Siskiyou County
Planning Commission Supplemental Staff Report
February 21, 2024

Old Business Agenda Item No. 1
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 28,300 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 (submitted after the January 17, 2024, meeting)
C. 1996 IS/MND
D. CEQA Addendum #1
E. Updated Biological Study
F. Updated Noise Study
G. Updated Traffic Study
H. Revised Site Plan

Background

This item was presented to the Commission during the January 17, 2024, meeting. The Commission voiced concerns primarily related to ingress and egress of students and staff during an evacuation, and whether or not the site plan was sufficient in meeting the concerns raised by the Commission. Additionally, concerns were raised regarding the speed limit near the school, lighting, security and trespassing, 4290 and 4291 compliance, safety improvements, fencing, evacuation, and construction work times.

Staff met with the applicant and consultant team on February 24, 2024, to discuss the issues raised at the Commission meeting. The results from the meeting are summarized below:

- Widening of driveway to incorporate additional traffic and allow for two-way ingress and egress.
- Speed limit sign of 25 MPH during school session to be posted near school site by Public Works.
- Fencing of property, particularly the west and southern portion of the property.
- Confirmation that the project site already meets 4290 and 4291, this is memorialized in their letter dated January 26, 2024.
- The construction work hours have been added as a condition of approval, with the work hours beginning at 6 am and ending at 6 pm.

Comments

One additional public comment in support of the project from Ben Whetstine has been submitted since the January 17, 2024, meeting. Additionally, Paul Bollard has submitted a response letter regarding the noise analysis concerns raised by Mr. O'Shaughnessy. The response letter points are copied below:

- **David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 1**
  First, let me start off with a quick story of an engineer that was at a previous job... When going to a retailer for a presentation, I would ask for a study of our products. He would ask what I wanted to show and sometimes he told me that he had "worked the numbers into submission". simply put, he would find the results that I wanted but sometimes would shrink or fine tune the available data points to suit what I wanted to show.
    - ***BAC Response:***
      We understand Mr. O'Shaughnessy's concerns but want to assure him that the noise study report prepared by BAC for the project is completely transparent. All of the ambient noise level data collected by BAC, County noise standards, analysis methodology, and analysis results, are clearly provided in the report. No effort was made to "fine tune" the data to achieve a favorable result for the applicant.

- **David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 2**
  Knowing this from my past, I am alarmed with the sound study that is being used for the Charter School next door. The noise study underestimates the harm to our guests from larger groups of children shouting at the school's play area as close as 28 feet from our guest room windows at the Mount Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast. This distance is much shorter than that used in the noise study. The play area noise would be louder up close. The sound and disturbing nature of such nearby shouting is underestimated because, by using a 55 DNL noise limit, that noise volume becomes merged and averaged with much quieter times during an entire 24-hour day.

- ***BAC Response:***
  There are a couple points made in this paragraph. The first is that the school's play area is as close as 28 feet from guest room windows. These areas are identified on Figures 2 and 4 of the BAC noise study. The noise level measurements of the children playing were obtained at the property line of the B&B, which was approximately 60 feet from the effective noise center of the playground area. The patio area of the B&B was scaled using Google Earth aerial imagery as being approximately 150 feet from the rear patio area of the B&B. While it is true that some play activity may occur closer than 150 feet, it is also true that the proposed area available for play extends approximately 230 feet from the B&B rear patio area. Because the County's noise limits are defined as averages, the approximate noise center of the outdoor activity area was appropriately used for the computation of noise exposure at the B&B site. In the second part of this comment, the 24-hour average of the noise is discussed. While it is true that the County noise standard is based on a weighted 24-hour average (DNL), the BAC study utilized average noise levels during individual hours, in addition to 24-hour averages, to assess the potential or playground noise impacts at the nearest residences.

- **David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 3**
  The noise report fails to inform anyone of the actual distance from these school playgrounds to our B&B buildings and the outdoor yards that our guests use. Without that information, the noise report's conclusions have no legitimacy and cannot be checked for accuracy. This blatant error will hide the real noise level of boisterous children cheering classmates or playing strenuous games, all of which are noisy activities at such a nearby distance that will be very detrimental to our business.
  - ***BAC Response:***
    The commenter is correct that the distance was inadvertently not included in the report. As noted above, the distance from the effective noise center of the proposed play area to the rear patio area of the B&B was scaled to be 150 feet.

- **David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 4**
  The County Planning Department is using a 'threshold of significance' of 55 dBA DNL for vocal noise from the play area activities. That is the wrong standard because the County failed to make the mandatory adjustment described in the General Plan Noise Element for a quiet rural area where the school is located. That noise limit should be either 5 or 10 dB lower as a result. (i.e. 45 or 50 dBA DNL.) (See the General Plan Noise Element Appendix, Table A-10, for such adjustment factors.) Because our B&B is located in a quiet rural area and when this adjustment is included, the noise levels from loud playground activity occurring for five hours each day, just outside our windows, will exceed the County's noise standards by a much greater extent.
  - ***BAC Response:***
    As noted in Table 2 of the BAC report, measured ambient noise exposure at the 3 noise survey locations ranged from 56 to 65 dB DNL. These levels were affected by local traffic and indicate that the ambient noise environment in the immediate project vicinity is not sufficiently quiet to justify application of a lower noise level limit.

