved UP so I could take a look? Was there a categorical exemption applied to the UP?

From: Rachel Jereb <rjereb@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Sent: Thursday, March 23, 2023 2:35 PM
To: Hailey Lang <hlang@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: FW: Golden Eagle Use Permit 1030 WA Barr Rd

This property already has a UP for a school. They want to increase the number of students. I think the existing UP allows for 60; they are possibly wanting to go up to 150-max. I suggested that they get a bio, noise, and traffic study. Do you have any other suggestions for this project?

Rachel Jereb
Senior Planner, County of Siskiyou
806 S. Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097
530-842-8205

From: nicktrover@trovercpm.com <nicktrover@trovercpm.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2023 3:54 PM
To: Rachel Jereb <rjereb@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: Golden Eagle Use Permit 1030 WA Barr Rd

Good afternoon Rachel,

Thanks for the info earlier. I am attaching a preliminary layout for your input. If we are looking at putting a building in the southern area, are there any studies we should do as a part of the use permit application? Or any studies in general we should do for the use permit? We already have completed a phase 1 environmental report that found no issues. Thanks,

Nick Trover

TROVER
CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT
Lic. #1081347

974 Forest Ave
Chico CA, 95928
530-519-7132
nicktrover@trovercpm.com
www.trovercpm.com

Agency Comments

SISKIYOU COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
LAND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

OWNER GOLDEN EAGLE CHARTER SCHOOL

FILE # 036-230-361

LOCATION 1030 W A BAR ROAD
MT. SHASTA, CA

T 40N , R 4W , SEC. 20,21 PD# UP-2308

REQUIREMENTS:

Sewage Disposal Test/Information:

- () None Required: Connection to Approved Sewage System
- () Engineered Percolation Tests –
Parcels # _____
- () Wet Weather Testing
- () Engineered Sewage Disposal System
- () Other _____

Water Supply Tests/Information:

- () None Required: Connection to Approved Water System
- () Well Logs (Existing Wells) () Well Logs for Adjoining Property
- () Drilled Well – Parcels # _____ () Spring Source-Verification
- () Pump Test (Static Level) _____ Hours
- () Bacteriological Analysis () Chemical Analysis () Physical Analysis
- () Other _____

Project Information:

- () Location Map () Mark Project Area () Contour Map
- () Food Establishment Plans () Swim Pool/Spa Plans
- () Waste Information (Non-Sewage)
- () Other _____

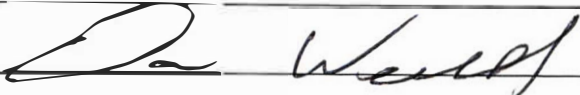
Comments/Conditions:

Environmental Health has no objections to this proposed project.

Condition of approval is based on the abandonment at the existing septic system (PN-90-248) and connection to the Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company Service District for sewer and water.

Any future plans to upgrade the existing kitchen or modify food service shall be reviewed and approved by Environmental Health prior to implementation.

REHS



DATE 11/15/23

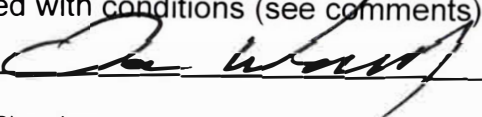
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTION

(x) Application Accepted () Application Rejected as Incomplete (see comments)

(x) Approved () Recommended for Denial

() Approved with conditions (see comments)

REHS



DATE 11/15/23

Date sent to Planning:

Will Serve Letter

November 3rd, 2023

To:

Shelly Blakley – Director
Golden Eagle Charter School
1030 W A Barr Rd
Mt Shasta CA 96067

To Whom It May Concern,

Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company has met with representatives of Golden Eagle Charter School (GECS), reviewed the proposed connection and voted to approve service for GECS's proposed development. Please allow this to serve as a "Will Serve" letter for connection to Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company's sewer and water system for GECS's property with the physical address of 1030 W A Barr Rd, Mt Shasta.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Gazave", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

John Gazave

Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company
720 W. Ream Ave, Mt Shasta CA 96067

EXHIBIT B - COMMENTS

**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION**

P. O. Box 128
1809 Fairlane Road
YREKA, CA 96097-0128
(530) 842-3516
Website: www.fire.ca.gov



Date: 10/11/2023

Siskiyou County Department of Public
Health and Community Development
806 South Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097-3321

Attention: Dianne Johnson

Subject: Golden Eagle Charter School UP-2308

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has the following Public Resources Code 4290 requirements for the above referenced project (reference Calif. Code of Regulations Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Article 5, Subchapter 2, SRA Fire Safe Regulations):

Cal fire has no requirements to the to the project and would only require that the property meet the following requirements if a new house or mobile home was constructed.

ROAD AND STREET NETWORKS

1273.01, 1273.02, 1273.03, 1273.04, 1273.05, 1273.06, 1273.07, 1273.08, 1273.09

ROAD SIGNING

1274.01, 1274.02, 1274.03, 1274.04

FUEL MODIFICATION

1276.02, 1276.03

SEE THE ATTACHED "4290 CHECKLIST" FOR SPECIFIC CODE REQUIREMENTS.

In addition to the Public Resources Code 4290 requirements, if timber is to be commercially harvested as part of this subdivision creation, the conditions set forth in the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Division 1.5) must be adhered to.

CC-2302
Date:10/11/2023
Page 2

Additional Public Resources Code 4290 requirements that must be met during subsequent building permit applications are as follows:

DRIVEWAY DESIGN AND SURFACE REQUIREMENTS

1273.01, 1273.02, 1273.03, 1273.04, 1273.05, 1273.06, 1273.07, 1273.08, 1273.09

ADDRESSES FOR BUILDING

1274.08, 1274.09, 1274.10

FUEL MODIFICATION AND STANDARDS

1276.01, 1276.02, 1276.03,

SEE THE ATTACHED "4290 CHECKLIST" FOR SPECIFIC CODE REQUIREMENTS.

If you have any questions, please call Ernest Curran, Heather Boyl, or Katie Smith at (530) 842-3516.

Sincerely Heather Boyl
Forestry Technician-Prevention

For: Darryl Laws
Siskiyou Unit Chief

Attachment

Cc: file

SRA Fire Safe Regulations

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection



FOR INFORMATIONAL USE ONLY

View the official California Code of Regulations online at
govt.westlaw.com/calregs

As of July 28, 2020

California Code of Regulations
Title 14 Natural Resources
Division 1.5 Department of Forestry
Chapter 7 - Fire Protection
Subchapter 2 SRA Fire Safe Regulations
Articles 1-5

Contents

Article 1 Administration	3
§ 1270.00. Title	3
§ 1270.01. Purpose	3
§ 1270.02. Scope.....	3
§ 1270.03. Provisions for Application of These Regulations.	4
§ 1270.04. Local Ordinances.....	4
§ 1270.05. Inspections.....	4
§ 1270.06. Exceptions to Standards.	5
§ 1271.00. Definitions.....	5
Article 2 Emergency Access and Egress	7
§ 1273.00. Intent	7
§ 1273.01. Width.	7
§ 1273.02. Road Surfaces	8
§ 1273.03. Grades.....	8
§ 1273.05. Turnarounds.....	8
§ 1273.06. Turnouts.....	9
§ 1273.07. Road and Driveway Structures	9
§ 1273.08. Dead-end Roads.....	9
§ 1273.09. Gate Entrances.....	10
Article 3 Signing and Building Numbering	10
§ 1274.00. Intent	10
§ 1274.01. Road Signs.....	10
§ 1274.02. Road Sign Installation, Location, and Visibility.	10
§ 1274.03. Addresses for Buildings.....	11
§ 1274.04. Address Installation, Location, and Visibility.	11
Article 4 Emergency Water Standards	11
§ 1275.00. Intent	11
§ 1275.01. Application.....	11
§ 1275.02. Water Supply.	11
§ 1275.03. Hydrants and Fire Valves.	12
Article 5 Fuel Modification Standards.....	12
§ 1276.00 Intent	12
§ 1276.01. Setback for Structure Defensible Space.	12
§ 1276.02. Maintenance of Defensible Space Measures.	13
§ 1276.03 Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels.....	13
§ 1276.04 Greenbelts	13

Article 1 Administration

§ 1270.00. Title

These regulations shall be known as the "SRA Fire Safe Regulations," and shall constitute the basic wildfire protection standards of the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

§ 1270.01. Purpose

(a) These regulations have been prepared and adopted for the purpose of establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction and development in the State Responsibility Area (SRA).

(b) The future design and construction of structures, subdivisions and developments in the SRA shall provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection measures as specified in the following articles.

(c) These measures shall provide for emergency access; signing and building numbering; private water supply reserves for emergency fire use; and vegetation modification. The fire protection standards which follow shall specify the minimums for such measures.

§ 1270.02. Scope

(a) These regulations shall apply to:

(1) the perimeters and access to all residential, commercial, and industrial building construction within the SRA approved after January 1, 1991 except as set forth below in subsections (b.)through (d), inclusive, and (f);

(2) the siting of newly installed commercial modulars, manufactured homes, mobilehomes, and factory-built housing, as defined in Health and Safety Code sections 18001.8, 18007, 18008, and 19971, except where being sited or installed as an accessory or junior accessory dwelling unit as set forth in subsection (d) below; (3) all tentative and parcel maps or other developments approved after January 1, 1991; and

(4) applications for building permits on a parcel approved in a pre-1991 parcel or tentative map to the extent that conditions relating to the perimeters and access to the buildings were not imposed as part of the approval of the parcel or tentative map.

(b) These regulations do not apply where an application for a building permit is filed after January 1, 1991 for building construction on a parcel that was formed from a parcel map or tentative map (if the final map for the tentative map is approved within the time prescribed by the local ordinance) approved prior to January 1, 1991, to the extent that conditions relating to the perimeters and access to the buildings were imposed by the parcel map or final tentative map approved prior to January 1, 1991.

(c)(1) At the discretion of the local jurisdiction, and subject to any requirements imposed by the local jurisdiction to ensure reasonable ingress, egress, and capacity for evacuation and emergency response during a wildfire, these regulations shall not apply to the reconstruction or repair of legally constructed residential, commercial, or industrial buildings due to a wildfire, to the extent that the reconstruction or repair does not:

(A) increase the square footage of the residential, commercial, or industrial building or buildings that previously existed; or

(B) change the use of the building or buildings that had existed previously; or

(C) construct a new building or buildings that did not previously exist on the site.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter the extent to which these regulations apply to the reconstruction or repair of a legally constructed residential, commercial, or industrial building for reasons unrelated to a wildfire.

(d) These regulations do not apply to the creation of accessory or junior accessory dwelling units that comply with Government Code sections 65852.2 or 65852.22, or any local

ordinances enacted thereunder, as applicable, including any local ordinances requiring provisions for fire and life safety.

(e) Unless otherwise exempt pursuant to this subchapter, affected activities include, but are not limited to:

- (1) permitting or approval of new parcels, excluding lot line adjustments as specified in Government Code (GC) section 66412(d);
- (2) application for a building permit for new building construction;
- (3) application for a use permit; and
- (4) road construction.

(f) EXEMPTION: Roads used solely for agricultural, mining, or the management and harvesting of wood products.

§ 1270.03. Provisions for Application of These Regulations.

This subchapter shall be applied as follows:

(a) the local jurisdictions shall provide the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) or their designee with notice of applications for building permits, tentative parcel maps, tentative maps, and installation or use permits for construction or development within the SRA.

(b) the Director or their designee may review and make fire protection recommendations on applicable construction or development permits or maps provided by the local jurisdiction.

(c) the local jurisdiction shall ensure that the applicable sections of this subchapter become a condition of approval of any applicable construction or development permit or map.

§ 1270.04. Local Ordinances.

(a) Nothing contained in these regulations shall be considered as abrogating the provisions of any ordinance, rule or regulation of any state or local jurisdiction provided that such ordinance, rule, or regulation is equal to or exceeds these minimum standards.

(b) Counties may submit their local ordinances for certification via email to the Board, and the Board may certify them as equaling or exceeding these regulations when they provide the same practical effect. If the Board determines that the local requirements do not equal or exceed these regulations, it shall not certify the local ordinance.

(c) When the Board grants certification, the local ordinances, in lieu of these regulations, shall be applied as described in 14 CCR § 1270.02 and used as the basis for inspections performed under 14 CCR § 1270.05.

(d) The Board's certification of local ordinances pursuant to this section is rendered invalid when previously certified ordinances are subsequently amended by local jurisdictions, or the regulations are amended by the Board, without Board re-certification of the amended ordinances. The Board's regulations supersede the amended local ordinance(s) when the amended local ordinance(s) are not re-certified by the Board. Amendments made by local jurisdictions to previously certified ordinances shall be submitted for re-certification.

§ 1270.05. Inspections.

Inspections shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) Inspection shall be made by:

- (1) the Director, or
- (2) local jurisdictions that have assumed state fire protection responsibility on SRA lands, or
- (3) local jurisdictions where the inspection duties have been formally delegated by CAL

FIRE to the local jurisdiction.

- (b) Nothing in this section abrogates CAL FIRE's authority to inspect and enforce state forest and fire laws even when the inspection duties have been delegated pursuant to this section.
- (c) Reports of violations shall be provided to the CAL FIRE Unit headquarters that administers SRA fire protection in the local jurisdiction.
- (d) When inspections are conducted, they shall occur prior to: the issuance of the use permit or certificate of occupancy; the recordation of the parcel map or final map; the filing of a notice of completion; or the final inspection of any project or building permit.

§ 1270.06. Exceptions to Standards.

- (a) Upon request by the applicant, exceptions to standards within this subchapter or to local jurisdiction certified ordinances may be allowed by the inspection entity listed in 14 CCR § 1270.05, where the exceptions provide the same practical effect as these regulations towards providing defensible space. Exceptions granted by the inspection entity listed in 14 CCR § 1270.05 shall be made on a case-by-case basis only. Exceptions granted by the inspection entity listed in 14 CCR § 1270.05 shall be forwarded to the appropriate CAL FIRE Unit Office that administers SRA fire protection in that county and shall be retained on file at the Unit Office.
- (b) Requests for an exception shall be made in writing to the inspection entity listed in 14 CCR § 1270.05 by the applicant or the applicant's authorized representative. At a minimum, the request shall state the specific section(s) for which an exception is requested, material facts supporting the contention of the applicant, the details of the exception proposed, and a map showing the proposed location and siting of the exception. Local jurisdictions listed in 14 CCR section 1270.05 may establish additional procedures or requirements for exception requests.
- (c) Where an exception is not granted by the inspection entity, the applicant may appeal such denial to the local jurisdiction. The local jurisdiction may establish or utilize an appeal process consistent with existing local building or planning department appeal processes.
- (d) Before the local jurisdiction makes a determination on an appeal, the inspection authority shall be consulted and shall provide to that local jurisdiction documentation outlining the effects of the requested exception on wildfire protection.
- (e) If an appeal is granted, the local jurisdiction shall make findings that the decision meets the intent of providing defensible space consistent with these regulations. Such findings shall include a statement of reasons for the decision. A written copy of these findings shall be provided to the CAL FIRE Unit headquarters that administers SRA fire protection in that local jurisdiction.

§ 1271.00. Definitions

Agriculture: Land used for agricultural purposes as defined in a local jurisdiction's zoning ordinances.

Building: Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy, except Utility and Miscellaneous Group U buildings.

CAL FIRE: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Dead-end road: A road that has only one point of vehicular ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and looped roads.

Defensible space: The area within the perimeter of a parcel, development, neighborhood or community where basic wildland fire protection practices and measures are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or defense against encroaching wildfires or escaping structure fires. The perimeter as used in this regulation is the area encompassing the parcel or parcels proposed for construction and/or development, excluding the physical structure itself. The area is characterized by the establishment and

maintenance of emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, road names and building identification, and fuel modification measures.

Development: As defined in section 66418.1 of the California Government Code.

Director: Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or their designee.

Driveway: A vehicular access that serves up to two (2) parcels with no more than two (2) residential units and any number of non-commercial or industrial buildings on each parcel.

Note: Driveway standard includes up to a total of four (4) residential Units on one (1) parcel - Board of Forestry

Distance Measurements: All specified or referenced distances are measured along the ground, unless otherwise stated.

Exception: An alternative to the specified standard requested by the applicant that may be necessary due to health, safety, environmental conditions, physical site limitations or other limiting conditions, such as recorded historical sites, that provides mitigation of the problem.

Fire valve: see hydrant.

Fuel modification area: An area where the volume of flammable vegetation has been reduced, providing reduced fire intensity and duration.

Greenbelts: A facility or land-use, designed for a use other than fire protection, which will slow or resist the spread of a wildfire. Includes parking lots, irrigated or landscaped areas, golf courses, parks, playgrounds, maintained vineyards, orchards or annual crops that do not cure in the field.

Hammerhead/T: A road or driveway that provides a "T" shaped, three-point turnaround space for emergency equipment, being no narrower than the road that serves it.

Hydrant: A valved connection on a water supply or storage system, having either one two and a half (2 1/2) inch or one four and a half (4 1/2) inch outlet, with male American National Fire Hose Screw Threads (NH), used to supply fire apparatus and hoses with water.

Local Jurisdiction: Any county, city/county agency or department, or any locally authorized district that issues or approves building permits, use permits, tentative maps or tentative parcel maps, or has authority to regulate development and construction activity.

Occupancy: The purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

One-way road: A minimum of one traffic lane width designed for traffic flow in one direction only.

Residential unit: Any building or portion thereof which contains living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and/or sanitation for one or more persons.

Manufactured homes, mobilehomes, and factory-built housing are considered residential units for the purposes of mandatory measures required in 14 CCR § 1270.01(c), unless being sited or installed as an accessory or junior accessory dwelling unit in accordance with 14 CCR § 1270.02(d).

Road: Vehicular access to more than two (2) parcels; more than four (4) residential units; or access to any industrial or commercial occupancy. Includes public and private streets and lanes.

Road or driveway structures: Bridges, culverts, and other appurtenant structures which supplement the traffic lane or shoulders.

Same Practical Effect: As used in this subchapter, means an exception or alternative with the capability of applying accepted wildland fire suppression strategies and tactics, and provisions for fire fighter safety, including:

- (a) access for emergency wildland fire equipment,
- (b) safe civilian evacuation,
- (c) signing that avoids delays in emergency equipment response,
- (d) available and accessible water to effectively attack wildfire or defend a structure from wildfire, and

(e) fuel modification sufficient for civilian and fire fighter safety.

Shoulder: Vehicular access adjacent to the traffic lane.

State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board): As defined in Public Resources Code section 730.

State Responsibility Area (SRA): As defined in Public Resources Code sections 4126-4127; and the California Code of Regulations, title 14, division 1.5, chapter 7, article 1, sections 1220-1220.5.

Structure: That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

Subdivision: As defined in section 66424 of the Government Code.

Traffic lane: The portion of a road or driveway that provides a single line of vehicle travel.

Turnaround: A road or driveway, unobstructed by parking, which allows for a safe opposite change of direction for emergency equipment. Design of such area may be a hammerhead/T or terminus bulb.

Turnouts: A widening in a road or driveway to allow vehicles to pass.

Utility and Miscellaneous Group U building: A structure of an accessory character or a miscellaneous structure not classified in any specific occupancy permitted, constructed, equipped, and maintained to conform to the requirements of Title 24, California Building Standards Code.

Vertical clearance: The minimum specified height of a bridge or overhead projection above the road or driveway.

Wildfire: As defined in Public Resources Code Section 4103 and 4104.

Article 2 Emergency Access and Egress

§ 1273.00. Intent

Roads and driveways, whether public or private, unless exempted under 14 CCR § 1270.02(d), shall provide for safe access for emergency wildfire equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently, and shall provide unobstructed traffic circulation during a wildfire emergency consistent with 14 CCR §§ 1273.00 through 1273.09.

§ 1273.01. Width.

(a) All roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of two ten (10) foot traffic lanes, not including shoulder and striping. These traffic lanes shall provide for two-way traffic flow to support emergency vehicle and civilian egress, unless other standards are provided in this article or additional requirements are mandated by local jurisdictions or local subdivision requirements. Vertical clearances shall conform to the requirements in California Vehicle Code section 35250.

(b) All one-way roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of one twelve (12) foot traffic lane, not including shoulders. The local jurisdiction may approve one-way roads.

(1) All one-way roads shall, at both ends, connect to a road with two traffic lanes providing for travel in different directions, and shall provide access to an area currently zoned for no more than ten (10) residential units.

(2) In no case shall a one-way road exceed 2,640 feet in length. A turnout shall be placed and constructed at approximately the midpoint of each one-way road.

(c) All driveways shall be constructed to provide a minimum of one (1) ten (10) foot traffic lane, fourteen (14) feet unobstructed horizontal clearance, and unobstructed vertical clearance of thirteen feet, six inches (13' 6").

§ 1273.02. Road Surfaces

- (a) Roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds and provide an aggregate base.
- (b) Driveways and road and driveway structures shall be designed and maintained to support at least 40,000 pounds.
- (c) Project proponent shall provide engineering specifications to support design, if requested by the local authority having jurisdiction.

§ 1273.03. Grades

- (a) At no point shall the grade for all roads and driveways exceed 16 percent.
- (b) The grade may exceed 16%, not to exceed 20%, with approval from the local authority having jurisdiction and with mitigations to provide for same practical effect.

1273.04. Radius

- (a) No road or road structure shall have a horizontal inside radius of curvature of less than fifty (50) feet. An additional surface width of four (4) feet shall be added to curves of 50-100 feet radius; two (2) feet to those from 100-200 feet.
- (b) The length of vertical curves in roadways, exclusive of gutters, ditches, and drainage structures designed to hold or divert water, shall be not less than one hundred (100) feet.

§ 1273.05. Turnarounds

- (a) Turnarounds are required on driveways and dead-end roads.
- (b) The minimum turning radius for a turnaround shall be forty (40) feet, not including parking, in accordance with the figures in 14 CCR §§ 1273.05(e) and 1273.05(f). If a hammerhead/T is used instead, the top of the "T" shall be a minimum of sixty (60) feet in length.
- (c) Driveways exceeding 150 feet in length, but less than 800 feet in length, shall provide a turnout near the midpoint of the driveway. Where the driveway exceeds 800 feet, turnouts shall be provided no more than 400 feet apart.
- (d) A turnaround shall be provided on driveways over 300 feet in length and shall be within fifty (50) feet of the building.
- (d) Each dead-end road shall have a turnaround constructed at its terminus. Where parcels are zoned five (5) acres or larger, turnarounds shall be provided at a maximum of 1,320 foot intervals.
- (e) Figure A. Turnarounds on roads with two ten-foot traffic lanes.

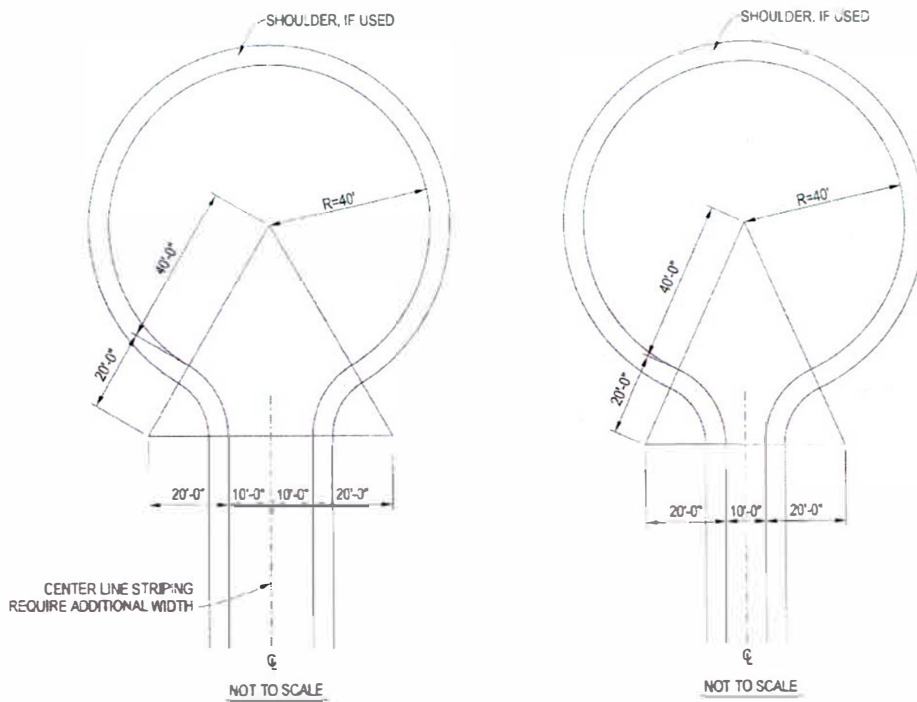


FIGURE FOR 14 CCR § 1273.05. TURNAROUND EXAMPLES

§ 1273.06. Turnouts

Turnouts shall be a minimum of twelve (12) feet wide and thirty (30) feet long with a minimum twenty-five (25) foot taper on each end.

§ 1273.07. Road and Driveway Structures

(a) Appropriate signing, including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance limitations, one-way road or single traffic lane conditions, shall reflect the capability of each bridge.

(b) Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a fire apparatus access road, the bridge shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the American Association of State and Highway Transportation Officials Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, 17th Edition, published 2002 (known as AASHTO HB-17), hereby incorporated by reference. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges when required by the local authority having jurisdiction.

(c) Where elevated surfaces designed for emergency vehicle use are adjacent to surfaces which are not designed for such use, barriers, or signs, or both, as approved by the local authority having jurisdiction, shall be installed and maintained.

(d) A bridge with only one traffic lane may be authorized by the local jurisdiction; however, it shall provide for unobstructed visibility from one end to the other and turnouts at both ends.

§ 1273.08. Dead-end Roads

(a) The maximum length of a dead-end road, including all dead-end roads accessed from that dead-end road, shall not exceed the following cumulative lengths, regardless of the number of parcels served:

parcels zoned for less than one acre - 800 feet

parcels zoned for 1 acre to 4.99 acres - 1,320 feet
parcels zoned for 5 acres to 19.99 acres - 2,640 feet
parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger - 5,280 feet

All lengths shall be measured from the edge of the road surface at the intersection that begins the road to the end of the road surface at its farthest point. Where a dead-end road crosses areas of differing zoned parcel sizes requiring different length limits, the shortest allowable length shall apply.

(b) See 14 CCR § 1273.05 for dead-end road turnaround requirements.

§ 1273.09. Gate Entrances

(a) Gate entrances shall be at least two (2) feet wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving that gate and a minimum width of fourteen (14) feet unobstructed horizontal clearance and unobstructed vertical clearance of thirteen feet, six inches (13' 6").

(b) All gates providing access from a road to a driveway shall be located at least thirty (30) feet from the roadway and shall open to allow a vehicle to stop without obstructing traffic on that road.

(c) Where a one-way road with a single traffic lane provides access to a gated entrance, a forty (40) foot turning radius shall be used.

(d) Security gates shall not be installed without approval. Where security gates are installed, they shall have an approved means of emergency operation. Approval shall be by the local authority having jurisdiction. The security gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times.

Article 3 Signing and Building Numbering

§ 1274.00. Intent

To facilitate locating a fire and to avoid delays in response, all newly constructed or approved roads and buildings shall be designated by names or numbers posted on signs clearly visible and legible from the road. This section shall not restrict the size of letters or numbers appearing on road signs for other purposes.

§ 1274.01. Road Signs.

(a) Newly constructed or approved roads must be identified by a name or number through a consistent system that provides for sequenced or patterned numbering and/or non-duplicative naming within each local jurisdiction. This section does not require any entity to rename or renumber existing roads, nor shall a road providing access only to a single commercial or industrial occupancy require naming or numbering.

(b) The size of letters, numbers, and symbols for road signs shall be a minimum four (4) inch letter height, half inch (.5) inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background color of the sign.

§ 1274.02. Road Sign Installation, Location, and Visibility.

(a) Road signs shall be visible and legible from both directions of vehicle travel for a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet.

(b) Signs required by this article identifying intersecting roads shall be placed at the intersection of those roads.

(c) A sign identifying traffic access or flow limitations, including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance limitations, dead-end roads, one-way roads, or single lane conditions, shall be placed:

(i) at the intersection preceding the traffic access limitation, and

- (ii) no more than one hundred (100) feet before such traffic access limitation.
- (d) Road signs required by this article shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.

§ 1274.03. Addresses for Buildings.

- (a) All buildings shall be issued an address by the local jurisdiction which conforms to that jurisdiction's overall address system. Utility and miscellaneous Group U buildings are not required to have a separate address; however, each residential unit within a building shall be separately identified.
- (b) The size of letters, numbers, and symbols for addresses shall conform to the standards in the California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9.
- (c) Addresses for residential buildings shall be reflectorized.

§ 1274.04. Address Installation, Location, and Visibility.

- (a) All buildings shall have a permanently posted address which shall be plainly legible and visible from the road fronting the property.
- (b) Where access is by means of a private road and the address identification cannot be viewed from the public way, an unobstructed sign or other means shall be used so that the address is visible from the public way.
- (c) Address signs along one-way roads shall be visible from both directions.
- (d) Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single sign or post.
- (e) Where a road provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest road intersection providing access to that site, or otherwise posted to provide for unobstructed visibility from that intersection.
- (f) In all cases, the address shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.

Article 4 Emergency Water Standards

§ 1275.00. Intent

Emergency water for wildfire protection shall be available, accessible, and maintained in quantities and locations specified in the statute and these regulations in order to attack a wildfire or defend property from a wildfire.

§ 1275.01. Application

The provisions of this article shall apply in the tentative and parcel map process when new parcels are approved by the local jurisdiction having authority.

§ 1275.02. Water Supply.

- (a) When a water supply for structure defense is required to be installed, such protection shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except when alternative methods of protection are provided and approved by the local authority having jurisdiction.
- (b) Water systems equaling or exceeding the California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9, or, where a municipal-type water supply is unavailable, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1142, "Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting," 2017 Edition, hereby incorporated by reference, shall be accepted as meeting the requirements of this article.

(c) Such emergency water may be provided in a fire agency mobile water tender, or naturally occurring or man made containment structure, as long as the specified quantity is immediately available.

(d) Nothing in this article prohibits the combined storage of emergency wildfire and structural firefighting water supplies unless so prohibited by local ordinance or specified by the local fire agency.

(e) Where freeze or crash protection is required by local jurisdictions having authority, such protection measures shall be provided.

§ 1275.03. Hydrants and Fire Valves.

(a) The hydrant or fire valve shall be eighteen (18) inches above the finished surface. Its location in relation to the road or driveway and to the building(s) or structure(s) it serves shall comply with California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9, Chapter 5, and Appendix C.

(b) The hydrant head shall be a two and half (2 1/2) inch National Hose male thread with cap for pressure and gravity flow systems and four and a half (4 1/2) inch for draft systems.

(c) Hydrants shall be wet or dry barrel and have suitable freeze or crash protection as required by the local jurisdiction.

§ 1275.04. Signing of Water Sources.

(a) Each hydrant, fire valve, or access to water shall be identified as follows:

(1) if located along a driveway, a reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches shall be located on the driveway address sign and mounted on a fire retardant post, or

(2) if located along a road,

(i) a reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches, shall be mounted on a fire retardant post. The sign post shall be within three (3) feet of said hydrant or fire valve, with the sign no less than three (3) feet nor greater than five (5) feet above ground, in a horizontal position and visible from the driveway, or

(ii) as specified in the State Fire Marshal's Guidelines for Fire Hydrant Markings Along State Highways and Freeways, May 1988.

Article 5 Fuel Modification Standards

§ 1276.00 Intent

To reduce the intensity of a wildfire by reducing the volume and density of flammable vegetation, the strategic siting of fuel modification and greenbelts shall provide for increased safety for emergency fire equipment and evacuating civilians by its utilization around structures and roads, including driveways, and a point of attack or defense from a wildfire.

§ 1276.01. Setback for Structure Defensible Space.

(a) All parcels shall provide a minimum thirty (30) foot setback for all buildings from all property lines and/or the center of a road.

(b) When a thirty (30) foot setback is not possible for practical reasons, which may include but are not limited to parcel dimensions or size, topographic limitations, or other easements, the local jurisdiction shall provide for same practical effect.

(i) Same practical effect requirements shall reduce the likelihood of home-to-home ignition.

(ii) Same practical effect options may include, but are not limited to, noncombustible block walls or fences; five (5) feet of noncombustible material horizontally around the

structure; installing hardscape landscaping or reducing exposed windows on the side of the structure with a less than thirty (30) foot setback; or additional structure hardening such as those required in the California Building Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 2, Chapter 7A.

(c) Structures constructed in the SRA are required to comply with the defensible space regulations in Title 14. Natural Resources Division 1.5. Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Chapter 7. Fire Protection Subchapter 3. Fire Hazard.

§ 1276.02. Maintenance of Defensible Space Measures.

To ensure continued maintenance of commonly owned properties in conformance with these standards and to assure continued availability, access, and utilization of the defensible space provided by these standards during a wildfire, provisions for annual maintenance shall be provided in emergency access covenants or similar binding agreements.

§ 1276.03 Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels

Disposal, including chipping, burying, burning or removal to a site approved by the local jurisdiction, of flammable vegetation and fuels caused by site development and construction, road and driveway construction, and fuel modification shall be completed prior to completion of road construction or final inspection of a building permit.

§ 1276.04 Greenbelts

Subdivision and other developments, which propose greenbelts as a part of the development plan, shall locate said greenbelts strategically as a separation between wildland fuels and structures. The locations shall be approved by the local authority having jurisdiction and may be consistent with the CAL FIRE Unit Fire Management Plan or Contract County Fire Plan.

INITIAL STUDY
AND
PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
for
EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF MT. SHASTA
USE PERMIT
(UP-96-03)

1. *Lead Agency Name and Address:* Siskiyou County Planning Department
P.O. Box 1085
Yreka, CA 96097

2. *Contact Person and Phone Number:* Wayne Virag, Assistant Planning
Director

(916) 842-8200

3. *Project Sponsor's Name and Address:* Evangelical Free Church of Mt.
Shasta

1030 W. A. Barr Road
Mt. Shasta, California 96067

4. *Project Agent's Name and Address:* Raymond Porterfield, RCE
725 Woodland Park Drive
Mt. Shasta, California 96067

5. *Responsible/Trustee Agencies:* Mt. Shasta Fire Protection
District
California Highway Patrol
City of Mt. Shasta
California Department of Health
Services
Mt. Shasta Union Elementary School
District
Water Resources Control Board, Office
of Drinking Water

6. *General Plan Designation:* There are no General Plan/Special Area Plan
designations.

7. **Zoning:** C-U (Neighborhood Commercial).
8. **Project Location:** The project is located west of the City of Mt. Shasta, southeast of the intersection of Shasta Ranch Road, at 1030 W. A. Barr Road in T40N, R4W, Section 21, MBD&M; Assessor's Parcel Number: 36-230-250.
9. **Project Description:** The Evangelical Free Church of Mt. Shasta requests approval to allow a private K - 8 school facility, to be operated in conjunction with their existing church facilities. No new building construction is proposed on the 6-acre site.
10. **Environmental Setting:** The 6-acre property is currently developed with a church sanctuary (250-seat maximum occupancy), 79 paved parking stalls and 41 gravelled overflow parking stalls, congregation hall and related Sunday School classrooms with a play field/ball diamond. Surrounding development includes the historic Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast Inn to the north, mostly vacant forested wetlands and a single-family residence to the west, vacant residentially zoned property to the south, and W. A. Barr Road and Cold Creek accross the road to the east.

1 - No impact 2 - Less than Significant Impact 3 - Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated 4 - Potentially Significant Impact

PROJECT TITLE : Use Permit 96-03 (Evangelical Free Church of Mt. Shasta).

A. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (*=Explanation of checklist response on attached sheets)

1 - No impact 2 - Less than Significant Impact 3 - Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated 4 - Potentially Significant Impact

I. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the proposal result in:

1 a. Conflict with general plan designation or zoning?

1 b. Conflict with applicable environmental plans or policies adopted by agencies with jurisdiction over the project?

2* c. Be incompatible with existing land use in the vicinity?

1 d. Affect agricultural resources or operations (e.g., impacts to soils or farmlands, or impacts from incompatible land uses)?

1 e. Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community (including

a low-income or minority community)?

II. POPULATION AND HOUSING: Would the proposal result in:

1 a. Cumulatively exceed official regional or population projections?

2* b. Induce substantial growth in an area either directly or indirectly (e.g. through projects in an undeveloped area or extension of major infrastructure)?

1 c. Displace existing housing, especially affordable housing?

III. GEOLOGIC PROBLEMS: Would the proposal result in or expose people to potential impacts involving:

1 a. Fault rupture?

1 b. Seismic ground shaking?

1 c. Seismic ground failure, including liquefaction?

1 d. Seiche, tsunami, or volcanic hazard?

1 e. Landslides or mudflows?

1 f. Erosion, changes in topography or unstable soil conditions from excavation, grading or fill?

1 g. Subsidence of the land?

1 h. Expansive soils?

1 i. Unique geologic or physical features?

IV. WATER. Would the proposal result in:

1 a. Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns,

ATTACHMENT "A"

<p>or the rate and amount of surface runoff?</p> <p><u>1</u> b. Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding?</p> <p><u>1</u> c. Discharge into surface waters or other alteration of surface water quality (e.g. temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity)?</p> <p><u>1</u> d. Changes in the amount of surface water in any water body?</p> <p><u>1</u> e. Changes in currents, or the course of direction of water movements?</p> <p><u>1</u> f. Change in the quantity or quality of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations or through substantial loss of groundwater recharge capability?</p> <p><u>1</u> g. Altered direction or rate of flow of groundwater?</p>	<p><u>1</u> h. Impacts to groundwater quality?</p> <p><u>1</u> i. Substantial reduction in the amount of groundwater otherwise available for public water supplies?</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">V. AIR QUALITY. Would the proposal:</p> <p><u>1</u> a. Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?</p> <p><u>1</u> b. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutants?</p> <p><u>1</u> c. Alter air movement, moisture, or temperature, or cause any change in climate?</p> <p><u>1</u> d. Create objectionable odors?</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">VI. TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION: Would the proposal result in:</p> <p><u>2*</u> a. Increased vehicle trips or traffic congestion?</p> <p><u>1</u> b. Hazards to safety from design features (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or</p>	<p>incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?</p> <p><u>1</u> c. Inadequate emergency access or access to nearby uses?</p> <p><u>1*</u> d. Insufficient parking capacity on site or off site?</p> <p><u>1</u> e. Hazards or barriers for pedestrians or bicyclists?</p> <p><u>1</u> f. Conflicts with adopted policies supporting transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?</p> <hr/> <p><u>1</u> g. Rail, waterborne or air traffic impacts?</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">VII. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Would the proposal result in impacts to:</p> <p><u>1</u> a. Endangered, threatened or rare species or their habitats (including but not limited to plants, fish, insects, animals and birds)?</p> <p><u>1</u> b. Deterioration of any fish or wildlife habitat?</p> <p><u>1</u> c. Locally designated natural communities (e.g., oak forest, coastal habitat, etc.)?</p> <p><u>1</u> d. Wetland habitat (e.g. marsh, riparian and vernal pool)?</p> <p><u>1</u> e. Wildlife dispersal or migration corridors?</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">VIII ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES Would the proposal:</p> <p><u>1</u> a. Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans?</p> <p><u>1</u> b. Use non-renewable</p>
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ATTACHMENT "A"

resources in a wasteful and inefficient manner?

1 c. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of future value to the region and the residents of the State?

IX. HAZARDS
Would the proposal involve:

1 a. A risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances including, but not limited to: oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation)?

1 b. Possible interference with an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

1 c. The creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard

1 d. Exposure of people to existing sources of potential health hazards?

1 e. Increased fire hazard in areas with flammable brush, grass, or trees?

X. NOISE
Would the proposal result in:

2* a. Increases in existing noise levels?

1 b. Exposure of people to severe noise levels?

XI. PUBLIC SERVICES
Would the proposal have an effect upon:

1* a. Fire protection?

1 b. Police protection?

2* c. Schools?

1* d. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?

XII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS
Would the proposal have an effect on: upon:

1 a. Power or natural gas?

1 b. Communication systems?

1 c. Local or regional water treatment or distribution facilities?

2* d. Sewer or septic tanks?

1 e. Storm water drainage?

2* f. Solid waste disposal?

2* g. Local or regional water supplies?

XIII AESTHETICS
Would the proposal:

1 a. Affect a scenic vista or scenic highway?

1 b. Have a demonstrable negative aesthetic effect?

1 c. Create light or glare?

XIV CULTURAL RESOURCES
Would the proposal:

1 a. Disturb paleontological resources?

1 b. Disturb archaeological resources?

1 c. Affect historical resources?

1 d. Have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?

1 e. Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?

XV. RECREATION
Would the proposal:

1 a. Increase the demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities?

1 b. Affect existing recreational opportunities?

XVI MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE:

1 a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the

quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or pre-history?

1 b. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals?

1 c. 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.)

1 d. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

ATTACHMENT "A"

B. DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION AND DETERMINATION (SEE ATTACHMENT "A")

Project Title: Use Permit 96-03 (Private School for Evangelical Free Church of Mt. Shasta)

1. Land Use and Planning: No significant impacts.
 - c. Issues raised relating to land use compatibility include noise, additional traffic, and the change in character of the area resulting from the operation of the facility during mid-week. Traffic is addressed in Section VI below. Staff acknowledges that the church presently has no operational limits. If desired, the church could conduct church school, fellowship groups, youth groups, choir groups and/or other church-related activities seven days per week. School operations are generally limited to the normal weekday working hours. Conflicts resulting from additional noise should not be significantly greater than the potential uses the church may engage in. Classes are to be conducted within the existing buildings and no new construction is planned. While the site abuts two residential land uses, the school activity centers are located approximately 200' distant from these uses. Noise is not anticipated to exceed acceptable levels as provided by the County Noise Element. A ball field and play area exist to the rear (west) of the site. This location should minimize noise impacts to the surrounding residential properties.

Outdoor public address systems or recess bells are not proposed to be used for school operations; however, the school may wish to install a system at a future date. An exception to this would be the mandated fire alarm system, which is periodically checked by the Fire Marshall. Such systems may be considered to produce noise undesirable to surrounding land uses. Therefore, staff is recommending that the use of outdoor public address system be prohibited. This restriction is proposed as a mitigation measure, as follows:

Mitigation Measure #1: The use of outdoor public address systems, "recess bells," or carillons is prohibited, with the exception of the mandated fire alarm.

Impacts to compatibility with surrounding land uses are

ATTACHMENT "A"

anticipated to be less than significant with the proposed mitigation measure.

II. *Population and Housing: No significant impact.*

b. *The expansion of the existing church Sunday school facilities to accommodate a private school with weekday instruction for approximately 60 students and staff has the potential to induce limited growth into the area. However, it is anticipated that the majority of students will be gleaned from the public school system and substantial growth will not result. No mitigation measures are necessary.*

III. *Geologic Problems: No impact.*

IV. *Water: No impact.*

V. *Air Quality: No impact.*

VI. *Transportation/Circulation: No significant impacts.*

a. *The project fronts onto W.A. Barr Road, a paved county-maintained roadway (No. 2M22). The proposal is anticipated to increase vehicle trips on W. A. Barr Road and surrounding roadways from parents dropping off students, school faculty, and additional ancillary trips (i.e., deliveries, maintenance, errands, etc.). W. A. Barr Road presently operates carries approximately 3,761 average daily trips (1993 figures). The Public Works Department finds that the additional vehicle trips anticipated to be generated from the operation of the private school is not anticipated to significantly affect traffic or lower the level-of-service on W. A. Barr Road to levels inconsistent with the Circulation Element capacity standards for urban design. No mitigation measures are necessary.*

d. *79 paved and 41 graveled overflow parking spaces exist on the subject property. This number of spaces exceeds the County's requirements and is anticipated to more than accommodate the*

ATTACHMENT "A"

parking demand resulting from school operations. No impacts are anticipated.

VII. *Biological Resources: No impact.*

VIII. *Energy and Mineral Resources: No impact.*

IX. *Hazards: No impact.*

X. *Noise: Potentially significant unless mitigated.*

- a. *An increase in the ambient noise levels is anticipated to result from operation of the school facility. Staff acknowledges that the church presently has no operational limits. If desired, the church could conduct church school, fellowship groups, youth groups, choir groups and/or other church-related activities seven days per week. School operations are generally limited to the normal weekday working hours. Classes are to be conducted within the existing buildings and no new construction is planned. While the site abuts two residential land uses, the school activity centers are located approximately 200' distant from these uses. Noise is not anticipated to exceed acceptable levels as provided by the County Noise Element. A ball field and play area exist to the rear (west) of the site. This location should minimize impacts resulting from noise. Outdoor public address systems or recess bells are not proposed to be used for school operations. Such systems may be considered to produce noise undesirable to surrounding land uses. Therefore, staff is recommending that the use of outdoor public address system be prohibited. An exception to this would be the mandated fire alarm system, which is periodically checked by the Fire Marshall. Impacts resulting from noise are anticipated to be less than significant.*

Mitigation Measure #1: *The use of outdoor Public Address systems or "recess bells" or carillons is prohibited, with the exception of the mandated fire alarm.*

With the inclusion of the Mitigation Measure into project design, impacts are mitigated to levels considered to be less than significant.

ATTACHMENT "A"

XI. Public Services: Potentially significant unless mitigated.

- a. The project is located within the Mt. Shasta Fire Protection District. Conformance with the Uniform Fire Code, Uniform Building Code, and Fire Marshall's requirements shall be demonstrated prior to building occupancy. Water supplies for fire suppression (flow and storage) do not exist on site. Therefore, the Mt. Shasta Fire Department is requiring mitigative measures which will mitigate potential impacts to a level considered less than significant, as follows:

Mitigation Measure #2: A water supply for fire protection is to be provided on or off-site at Cold Creek. A 40' x 10' pad of all-weather construction shall be constructed within 1,000' of the site. This pad shall be suitable to support the load of Fire Department pumpers and equipment. The location and improvements shall be to the satisfaction of the Fire District.

Mitigation Measure #3: All classrooms shall be monitored for smoke or fire by a 24-hour detection agency.

- c. The development of a private school facility will parallel public school operations. Impacts to the school system are not anticipated. No mitigation measures are necessary.
- d. The additional traffic generated from the operation of the school facility may contribute to additional maintenance of area roads, particularly W.A. Barr Road. The County Public Works Department has determined this impact to be less than significant. No mitigation measures are necessary.

XII. Utilities and Service Systems: Less than significant impact.

- d. The County Public Health Department finds the existing engineered sewage disposal system to be adequate for the anticipated increase in waste water flows resulting from school operations. No mitigation measures are necessary.

XIII. Aesthetics: No impact.

ATTACHMENT "A"

- b. No new construction is planned. All school activities would be conducted within the existing facilities and yard areas developed by the church.
- c. No new construction is planned. All school activities would be conducted within the existing facilities and yard areas developed by the church.

XIV. Cultural Resources: No impact.

XV. Recreation: No impact.

XVI. Mandatory Findings of Significance: No impact.

XVII. Project Sponsor's Incorporation of Mitigation into Proposed Project

I/We have reviewed the Initial Study for the Use Permit (96-03) application and particularly the mitigation measures identified herein. I/We hereby modify the application on file with the Siskiyou County Planning Department to include and incorporate all mitigations set forth in this Initial Study.

Project Sponsor/Project Agent

Date

Project Sponsor/Project Agent

Date

DETERMINATION: On the basis of this initial evaluation:

X 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 the mitigation measures described on the attached sheet have been added to the project. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

Signature

Date

Siskiyou County Planning

ATTACHMENT "A"

Department

Richard D. Barnum, Director

Printed Name

Addendum #1 to the Mitigated Negative Declaration
(SCH# 1996052035 and 1996104248)



Siskiyou County
Community Development Department
Planning Division

January 2024

Table of Contents

Introduction	5
Background	5
California Environmental Quality Act Compliance	5
Incorporation by Reference	6
Project Description	7
Previously Evaluated Project	7
Modified Proposed Project.....	7
Figure 1: Modified Proposed Project Map	8
MND CEQA Consistency Checklist	9
Checklist Evaluation Categories	9
Environmental Analysis	10
I. Aesthetics.....	10
Discussion	10
Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures	10
Conclusion	10
II. Agriculture and Forest Resources	11
Discussion	11
Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures	12
Conclusion	12
III. Air Quality.....	13
Discussion	13
Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures	13
Conclusion	14
IV. Biological Resources	15
Discussion	16
Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures	16
Conclusion	16
V. Cultural Resources	17
Discussion	17
Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures	17
Conclusion	17
VI. Energy.....	18
Discussion	18

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures 18
 Conclusion 18
 VII. Geology and Soils 19
 Discussion 20
 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures 20
 Conclusion 21
 VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions 22
 Discussion 22
 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures 22
 Conclusion 23
 IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials 24
 Discussion 25
 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures 25
 Conclusion 25
 X. Hydrology and Water Quality 26
 Discussion 27
 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures 27
 Conclusion 27
 XI. Land Use and Planning 28
 Discussion 28
 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures 28
 Conclusion 28
 XII. Mineral Resources 29
 Discussion 29
 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures 29
 Conclusion 29
 XIII. Noise 30
 Discussion 30
 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures 31
 Conclusion 31
 XIV. Population and Housing 32
 Discussion 32
 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures 32
 Conclusion 32
 XV. Public Services 33

Discussion33

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures34

Conclusion34

XVI. Recreation35

 Discussion35

 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures35

 Conclusion35

XVII. Transportation36

 Discussion36

 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures37

 Conclusion37

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources38

 Discussion38

 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures38

 Conclusion38

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems.....39

 Discussion39

 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures39

 Conclusion39

XX. Wildfire40

 Discussion40

 Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures40

 Conclusion41

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance42

Overall Conclusion of Impacts on the Proposed Project.....44

Introduction

Background

This document constitutes Addendum #1 to the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Evangelical Free Church of Mount Shasta (State Clearinghouse No. 1996052035 and State Clearinghouse No. 1996104248), certified by the County of Siskiyou in July 1996. The MND evaluated the potential environmental impacts of the operation of a K-8 grade school in conjunction with an existing church.

California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and regulations implementing CEQA, known as the CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.), serve as the main framework of environmental law and policy in California. CEQA applies to most public agency discretionary actions that have the potential to adversely affect the environment. CEQA requires public agencies to inform decision makers and the public about the potential environmental impacts of proposed projects and to avoid or reduce those environmental impacts to the extent feasible. A public agency shall prepare a proposed negative declaration or a mitigated negative declaration for a project when: 1) the initial study shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment; or 2) The initial study identifies potentially significant effects, but revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant before a proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and when there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment (Section 15070).

Pursuant to Section 15164(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, the lead agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified MND if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent MND have occurred. Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, no subsequent MND shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

- Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous MND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
- Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous MND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous MND was certified as complete, shows any of the following:
 - The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous MND;
 - Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous MND;

- Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
- Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous MND would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

The County has determined that an Addendum to the certified MND is the appropriate environmental documentation for the proposed Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit (UP-23-08) project. Overall, the type, location, and nature of the project is consistent with the overall certified MND. The changes in the project description do not warrant a subsequent CEQA document per CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 as explained in this Addendum. The environmental analysis in this Addendum examines whether the revisions to the project description would result in any new significant impacts that were not previously identified in the prior MND or would result in any substantial increases in the severity of previously identified effects. The information contained in this Addendum is provided to be consistent with Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines and will allow the County to make an administrative determination that the prior MND and environmental determinations fully address the Golden Eagle Charter School Use Permit project.

Incorporation by Reference

In compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, this Addendum has incorporated by reference the Evangelical Free Church of Mount Shasta MND (State Clearinghouse No. 996052035 and State Clearinghouse No. 1996104248), certified by the County of Siskiyou in July 1996. Information from this document incorporated by reference into this Addendum have been briefly summarized in the appropriate section(s) which follow, and the relationship between the incorporated part of the referenced document and this Addendum have been described.

Project Description

Previously Evaluated Project

The location of the project is located west of the City of Mt. Shasta, southeast of the intersection of Shasta Ranch Road, at 1030 W A Barr Road in T40N, R4W, Section 21, MBD&M; Assessor's Parcel Number: 036-230-250.

The 6-acre property was developed with a church sanctuary (250-seat maximum occupancy), 79 paved parking stalls and 41 gravel overflow parking stalls, congregation hall and related Sunday School classrooms with a play field/ball diamond. Surrounding development included the historic Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast Inn to the north, mostly vacant forested wetlands and a single-family residence to the west, vacant residentially zoned property to the south, and W A Barr Road and Cold Creek to the east.

The Evangelical Free Church of Mt. Shasta sought approval to allow a private K – 8 school facility, to be operated in conjunction with their existing church facilities. No new building construction was proposed on the 6-acre site. The school planned to accommodate 60 students.

Modified Proposed Project

The proposed project includes the addition of a 960 square foot modular classroom, construction of a new 23,000 square foot school building, and will rescind the existing Use Permit (UP-96-03) to change the maximum student count to 225 students and 35 staff. Church operations, which were included in UP-96-03, will be eliminated. The proposed project also seeks to abandon the existing on-site septic system and connect to the adjacent Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company sewer system. A revised biological survey, noise assessment, and transportation assessment were also submitted as part of this project.

Figure 1: Modified Proposed Project Map



MND CEQA Consistency Checklist

Checklist Evaluation Categories

Conclusion in Prior IS/MND – This column provides a cross reference to the section of the IS/MND where the conclusion may be found relative to the environmental issue listed under each topic.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts? – Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(1), this column indicates whether the changes represented by the revised project will result in new significant environmental impacts not previously identified or mitigated by the IS/MND, or whether the changes will result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant impact.

New Circumstances Involving New Impacts? – Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(2), this column indicates where there have been substantial changes with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken that will require major revisions to the IS/MND, due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification? – Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3)(a-d), this column indicates whether new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time of the previous FEIR or MND was certified as complete.

Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures – Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3), this column indicates whether the IS/ND provides mitigation measures to address effects in the related impact category.

Environmental Analysis

This comparative analysis has been undertaken pursuant to the provisions of CEQA Sections 15162 and 15164 to provide the County with the factual basis for determining whether any changes in the project, any changes in circumstances, or any new information since the IS/MND was adopted require additional environmental review or preparation of a Subsequent MND or EIR the IS/MND previously prepared.