- **David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 5**
  The County also misinterpreted the noise study to arrive at a conclusion that the kids' noise levels at our B&B would be less than significant. The noise study (Table 4, on page 202 of the Staff Report) presumably calculated the combined noise levels of both (1) existing noise levels without the project plus (2) the predicted noise levels from the kids playing and arrived at a combined noise level of 58 dBA DNL. That cumulative noise level is however greater than the County's chosen threshold of significance of 55 dBA DNL (or an even lower standard with the

adjustments mentioned above). The County should have realized therefore that the school's combined play area noise, when measured at our B&B, would be significant because 58 DNL is greater than 55 DNL. That greater than allowed noise level requires the County to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration with a revised noise study. The current Addendum to a MND isn't sufficient; it does not propose any noise mitigation to correct that playground noise exceedance of the County's standards. Instead, the Staff Report concludes that the play area noise level at our B&B (allegedly calculated to be 53 dBA DNL) is acceptable because that number is less than its 55 dBA DNL threshold of significance. But what the Staff Report misunderstands is that the test is not merely whether the kid's play area noise level on its own exceeds that 55 DNL standard, but whether the cumulative noise of existing noise sources in the neighborhood plus new school noise (a total which is purportedly 58 DNL) exceeds the 55 DNL limit. That noise volume would be significant.

- ***BAC Response:***
  The 55 dBA DNL noise standard utilized in the impact assessment is the County's 60 dBA DNL standard adjusted downward by 5 dBA because the sounds of children playing on playgrounds consists primarily of speech. As indicated in Table 4 of the BAC report, the children using the playground are predicted to generate approximately 53 dBA DNL at the B&B. The predicted level of 53 is below the 55 dBA DNL exterior noise standard. Because the ambient condition is based on broadband noise (i.e. local and distant traffic), the 5 dBA penalty for speech is not applied to the ambient condition, making that standard 60 dBA DNL. When playground noise is added to ambient noise, the increase does result in a level of approximately 58 dBA DNL, as reported in Table 4 of the BAC analysis, but the 5 dBA penalty is only applicable to the playground noise, not the ambient noise. Because playground noise in isolation is predicted to be below 55 dBA DNL, and because ambient and playground noise is predicted to be below 60 dBA DNL, the noise study concluded that the project is in compliance with the County's noise standards.

- **David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 6**
  The project's noise study provides strong evidence that the play area noise would be too loud unless some effective noise mitigations are imposed.
  - ***BAC Response:***
    The BAC study clearly identifies playground noise as a source which could affect the neighboring residences. And the noise study clearly indicates that the increase in students at the project site would result in an increase in playground noise. However, the mathematical evaluation of potential noise impacts relative to both baseline ambient conditions and against County noise standards indicates that the project's impacts would be less than significant.

- **David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 7**
  Moreover, the location of point R1 (on PDF p. 192 - Figure 2, an aerial photo map in the noise study) is where the school's noise level at our residence is calculated or predicted. But that point appears to be on our front porch's north side, and not at the closest part of our porch's south end or our other outdoor activity areas in the yard beyond the porch where, because being closer to the play area, the kids' noise would be louder. This misleading information about where the noise prediction is focused also disproves the noise study's and Staff Report's conclusions.
  - ***BAC Response:***
    Reference Point R1 on Figure 2 of the BAC analysis was intended to identify the location of the nearest residence to the north, not the location where the noise-sensitivity of that residence was evaluated. In fact, the location where the noise-sensitivity of residence R1

(the B&B) was evaluated was the areas to the rear (south) of the residence, not the front porch on the north side of the residence.

- **David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 8**
  Mount Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast has been around for over 30 years. Located in a rural part of Mount Shasta, this commercial type of business that Golden Eagle is working to push forward seems to be at any cost. Please pump the breaks on this and assure that sound mitigation is a major part of approval of this development.
    - ***BAC Response:***
      Had the BAC analysis identified significant adverse noise impacts at neighboring residences, including the residence to the north, appropriate noise mitigation measures would have been developed. Nonetheless, in the event that a greater number of students are using the northern play area than assumed in the BAC noise analysis, consideration of noise mitigation measures would be warranted.

Lastly, Cal Fire confirmed that the project site currently meets 4290, the change in occupancy and increase in building footprint does not alter the project site meeting 4290, as memorialized in an email submitted by Cal Fire, dated January 29, 2024.

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 28,300 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 February 21, 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, public hearing was opened on January 17, 2024, and continued to February 21, 2024, and the Chair of the Planning Commission received testimony, both oral and written, on both those dates 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 February 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 21st day of February 2024, by the following voice vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

Abstain:

Siskiyou County Planning Commission

_____
Jeff Fowle, Chair

Witness, my hand and seal this 21st day of February 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 February 21, 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 or into the property.
13. The vegetation buffers currently in place on the school property shall be maintained.
14. Construction hours shall commence as early as 6 am and shall conclude as late as 6 pm.
15. A 25 MPH sign shall be installed to the satisfaction of the Public Works Department.
16. 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 28,300 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.