I. Aesthetics

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Aesthetics					
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	No Impact	No. There are no identified scenic vistas in the area.	No. There are no identified scenic vistas in the area.	No. There are no identified scenic vistas in the area.	None.
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	N/A	No. There are no scenic resources in the project area.	No. There are no scenic resources in the project area.	No. There are no scenic resources in the project area.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
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?	No Impact	No. The project would not substantially degrade site existing visual character.	No. The project would not substantially degrade site existing visual character.	No. The project would not substantially degrade site existing visual character.	None.
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	No Impact	No. The project would not create a source of substantial light or glare.	No. The project would not create a source of substantial light or glare.	No. The project would not create a source of substantial light or glare.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would have no significant impacts to aesthetic resources. No additional activities will occur that will impact aesthetics. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

II. Agriculture and Forest Resources

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Agricultural and Forestry Resources					
	N/A	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning agricultural resources.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	N/A	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning agricultural resources.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
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))?	N/A	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning agricultural resources.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	N/A	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning agricultural resources.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
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?	N/A	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The project will not remove any land from agricultural production.	No. The proposed project remains the same concerning agricultural resources.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.

Discussion

The Agriculture and Forest Resources impact section was not fully developed as a required impact to evaluate under CEQA until 1997. The Project is located on an already developed lot with an existing school since 1996. The expansion of the school will not impact any agriculture or forestry resources. The APN of the school (APN #036-230-361) has never been zoned for agricultural or forestry uses and has always been zoned for residential, commercial, and institutional uses. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The Project will continue to have no impact on agricultural or forestry resources.

III. Air Quality

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Air Quality					
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	No Impact.	No. The project would not create new significant increases in air emissions that would conflict or obstruct implementation of an available air quality plan.	No. The project would not create new significant increases in air emissions that would conflict or obstruct implementation of an available air quality plan.	No. The project would not create new significant increases in air emissions that would conflict or obstruct implementation of an available air quality plan.	None.
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	No Impact.	No. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.	No. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.	No. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.	None.
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	No Impact.	No. The project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	No. The project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	No. The project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	None.
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in other emissions that would affect a substantial number of people.	No. The project would not result in other emissions that would affect a substantial number of people.	No. The project would not result in other emissions that would affect a substantial number of people.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not impact air quality. Changes to the proposed project include the addition of a modular classroom, construction of an additional school building, and increasing the capacity of the school to 225 students and 35 staff from 60 students, which will not increase any air quality impacts in any significant manner.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain changed.

IV. Biological Resources

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Biological Resources					
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	No Impact.	No. There are no biological resources on the site and there are no changes to the Project description that would result in an increase in biological impacts from the previous IS/MND.	No. There are no biological resources on the site and there are no changes to the Project description that would result in an increase in biological impacts from the previous IS/MND.	No. There are no biological resources on the site and there are no changes to the Project description that would result in an increase in biological impacts from the previous IS/MND.	None.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	No Impact.	No. There are no changes to the Project description that would result in an increase in biological impacts from the previous IS/MND.	No. There are no changes to the Project description that would result in an increase in biological impacts from the previous IS/MND.	Riparian habitat is noted, but no construction or use will occur on, near, or adjoining to the riparian habitat.	None.
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	No Impact.	No. There are no changes to the Project description that would result in an increase in biological impacts from the previous IS/MND.	No. There are no changes to the Project description that would result in an increase in biological impacts from the previous IS/MND.	Wetlands are identified near the project site, but no construction or use will occur on, near, or adjoining to the wetlands.	None.
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?	No Impact	The biological assessment noted presence of migratory birds which may be impacted during the construction of the additional buildings.	No. There are no changes to the Project description that would result in an increase in biological impacts from the previous IS/MND.	The biological assessment noted presence of migratory birds which may be impacted during the construction of the additional buildings.	None.
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	N/A	The Project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinance.	The Project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinance.	The Project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinance	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
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?	N/A	The Project is not subject to any adopted biological conservation plans.	The Project is not subject to any adopted biological conservation plans	The Project is not subject to any adopted biological conservation plans.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would have no impact on biological resources. A new biological assessment was completed in July 2023 and determined that there are still no significant impacts to biological resources on the project site. The result of the assessment is summarized below:

- Review of the USFWS species lists for the study area did not identify any federally listed or Candidate plant species as potentially being affected by the proposed project.
- No special-status plant or animal species were observed during the biological survey, nor are any expected to be present.
- Wetlands, other waters of the U.S. and/or State, and sensitive riparian habitat are present on the site, primarily along the northern and western site boundaries.
- If work in or adjacent to the mapped features is proposed in the future, subsequent evaluation would be warranted, and permits from regulatory agencies may be required.

The assessment can be found in Attachment E.

Public Resources Code section 21083 requires the Office of Planning and Research and the Natural Resources Agency to periodically update the CEQA Guidelines. Subsections e and f of Biological Resources were not yet required to be evaluated when the project was first analyzed in 1996. The proposed project does not conflict with any policies or ordinances related to biological resources. The proposed project also does not conflict with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

Based on the biological assessment conducted in July 2023, there are still no biological impacts occurring on site, as long as construction does not occur near the wetlands identified on the project site. At this time, no construction will occur near the wetlands. Should the proposed project expand or change in the future, additional environmental review will be needed. The impacts identified in the IS/MND are of similar levels of impact identified in this Addendum. None of the changes identified to the project increase the impacts to a significant level.

V. Cultural Resources

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Cultural Resources					
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	No Impact	No. There are no known historic or archaeological resources exist on site.	No. There are no known historic or archaeological resources exist on site.	No. There are no known historic or archaeological resources exist on site.	None.
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	No Impact	No. There are no known historic or archaeological resources exist on site.	No. There are no known historic or archaeological resources exist on site.	No. There are no known historic or archaeological resources exist on site.	None.
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	No Impact	No. There are no known human remains known to be on site.	No. There are no known human remains known to be on site.	No. There are no known human remains known to be on site.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any cultural resources. Additionally, AB 52 does not apply to projects that had a Notice of an IS/MND filed or issued before July 1, 2015. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

VI. Energy

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Energy					
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	No Impact	No. The Project will not result in inefficient or wasteful use of energy during construction or operation.	No. The Project will not result in inefficient or wasteful use of energy during construction or operation.	No. The Project will not result in inefficient or wasteful use of energy during construction or operation.	None.
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	No Impact	No. The Project does not conflict with any applicable energy use plans.	No. The Project does not conflict with any applicable energy use plans.	No. The Project does not conflict with any applicable energy use plans.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any energy resources. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

VII. Geology and Soils

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Geology and Soils					
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.	No Impact	No. The project would not be exposed to fault rupture. However, current building code regulations will be required to be implemented to address potential ground shaking.	No. The project would not be exposed to fault rupture. However, current building code regulations will be required to be implemented to address potential ground shaking.	No. The project would not be exposed to fault rupture. However, current building code regulations will be required to be implemented to address potential ground shaking.	None.
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	No Impact	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with strong seismic ground shaking. However, current building code regulations will be required to be implemented to address potential ground shaking.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with strong seismic ground shaking. However, current building code regulations will be required to be implemented to address potential ground shaking.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with strong seismic ground shaking. However, current building code regulations will be required to be implemented to address potential ground shaking.	None.
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	No Impact	No. The project would not increase exposure to seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction.	No. The project would not increase exposure to seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction.	No. The project would not increase exposure to seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction.	None.
iv. Landslides?	No Impact	No. The project would not increase exposure to landslides.	No. The project would not increase exposure to landslides.	No. The project would not increase exposure to landslides.	None.
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in soil erosion or	No. The project would not result in soil erosion or	No. The project would not result in soil	None.

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
		the loss of topsoil.	the loss of topsoil.	erosion or the loss of topsoil.	
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?	No Impact	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with unstable geologic units or soils.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with unstable geologic units or soils.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with unstable geologic units or soils.	None.
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18- 1-B of the most recently adopted Uniform Building Code creating substantial risks to life or property?	No Impact	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with expansive soil.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with expansive soil.	No. The project would not increase exposure to risks associated with expansive soil.	None.
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?	No Impact	No. The soils are not incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or a wastewater disposal system.	No. The soils are not incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or a wastewater disposal system.	No. The soils are not incapable of supporting the use of septic tanks or a wastewater disposal system.	None.
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	No Impact	No. The addition of delivery vehicles to project operations will not create any new impacts. No known paleontological resource or unique geologic features exist on site.	No. The addition of delivery vehicles to project operations will not create any new impacts. No known paleontological resource or unique geologic features exist on site.	No. The addition of delivery vehicles to project operations will not create any new impacts. No known paleontological resource or unique geologic features exist on site.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any geology and soils resources. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Greenhouse Gas Emissions					
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	N/A	No. The project would not generate a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions.	No. The project would not generate a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions.	No. The project would not generate a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	N/A	No. The project would not conflict with an applicable GHG reduction plan.	No. The project would not conflict with an applicable GHG reduction plan.	No. The project would not conflict with an applicable GHG reduction plan.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.

Discussion

This resource was not specifically discussed in the original IS/MND as it was added to CEQA requirements after the project was adopted. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) were added to the CEQA checklist in 2018. Therefore, it is being included in the environmental evaluation within this Addendum.

The Governor of California signed Executive Order S-3-05 (EO) in June 2005 which established statewide reduction targets for greenhouse gases. The EO states that emissions shall be reduced to year 2000 levels by 2010, to 1990 levels by 2020, and by 2050 reduced to 80 percent of the 1990 levels. Assembly Bill 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act, 2006 (AB 32), was signed into law in September 2006. AB 32 finds that global warming poses a serious threat to the economic wellbeing, public health, natural resources, and the California environment. It establishes a state goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020, which would be a 25 percent reduction from forecasted emission levels.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs), as defined by Health and Safe Code, include but are not limited to water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), ozone (O₃), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (Health and Safety Code §38500 et seq.). These gases all act as effective global insulators, reflecting back to earth visible light and infrared radiation.

The project cannot generate enough GHG emissions to influence global climate change on its own. The primary source of GHG emissions associated with the project may result from the transportation of students or of the materials to the school for the construction and installation of the modular classroom and the new school building. With the relatively minor volume of vehicle trips that would be added to the area by the project and the overall good air quality in the region, these activities would create impacts that are less than significant (see Transportation Study). The project is consistent with the AB 32 goal of reducing GHG emissions and is not in conflict with existing guidelines or standards.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Hazards and Hazardous Materials					
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	No Impact	No. The project would not create new or increased impact involving hazardous materials.	No. The project would not create new or increased impact involving hazardous materials.	No. The project would not create new or increased impact involving hazardous materials.	None.
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?	No Impact	No. The project would not create additional significant hazard to the public or environmental through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions.	No. The project would not create additional significant hazard to the public or environmental through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions.	No. The project would not create additional significant hazard to the public or environmental through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions.	None.
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	No Impact	The Project site is a school but there are no known hazardous emissions, materials, or substances that are nearby or onsite.	The Project site is a school but there are no known hazardous emissions, materials, or substances that are nearby or onsite.	The Project site is a school but there are no known hazardous emissions, materials, or substances that are nearby or onsite.	None.
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?	No Impact	No. The project is not designated as a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5	No. The project is not designated as a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5	No. The project is not designated as a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5	None.
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport,	No Impact	No. The project is not within Airport Influence Area and	No. The project is not within Airport Influence Area and therefore, the	No. The project is not within Airport Influence Area and	None.

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?		therefore, the proposed project does not have a significant impact.	proposed project does not have a significant impact.	therefore, the proposed project does not have a significant impact.	
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	No Impact	No. The project would not impair emergency evacuation or response.	No. The project would not impair emergency evacuation or response.	No. The project would not impair emergency evacuation or response.	None.
g. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	No Impact	No. The project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildfires.	No. The project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildfires.	No. The project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildfires.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any hazards and hazardous materials.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Hydrology and Water Quality					
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	No Impact	No. The project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.	No. The project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.	No. The project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.	None.
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	No Impact	No. The project would not substantially deplete groundwater resources or impair groundwater recharge.	No. The project would not substantially deplete groundwater resources or impair groundwater recharge.	No. The project would not substantially deplete groundwater resources or impair groundwater recharge.	None.
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would:					
i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	No Impact	No. The project would not substantially alter the existing site drainage pattern and it would not alter the course of a stream or river or result in erosion or siltation on or off site.	No. The project would not substantially alter the existing site drainage pattern and it would not alter the course of a stream or river or result in erosion or siltation on or off site.	No. The project would not substantially alter the existing site drainage pattern and it would not alter the course of a stream or river or result in erosion or siltation on or off site.	None.
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	No Impact	No. The project would not substantially increase the rate of runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off- site.	No. The project would not substantially increase the rate of runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off- site.	No. The project would not substantially increase the rate of runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off- site.	None.
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?	No Impact	No. The project would not increase the rate of runoff in a manner that would result	No. The project would not increase the rate of runoff in a manner that would result in	No. The project would not increase the rate of runoff in a manner that would result	None.

		in flooding on- or off-site.	flooding on- or off- site.	in flooding on- or off- site.	
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	No Impact	No. The project would not impede or redirect flood flows.	No. The project would not impede or redirect flood flows.	No. The project would not impede or redirect flood flows.	None.
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	No Impact	No. The project would not release pollutants due to project inundation.	No. The project would not release pollutants due to project inundation.	No. The project would not release pollutants due to project inundation.	None.
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	No Impact	No. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.	No. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.	No. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any hydrology and water quality resources. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XI. Land Use and Planning

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Land Use Planning					
a. Physically divide an established community?	No Impact	No. The project would not divide an established community.	No. The project would not divide an established community.	No. The project would not divide an established community.	None.
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	No Impact	No. The project is consistent with the allowable land use.	No. The project is consistent with the allowable land use.	No. The project is consistent with the allowable land use.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any land use and planning resources. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XII. Mineral Resources

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Mineral Resources					
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	None.
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	No. The project would not result in the loss of known mineral resources.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any mineral resources. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XIII. Noise

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Noise					
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in the ambient noise levels in vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Less than Significant	No. The project would not expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established by applicable local, regional or national regulations.	No. The project would not expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established by applicable local, regional or national regulations	No. The project would not expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established by applicable local, regional or national regulations	Mitigation Measure #1
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	No Impact	No. The project would not expose persons to excessive groundborne vibration.	No. The project would not expose persons to excessive groundborne vibration.	No. The project would not expose persons to excessive groundborne vibration.	None.
c. For a project located within a private airstrip or airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	No Impact	No. The project is not within the established airport noise contour.	No. The project is not within the established airport noise contour.	No. The project is not within the established airport noise contour.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would have a Less than Significant impact with the incorporation of Mitigation Measure #1 as it relates to subsection a. Subsections b and c had no impacts to noise. The IS/MND identified that:

An increase in the ambient noise levels is anticipated to result from operation of the school facility. Staff acknowledges that the church presently has no operational limits. If desired, the church could conduct church school, fellowship groups, youth groups, choir groups and/or other church-related activities seven days per week. School operations are generally limited to the normal weekday working hours. Classes are to be conducted within the existing buildings and no new construction is planned. While the site abuts two residential land uses, the school activity centers are located approximately 200' distant from these uses. Noise is not anticipated to exceed acceptable levels as provided by the County Noise Element. A ball field and play area exist to the rear (west) of the site. This location should minimize impacts resulting from noise. Outdoor public address systems or recess bells are not proposed to be used for school operations. Such systems may be considered to produce noise undesirable to surrounding land uses. Therefore, staff is recommending that the use of outdoor public address system be prohibited. An exception to this would be the mandated fire alarm system, which is periodically checked

by the Fire Marshall. Impacts resulting from noise are anticipated to be less than significant.

Due to this reasoning, Mitigation Measure #1 was included as part of the adopted IS/MND.

A new noise assessment was completed in July 2023 to determine if the increase in student capacity would create additional noise impact. The noise assessment determined that the noise impact is the same. The result of the assessment is summarized below:

- The daily trip generation would be approximately 640 daily one-way trips. The traffic noise level generated by 640 daily project trips would be 49 dB DNL at a distance of 50 feet from the centerline of that roadway. The actual computed increase in traffic noise levels resulting from the project would be 0.2 dBA, which is considered a less than significant increase in DNL.
- The peak hour noise level generated during hours of student drop-off and pick-up was computed to be 47 dBA Leq at the reference location 50 feet from the roadway centerline. As a result, project generated traffic would result in an increase in peak hour average noise levels of 0.2 dBA Leq. This increase in hourly noise levels is similarly considered to be less than significant.
- The parking lot vehicle circulation noise levels would result in increases in ambient noise levels at the nearest residences to the project site ranging from 0.1 to 0.3 Db DNL. Because this increase is well below the 5 dBA significance criteria impacts related to onsite circulation and parking lot movements are predicted to be less than significant.
- Because noise exposure from project playground activities is predicted to be satisfactory relative to Siskiyou County noise standards, and because playground usage occurring under the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in noise levels at the nearest residences to the project site, this impact is identified as being less than significant.

The assessment can be found in Attachment F.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

- **NOI-1:** (Formerly named Mitigation Measure #1): The use of outdoor Public Address systems or “recess bells” or carillons is prohibited, with the exception of the mandated fire alarm.

Conclusion

This analysis concludes that noise generated by the proposed Golden Eagle Charter School in Siskiyou County, California, would not result in exceedance of the County's General Plan noise standards or result in a substantial increase in ambient noise levels relative to baseline conditions.

XIV. Population and Housing

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Population and Housing					
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	No Impact	No. The project would not induce substantial growth in the project area.	No. The project would not induce substantial growth in the project area.	No. The project would not induce substantial growth in the project area.	None.
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	No Impact	No. The project will not displace existing housing.	No. The project will not displace existing housing.	No. The project will not displace existing housing.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any population and housing resources. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XV. Public Services

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Public Services					
a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
Fire protection?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded fire protection facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded fire protection facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded fire protection facilities.	Mitigation Measure #2 and #3
Police protection?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded police protection facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded police protection facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded police protection facilities.	None.
Schools?	Less than Significant	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded school facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded school facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded school facilities.	None.
Parks?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	None.
Other public facilities?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded other facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded other facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded other facilities.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would have a Less than Significant impact with the incorporation of Mitigation Measure #2 and Mitigation Measure #3 as it relates to subsection a. The IS/MND identified that:

The project is located within the Mt. Shasta Fire Protection District. Conformance with the Uniform Fire Code, Uniform Building Code, and Fire Marshall’s requirements shall be demonstrated prior to building occupancy. Water supplies for fire suppression (flow and storage) do not exist on site. Therefore, the Mt. Shasta Fire Department is requiring mitigative measures which will mitigate potential impacts to a level considered less than significant.

Due to this reasoning, Mitigation Measure #2 and Mitigation Measure #3 were included as part of the adopted IS/MND. The changes to the Project description, with the increase in students, are minimal to public services already servicing the area.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

- **PS-1:** (Formerly named Mitigation Measure #2): A water supply for fire protection is to be provided on or off-site at Cold Creek. A 40' x 10' pad of all-weather construction shall be constructed within 1,000' of the site. This pad shall be suitable to support the load of Fire Department pumpers and equipment. The location and improvements shall be to the satisfaction of the Fire District.
- **PS-2:** (Formerly named Mitigation Measure #3): All classrooms shall be monitored for smoke or fire by a 24-hour detection agency.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XVI. Recreation

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
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?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in the deterioration of an existing park.	No. The project would not result in the deterioration of an existing park.	No. The project would not result in the deterioration of an existing park.	None.
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities.	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities	No. The project would not result in a need for new or expanded park facilities	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any recreation resources. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XVII. Transportation

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Transportation					
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	No Impact	No. The project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy regarding the circulation system.	No. The project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy regarding the circulation system.	No. The project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy regarding the circulation system.	None.
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	N/A	No. The project would not conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b).	No. The project would not conflict with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b).	No. The project would not conflict with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b).	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	No Impact	No. The project would not increase hazards due to a design feature.	No. The project would not increase hazards due to a design feature.	No. The project would not increase hazards due to a design feature.	None.
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	No Impact	No. The project would not result in inadequate emergency access.	No. The project would not result in inadequate emergency access.	No. The project would not result in inadequate emergency access.	None.

Discussion

The previously adopted IS/MND determined that the Project would not have an impact on any transportation resources. A new transportation impact study was conducted in April 2023 to determine if the proposed project would create any significant impacts to the project site. The result of the study is summarized below:

- The project would not make any changes to any existing public transit system/services or conflict with any public transit programs or plans. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact on public transit.
- The Project would not conflict with any roadway programs, long-range planning, or vehicle circulation policies. Traffic operations, level of service, and delay are no longer considered environmental impacts under the current CEQA guidelines.

- The Project would not conflict with any multimodal (bicycle or pedestrian) transportation programs or plans or impact any existing multimodal facilities. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact on bicycle or pedestrian travel.
- There is adequate existing public infrastructure (roadways) available to serve the local area and project, and to our knowledge the site is not within an environmentally sensitive area (the project site is already developed). The project is therefore exempt from VMT analysis.
- Lead agencies can consider increasing and varied school options and new locations as a potential measure to reduce VMT. With this understanding, existing/former use, the categorical exemption for existing facilities, student count, and building size are not critical factors in determining potential VMT impacts since providing increased access (more locations) of schools is deemed a VMT benefit.
- Initial evaluation of the existing access routes to the Project does not indicate any incompatible uses or unusual conditions, and the Project will not introduce features significantly affecting safety. Any modifications at the project driveway will be in accordance with Municipal Code standards. The project would have a less than significant impact related to safety and design features.
- The project will provide adequate emergency access per City and Fire Code standards. Therefore, the project will have a less than significant impact related to emergency access.

The assessment can be found in Attachment G.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Tribal Cultural Resources					
a. 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:	N/A	No. There are no identified Tribal Cultural Resources in the area.	No. There are no identified Tribal Cultural Resources in the area.	No. There are no identified Tribal Cultural Resources in the area.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
i. 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	N/A	No. There are no structures or historical resources on the project site.	No. There are no structures or historical resources on the project site.	No. There are no structures or historical resources on the project site.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
ii. 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.	N/A	No. There are no identified Tribal Cultural Resources in the area.	No. There are no identified Tribal Cultural Resources in the area.	No. There are no identified Tribal Cultural Resources in the area.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.

Discussion

This resource was not specifically discussed in the original IS/MND as it was added to CEQA requirements after the project was adopted. Tribal Cultural Resources were added to the CEQA checklist in 2016. Therefore, it is being included in the environmental evaluation within this Addendum. Additionally, AB 52 does not apply to projects that had a Notice of an IS/MND filed or issued before July 1, 2015. There are no changes to the Project description that would cause an increase in impacts beyond what was analyzed. Therefore, the Project impact remains as No Impact.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Utilities and Service Systems					
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	No Impact	No. The project will not cause a significant environmental effect by connecting to the Lake Siskiyou Mutal Water Company system.	No. The project will not cause a significant environmental effect by connecting to the Lake Siskiyou Mutal Water Company system.	No. The project will not cause a significant environmental effect by connecting to the Lake Siskiyou Mutal Water Company system.	None.
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	Less than Significant	No. Impacts resulting from the sewer and water system extensions have been adequately analyzed.	No. Impacts resulting from the sewer and water system extensions have been adequately analyzed.	No. Impacts resulting from the sewer and water system extensions have been adequately analyzed.	None.
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	Less than Significant	No. The project would not increase demand substantially.	No. The project would not increase demand substantially.	No. The project would not increase demand substantially.	None.
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?	Less than Significant	No. The project would not generate excess solid waste.	No. The project would not generate excess solid waste	No. The project would not generate excess solid waste	None.

Discussion

This previously adopted MND determined that the project would have either no impact or less than significant impacts on utilities and service systems. The proposed project seeks to abandon the existing on-site septic system and connect to the adjacent Lake Siskiyou Mutual Water Company sewer system, which will improve the overall water and sewer system sustainably and decrease impacts even more to the project site.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged

XX. Wildfire

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
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?	N/A	No. The County has reviewed the site plan and has determined that there will be no impairment of emergency plans.	No. The County has reviewed the site plan and has determined that there will be no impairment of emergency plans	No. The County has reviewed the site plan and has determined that there will be no impairment of emergency plans	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	N/A	No. The project would not exacerbate wildfire risks.	No. The project would not exacerbate wildfire risks.	No. The project would not exacerbate wildfire risks.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
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?	N/A	No. The project does not require installation of infrastructure that exacerbates wildfire risks.	No. The project does not require installation of infrastructure that exacerbates wildfire risks.	No. The project does not require installation of infrastructure that exacerbates wildfire risks.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.
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?	N/A	No. There are No substantial slopes or flooding risk in the area and therefore there is no increased risk due to post-fire impacts.	No. There are No substantial slopes or flooding risk in the area and therefore there is no increased risk due to post-fire impacts.	No. There are No substantial slopes or flooding risk in the area and therefore there is no increased risk due to post-fire impacts.	This requirement was not included in the 1996 IS/MND.

Discussion

This resource was not specifically discussed in the original IS/MND as it was added to CEQA requirements after the project was adopted. Wildfire was added to the CEQA checklist in 2022. Therefore, it is being included in the environmental evaluation within this Addendum. Although the community of Mount Shasta is in a very high fire severity zone, the school is existing and has current processes in place to deal with wildfire evacuation. The physical location of the school does not have any topographical properties that will exacerbate a wildfire.

Final IS/MND Mitigation Measures

None.

Conclusion

The conclusions from the IS/MND remain unchanged.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
Mandatory Findings of Significance					
a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	No Impact	No. The project would not degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.	No. The project would not degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.	No. The project would not degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.	None.
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	No Impact	No. The project would not have cumulatively considerable impacts.	No. The project would not have cumulatively considerable impacts.	No. The project would not have cumulatively considerable impacts.	
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause	No Impact	No. The project would not have cumulatively	No. The project would not have	No. The project would not have cumulatively	None.

	Adopted IS/MND Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Involve New Impacts?	New Circumstances Involving New Impacts?	New Information Requiring Analysis or Verification?	Adopted IS/MND Mitigation Measures
substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		considerable impact.	cumulatively considerable impact.	considerable impact.	

Overall Conclusion of Impacts on the Proposed Project

The original Project resulted in one significant impact unless mitigated, related to noise impacts. All other impact areas were measured at 'No Impact' or 'Less than Significant'. MND mitigation measures were included related to Noise and Public Services. Only minor impacts were identified as a result of the revised Project.

Changes and proposed updates to the Project would not be considered substantial. The school expansion would not cause any new significant impacts or substantial increases in the severity of a previously identified significant impacts (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15162(a)(1)) that would require major revisions to the MND. All new impacts associated with the school expansion would be similar to the impacts previously analyzed in the MND.

There is sufficient evidence in support of the County of Siskiyou's determination that the minor changes to the Project do not meet the conditions for preparing an EIR or subsequent MND under CEQA Guidelines, Section 15162, and Section 15164.

ENPLAN

652-02
July 27, 2023

Nick Trover
Trover Construction Management
974 Forest Avenue
Chico, CA 95928

SUBJECT: Biological Survey Results – Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project

In response to your request, ENPLAN is pleased to provide you with this letter report detailing the findings of our biological surveys and wetland screening for the proposed Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project.

Golden Eagle Charter School recently purchased Siskiyou County Assessor's Parcel Number 036-230-361. The parcel most recently housed the Evangelical Free Church of Mt. Shasta (dba Summit) and an associated private school. Golden Eagle is proposing improvements to the existing facilities and the addition of a new classroom building to support its charter school services.

As shown in **Figure 1**, the project site is located at 1030 W. A. Barr Road, Mt. Shasta, CA, in Section 21, Township 40 North, Range 4 West, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) City of Mt. Shasta 7.5-minute quadrangle. Although the parcel consists of approximately 11.25 acres, the study area was confined to an approximate 8.8-acre portion of the parcel that would be utilized by the charter school. An aerial photograph of the site is provided in **Figure 2**. Representative photographs of current site conditions are provided in **Appendix A**.

METHODS

Records reviewed for this evaluation consisted of California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) records for special-status plants, animals, and natural communities within a five-mile radius of the study area (see **Table 1**); California Native Plant Society (CNPS) records for special-status plants present in the U.S. Geological Survey City of Mt. Shasta 7.5-minute quadrangle (see **Table 2**); and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) records for federally listed, proposed, and Candidate plant and animal species with potential to occur in the study area (see **Appendix B**). Because no streams potentially supporting anadromous fish are present in the study area, National Marine Fisheries Service records were not reviewed.

To determine the presence/absence of special-status species, an intensive botanical and wildlife field survey was conducted by an ENPLAN biologist on May 3, May 23, and July 21, 2023. Most special-status plant species potentially occurring in the study area would have been identifiable at the time the botanical survey was completed. Most special-status animal species would not have been detectable at the time the wildlife survey was completed. However, determination of the potential presence of the species that would not have been detectable at the time of the field surveys could readily be determined based on observed habitat characteristics.

For the wetland screening, the pre-field evaluation consisted of review of soils maps and National Wetland Indicator maps. During the site evaluation, areas supporting hydrophytic plants were identified and test holes were installed to check the depth to groundwater level.

SCREENING AND SURVEY RESULTS

Special-Status Plant and Animal Species

Review of the USFWS species lists for the study area did not identify any federally listed or Candidate plant species as potentially being affected by the proposed project. The following federally listed animal species were identified as potentially being affected by the proposed project: gray wolf, North American wolverine, northern spotted owl, yellow-billed cuckoo, Franklin's bumblebee, monarch butterfly, conservancy fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, and vernal pool tadpole shrimp. The USFWS does not identify designated critical habitat in the study area for any federally listed or Candidate plant or animal species.

Review of CNDDDB records showed that two species have been broadly mapped in the study area: northern adder's tongue and western yellow-billed cuckoo, respectively. Northern adder's-tongue was reported in 1894 as occurring "near Sisson." The cuckoo was observed in 1951 "near the old fish hatchery."

The following additional special-status animal species have been reported within a five-mile radius of the study area: American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, bank swallow, black swift, Cascades frog, fisher, foothill yellow-legged frog – north coast DPS, Franklin's bumble bee, northern goshawk, spotted bat, Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee, western bumble bee, western mastiff bat, and yellow rail. The following additional special-status plant species have been reported within a five-mile radius of the study area: Aleppo avens, broad-nerved hump moss, Cascade grass-of-Parnassus, cylindrical trichodon, Gasquet rose, Klamath fawn lily, little-leaved huckleberry, marsh skullcap, Oregon fireweed, pallid bird's-beak, rattlesnake fern, rosy orthocarpus, Shasta chaenactis, Siskiyou clover, subalpine aster, Waldo daisy, woodnymph, and woolly balsamroot. Additionally, five non-status animal species, and four non-status plant species have been reported within a five-mile radius of the study area.

The CNPS records for the USGS City of Mt. Shasta 7.5-minute quadrangle identified one additional special-status plant species: northern slender pondweed. Five additional non-status plant species were reported within the quadrangle.

The potential for each of the special-status plant and animal species to occur on the project site is evaluated in **Table 3**. As documented in the table, no special-status plant or animal species were observed during the biological survey, nor are any expected to be present. A list of plant species observed on the site is provided in **Appendix C**.

Migratory Birds

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, migratory bird species, their nests, and their eggs are protected from injury and death, and any project-related disturbances during the nesting period. In addition, California Fish and Game Code §3503 provides regulatory protection to resident and migratory birds and all birds of prey within the State.

A number of bird species were observed on site during the biological survey including mountain chickadee, scrub jay, bushtit, American robin, and black-capped chickadee. These birds, as well as other migratory birds, may use nesting habitat located on-site during their nesting season. Although these species are non-status species, they are protected under state and federal regulations.

If present during construction, nesting birds could be directly or indirectly affected by construction activities. Direct effects could include mortality resulting from tree removal or from construction equipment operating in an area containing an active nest with eggs or

chicks. Indirect effects could include nest abandonment by adults in response to loud noise levels or human encroachment, or a reduction in the amount of food available to young birds due to changes in feeding behavior by adults.

In the local area, most bird species nest between February 1 and August 31, and the potential for adversely affecting nesting birds can be greatly minimized by conducting vegetation removal before February 1 or after August 31. If this is not possible, a nesting bird survey should be conducted prior to commencement of construction by a qualified biologist. If active nests are found, the biologist would prescribe appropriate measures to comply with the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, establishing exclusionary buffers, seasonal work closures based on the known biology and life history of the species identified in the survey, use of sound attenuation measures, as well as ongoing monitoring by a qualified biologist.

Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. and State

Pre-field research showed that two soil units are mapped on the project site: Diyou loam, peat substratum, and Deetz gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (**Figure 3**). The Diyou loam unit is identified as a hydric soil. This unit occurs only along the eastern site boundary, within 65 to 90 feet of the paved edge of W.A. Barr Road. The Deetz unit, which is present throughout the remainder of the site, is not identified as a hydric soil but may contain inclusions of other soil units that are hydric.

National Wetland Inventory mapping (**Figure 4**) shows three occurrences of wetlands on the project site. Two of the wetlands are identified as PSSC (Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub, Seasonally Flooded) and one as PEM1C (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded).

During the field evaluation, the site was screened for occurrences of hydrophytic vegetation and evidence of ponding or surface flow. Test pits were then installed in these locations to determine the depth to groundwater. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and State Water Board procedures identify wetlands based on the co-occurrence of wetland hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydric soils. Wetland hydrology is considered to be present if water is present 12 inches or less from the ground surface during the growing season. Hydrophytic vegetation is present if the dominant plant species are rated as FAC, FACW, and/or OBL¹. Hydric soils exhibit a variety of unique characteristics that develop under saturated and anaerobic conditions, such as gleying, mottling, other changes in soil color, and the presence of organic matter.

Test pits were installed at nine locations during the May 3, 2023, field visit. Although a number of herbaceous plants were blooming, most of the broadleaf trees had not yet leafed out. Because work was conducted at the outset of the growing season following an exceptionally wet winter, the recorded depths to groundwater are expected to be reliable indicators of the presence of potential wetlands. Locations of the data points are shown in **Figure 5** and field observations are summarized in **Table 1**.

¹ The indicator status is provided in the *National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands* (https://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/nwpl_static/v34/species/species.html?DET=001100#)

Table 1. Wetland Data Point Observations

Data Point	Depth to Groundwater	Dominant Vegetation/Comments	Potential Wetland?
1	>15"	Turf grasses; minor surface ponding due to soil compaction	No
2	>20"	<i>Carex nebrascensis</i> (OBL), <i>Juncus balticus</i> (FACW)	No
3	18"	<i>Cornus glabrata</i> (FACW), <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> (FAC), <i>Carex nebrascensis</i> (OBL), <i>Juncus balticus</i>	No
4	0"	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> (OBL), <i>Typha</i> sp. (OBL), <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> (OBL)	Yes
5	>32"	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> (FACW), <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> (FAC)	No
6	>24"	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i> (FAC), <i>Rosa</i> sp. (UPL?), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (FACU?)	No
7	12"	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> (FAC), <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> (FAC), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (FACU?)	Yes
8	22"	<i>Circaea alpina</i> (FAC), <i>Rubus armeniacus</i> (FAC), <i>Galium aparine</i> (FACU)	No
9	>24"	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (FACU?), <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> (FACU), <i>Abies concolor</i> (UPL)	No

The field survey identified one stream and several wetland/riparian areas on the site, as shown in **Figure 5**. The stream is located along the northern portion of the western site boundary and is primarily on the adjoining parcel. According to the neighboring property owner, the feature is a constructed ditch; this statement is consistent with U.S. Geological Survey mapping, which shows Cold Creek to the east of the site and Wagon Creek to the west, but no streams on or adjacent to the project site.

Standing water was also observed in a large depression south of the baseball field and west of the existing paved parking area. The feature does not appear to be connected to the stream/ditch described above. The wetland boundary falls between Data Points 7 and 8; groundwater was observed at a depth of 12 inches at Data Point 7 (positive wetland hydrology) and at 22 inches at Data Point 8 (negative wetland hydrology).

Both of the stream/ditch and wetland may be subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, and both are definitely subject to State Water Board jurisdiction. In addition, non-wetland riparian habitat is present along the northern and western boundaries of the study area (**Figure 5**). California Department of Fish and Wildlife could potentially assert jurisdiction over some or all of the riparian habitat through its Section 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Program and, through the CEQA process, would request that future development fully avoid the riparian habitat or that mitigation be provided to offset the loss of riparian habitat.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the records search results, field observations, and the above analyses, we find that no special-status plant or animal species are known or expected to be present in the project site, nor would such species be adversely affected by further development of the site. Wetlands, other waters of the U.S. and/or State, and sensitive riparian habitat are present on the site, primarily along the northern and western site boundaries. We understand that no development is currently proposed in these areas. If work in or adjacent to the mapped features is proposed in the future, subsequent evaluation would be warranted, and permits from regulatory agencies may be required.

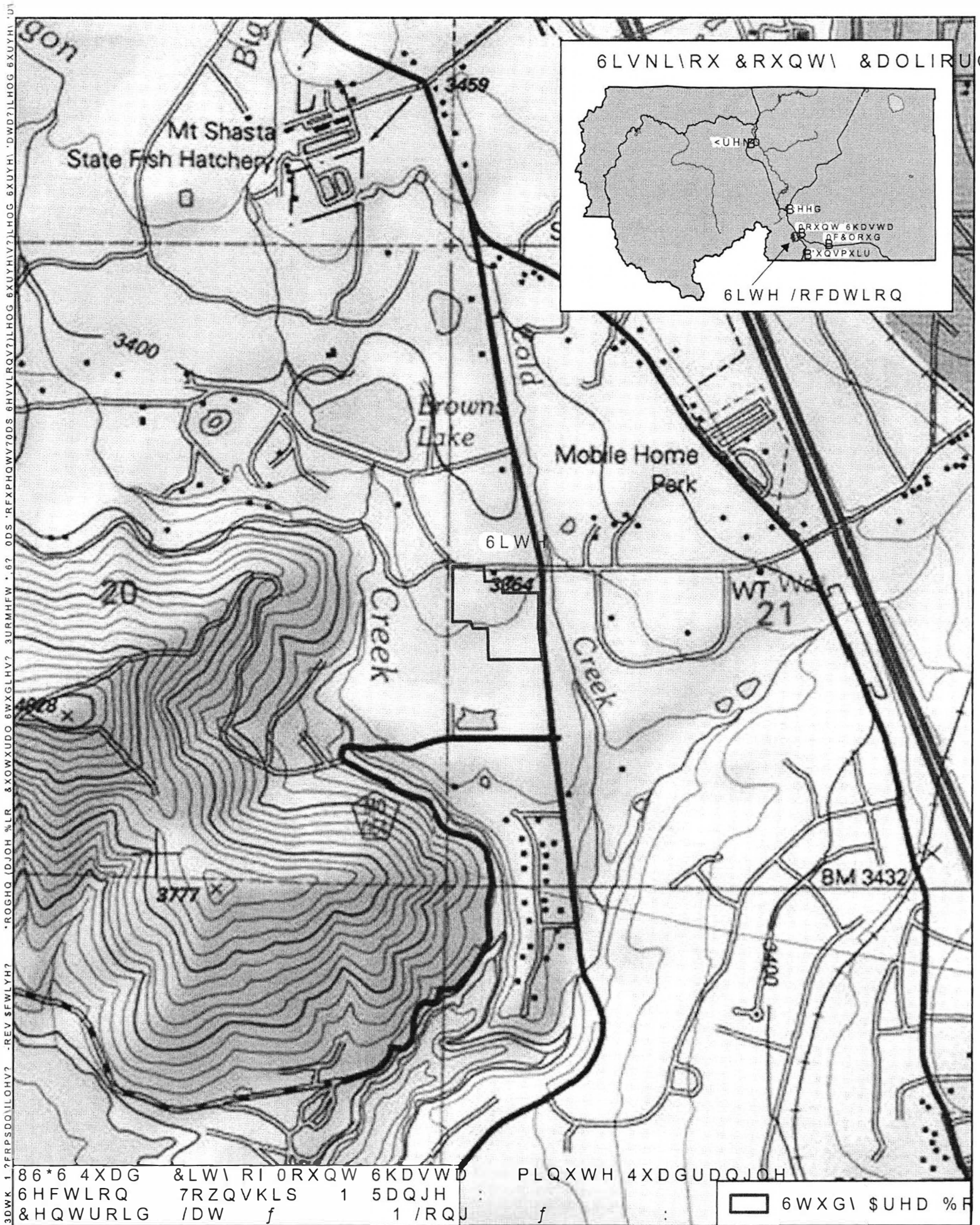
Birds that may use the site for nesting were observed on site. If present during construction, nesting birds could be directly or indirectly affected by construction activities. Therefore, if vegetation clearing or construction work occurs during the nesting bird season (which extends from February 1 through August 31), we recommend that a survey for nesting birds be conducted within one week prior to vegetation removal. If active nests are present in or near the planned disturbance area, the nest and an appropriate buffer zone should be avoided until the young have fledged, or other measures deemed appropriate by a qualified biologist are implemented.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding our findings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Donald Burk', written in a cursive style.

Donald Burk
Environmental Services Manager



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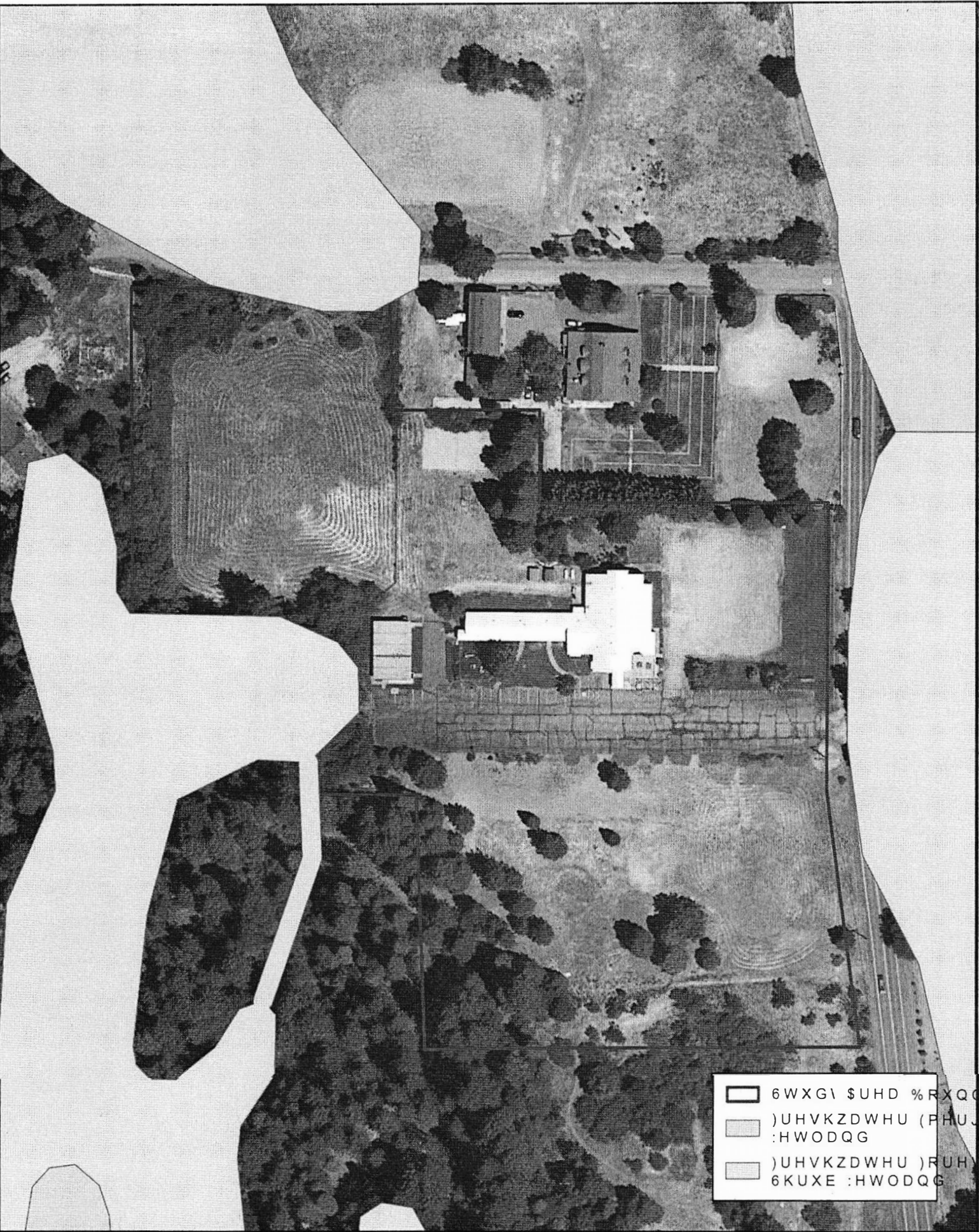
EXHIBIT E - UPDATED BIOLOGICAL STUDY

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TABLES

- Table 1.** Rarefind (CNDDDB) Report Summary
- Table 2.** California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants
- Table 3.** Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site

TABLE 1
Rarefind (CNDDDB) Report Summary
Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project; Five-Mile Radius of Project Area
 July 2023

Listed Element	Quadrangle Code ¹					Status ²
	MS	ME	MC	DU	SL	
ANIMALS						
American peregrine falcon				•		FD, SD, FP
Bald eagle	•			•		FD, SE, FP
Bank swallow	•					ST
Black swift				•		SSSC
Cascades frog	•				•	SCE, SSSC
Fisher		•			•	SSSC
Foothill yellow-legged frog – North Coast DPS		•			•	SSSC
Franklin's bumble bee	•			•		FE, SCE
Great blue heron	•					--
Natural Bridge megomphix	•			•		--
North American porcupine	•		•			--
Northern goshawk			•			SSSC
Obscure bumble bee	•					--
Osprey	•			•		WL
Silver-haired bat	•					--
Spotted bat	•					SSSC
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	•					SCE
Western bumble bee	•			•		SCE
Western mastiff bat	•					SSSC
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	•					FE, SE
Yellow rail	•					SSSC
PLANTS						
Aleppo avens	•					2B.2
Baker's globe mallow	•					4.2
Broad-nerved hump moss	•					2B.2
Cascade grass-of-Parnassus				•		2B.2
Cylindrical trichodon					•	2B.2
Gasquet rose	•					1B.3
Klamath fawn lily				•	•	2B.2
Little-leaved huckleberry					•	2B.2
Marsh skullcap	•					2B.2
Northern adder's-tongue	•					2B.2
Oregon fireweed	•	•				1B.2
Pacific fuzzwort	•	•		•		4.3
Pallid bird's beak	•					1B.2
Rattlesnake fern	•					2B.2
Rosy orthocarpus	•					2B.1
Shasta chaenactis	•			•	•	1B.3

Listed Element	Quadrangle Code ¹					Status ²
	MS	ME	MC	DU	SL	
Siskiyou clover	•					1B.1
Subalpine aster	•	•				2B.3
Thread-leaved beardtongue				•		4.2
Three-ranked hump moss	•					4.2
Waldo daisy				•		2B.3
Woodnymph	•					2B.2
Woody balsamroot	•					1B.2
NATURAL COMMUNITIES						
Fen	•					None

***Highlighting denotes the quadrangle in which the project site is located.

¹QUADRANGLE CODES

MS City of Mt. Shasta
 ME Mount Eddy
 MC McCloud

DU Dunsmuir
 SL Seven Lakes Basin

²STATUS CODES

Federal

FE Federally Listed – Endangered
 FT Federally Listed – Threatened
 FC Federal Candidate Species
 FP Federal Proposed Species
 FD Federally Delisted
 FSC Federal Species of Concern
 FBCC Federal Bird of Conservation Concern

State

SFP State Fully Protected
 SR State Rare
 SE State Listed – Endangered
 ST State Listed – Threatened
 SC State Candidate Species
 SCE State Candidate Endangered
 SD State Delisted
 SSSC State Species of Special Concern
 WL Watch List

Rare Plant Rank

1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California
 1B Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
 2 Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
 3 Plants About Which We Need More Information (*A Review List*)
 (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
 4 Plants of Limited Distribution (*A Watch List*)
 (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)

Rare Plant Threat Ranks

0.1 Seriously Threatened in California
 0.2 Fairly Threatened in California
 0.3 Not Very Threatened in California

TABLE 2
California Native Plant Society
Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants
U.S. Geological Survey's City of Mt. Shasta 7.5-minute Quadrangle

Common Name	Scientific Name	CA Rare Plant Rank	Blooming Period	State Listing Status	Federal Listing Status
Aleppo avens	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	2B.2	Jun-Aug	None	None
Baker's globe mallow	<i>Iliamna bakeri</i>	4.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Broad-nerved hump moss	<i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	2B.2	Jul-Oct	None	None
California lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium californicum</i>	4.2	Apr-Aug (Sep)	None	None
California pitcherplant	<i>Darlingtonia californica</i>	4.2	Apr-Aug	None	None
Clustered lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	4.2	Mar-Aug	None	None
Gasquet rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> var. <i>serpentina</i>	1B.3	Apr-Jun (Aug)	None	None
Marsh claytonia	<i>Claytonia palustris</i>	4.3	May-Oct	None	None
Marsh skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	2B.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Northern adder's-tongue	<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	2B.2	Jul	None	None
Northern slender pondweed	<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	2B.2	May-Jul	None	None
Oregon fireweed	<i>Epilobium oreganum</i>	1B.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Pacific fuzzwort	<i>Ptilidium californicum</i>	4.3	May-Aug	None	None
Pallid bird's beak	<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>pallescens</i>	1B.2	Jul-Sep	None	None
Rattlesnake fern	<i>Botrypus virginianus</i>	2B.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Rosy orthocarpus	<i>Orthocarpus bracteosus</i>	2B.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Rough harebell	<i>Campanula scabrella</i>	4.3	Aug-Sep	None	None
Shasta chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis suffrutescens</i>	1B.3	May-Sep	None	None
Siskiyou clover	<i>Trifolium siskiyouense</i>	1B.1	Jun-Jul	None	None
Slender cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	4.3	May-Sep	None	None
Subalpine aster	<i>Eurybia merita</i>	2B.3	July-Aug	None	None
Three-ranked hump moss	<i>Meesia triquetra</i>	4.2	Jul	None	None
Woodnymph	<i>Moneses uniflora</i>	2B.2	May-Aug	None	None
Woolly balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza lanata</i>	1B.2	Apr-Jun	None	None

Rare Plant Rank	
1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
3	Plants About Which We Need More Information – A Review List (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
4	Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
Rare Plant Threat Rank	
0.1	Seriously Threatened in California
0.2	Fairly Threatened in California
0.3	Not Very Threatened in California

Source: California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2023. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v9.5). <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org>. Accessed July 13, 2023.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project
July 2023

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
PLANTS							
Aleppo avens	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	2B.2	Aleppo avens, an herbaceous perennial, grows in meadows within Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. The species is reported between 1,400 and 5,000 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through August.	No	No	No	Although Aleppo avens is known to occur nearby, no suitable meadow habitat is present in the project site. Aleppo avens was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Broad-nerved hump moss	<i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	2B.2	Broad-nerved hump moss habitats include bogs and fens; meadows and seeps; subalpine coniferous forest; and upper montane coniferous forest. The species is found between 4,200 and 9,200 feet in elevation. The spore production period is July through October.	No	No	No	The project site is below the known elevational range of broad-nerved hump moss. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Cascade grass-of-Parnassus	<i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	2B.2	Cascade grass-of-Parnassus occurs on rocky serpentine soils in lower and upper montane coniferous forests, meadows, seeps, bogs, or fens. The species is reported between 2,500 and 6,500 feet in elevation. The flowering period is August through September.	No	No	No	No rocky serpentine soils or other potentially suitable habitat for Cascade grass-of-Parnassus is present in the project site. The species would not be present.
Cylindrical trichodon	<i>Trichodon cylindricus</i>	2B.2	Cylindrical trichodon is a moss that occurs on sandy, exposed upland soils, and roadcuts in broadleaf forests and upper montane coniferous forests. The species is reported between 100 and 7,000 feet in elevation.	No	No	No	Cylindrical trichodon has been observed once in Siskiyou County, near Castle Lake. No suitable habitat for cylindrical trichodon is present in the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project
July 2023

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Gasquet rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> var. <i>serpentina</i>	1B.3	Gasquet rose, a rhizomatous shrub, occurs on serpentine soils in chaparral and cismontane woodlands. Within these vegetation communities, it may occur along streams, roadsides, ridges, and openings. The species is reported between 1,200 and 4,700 feet in elevation. The flowering period is April through June.	No	No	No	No serpentine soils or other potentially suitable habitat for Gasquet rose is present in the project site. Gasquet rose was not observed during the botanical survey nor is it expected to be present.
Klamath fawn lily	<i>Erythronium klamathense</i>	2B.2	Klamath fawn lily is a perennial bulbiferous herb that occurs in meadows and seeps in upper montane coniferous forests. The species is reported between 3,900 and 6,100 feet in elevation. The flowering period is April through July.	No	No	No	The project site is below the known elevational range of Klamath fawn lily and no suitable habitat is present in the study area. The species was not observed during the botanical survey nor is it expected to be present.
Little-leaved huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>	2B.2	Little-leaved huckleberry occurs in a variety of habitats in upper montane and subalpine coniferous forests such as alluvial terraces on the forest floor, in wet meadows, and along streams. The species is reported between 5,600 and 6,900 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through August.	No	No	No	The project site is below the known elevational range of little-leaved huckleberry and no suitable habitat is present in the study area. The species was not observed during the botanical survey nor is it expected to be present.
Marsh skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	2B.2	Marsh skullcap is a perennial member of the mint family. It occurs in meadows, along streambanks and in other wet places at elevations of 3,000 to 7,000 feet. The flowering period is June through September.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for marsh skullcap occurs along the onsite stream. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project
July 2023

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Northern adder's-tongue	<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	2B.2	Northern adder's tongue occurs along marsh and swamp edges, in meadows and seeps, in low pastures, and grassy roadside ditches. The species is reported between 3,200 and 6,600 feet in elevation.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for northern adder's tongue occurs along the onsite stream. Northern adder's tongue was last observed in Siskiyou County in 1894. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Northern slender pondweed	<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	2B.2	Northern slender pondweed is a perennial herb that occurs in shallow, clear water of freshwater lakes, or drainage channels. The species is found between 984 and 7,054 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through September.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for northern slender pondweed occurs on the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Oregon fireweed	<i>Epilobium oregonum</i>	1B.2	Oregon fireweed is associated with springs, bogs, fens, and meadows in montane coniferous forest. The species sometimes occurs on serpentine soils. The species is reported between 1,600 and 7,400 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through September.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for Oregon fireweed is present on the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Pallid bird's-beak	<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>pallescens</i>	1B.2	Pallid bird's-beak occurs on open volcanic alluvium within lower montane coniferous forest. The species is reported between 2,200 and 5,400 feet in elevation. The flowering period is July through September.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for pallid bird's-beak is present in the project site. Pallid bird's-beak was not observed during the botanical survey (but would have been recognizable in its vegetative stage) and is not expected to be present.

TABLE 3
Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site
Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project
July 2023

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Rattlesnake fern	<i>Botrypus virginianus</i>	2B.2	Rattlesnake fern is a perennial herb that occurs in bogs, ferns, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows, seeps, and riparian forests. The species is reported between 2,300 and 4,500 feet in elevation.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for rattlesnake fern occurs in the onsite riparian habitats. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Rosy orthocarpus	<i>Orthocarpus bracteosus</i>	2B.1	Rosy orthocarpus is an annual herb that occurs in moist meadows. The species is found between 1,640 and 6,562 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through August.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for rosy orthocarpus occurs on the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Shasta chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis suffrutescens</i>	1B.3	Shasta chaenactis is a perennial herb that occurs in upper and lower montane coniferous forests, typically in sandy or serpentine soils. Shasta chaenactis occurs on rocky open slopes, cobbly river terraces, and along roadcuts. The species is reported between 2,400 and 9,200 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through September.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for Shasta chaenactis occurs on the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Siskiyou clover	<i>Trifolium siskiyouense</i>	1B.1	Siskiyou clover is a perennial herb that occurs in meadows and seeps (mesic), and occasionally along streambanks. The species is found between 2,885 and 4,920 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through July.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for Siskiyou clover occurs along the onsite stream. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.

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Subalpine aster	<i>Eurybia merita</i>	2B.3	Subalpine aster, a perennial herb, occurs on moist soils in upper montane coniferous forest. The species typically occurs above 6,000 feet in elevation. The flowering period is July through August.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat subalpine aster occurs on the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Waldo daisy	<i>Erigeron bloomeri</i> var. <i>nudatus</i>	2B.3	Waldo daisy occurs in open areas on dry, rocky serpentine outcrops, generally in lower and upper montane coniferous forests. The species is found between 2,000 and 7,600 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June and July.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for Waldo daisy occurs on the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Woodnymph	<i>Moneses uniflora</i>	2B.2	Woodnymph is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in broadleafed upland forest and North Coast coniferous forest. The species is reported between 300 and 3,600 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through August.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for woodnymph occurs on the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Woolly balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza lanata</i>	1B.2	Woolly balsamroot occurs in open areas and grassy slopes in cismontane woodland in Siskiyou County. The species is reported between 2,600 and 6,300 feet. The flowering period is April through June.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for woolly balsamroot occurs on the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.

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July 2023

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INSECTS							
Franklin's bumble bee	<i>Bombus franklini</i>	FE, SE	Franklin's bumble bee has a very limited geographic distribution. The species may be found in Douglas, Josephine, and Jackson counties in Oregon, and in Siskiyou and Trinity counties in California. This species inhabits open grassy coastal prairies and Coast Range meadows from 540 feet to above 7800 feet in elevation. Important food plants include <i>Lupinus</i> , <i>Agastache</i> , <i>Monardella</i> , and <i>Vicia</i> . The flight season is from mid-May to the end of September. The nesting biology of this species is unknown, but it probably nests in abandoned rodent burrows. Very little is known about overwintering sites utilized by the species. Generally, bumble bees overwinter in soft, disturbed soil, or under leaf litter or other debris.	Yes	No	No	According to CNDDDB records, Franklin's bumble bee was reported in 1993, approximately five miles northeast of the project site. Follow-up surveys were conducted in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2005, 2006, and 2007; the species was not observed (Xerces Society <i>et al.</i> , 2018). Given that intensive surveys for Franklin's bumble bee conducted between 1998 and 2007 did not identify the presence of the species in the Mt. Shasta area, it is not expected that the species would be present in the project site.
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	FC	Monarchs are reliant on milkweed species for development and survival. Adults migrate from their overwintering sites on the California coast and Baja California in February and March and reach the northern limit of their range in early to mid-June. Eggs are laid singly on milkweed plants within their breeding range. Once hatched, larva reach the adult stage in 20 to 35 days; adults live 2 to 5 weeks. Several generations can be produced within one season, with the last generation beginning migration to their overwintering range in August and September where they live between 6 and 9 months before migrating north.	No	No	No	No milkweeds were observed in the project area during the field evaluation; therefore, there would be no direct impacts on pre-adult monarchs. Indirect impacts could occur if important nectar sources for the butterfly were removed. However, the study area is substantially developed and does not support an abundance of floral resources. Although the monarch butterfly could pass through the project area, the butterfly would not be affected by project implementation.

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Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project
July 2023

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	SCE	In California, Suckley's cuckoo bumble bees are limited to the Klamath Mountains. The bee is a social parasite, that has only been documented to reproduce successfully in colonies of western bumble bees. Females emerge in late May, forage primarily on species of composites, and search for a suitable host bumble bee nest. Upon finding a nest, the invading female kills the queen, "enslaves" the workers, and lays her eggs in the nest. All offspring are reproductive. Males patrol circuits in search of females. Once mated, females seek a place to overwinter. Very little is known about overwintering sites utilized by the species, although generally, bumble bee females overwinter in soft, disturbed soil or under leaf litter or other debris.	No	No	No	According to CNDDDB records, Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee has been reported in three locations in Siskiyou County. In 1958, the species was reported in the general project area. The most recent reported occurrence was in 2009, approximately 25 miles west of the project site near the community of Callahan. The third reported occurrence was in 2008, approximately 75 miles northwest of the project site. Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee is not expected to be present in the project site due the paucity of floral resources on the project site and absence of a host population of western bumble bees (see below).

TABLE 3
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Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project
July 2023

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Western bumble bee	<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	SCE	Western bumble bees are found in meadows and grasslands with abundant floral resources. In California, the species is largely confined to high-elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada and scattered sites on the coast. The flight period is generally from early February to late November. Nests are primarily in underground cavities on open west-southwest slopes bordered by trees, although a few aboveground nests have been reported. Very little is known about overwintering site; however, the species has been reported in overwintering sites that were two inches deep in a "steep west slope of the mound of earth."	No	No	No	According to CNDDDB records, western bumble bees were reported in the general project area in 1960. The last reported occurrence in Siskiyou County was in 1984, ±13 miles northwest of the City of Mt. Shasta. Review of the Xerces Society's <i>Historic Records and Range Map for the Western Bumble Bee</i> (2019) also identified several occurrences of the species near the base of Mt. Shasta in 1958. Western bumble bee is not expected to be present in the project site due to elevational constraints and the paucity of floral resources on the project site.
CRUSTACEANS							
Conservancy fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	FE	Conservancy fairy shrimp inhabit large, cool-water vernal pools with moderately turbid water.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitats for Conservancy fairy shrimp are present in the project site. Conservancy fairy shrimp would thus not be present.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	Vernal pool fairy shrimp inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump or basalt-flow depression pools.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitats for vernal pool fairy shrimp are present in the project site. Vernal pool fairy shrimp would thus not be present.

TABLE 3
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July 2023

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	FE	Vernal pool tadpole shrimp occur in vernal pools in California's Central Valley and in the surrounding foothills.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitats for vernal pool tadpole shrimp are present in the project site. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp would thus not be present.
BIRDS							
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	SE, FP	Bald eagles nest in large, old-growth trees or snags in mixed stands near open bodies of water. Adults tend to use the same breeding areas year after year and often use the same nest, though a breeding area may include one or more alternate nests. Bald eagles usually do not begin nesting if human disturbance is evident. In California, the bald eagle nesting season is from February through July.	No	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat for the bald eagle is present in the project site or vicinity and no bald eagles or eagle nests were observed during the wildlife survey. Bald eagles would not nest in the project site.
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	ST	Bank swallows require vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, or the ocean for nesting. In California, the bank swallow nesting season is from February through August.	No	No	No	No vertical banks or cliffs are present in the project site; thus, bank swallows would not nest on-site.
Black swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	SSSC	Black swifts breed in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea bluffs. They also nest on ledges or shallow caves in steep rock faces and canyons, usually near or behind waterfalls and in sea caves. The breeding season is June 15 to September 10.	No	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat for the black swift is present in the project site or vicinity and no black swifts were observed during the wildlife survey. Black swifts would not nest in the project site.

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS ¹	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	SSSC	Northern goshawks generally nest on north-facing slopes near water in old-growth coniferous and deciduous forests. Goshawks re-use old nests and maintain alternate nest sites.	No	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat for the northern goshawk is present in the project site or vicinity. Thus, the northern goshawk would not nest in the project site.
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT	Northern spotted owls inhabit dense, old-growth, multi-layered mixed conifer, redwood, and Douglas-fir forests from sea level to approximately 7,600 feet in elevation. Northern spotted owls typically nest in tree cavities, the broken tops of trees, or in snags.	No	No	No	No old-growth forest or potentially suitable nesting trees/snags are present in the project site or vicinity. Thus, the spotted owl would not nest in the project site.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	FT, SE, SSSC	Western yellow-billed cuckoos inhabit and nest in extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory foliage, and which abut slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps. Willows are almost always a dominant component of the vegetation.	No	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat for the yellow-billed cuckoo is present in the project site or vicinity. Thus, the species is not expected to nest in the project site.
Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	SSSC	Yellow rails inhabit dense, grassy marshes, wet meadows, fens, and seeps. In summer, yellow rails nest in shallow marshes and large wet meadows dominated by sedges and grasses. In winter, they nest in coastal salt marsh, especially drier areas with dense stands of spartina. They also nest in rice fields and damp meadows near the coast. Their nest is a shallow cup of sedges and grasses in a shallow part of a marsh, on damp soil or over water less than six inches deep. The yellow rail is one of the most secretive birds in North America. Yellow rails are highly elusive and are rarely seen.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for yellow rail is present at the project site. Additionally, yellow rail was not observed during the biological survey, therefore, the species is not expected to be present.

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AMPHIBIANS							
Cascades frog	<i>Rana cascadae</i>	SCE, SSSC	In the Klamath Mountains and southern Cascades of Northern California, the Cascades frog is typically found above 5,000 feet in elevation. Cascades frogs inhabit alpine lakes, inlet and outlet streams to mountain lakes, ponds, and meadows. Standing water is required for reproduction. Breeding occurs between March and mid-August. Eggs are deposited in shallow water features with silty, sandy, or gravelly substrates. Adults are typically found in open, sunny areas along shorelines that provide basking and foraging opportunities; they can occasionally move between basins by crossing over mountain ridges.	No	No	No	CNDDDB records show that a Cascades frog was observed in 1941 about a mile north of the project site. The species has not been observed in the area since 1941 and its typical habitat is at a much higher elevation. Due to the absence of suitable breeding habitat, Cascades frog is not expected to occur in the study area.
Foothill yellow-legged frog, North Coast DPS	<i>Rana boylei</i>	SSSC	Foothill yellow-legged frogs are typically found in shallow, partly-shaded, perennial streams in areas with riffles and rocky substrates. This frog needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Foothill yellow-legged frogs generally prefer low- to moderate-gradient streams, especially for breeding and egg-laying, although juvenile and adult frogs may utilize moderate- to steep-gradient streams during summer and early fall.	No	No	No	No suitable breeding habitat is present on the project site; therefore, the foothill yellow-legged frog would not be present.

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MAMMALS							
Fisher	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	SSSC	Fishers inhabit mixed conifer forests dominated by Douglas-fir, although they also are encountered frequently in higher elevation fir and pine forests, and mixed evergreen/broadleaf forests. Suitable habitat for fishers consists of large areas of mature, dense forest stands with snags and greater than 50 percent canopy closure. Fishers den in cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rocky areas, or shelters provided by slash or brush piles. Fishers are very sensitive to human activities. Den sites are most often found in areas with no human disturbance.	No	No	No	According to CNDDDB records, a fisher was observed in 2001 in the vicinity of the State Fish Hatchery, ±0.75 miles north of the project site. Although fishers could potentially forage or stray onto the project site, the species is not expected to den in the area due to the level of human activity nearby.
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	FE	Gray wolves are habitat generalists and populations can be found in any type of habitat in the Northern Hemisphere from about 20° latitude to the polar ice pack. Key components of preferred wolf habitat include a year-round abundance of natural prey, secluded denning and rendezvous sites, and sufficient space with minimal human disturbance. Dens may be a hollow log or a tunnel excavated in loose soil. A den may have two or more. Den sites are often near water, and are usually elevated to detect approaching enemies. Wolf packs establish and defend territories that may range from 20 to 400 square miles. Wolves travel over large areas to hunt, and may cover as much as 30 miles in a day. Young wolves may disperse several hundred miles to seek out a mate or to establish their own pack.	No	No	No	A gray wolf pack, known as the "Shasta Pack" became established in southeastern Siskiyou County in the spring of 2015, but is not currently thought to be present in the area. Although gray wolves could potentially stray near the project site, they would not routinely utilize or den in the area given the extent of human activity and urbanization in and adjacent to the site.

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North American wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>	FP	Wolverines are dependent on areas in high mountains, near the tree-line, where conditions are cold year-round and snow cover persists well into the month of May. Female wolverines use birthing dens that are excavated in snow. Persistent, stable snow greater than 1.5 meters deep appears to be a requirement for birthing dens. Birthing dens consist of tunnels that contain well-used runways and bed sites and may naturally incorporate shrubs, rocks, and downed logs as part of their structure. Birthing dens may occur on rocky sites, such as north-facing boulder talus or subalpine cirques. Wolverines are very sensitive to human activities and often abandon den sites in response to human disturbance.	No	No	No	Given the low elevation of the project site and extent of human activity, wolverines are not expected to be present in the area.
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	SSSC	Spotted bats inhabit grasslands, mixed coniferous forests, and deserts. Spotted bats typically roost in cliff crevices, but may also roost in caves. Roosts usually occur near suitable foraging areas (i.e., open water, meadows, riparian habitat, and forest openings).	No	No	No	According to CNDDDB records, an unknown number of spotted bats were identified in the general project area in 1993 based on recorded calls. The occurrence is broadly mapped to abut the project site. No potentially suitable roosting habitat for spotted bat is present in the project site; thus, the species is not expected to roost in the site.

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Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	SSSC	The western mastiff bat is the largest native bat in the continental United States. This bat occurs in a variety of open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including coniferous forests, deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban areas. The western mastiff bat typically roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff face is vertical or nearly vertical. The species may also roost in trees, tunnels, buildings, or other manmade structures. Suitable roost sites feature an unobstructed drop-off of at least 6.5 feet to provide takeoff or launching area for flight, with no obstructions.	No	No	No	According to CNDDDB records, western mastiff bats were reported in 1993 near Ney Springs Creek, over two miles south of the project site. There are no rocky canyons, cliffs, or other potentially suitable roosting habitat for western mastiff bats in the project site; thus, the species is not expected to be present.

¹ Status Codes

Federal:

FE Federally Listed – Endangered
 FT Federally Listed – Threatened
 FC Federal Candidate Species
 FP Federal Proposed Species
 FPT Federal Proposed – Threatened
 FD Federal Delisted

State:

SFP State Fully Protected
 SR State Rare
 SE State Listed - Endangered
 ST State Listed - Threatened
 SC State Candidate Species
 SCE State Candidate Endangered
 SSSC State Species of Special Concern
 WL Watch List

Rare Plant Rank

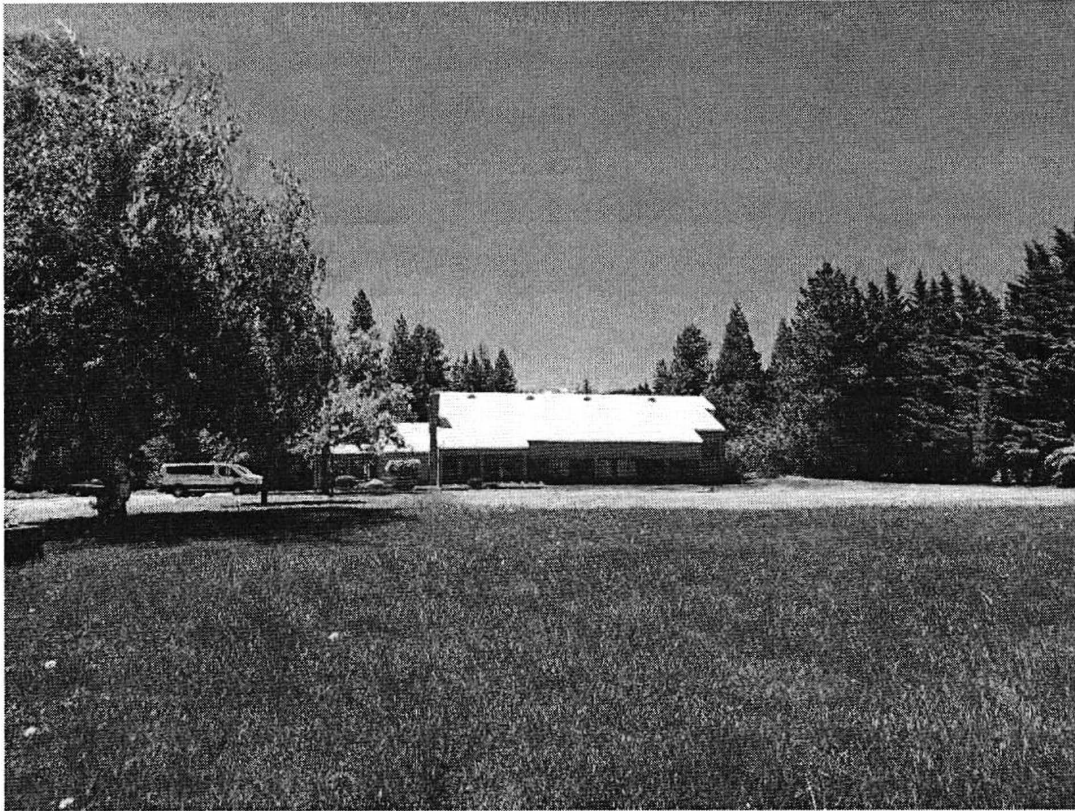
1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California
 1B Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
 2A Presumed Extirpated in California, but More Common Elsewhere
 2B Rare or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere

Rare Plant Threat Rank

0.1 Seriously Threatened in California
 0.2 Fairly Threatened in California
 0.3 Not Very Threatened in California

APPENDIX A

Representative Photographs



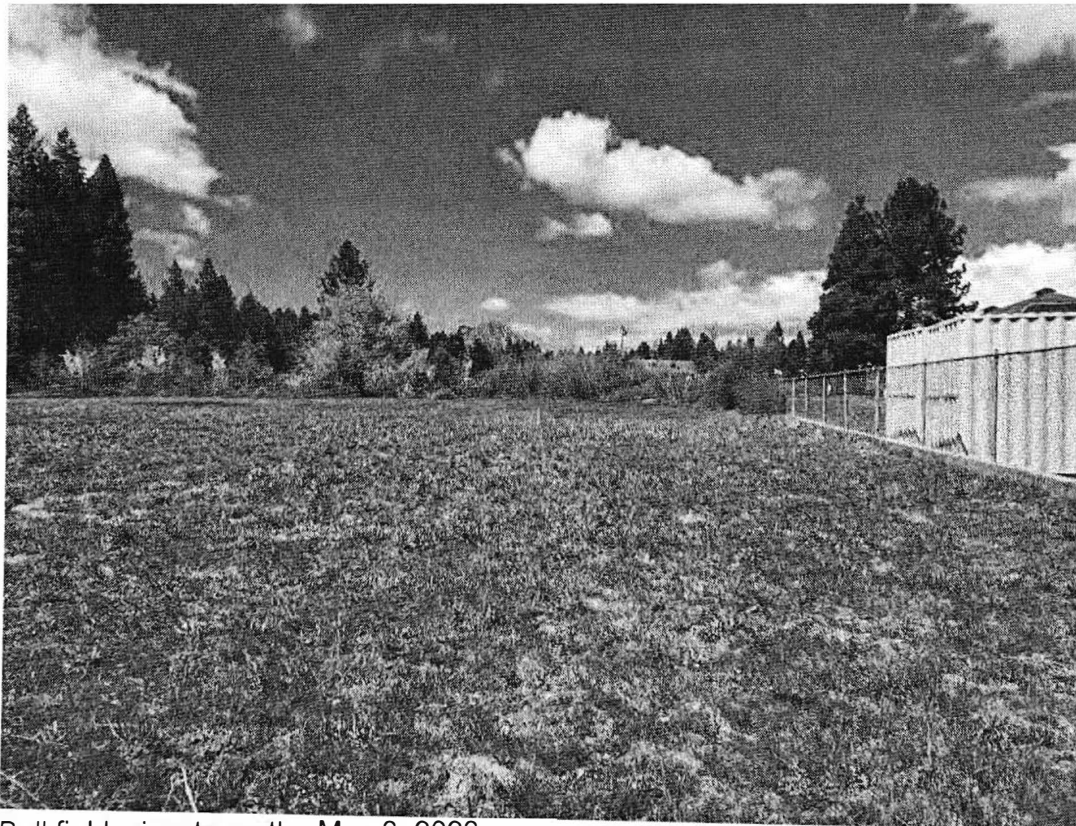
Main building, view to west from W.A. Barr Road. May 23, 2023.



Paved parking, view to west. May 3, 2023.



Overflow parking, view to east. May 23, 2023.



Ball field, view to north. May 3, 2023.



Riparian vegetation in northwestern corner of site, view to north. May 23, 2023.



Wetland/riparian habitat behind classroom building (Data Point 7), view to east. May 3, 2023.

APPENDIX B

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
List of Threatened and Endangered Species**



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Yreka Fish And Wildlife Office
1829 South Oregon Street
Yreka, CA 96097-3446
Phone: (530) 842-5763 Fax: (530) 842-4517

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0103279
Project Name: Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project

July 11, 2023

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

Yreka Fish And Wildlife Office

1829 South Oregon Street

Yreka, CA 96097-3446

(530) 842-5763

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0103279

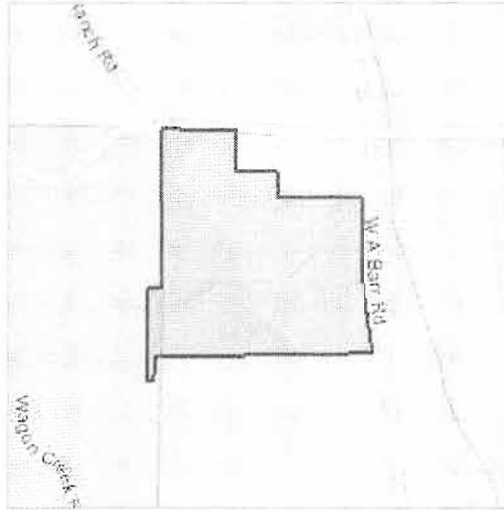
Project Name: Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion Project

Project Type: New Constr - Above Ground

Project Description: Expansion of the Golden Eagle Charter School campus.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@41.2968085,-122.32429492469286,14z>



Counties: Siskiyou County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 9 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

MAMMALS

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

BIRDS

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

INSECTS

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

CRUSTACEANS

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

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

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

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: ENPLAN

Name: Sabrina Rouse

Address: 3179 Bechelli Ln Suite 100

City: Redding

State: CA

Zip: 96002

Email: srouse@enplan.com

Phone: 5302210440

APPENDIX C

List of Plant Species Observed

CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion
May 3 and 23, and July 21, 2023.

Amaryllidaceae

Narcissus sp.

Amaryllis Family

Narcissus

Anacardiaceae

Rhus typhina

Sumac Family

Staghorn sumac

Apiaceae

Conium maculatum

Osmorhiza berteroi

Torilis arvensis

Carrot Family

Poison hemlock

Mountain sweet-cicely

Tall sock-destroyer

Apocynaceae

Apocynum androsaemifolium

Dogbane Family

Bitter dogbane

Araliaceae

Hedera helix

Ginseng Family

English ivy

Asteraceae

Achillea millefolium

Agoseris grandiflora

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Carthamus tinctorius

Centaurea cyanus

Erigeron canadensis

Hypochaeris radicata

Lactuca serriola

Madia gracilis

Matricaria discoidea

Sonchus sp.

Taraxacum officinale

Tragopogon dubius

Sunflower Family

Common yarrow

Giant mountain dandelion

Common ragweed

Safflower

Bachelor's button

Horseweed

Rough cat's ear

Prickly lettuce

Gumweed

Pineapple weed

Sow thistle

Common dandelion

Yellow salsify

Berberidaceae

Berberis aquifolium var. *aquifolium*

Barberry Family

Oregon grape

Betulaceae

Alnus rhombifolia

Corylus cornuta subsp. *californica*

Birch Family

White alder

California hazelnut

Boraginaceae

Cynoglossum officinale

Myosotis discolor

Phacelia heterophylla subsp. *virgata*

Borage Family

Hound's tongue

Yellow scorpion-grass

Vari-leaf phacelia

Brassicaceae

Cardamine hirsuta

Draba verna

Isatis tinctoria

Lepidium campestre

Mustard Family

Hairy bittercress

Whitlow grass

Dyer's-woad

English peppergrass

Caprifoliaceae

Symphoricarpos mollis

Honeysuckle Family

Trailing snowberry

CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion

Caryophyllaceae

Arenaria serpyllifolia var. *serpyllifolia*
Cerastium fontanum subsp. *vulgare*
Holosteum umbellatum subsp. *umbellatum*
Scleranthus annuus subsp. *annuus*
Stellaria media

Convolvulaceae

Convolvulus arvensis

Cornaceae

Cornus glabrata

Cupressaceae

Calocedrus decurrens

Cyperaceae

Carex douglasii
Carex nebrascensis
Carex subfusca
Scirpus microcarpus

Dennstaedtiaceae

Pteridium aquilinum var. *pubescens*

Dipsacaceae

Dipsacus fullonum

Equisetaceae

Equisetum arvense

Ericaceae

Arctostaphylos patula
Pterospora andromedea

Euphorbiaceae

Croton setigerus
Euphorbia maculata

Fabaceae

Acmispon americanus
Lathyrus latifolius
Medicago lupulina
Trifolium pratense
Trifolium repens
Vicia villosa

Fagaceae

Notholithocarpus densiflorus
Quercus kelloggii

Geraniaceae

Erodium cicutarium

Hypericaceae

Hypericum perforatum

Pink Family

Thymeleaf sandwort
Common mouse-eared chickweed
Jagged chickweed
German knotgrass
Common chickweed

Morning Glory Family

Bindweed

Dogwood Family

Brown dogwood

Cypress Family

Incense-cedar

Sedge Family

Douglas' sedge
Nebraska sedge
Small-bract sedge
Small-fruited bulrush

Bracken Family

Bracken fern

Teasel Family

Wild teasel

Horsetail Family

Common horsetail

Heath Family

Green-leaved manzanita
Pinedrops

Spurge Family

Dove weed
Spotted spurge

Legume Family

Spanish lotus
Perennial sweet pea
Black medick
Red clover
White clover
Hairy vetch

Oak Family

Tanbark oak
California black oak

Geranium Family

Red-stemmed filaree

St. John's-wort Family

Klamath weed

CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion

Iridaceae

Iris sp.

Iris Family

Iris (horticultural)

Juncaceae

Juncus balticus

Rush Family

Wire rush

Lamiaceae

Lamium purpureum

Mentha sp.

Nepeta cataria

Mint Family

Red henbit

Mint

Catnip

Liliaceae

Tulipa sp.

Lily Family

Tulip

Malvaceae

Alcea rosea

Mallow Family

Hollyhock

Montiaceae

Calyptidium monospermum

Claytonia parviflora

Claytonia rubra subsp. *rubra*

Miner's Lettuce Family

One-seeded pussypaws

Small-flowered miner's lettuce

Red-stemmed miner's lettuce

Myrsinaceae

Lysimachia latifolia

Lysimachia nummularia

Myrsine Family

Pacific starflower

Moneywort

Onagraceae

Circaea alpina ssp. *pacifica*

Epilobium brachycarpum

Evening-Primrose Family

Pacific enchanter's nightshade

Tall annual willowherb

Pinaceae

Abies concolor

Pinus jeffreyi

Pinus ponderosa

Pseudotsuga menziesii var. *menziesii*

Pine Family

White fir

Jeffrey pine

Ponderosa pine

Douglas-fir

Plantaginaceae

Collinsia parviflora

Plantago lanceolata

Plantain Family

Small-flowered collinsia

English plantain

Poaceae

Agrostis capillaris

Arrhenatherum elatius

Bromus sitchensis var. *carinatus*

Bromus tectorum

Dactylis glomerata

Holcus lanatus

Poa bulbosa

Poa pratensis

Secale cereale

Grass Family

Colonial bentgrass

Tall oatgrass

California brome

Downy brome

Orchard grass

Common velvet grass

Bulbous bluegrass

Kentucky bluegrass

Rye

Polemoniaceae

Collomia grandiflora

Leptosiphon ciliatus

Phlox Family

Large-flowered collomia

Whisker brush

CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion

Polygonaceae

Fallopia convolvulus
Polygonum aviculare
Rumex acetosella
Rumex obtusifolius

Portulacaceae

Portulaca oleracea

Ranunculaceae

Ranunculus repens

Rhamnaceae

Ceanothus cordulatus
Frangula purshiana

Rosaceae

Crataegus gaylussacia
Malus pumila
Potentilla recta
Prunus sp.
Prunus subcordata
Prunus virginiana var. demissa
Rosa canina
Rosa pisocarpa
Rubus armeniacus
Rubus ursinus

Rubiaceae

Galium aparine
Galium triflorum

Salicaceae

Salix alba
Salix lemmonii

Scrophulariaceae

Verbascum thapsus

Typhaceae

Typha sp.

Valerianaceae

Valerianella locusta

Verbenaceae

Verbena bracteata

Buckwheat Family

Black bindweed
Prostrate knotweed
Sheep sorrel
Bitter dock

Purslane Family

Common purslane

Buttercup Family

Creeping buttercup

Buckthorn Family

Whitethorn ceanothus
Cascara

Rose Family

Klamath hawthorn
Apple
Sulphur cinquefoil
Plum
Sierra plum
Western choke-cherry
Dog rose
Cluster rose
Himalayan blackberry
California blackberry

Madder Family

Cleavers
Sweet bedstraw

Willow Family

White willow
Lemmon's willow

Snapdragon Family

Woolly mullein

Cattail Family

Cattail

Valerian Family

Corn salad

Vervain Family

Bracted verbena

Environmental Noise Assessment

Golden Eagle Charter School

Siskiyou County, California

BAC Job # 2023-059

Prepared For:

Golden Eagle Charter School

Shelly Blakely, Director
1030 W.A. Barr Road
Mount Shasta, Ca

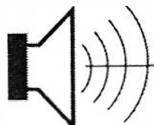
Prepared By:

Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc.



Paul Bollard, President

July 17, 2023



BOLLARD

Acoustical Consultants

EXHIBIT F - NOISE STUDY

CEQA Checklist

NOISE AND VIBRATION – Would the Project Result in:	NA – Not Applicable	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of 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 other applicable standards of other agencies?				X	
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?					X
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?					X

Introduction

The Golden Eagle Charter School project proposes the development of a charter school southwest of the intersection of West A Barr Road and Shasta Ranch Road in Siskiyou County, California. The site is currently used as a church and private school. It is currently permitted for an unlimited number of parishioners and 60 students. The proposed project consists of the operation of a charter school with an enrollment of up to 225 students. Existing land uses in the immediate project vicinity consist of single-family residential and transient lodging uses (bed and breakfast). The project vicinity and project area are shown on Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

Because church and school activities currently occur at the project site, noise generated by playground activities, school and church traffic, and on-site parking is currently part of the environmental setting of the project vicinity. However, because the proposed school would nearly quadruple the number of students at the site, Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. (BAC) was retained by the project applicant to prepare this noise assessment to ensure the neighboring noise-sensitive land uses would not be adversely affected by the school project.

The purposes of this assessment are to quantify the existing noise environment, to identify potential noise level increases resulting from the project, to provide an analysis of noise impacts associated with the project, and if impacts are identified, to identify appropriate noise mitigation measures where required.

This assessment specifically focuses on the following noise sources: increases in off-site traffic noise generation, on-site traffic circulation/parking lot noise, and playground activity noise. The project proposes to utilize existing facilities on the site, and does not propose any substantive construction activities. In addition, no appreciable vibration-generating activities or equipment are proposed at the site. As a result, an analysis of project construction noise or vibration is not required for this assessment.

Noise Fundamentals & Terminology

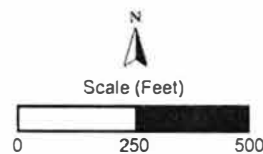
Noise is often described as unwanted sound. Sound is defined as any pressure variation in air that the human ear can detect. If the pressure variations occur frequently enough (at least 20 times per second), they can be heard and are designated as sound. The number of pressure variations per second is called the frequency of sound and is expressed as cycles per second, or Hertz (Hz). Definitions of acoustical terminology are provided in Appendix A.

Measuring sound directly in terms of pressure would require a very large and awkward range of numbers. To avoid this, the decibel scale was devised. The decibel scale uses the hearing threshold (20 Micropascals of pressure) as a point of reference, defined as 0 dB. Other sound pressures are then compared to the reference pressure, and the logarithm is taken to keep the numbers in a practical range. The decibel scale allows a million-fold increase in pressure to be expressed as 120 dB. Another useful aspect of the decibel scale is that changes in decibel levels correspond closely to human perception of relative loudness. Noise levels associated with common noise sources are provided in Figure 3.



Legend

--- Project Boundary (Approximate)



Golden Eagle Charter School
Siskiyou County, California

Project Vicinity

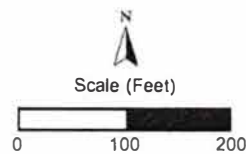
Figure 1





Legend

- Project Boundary (Approximate)
- △ Long-Term Noise Measurement Locations
- Nearest Noise-Sensitive Receivers
- Parking Areas
- Playground Areas



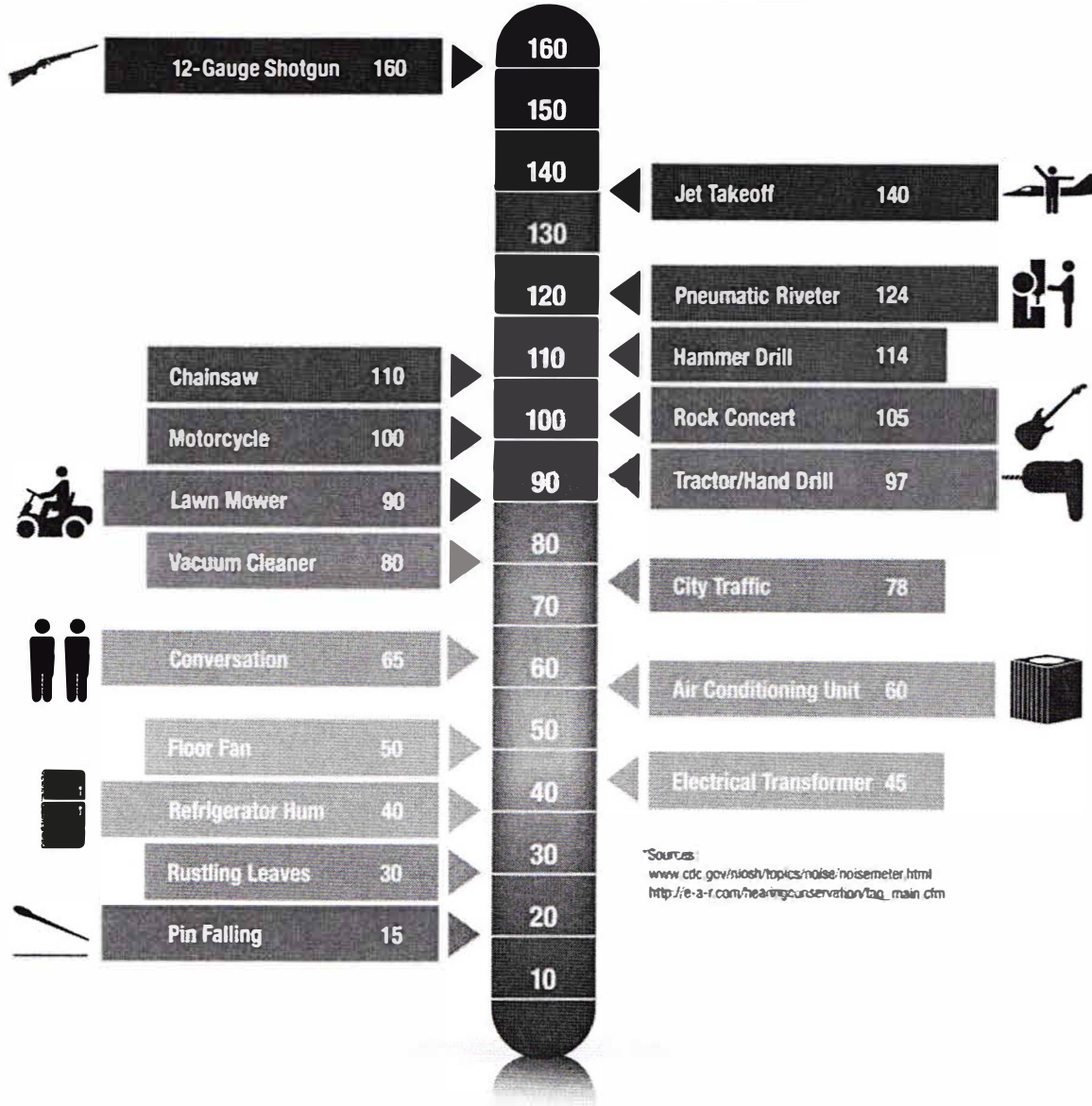
Golden Eagle Charter School
Siskiyou County, California

Project Area, Receivers,

Figure 2



Figure 3
Noise Levels Associated with Common Noise Sources
Decibel Scale (dBA)*



The perceived loudness of sounds is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable and can be approximated by filtering the frequency response of a sound level meter by means of the standardized A-weighting network. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and community response to noise. For this reason, the A-weighted sound level has become the standard tool of environmental noise assessment. All noise levels reported in this section are in terms of A-weighted levels.

Community noise is commonly described in terms of the ambient noise level, which is defined as the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given noise environment. A common statistical tool to measure the ambient noise level is the average, or equivalent, sound level (L_{eq}). The L_{eq} is the foundation of the day-night average noise descriptor, DNL (or DNL), and shows very good correlation with community response to noise. The median noise level descriptor, denoted L_{50} , represents the noise level which is exceeded 50% of the hour. In other words, half of the hour ambient conditions are higher than the L_{50} and the other half are lower than the L_{50} .

The DNL is based upon the average noise level over a 24-hour day, with a +10-decibel weighting applied to noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours. The nighttime penalty is based upon the assumption that people react to nighttime noise exposures as though they were twice as loud as daytime exposures. Because DNL represents a 24-hour average, it tends to disguise short-term variations in the noise environment. DNL-based noise standards are commonly used to assess noise impacts associated with traffic, railroad, and aircraft noise sources.

Criteria for Acceptable Noise and Vibration Exposure

State of California

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The State of California has established regulatory criteria that are applicable to this assessment. Specifically, Appendix G of the State of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines are used to assess the potential significance of impacts pursuant to local General Plan policies, Municipal Code standards, or the applicable standards of other agencies. According to Appendix G of the CEQA guidelines, the project would result in a significant noise or vibration impact if the following were to occur:

- A. Generation of 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 in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?
- B. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?
- C. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The noise standards of Siskiyou County are presented in the following section. If the project were to result in exceedance of applicable Siskiyou County criteria, a significant noise impact is identified. The noise generation of students playing outdoors commonly consists of a mixture of speech, sounds of children running, basketballs bouncing, volleyballs and soccer balls being struck, etc. Because the noise sources consisting of speech have been shown to result in a higher degree of annoyance than broad-band noise, many jurisdictions apply a more restrictive standard to noise sources consisting primarily of speech. It is important to note that the proposed project

is an expansion of and existing school. As such, sounds of students engaging in playground activities which consist of speech are currently part of the baseline noise environment. Nonetheless, due to the sensitivity of the surrounding uses, this analysis applies a -5 dBA penalty to the County's adopted General Plan exterior noise standards for noise generated by playground activities since those activities consist of speech.

CEQA does not define what constitutes a substantial permanent or temporary noise level increase. However, it is generally recognized that a 3 dBA or greater increase in noise levels due to a project would be considered significant where exterior noise levels would exceed 60 DB DNL (for residential uses). Where pre-project ambient conditions are at or below 60 DB DNL, a 5 dBA increase is commonly applied as the standard of significance.

It should also be noted that audibility is not a test of significance according to CEQA. If this were the case, any project which added any audible amount of noise to the environment would be considered significant according to CEQA. However, CEQA requires a substantial increase in noise levels before noise impacts are identified, not simply an audible change.

As stated previously, the project does not include any appreciable sources of vibration. As a result, no impacts would be identified relative to CEQA criteria "B". Finally, the project is not located in the vicinity of either public or private use airports. As a result, no impacts would be identified relative to CEQA criteria "C".

Siskiyou County

The Siskiyou County General Plan Noise Element was adopted in 1978. Because the background noise information contained in the Noise Element is dated, it is reasonable to conclude that the ambient noise conditions in the County have increased substantially over that time. Because noise standards developed for General Plan Noise Elements are typically influenced by the ambient conditions present at the time the Noise Element is being prepared, it is also reasonable to conclude that the County's Noise Element policies and standards are conservatively low. Nonetheless, to provide a conservative approach to evaluating project noise impacts, the Siskiyou County General Plan standards and policies adopted in 1978 are used in this analysis.

Chapter 3 of the Siskiyou County General Plan Noise Element is titled "Noise Element Standards and Policy". Table 13 of Chapter 3 of the Siskiyou County General Plan Noise Element contains ranges of acceptable noise levels for a variety of land use types. That table, which is reproduced below as Table 1, identifies acceptable noise environments of 60 DB DNL for residential land uses. In addition, the Noise Element also identifies that interior noise levels with windows closed, attributable to exterior sources, shall not exceed 45 DB DNL in any habitable room.

As noted previously, a -5 dBA offset is applied to noise sources consisting primarily of speech. As a result, the exterior noise standard utilized to assess noise impacts for playground activities is 55 DB DNL at the noise-sensitive areas of neighboring parcels. The corresponding interior noise standard within nearby residential receptors affected by playground noise would be 40 DB DNL. However, the exterior and interior noise standards applicable to all other noise sources not consisting of speech are 60 dBA and 45 DB DNL, respectively.

**Table 1
Land Use Compatibility for Exterior Community Noise
Siskiyou County General Plan**

Land Use Category	Noise Ranges (DNL)			
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Auditoriums, concert halls, amphitheatres, music halls Passively-used open space (quiet or contemplation areas of public parks)	50	50-55	55-70	70
Residential. All Dwellings including single-family, multi-family, group quarters, mobile homes, etc. Transient lodging, hotels, motels. School classrooms, libraries, churches. Hospitals, convalescent homes, etc. Actively utilized playgrounds, neighborhood parks, golf courses.	60	60-65	65-75	75
Office buildings, personal business and professional services. Light commercial. Retail, movie theaters, restaurants. Heavy commercial. Wholesale, industrial, manufacturing, utilities, etc.	65	65-70	70-75	75
Notes:				
<u>Noise Range 1</u> Acceptable land use. No special noise insulation or noise abatement requirements unless the proposed development is itself considered a source of incompatible noise for a nearby land use (i.e., and industry locating next to residential uses).				
<u>Noise Range 2</u> New construction or development allowed only after necessary noise abatement features are included in design. Noise studies may be required if the proposed development is itself considered a source of incompatible noise for a nearby land use.				
<u>Noise Range 3</u> New construction or development should generally be avoided unless a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements is completed and needed noise abatement features included in design.				
<u>Noise Range 4</u> New construction or development generally not allowed.				
Source: Siskiyou County General Plan Noise Element, Table 13				

It should be noted that Table A-6 in the General Plan appendix cites a 55 dB DNL standard as being used by the City of Richmond, California, in that City's 1975 General Plan. That citation is provided as reference information only and is not an adopted standard of Siskiyou County. Specifically, General Plan Appendix Table A-6 is not included or referenced in the Standards and Policy section of the Siskiyou County General Plan and is inconsistent with the Table 1 noise standards (which are contained within the General Plan Standards and Policy section). As a result, the County has rejected previous arguments that the applicable noise standard for residential uses should be 55 DB DNL, rather than the adopted 60 DB DNL standard provided in Table 1. As noted previously, however, where the noise source does consist of speech, only then is the County's 60 DB DNL exterior noise standard reduced by 5 dBA.

Significance Criteria Applied to This Project

Based in CEQA guidelines and adopted Siskiyou County General Plan noise standards, noise impacts at noise-sensitive areas of existing uses in the project vicinity are considered significant if the following were to result from the project:

- Increases in ambient noise levels of 3 dBA or more where baseline ambient conditions at sensitive receptor locations currently exceed 60 DB DNL.
- Increases in ambient noise levels of 5 dBA or more where baseline ambient conditions at sensitive receptor locations are currently below 60 DB DNL.
- Noise generated by on-site circulation and parking lot activities exceeds 60 DB DNL at nearby sensitive receptor locations.
- Noise generated by school playground activities exceeds 55 DB DNL at nearby sensitive receptor locations.

Existing Ambient Noise Environment in Project Vicinity

The existing ambient noise environment at the project site is defined primarily by nearby traffic and existing school activities, including playground usage. To quantify the existing ambient noise level environment at the project site, BAC conducted a long-term (24-hour) noise level survey at three (3) locations on the project site on May 6, 2023. The noise monitoring locations are shown in Figure 2. Photographs of the noise survey locations are provided in Appendix B.

Larson-Davis Laboratories (LDL) Models 820 and 831 precision integrating sound level meters were used to complete the ambient noise level survey. The meters were calibrated immediately before and after use with an LDL Model CAL200 acoustical calibrator to ensure the accuracy of the measurements. The equipment used meets all pertinent specifications of the American National Standards Institute for Type 1 sound level meters (ANSI S1.4).

The long-term ambient noise level survey results are summarized in Table 2. The detailed results of the ambient noise survey are contained in Appendix C in tabular format and graphically in Appendix D.

Table 2
Summary of Long-Term Noise Survey Measurement Results¹

Site ²	Description	Date	DNL [dBA]	Average Hourly Noise Levels [dBA]			
				Daytime ³		Nighttime ⁴	
				Leq	Lmax	Leq	Lmax
LT-1	Near W A Barr Rd	5/6/2023	65	61	81	59	75
LT-2	Near South Property Line	5/6/2023	56	47	59	49	63
LT-3	Near north playground	5/6/2023	56	55	67	48	62

Notes

- Detailed summaries of the noise monitoring results are provided in Appendices C and D.
- Long-term noise survey locations are identified on Figure 2.
- Daytime hours: 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
- Nighttime hours: 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. (2023)

Long-term noise measurement site LT-1 was selected to be representative of the existing West A Barr Road traffic noise level environment at a distance of 50 feet from the centerline of that roadway. Site LT-2 was selected to be representative of the ambient noise environment at the residence to the south of the project area (R3 on Figure 2). Site LT-3 was selected to represent baseline noise conditions at the property line of the existing bed-and-breakfast to the immediate north of the project area (R1).

As indicated in Table 5, the measured day-night average noise levels (DNL) were below the County's "Noise Range 1" exterior noise level standard of 60 dB DNL for residential uses at sites LT-2 and LT-3. Not surprisingly, the ambient noise conditions at Site LT-1 were highest due to the proximity of that monitoring site to West A Bar Road.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Analysis Methodology

The project proposes to increase the school capacity from 60 students to allow for up to 225 students. Because school activities would occur primarily during weekday periods, and because there is no limitation on the number of persons permitted to attend church services in the current site use permit, it is reasonable to conclude that the project would likely result in a reduction in noise levels at the nearby residences during weekend periods. As a result, the focus of this impact analysis on weekday periods when school would typically be in session.

Specific noise sources evaluated in this impact assessment include project-generated traffic, on-site circulation/parking lot movements, and playground activities. Each of these sources are evaluated separately and in combination below.

Impact 1: Off-Site Traffic Noise Level Increases

Assuming all 225 students were to attend the school concurrently, an average of 1.5 students per vehicle, and 10 employee trips, the project would generate approximately 160 round trips (320 one-way trips), during morning drop-off and afternoon pick-up periods. The daily trip generation would be approximately 640 daily one-way trips. The Federal Highway Administration Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108) was used with these inputs to predict traffic noise exposure at a distance of 50 feet from the centerline of West A Bar road. The FHWA traffic noise inputs and results are provided in Appendix F-1.

According to Appendix F-1, the traffic noise level generated by 640 daily project trips would be 49 dB DNL at a distance of 50 feet from the centerline of that roadway. As indicated in Table 2, a DNL of 62 dBA was measured at a position 50 feet from the West A Bar Road centerline. Because the project traffic noise generation would be more than 10 dBA below measured existing traffic noise levels, the increase in traffic noise resulting from the project would be less than 1 dB. The actual computed increase in traffic noise levels resulting from the project would be 0.2 dBA, which is considered a *less than significant* increase in DNL.

Again using the FHWA Model, the peak hour noise level generated during hours of student drop-off and pick-up was computed to be 47 dBA Leq at the reference location 50 feet from the roadway centerline. As indicated by Appendix D-2, baseline ambient noise levels during the morning and afternoon periods were approximately 60 dBA Leq. As a result, project generated traffic would result in an increase in peak hour average noise levels of 0.2 dBA Leq. This increase in hourly noise levels is similarly considered to be *less than significant*.

Impact 2: On-Site Circulation / Parking Lot Noise

As a means of determining potential noise exposure due to on-site circulation and parking, parking lot noise level measurements conducted by BAC were utilized. Specifically, a series of individual noise measurements were conducted of multiple vehicle types arriving and departing a parking area, including engines starting and stopping, car doors opening and closing, and persons conversing as they entered and exited their vehicles. The results of those measurements revealed that individual parking lot movements generated mean noise levels of 70 dB SEL and maximum noise levels of 65 dB Lmax at the noise measurement distance of 50 feet.

According to the project applicant, the project site contains one gravel parking area (East Parking Lot) and one paved parking area (South Parking Lot) to accommodate students and staff. The parking area locations are shown on Figure 2. For a conservative assessment of parking area noise generation, it was conservatively assumed that 160 parking area movements could occur during the peak hour. However, it is likely that parking area activity would be more spread out.

Parking area noise exposure was determined using the following equation:

$$\text{Peak Hour } L_{eq} = 70 + 10 \cdot \log(N) - 35.6$$

Where 70 is the SEL for a single automobile parking operation at a reference distance of 50 feet, N is the number of parking area operations in a peak hour, and 35.6 is 10 times the logarithm of the number of seconds in an hour.

Using the equation provided above, the assumed number of peak hour parking lot movements, and BAC reference parking lot noise data, on-site circulation noise levels were to the nearest receivers based on a sound level decay rate of -6 dB per doubling of distance from the source. The results of that analysis are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3
Predicted On-Site Vehicle Circulation/Parking Lot Noise Levels at the Nearest Receivers**

Receiver ²	Predicted Leq [dBA]	Predicted Lmax [dBA]	Noise Level, DNL [dBA]			
			Predicted Project	Existing Ambient ⁴	Existing Ambient + Project	Increase in Ambient
R1	48	60	43	56	56	0.2
R2	37	47	33	50	44	0.3
R3	36	45	32	56	65	0.1
R4	33	44	30	46	46	0.1

Notes

1. Parking lots are shown on Figure 2.
2. Receiver locations are shown on Figure 2.
3. Calculated DNL conservatively assumes that parking areas could either fill or empty during a daytime peak hour.
4. Existing Ambient is receiver is estimated from Long-Term Noise Survey (Table 5).

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc (2023)

The Table 3 data indicate that noise levels generated by worst-case parking lot activity operations are predicted to range from 30 to 43 dB DNL at the nearest receivers, which would satisfy the Siskiyou County General Plan 60 dB DNL exterior noise level standard for residential and transient lodging uses by a wide margin. In addition, standard residential construction (stucco siding, STC-27 windows, door weather-stripping, exterior wall insulation, composition plywood roof), results in an exterior to interior noise reduction of at least 25 dB with windows closed and approximately 15 dB with windows open. As a result, worst-case parking lot noise levels are expected to satisfy the Siskiyou County General Plan 45 dB DNL interior noise level standard at the nearest residences whether windows are in the open or closed positions.

Table 3 also indicates that the parking lot vehicle circulation noise levels would result in increases in ambient noise levels at the nearest residences to the project site ranging from 0.1 to 0.3 dB DNL. Because this increase is well below the 5 dBA significance criteria impacts related to on-site circulation and parking lot movements are predicted to be **less than significant**.

Impact 3: Noise Generated by Playground Activities

The locations of the proposed school playground areas are shown on Figure 2. The primary noise source associated with playground activity is shouting children, bouncing balls, etc. For the assessment of playground noise impacts, reference noise level data collected by BAC at the project site was utilized. Specifically, children were present and utilizing the school playground areas during the ambient noise survey conducted on May 9th, 2023.

Specifically, approximately 25 students were engaged in typical outdoor playground activities during the periods of approximately 9 am – 10:30 am and 12:30 to 1:30 pm. Figure 4 shows a photograph of the children engaged in playground activities at the school site.

Figure 4 – Playground usage on May 9th, 2023



Appendix E shows the noise levels measured at monitoring site LT3 during the morning and afternoon playground usage periods. Site LT3 represents the nearest property line of the residences to the north of the project site, and was located approximately 60 feet from the center of the northern outdoor play area. As indicated by the Appendix E data, measured noise levels during playground usage ranged from approximately 50 to 80 dBA at the 60 foot measurement distance. The computed average noise level for the approximately 2.5 hour period during which the playground was in use computes to 61 dBA Leq at the 60-foot distance.

Although the project would nearly quadruple the number of students at the school, a corresponding increase in the number of students utilizing the play area at any given time is not expected. Rather, common practice is to stagger school playing field usage so not all students are outdoors at once. In addition, the school would also have a play area located in the rear of the school building, as indicated on Figure 2.

Assuming up to 1/3 of the students utilized the playground areas concurrently, approximately 75 students would be outdoors at any given time. Further assuming the students would utilize the north and southern play areas approximately equally, approximately 37 students would be utilizing each play area at any given time. Based on these assumptions, on 5 total hours of playground usage per day, and on the computed level of 61 dBA at 60 feet for 25 students, the noise exposure at the nearest residences to the project site was calculated. Table 4 shows the predicted playground noise exposure at each of the nearest receptors identified in Figure 2.

**Table 4
Predicted Playground Noise Levels at the Nearest Receivers**

Receiver ¹	Predicted Leq [dBA]	Predicted Lmax [dBA]	Noise Level, DNL [dBA]			
			Predicted Project	Existing Ambient ²	Existing Ambient + Project	Increase in Ambient
R1	55	72	53	56	58	1.8
R2	42	59	40	50	45	0.4
R3	43	60	41	56	65	0.1
R4	47	64	45	46	48	2.3

Notes

- Receiver locations are shown on Figure 2.
- Existing Ambient is receiver is estimated from Long-Term Noise Survey (Table 5).

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc (2023)

The data in Table 4 indicate that project playground noise levels are calculated to range from 42 to 55 dB Leq at the outdoor activity areas of the nearest residences to the project site. In addition, playground DNL values are predicted to be less than the County’s 55 dBA DNL exterior noise standard applied to sources of noise containing speech at those areas. Finally, the predicted increases in ambient noise levels at the nearest residences would be below the 3-5 dBA thresholds for a finding of significant noise impacts. These conclusions assume a total of 5 hours of daily playground usage with approximately 37 students in the north play area and 37 students in the south play area at any time.

Because noise exposure from project playground activities is predicted to be satisfactory relative to Siskiyou County noise standards, and because playground usage occurring under the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in noise levels at the nearest residences to the project site, this impact is identified as being **less than significant**.

Conclusion

This analysis concludes that noise generated by the proposed Golden Eagle Charter School in Siskiyou County, California, would not result in exceedance of the County's General Plan noise standards or result in a substantial increase in ambient noise levels relative to baseline conditions.

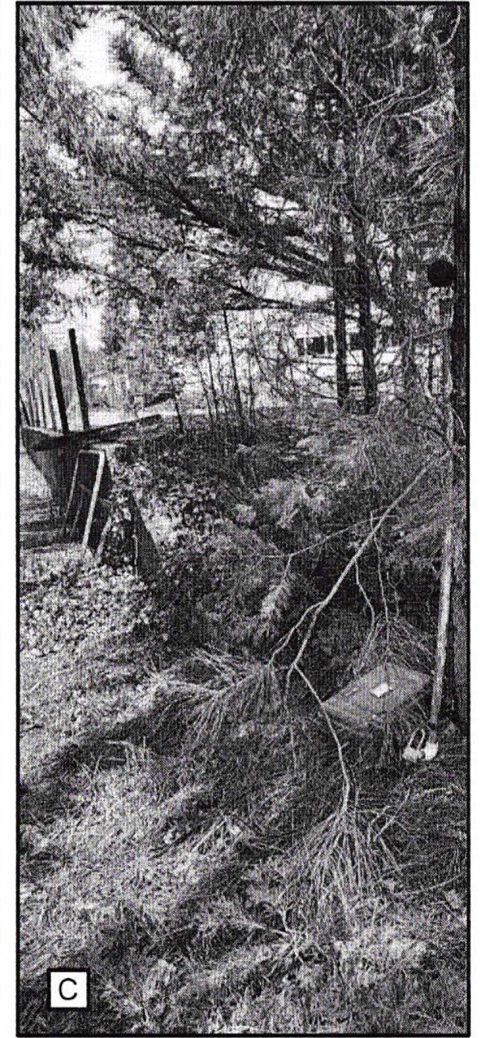
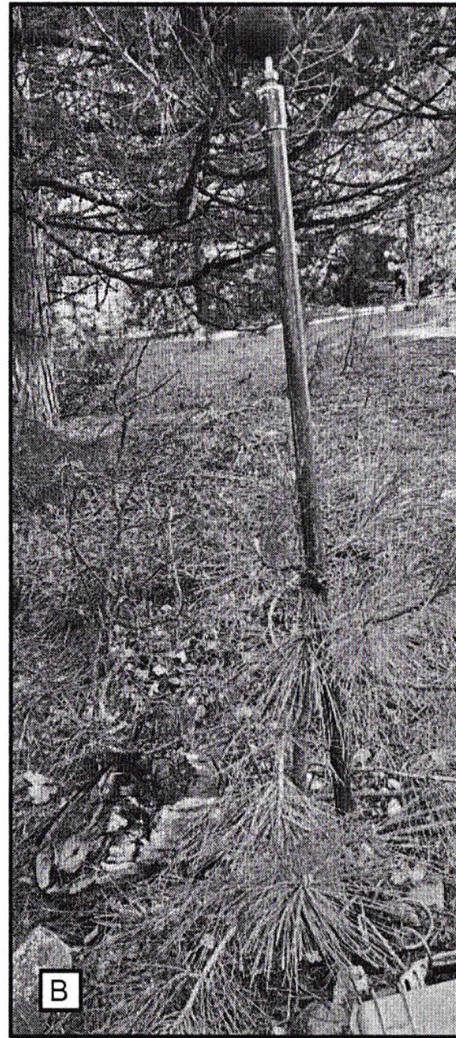
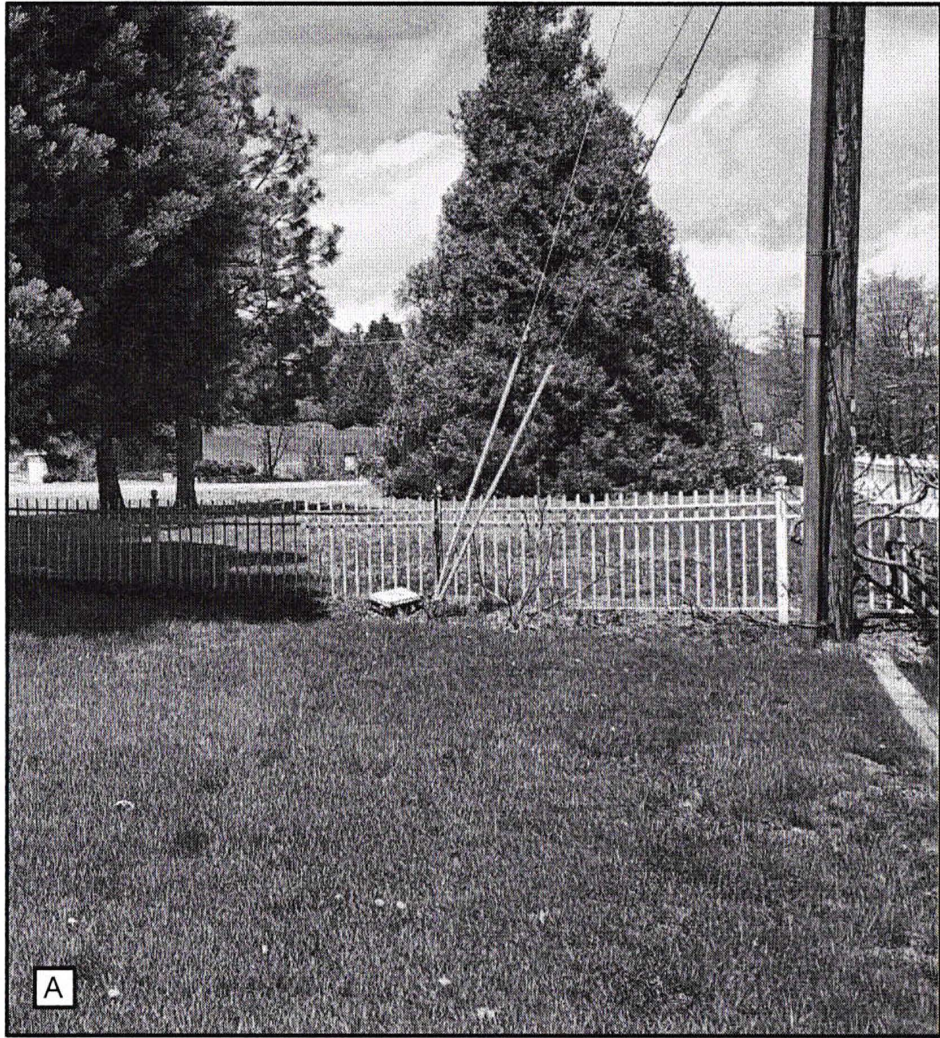
These conclusions are based on the data and school operational assumptions cited herein, on the project area shown on Figure 2, and on industry standard sound prediction and propagation algorithms. Any substantive deviations from either the site plans or operational assumptions could cause actual noise levels to vary relative to those predicted herein.

This concludes BAC's environmental noise and vibration assessment of the Golden Eagle Charter School in Siskiyou County, California. Please contact BAC at (530) 537-2328 or PaulB@bacnoise.com if you have any comments or questions regarding this report.

Appendix A Acoustical Terminology

Acoustics	The science of sound.
Ambient Noise	The distinctive acoustical characteristics of a given space consisting of all noise sources audible at that location. In many cases, the term ambient is used to describe an existing or pre-project condition such as the setting in an environmental noise study.
Attenuation	The reduction of an acoustic signal.
A-Weighting	A frequency-response adjustment of a sound level meter that conditions the output signal to approximate human response.
Decibel or dB	Fundamental unit of sound. A Bell is defined as the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared over the reference pressure squared. A Decibel is one-tenth of a Bell.
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level. Defined as the 24-hour average noise level with noise occurring during evening hours (7 - 10 p.m.) weighted by a factor of three and nighttime hours weighted by a factor of 10 prior to averaging.
Frequency	The measure of the rapidity of alterations of a periodic signal, expressed in cycles per second or hertz.
IIC	Impact Insulation Class (IIC): A single-number representation of a floor/ceiling partition's impact generated noise insulation performance. The field-measured version of this number is the FIIC.
L_{dn}	Day/Night Average Sound Level. Similar to CNEL but with no evening weighting.
L_{eq}	Equivalent or energy-averaged sound level.
L_{max}	The highest root-mean-square (RMS) sound level measured over a given period of time.
Loudness	A subjective term for the sensation of the magnitude of sound.
Masking	The amount (or the process) by which the threshold of audibility is for one sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound.
Noise	Unwanted sound.
Peak Noise	The level corresponding to the highest (not RMS) sound pressure measured over a given period of time. This term is often confused with the "Maximum" level, which is the highest RMS level.
RT₆₀	The time it takes reverberant sound to decay by 60 dB once the source has been removed.
STC	Sound Transmission Class (STC): A single-number representation of a partition's noise insulation performance. This number is based on laboratory-measured, 16-band (1/3-octave) transmission loss (TL) data of the subject partition. The field-measured version of this number is the FSTC.





Legend

- A Site LT-1, view looking north
- B Site LT-2
- C Site LT-3, view looking north
- ⊙ Noise measurement equipment

Golden Eagle Charter School
Siskiyou County, California

Photos of Noise Survey Locations

Appendix B



Appendix C-2
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results, LT-1
Golden Eagle Charter School - Siskiyou County, California
Saturday, May 6, 2023

Hour	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
12:00 AM	54	70	54	50
1:00 AM	52	56	52	49
2:00 AM	61	92	51	49
3:00 AM	53	70	51	49
4:00 AM	52	69	51	49
5:00 AM	64	96	52	50
6:00 AM	57	78	53	51
7:00 AM	60	77	54	52
8:00 AM	62	86	53	49
9:00 AM	62	87	53	48
10:00 AM	61	80	56	51
11:00 AM	60	80	54	49
12:00 PM	61	81	55	50
1:00 PM	62	88	53	48
2:00 PM	63	87	53	48
3:00 PM	61	81	53	47
4:00 PM	60	79	54	48
5:00 PM	61	81	54	48
6:00 PM	61	88	54	50
7:00 PM	58	75	53	50
8:00 PM	58	77	54	51
9:00 PM	59	72	58	56
10:00 PM	60	78	59	58
11:00 PM	58	69	58	54

	Statistical Summary					
	Daytime (7 a.m. - 10 p.m.)			Nighttime (10 p.m. - 7 a.m.)		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Leq (Average)	63	58	61	64	52	59
Lmax (Maximum)	88	72	81	96	56	75
L50 (Median)	58	53	54	59	51	53
L90 (Background)	56	47	50	58	49	51

Computed DNL, dB	65
% Daytime Energy	73%
% Nighttime Energy	27%

GPS Coordinates
41°17'46.13"N
122°19'24.92"W



Appendix C-1
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results, LT-2
Golden Eagle Charter School - Siskiyou County, California
Saturday, May 6, 2023

Hour	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
12:00 AM	48	69	46	43
1:00 AM	44	51	44	41
2:00 AM	47	61	45	41
3:00 AM	51	72	48	43
4:00 AM	48	55	47	44
5:00 AM	50	62	49	46
6:00 AM	53	73	50	46
7:00 AM	51	62	51	48
8:00 AM	46	59	45	42
9:00 AM	45	58	43	41
10:00 AM	46	63	44	42
11:00 AM	45	52	44	41
12:00 PM	48	57	47	44
1:00 PM	47	63	46	43
2:00 PM	46	64	44	42
3:00 PM	44	58	43	40
4:00 PM	46	63	45	42
5:00 PM	47	56	46	42
6:00 PM	48	67	46	43
7:00 PM	49	55	49	46
8:00 PM	50	57	49	46
9:00 PM	49	56	48	46
10:00 PM	50	66	49	47
11:00 PM	49	63	49	46

	Statistical Summary					
	Daytime (7 a.m. - 10 p.m.)			Nighttime (10 p.m. - 7 a.m.)		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Leq (Average)	51	44	47	53	44	49
Lmax (Maximum)	67	52	59	73	51	63
L50 (Median)	51	43	46	50	44	47
L90 (Background)	48	40	43	47	41	44

Computed DNL, dB	56
% Daytime Energy	51%
% Nighttime Energy	49%

GPS Coordinates
41°17'50.48"N
122°19'22.99"W



Appendix C-3
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results, LT-3
Golden Eagle Charter School - Siskiyou County, California
Saturday, May 6, 2023

Hour	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
12:00 AM	47	60	45	43
1:00 AM	44	51	44	41
2:00 AM	47	62	45	41
3:00 AM	50	72	47	42
4:00 AM	47	54	47	44
5:00 AM	49	65	47	45
6:00 AM	51	75	49	45
7:00 AM	52	67	50	48
8:00 AM	52	75	46	44
9:00 AM	59	73	56	47
10:00 AM	63	82	49	44
11:00 AM	50	72	46	43
12:00 PM	57	78	49	45
1:00 PM	53	76	48	45
2:00 PM	47	67	46	43
3:00 PM	46	59	45	42
4:00 PM	45	60	44	42
5:00 PM	46	58	45	42
6:00 PM	47	61	46	43
7:00 PM	49	56	48	46
8:00 PM	50	64	49	47
9:00 PM	48	55	48	46
10:00 PM	49	60	48	46
11:00 PM	48	60	48	45

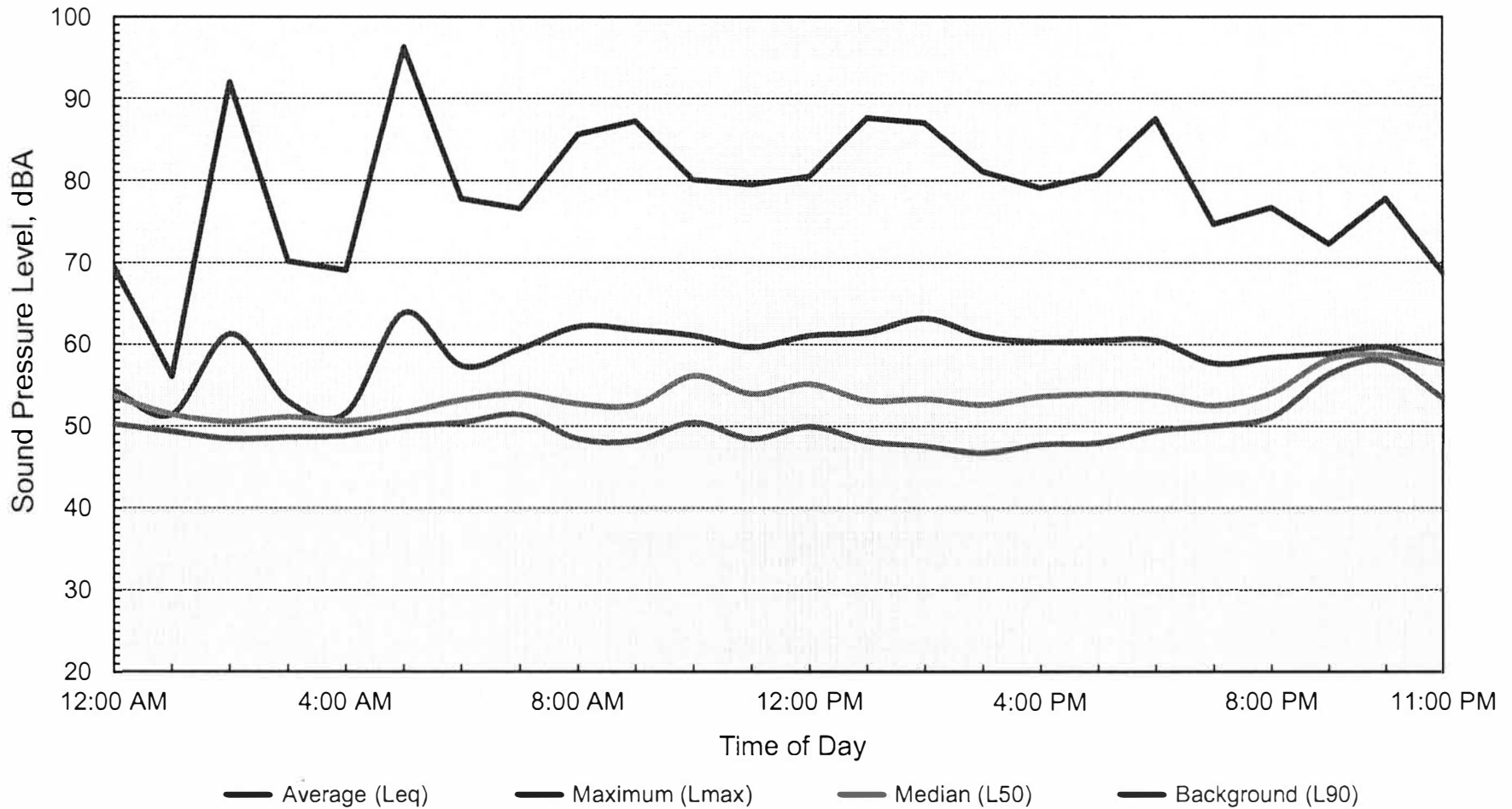
	Statistical Summary					
	Daytime (7 a.m. - 10 p.m.)			Nighttime (10 p.m. - 7 a.m.)		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Leq (Average)	63	45	55	51	44	48
Lmax (Maximum)	82	55	67	75	51	62
L50 (Median)	56	44	48	49	44	47
L90 (Background)	48	42	44	46	41	44

Computed DNL, dB	56
% Daytime Energy	88%
% Nighttime Energy	12%

GPS Coordinates
41°17'50.49"N
122°19'26.66"W



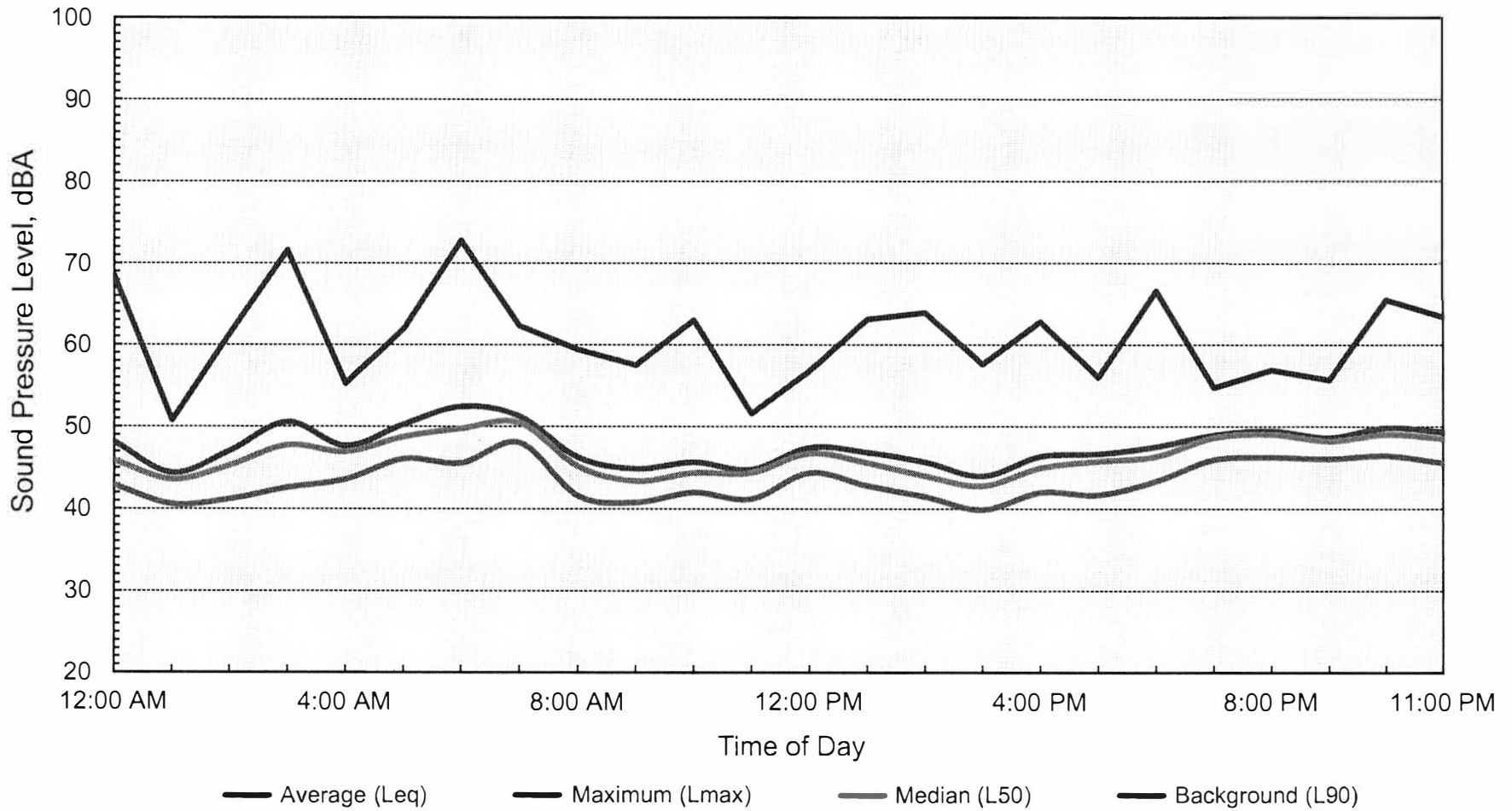
Appendix D-2
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results, LT-1
Golden Eagle Charter School - Siskiyou County, California
Saturday, May 6, 2023



Computed DNL = 65 dB



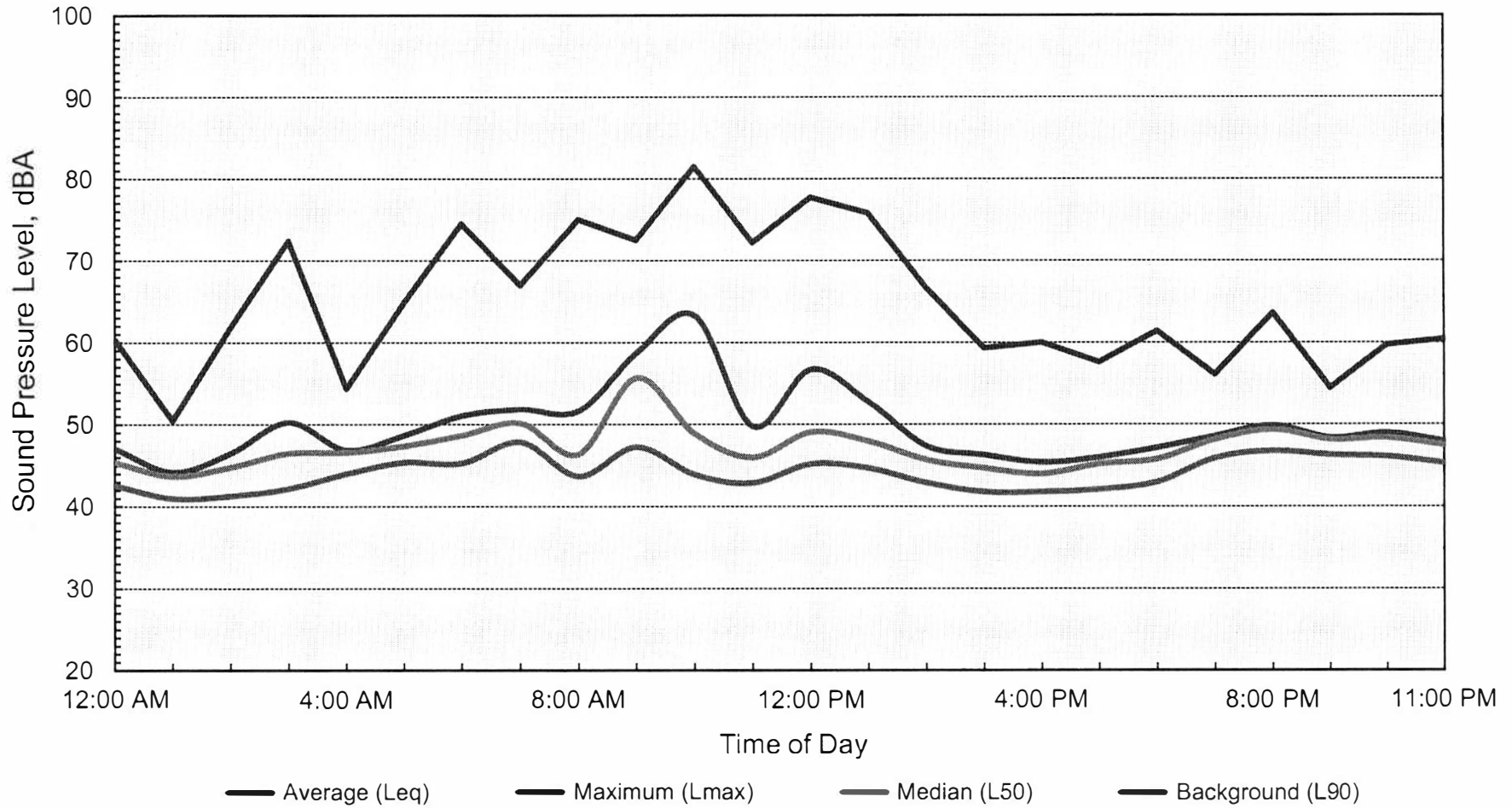
Appendix D-1
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results, LT-2
Golden Eagle Charter School - Siskiyou County, California
Saturday, May 6, 2023



Computed DNL = 56 dB



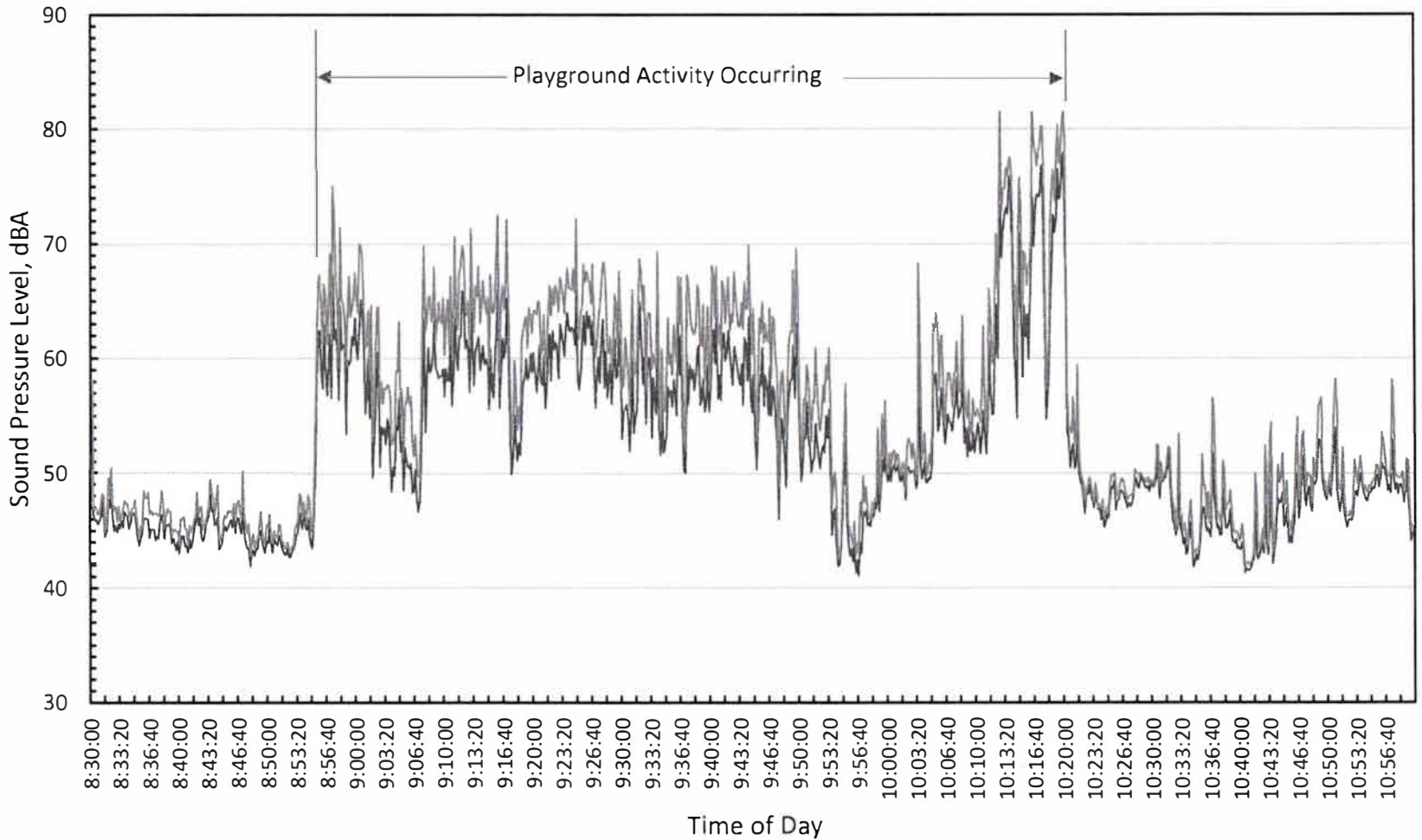
Appendix D-3
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results, LT-3
Golden Eagle Charter School - Siskiyou County, California
Saturday, May 6, 2023



Computed DNL = 56 dB

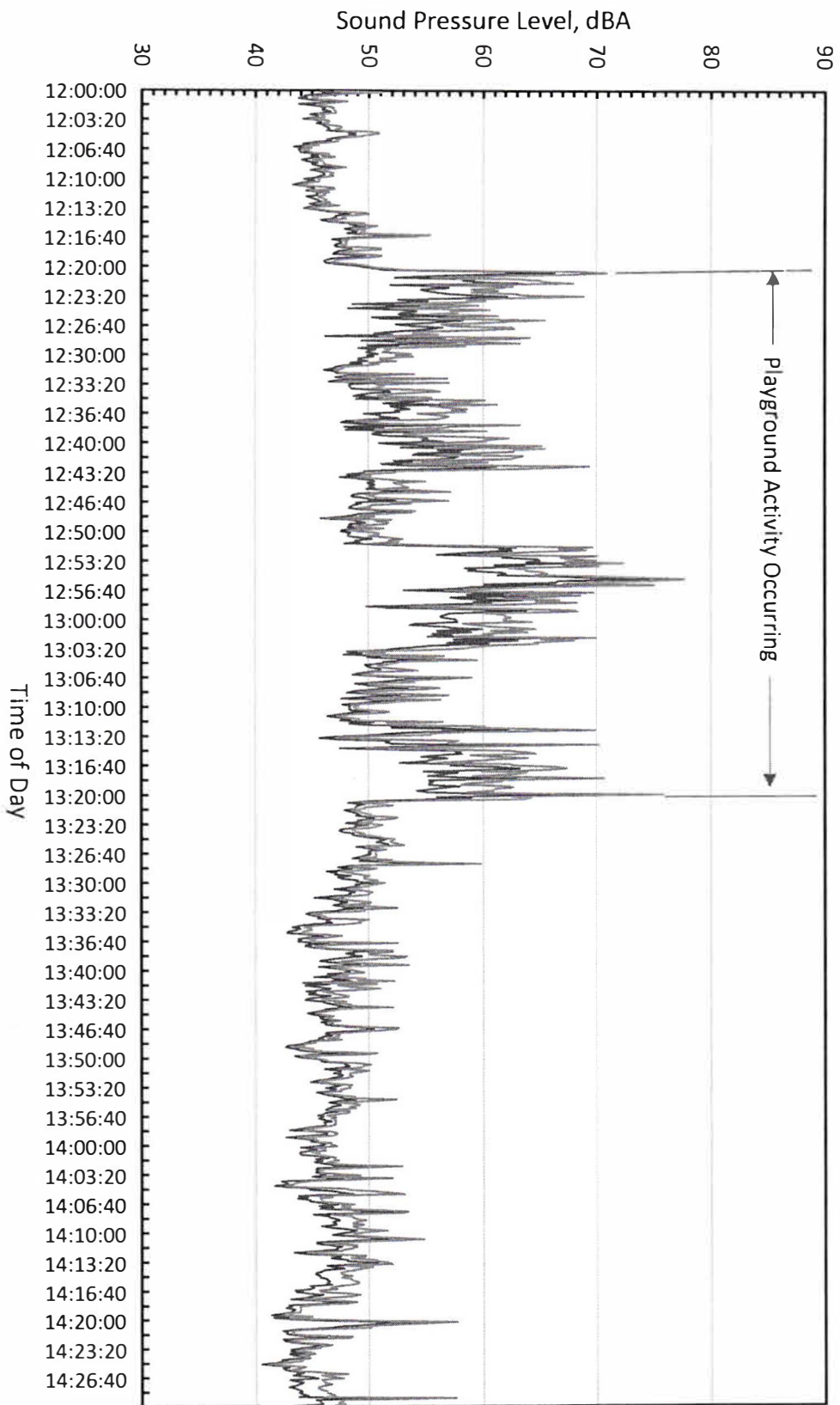


Appendix E-1
Golden Eagle Charter School Playground Noise Monitoring Results
May 9, 2023



— Average (Leq) — Maximum (Lmax)

Appendix E-2
Golden Eagle Charter School Playground Noise Monitoring Results
May 9, 2023



— Average (Leq) — Maximum (Lmax)



December 8, 2023

Mr. Nick Trover
TROVER Construction Project Management
974 Forest Avenue
Chico, CA 95928

Updated Transportation Review Letter – Golden Eagle Charter School, Mt. Shasta, CA

Dear Mr. Trover,

This letter provides the findings of a Traffic/Transportation Technical Review completed to identify potential transportation related environmental impacts using the current California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) transportation checklist criteria, including vehicle miles traveled (VMT). This review is of the proposed Golden Eagle Charter School in Mt. Shasta, California (the “Project”).

PROJECT LOCATION

The Project would repurpose an existing church and private school facility located at 1030 WA Barr Road to a public Charter School. The site is on the west side of WA Barr Road, with the existing church/school driveway approximately 450 feet south of W. Ream Avenue/Shasta Ranch Road (measured center of road to center of driveway). The site can be accessed and exited both to/from the north and south on WA Barr Road with connections to the greater Mt. Shasta community to the north via W. Ream Avenue and Old Stage Road and to the south via Siskiyou Lake Boulevard.

The project location is shown on **Figure 1** and the existing site condition is shown on **Figure 2**.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

We understand there is a current Use Permit on the subject property for a private school with up to 60 students and the former church facilities/operations (with no stated maximum capacity for church occupancy).

The Golden Eagle Charter School project will repurpose the existing buildings to operate a public charter school with up to 225 students and an estimated 35 staff at maximum capacity. The project includes adding an approximately 23,800 square foot classroom/multi-purpose building, as shown in **Figure 3**, and an approximately 960 square foot portable building.

The project will utilize the existing driveway on WA Barr Road which served the former church and private school. No modifications are proposed at this driveway or on WA Barr Road.

The existing parking lot will be modified to include a turnaround for safer pick-up/drop-off operations (so that backing from parking spaces is not necessary) and to provide a turnaround for emergency response vehicles/fire trucks.

Bus service would not be provided with the project, therefore bus circulation and maneuvering space is not a key component of the site or driveway design. Minor changes may be made during the parking lot modification design process to accommodate an occasional bus entering/exiting the project site.

The project will make minor updates and modifications to the site parking lot, internal roadway(s), and driveway if necessary, including providing a secondary or gated emergency access if required by California Fire Code.

CEQA THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on criteria outlined in the CEQA Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form (see **Attachment A**), the Project would create a significant transportation impact if it would:

- ▶ Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities
- ▶ Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b), which addresses Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)
- ▶ Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)
- ▶ Result in inadequate emergency access

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Public Transit Evaluation

The project would not make any changes to any existing public transit system/services or conflict with any public transit programs or plans. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on public transit.

Roadways / Vehicle Circulation Evaluation

The Project would not conflict with any roadway programs, long-range planning, or vehicle circulation policies. Traffic operations, level of service, and delay are no longer considered environmental impacts under the current CEQA guidelines.

Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on roadway programs or vehicle circulation. It is important to note the subject site has a current Use Permit for school operations.



Alternative Transportation Mode Evaluation

As a charter school serving the broader community, rather than a specified zone or district immediately adjacent to the school, travel to/from the school will be primarily by vehicle mode. The absence of sidewalks and marked bicycle lanes in the project area is not a significant concern related to this specific school operation since few students would walk or bike to this school even if those facilities were in place.

The Project would not conflict with any multimodal (bicycle or pedestrian) transportation programs or plans or impact any existing multimodal facilities. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on bicycle or pedestrian travel.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Evaluation

Per Senate Bill 743, the CEQA guidelines require the evaluation of VMT as a key criterion to determine potentially significant transportation impacts.

The Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA, December 2018, published by the State of California Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR), established recommended VMT significance criteria and screening thresholds for various project types/land uses.

The Technical Advisory indicates lead agencies can “screen out” (not evaluate in detail) VMT impacts based on project size, maps/project location within a region, transit availability, and provision of affordable housing.

Related to small projects, the footnote on page 12 of the *OPR Technical Advisory* states:

“CEQA provides a categorical exemption for existing facilities, including additions to existing structures of up to 10,000 square feet, so long as the project is in an area where public infrastructure is available to allow for maximum planned development and the project is not in an environmentally sensitive area. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15301, subd. (e)(2).)”

This project is a repurposing and expansion of an existing building/facility with a former school use and there is a current Use Permit on the property for school operations.

There is adequate existing public infrastructure (roadways) available to serve the local area and project, and to our knowledge the site is not within an environmentally sensitive area (the project site is already developed).

More importantly however, the *OPR Technical Advisory (Other Project Types, page 17)* also states “*Of land use projects, residential, office, and retail projects tend to have the greatest influence on VMT.*” and it establishes criteria for the evaluation of these three types of development projects. Schools are not mentioned in the VMT threshold discussions. Rather, schools are mentioned in Section H. VMT Mitigation and Alternatives of the Technical Advisory where it states:



“Potential measures to reduce vehicle miles traveled include, but are not limited to:

- Increase access to common goods and services, such as groceries, schools, and daycare.”

In short, lead agencies can consider increasing and varied school options and new locations as a potential measure to reduce VMT. With this understanding, existing/former use, the categorical exemption for existing facilities, student count, and building size are not critical factors in determining potential VMT impacts since providing increased access (more locations) of schools is deemed a VMT benefit.

Overall, the Technical Advisory indicates that school land use, unrelated to building size, student count, or other quantity metrics, is not likely to cause any significant impact related to VMT, and can potentially provide a VMT benefit.

Therefore, the project is deemed exempt from detailed VMT analysis, could provide a VMT benefit, and would under absolute worst-case scenario have a less-than-significant impact on VMT.

Design Feature Evaluation

Initial evaluation of the existing access routes to the Project does not indicate any incompatible uses or unusual conditions, and the Project will not introduce features significantly affecting safety. Any modifications at the project driveway will be in accordance with Mt. Shasta Municipal Code/ City standards.

The project would have a less-than-significant impact related to safety and design features.

Emergency Access Evaluation

The project site plan is currently under review by City staff and Fire Department officials. The project will provide a secondary or gated emergency site access if required by California Fire Code.

Two routes exist to evacuate the project site in case of emergency, north via WA Barr Road and W. Ream Avenue and south via WA Barr Road and Siskiyou Lake Boulevard.

The project will provide adequate emergency access per City and Fire Code standards. Therefore, the project will have a less-than-significant impact related to emergency access.



CONCLUSIONS

The following is a list of key findings:

- ▶ The potential project impacts related to public transit, roadways/vehicle circulation, and alternative modes of travel would be less-than-significant.
- ▶ The project would have a less-than-significant impact on VMT, and could potentially be of benefit for VMT reduction.
- ▶ The project would have a less-than-significant impact related to safety and design features.
- ▶ The project would have a less-than-significant impact on emergency access.

Sincerely,
Headway Transportation, LLC



Loren E. Chilson, PE
Principal

Attachments:

- Figure 1 – Project Location
- Figure 2 – Existing Site Conditions
- Figure 3 – Proposed Site Conditions
- Attachment A - CEQA Checklist for Transportation





Project Location

W Ream Ave

W A Barr Rd

Siskiyou Lake Blvd

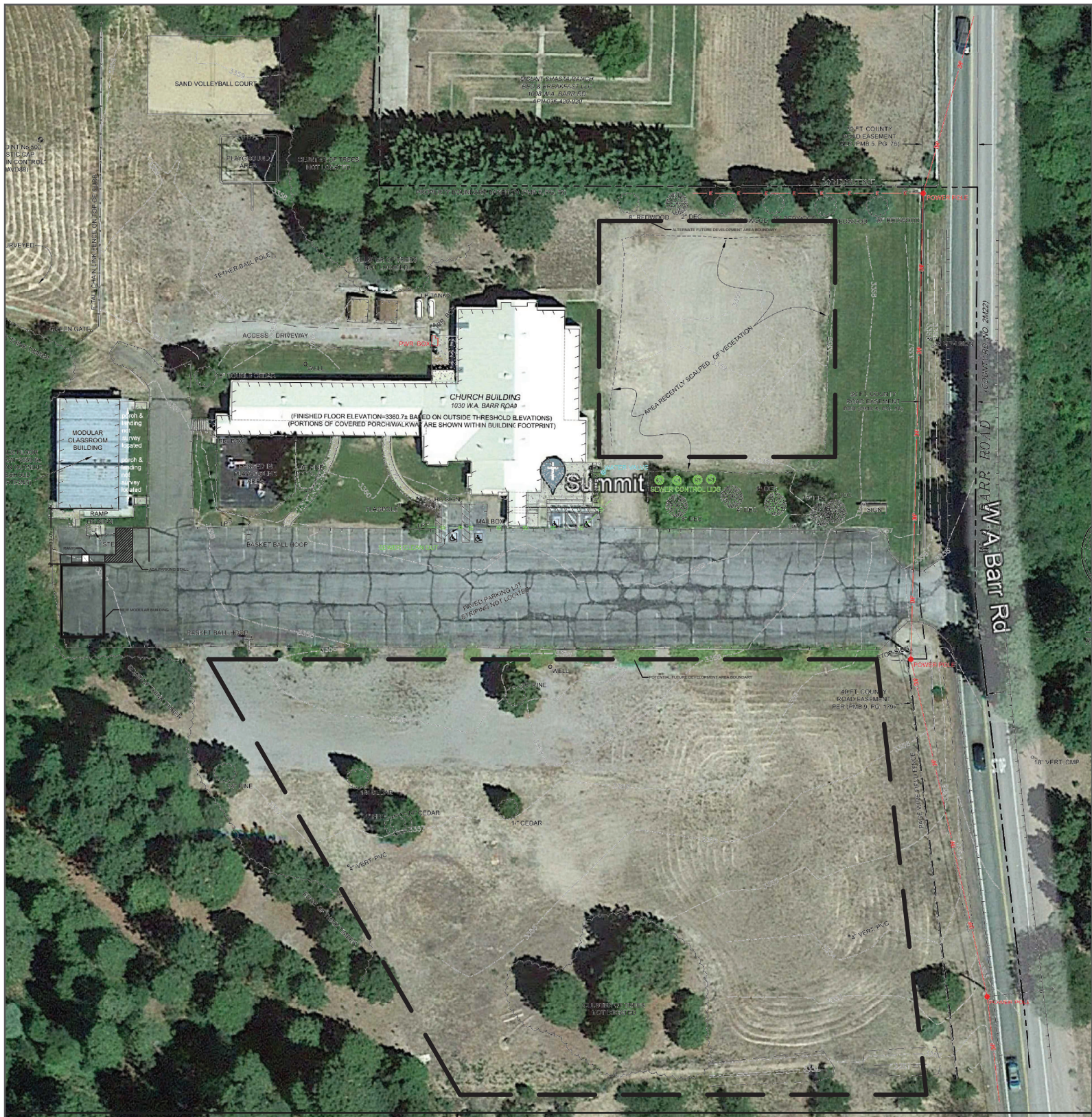
S Old Stage Rd

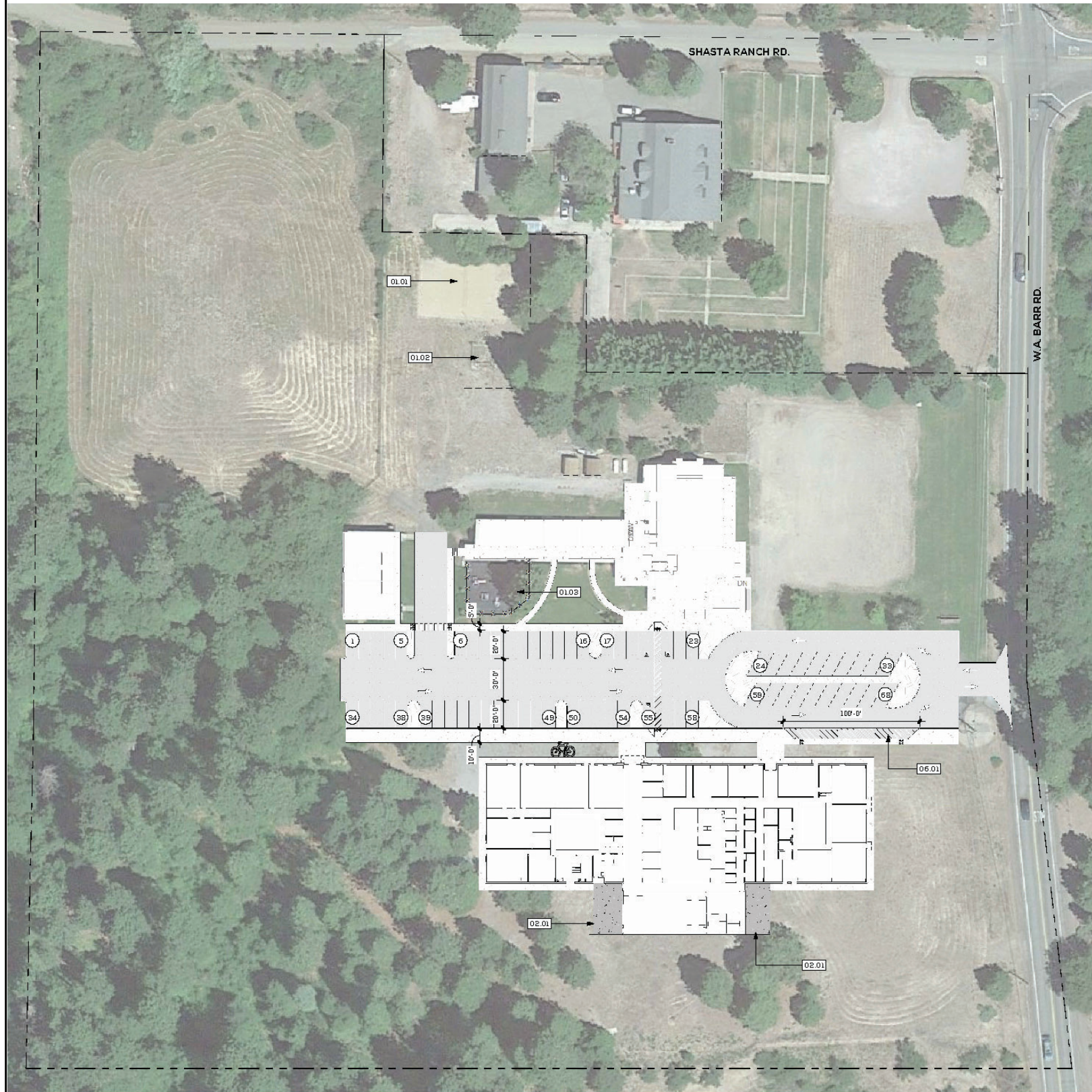
Ream Ave

S Mt Shasta Blvd

SR 89

I-5





Attachment A

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

XVI. 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 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 type="checkbox"/>

XVII. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) 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 § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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ASSESSORS PARCEL
NUMBER
036-230-361

**PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

RGA PROJECT #	23-725
PLAN CHECK #	-
DRAWN	CD
CHECKED	MG
STATUS DATE	2023.06.28

SITE PLAN

A0.1

GENERAL NOTES:

- ACCESSIBLE SITE CIRCULATION ROUTE SHALL COMPLY WITH CIRCULATION ROUTE NOTES
- COMPONENTS OF THIS SITE PLAN HAVE BEEN DEPICTED WITH THE USE OF AERIAL SITE IMAGERY AND NOT FIELD SURVEY DATA. REFER TO CIVIL DWGS FOR EXACT LOCATIONS AND PLACEMENTS.

SITE CIRCULATION ROUTE NOTES:

ACCESSIBLE "PATH OF TRAVEL" (P.O.T.), AS INDICATED, IS A COMMON BARRIER FREE ACCESS ROUTE WITHOUT ANY ABRUPT VERTICAL CHANGES EXCEEDING 1/2" BEVELED AT 1:2 MAXIMUM SLOPE EXCEPT THAT LEVEL CHANGES DO NOT EXCEED 1/4" VERTICAL AND IS AT LEAST 48" WIDE. THE PATH SURFACE IS SLIP RESISTANT, STABLE, FIRM AND SMOOTH. PASSING SPACES (11B-403.5.3) AT LEAST 60" X 60" ARE LOCATED NOT MORE THAN 200' APART. THE CROSS-SLOPE DOES NOT EXCEED 2% AND SLOPE IN THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL AND IS LESS THAN 5% UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. (P.O.T.) SHALL BE MAINTAINED FREE OF OVERHANGING OBSTRUCTIONS TO 80" MINIMUM (11B-307.4) AND PROTRUDING OBJECTS GREATER THAN 4" PROJECTION FROM WALL AND ABOVE 27" AND LESS THAN 80" (11B-307.2).

- CONCRETE
- LANDSCAPING
- GRAVEL
- ASPHALT PAVING
- BID ALTERNATE CONCRETE PATIO
- PROPERTY LINE
- ACCESSIBLE SITE CIRCULATION ROUTE
- FIRE LANE
- UTILITY EASEMENT
- ZONING SETBACK
- FENCE
- ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING BUILDING OUTLINE
- 100' LEACH FIELD SETBACK
- PAINTED CURB, NO PARKING, SEE CIVIL DWGS
- PARKING SPACE COUNT
9'-0" WIDE, 20'-0" LONG (MIN)
- ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACE, SEE CIVIL DWGS
- BICYCLE RACK, SEE DETAIL
PROVIDES (2) 2' x 6' PARKING SPACES
- FUTURE ELECTRICAL VEHICLE CHARGING STATION

VEHICLE PARKING REQUIRED
GRADES K-5
21 CLASSROOMS = 11 CLASSROOM = 21 SPACES
13 EMPLOYEES = 11 EMPLOYEES = 13 SPACES

HIGHSCHOOL
88 STUDENTS = 14 STUDENTS = 22 SPACES
8 EMPLOYEES = 11 EMPLOYEES = 8 SPACES

TOTAL VEHICLE PARKING REQUIRED: 64 SPACES
ELECTRICAL VEHICLE CHARGING SPACES= 3% = 2 SPACES (CGBSC 4.106.4.2)

VEHICLE PARKING PROVIDED
STANDARD PARKING SPACES 64 SPACES
ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES 5% = 3 SPACES (1 VAN, 2 REGULAR) (CBC 11B-208.2)

TOTAL VEHICLE PARKING PROVIDED: 68 SPACES
ELECTRICAL VEHICLE CHARGING SPACES 3 SPACES
(1 ACCESSIBLE SPACE)

BIKE PARKING REQUIRED
REQUIREMENT 2 SPACES (CMC 100)

BIKE PARKING PROVIDED
U-RACK PER SITE PLAN 2 SPACES

KEYNOTES	
01.01	EXISTING SAND VOLLEYBALL COURT
01.02	EXISTING PLAYGROUND AREA
01.03	EXISTING FENCED IN PLAYGROUND
02.01	BID ALTERNATE CONCRETE PATIO
06.01	ACCESSIBLE PASSENGER DROP-OFF AND LOADING ZONE. WHITE PAINTED STRIPES @ 36" O.C. MAX.



II - SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"

EXHIBIT H - EXHIBIT MAP

AA - SITE LEGEND
SCALE: NONE