From: Ben Whetstine
To: planning
Subject: Golden Eagle Charter School
Date: Friday, February 9, 2024 11:24:46 AM

Planning Commission,

The purpose of this email is to document my support for the expansion of the Golden Eagle Charter School (GECS) in Mt Shasta to include a campus located at 1030 W.A. Barr Rd. I am asking that the Planning Commission grant them the use permit needed that will allow the addition of new buildings to house the high school program. As a parent who has a student in Golden Eagle I believe this move will provide an upgrade in Safety and Security for the students and staff. This will grant GECS an opportunity to have up-to-date security systems, fire suppression technology, and other safety features that will be an improvement over the current systems. It is my opinion that the location at WA Barr Rd will also provide a safer environment for the students/staff who walk or ride their bikes to school. The current location of GECS is near the Hwy 89 and Interstate 5 on/off ramps which brings more vehicular traffic to the area of the school. As of now, I would not be very comfortable with my student riding his bike or walking to school due to the heavy vehicle traffic. The WA Barr Rd location would also provide the students with a greater access to nature as this location is adjacent to nature trails and other outdoor spaces that far exceed the small patch of lawn they currently have next to the parking lot. It is my understanding the current GECS location is in a retrofitted building that is not as conducive to classroom learning as the WA Barr Rd location will be. I believe the current building was originally built for retail and its original creation was not for learning experiences. A move to WA Barr RD would enable GECS to provide a better learning environment for the students of this community. It is also my understanding that the WA Barr Rd location will enable GECS staff to have easier collaboration and enable the school to do more activities that tie the school community together.

As a parent who chose to enroll my high school student into GECS this year, I have been nothing but pleased with the quality of education and support that has been afforded to us. The staff just needs a better location that will be more suitable for public education. As a member of the community I hear parents who are getting discontent with other public education options and GECS comes up in the conversations as a place they are looking to transfer their student to. It is my understanding that the GECS enrollment has increased with more likely to follow. We just need a better environment for our students to learn and for the staff to teach. Please grant the use permit to GECS to allow the addition of new buildings to house the high school program at the WA Barr Rd location. Thank you for your consideration.

Ben Whetstine
2323 Mountain View Dr,
Weed Ca, 96094.
(707) 498-1275

From:	Mt. Shasta Ranch Bed & Breakfast
To:	planning
Subject:	Fwd: Golden Eagle Charter School
Date:	Monday, January 22, 2024 4:20:22 PM

Board of Supervisors Chambers
311 Fourth Street
Yreka, CA 96097

Re: Golden Eagle Charter School Project

Top O'The Morning,

First, let me start off with a quick story of an engineer that was at a previous job... When going to a retailer for a presentation, I would ask for a study of our products. He would ask what I wanted to show and sometimes he told me that he had "worked the numbers into submission". simply put, he would find the results that I wanted but sometimes would shrink or fine tune the available data points to suit what I wanted to show.

Knowing this from my past, I am alarmed with the sound study that is being used for the Charter School next door. The noise study underestimates the harm to our guests from larger groups of children shouting at the school's play area as close as 28 feet from our guest room windows at the Mount Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast. This distance is much shorter than that used in the noise study. The play area noise would be louder up close. The sound and disturbing nature of such nearby shouting is underestimated because, by using a 55 DNL noise limit, that noise volume becomes merged and averaged with much quieter times during an entire 24 hour day.

The noise report fails to inform anyone of the actual distance from these school playgrounds to our B&B buildings and the outdoor yards that our guests use. Without that information, the noise report's conclusions have no legitimacy and cannot be checked for accuracy. This blatant error will hide the real noise level of boisterous children cheering classmates or playing strenuous games, all of which are noisy activities at such a nearby distance that will be very detrimental to our business.

The County Planning Department is using a 'threshold of significance' of 55 dBA DNL for vocal noise from the play area activities. That is the wrong standard because the County failed to make the mandatory adjustment described in the General Plan Noise Element for a quiet rural area where the school is located. That noise limit should be either 5 or 10 dB lower as a result. (i.e. 45 or 50 dBA DNL.) (See the General Plan Noise Element Appendix, Table A-10, for such adjustment factors.) Because our B&B is located in a quiet rural area and when this adjustment is included, the noise levels from loud playground activity occurring for five hours each day, just outside our windows, will exceed the County's noise standards by a much greater extent.

The County also misinterpreted the noise study to arrive at a conclusion that the kids' noise levels at our B&B would be less than significant. The noise study (Table 4, on

page 202 of the Staff Report) presumably calculated the combined noise levels of both (1) existing noise levels without the project plus (2) the predicted noise levels from the kids playing, and arrived at a combined noise level of 58 dBA DNL. That cumulative noise level is however greater than the County's chosen threshold of significance of 55 dBA DNL (or an even lower standard with the adjustments mentioned above). The County should have realized therefore that the school's combined play area noise, when measured at our B&B, would be significant because 58 DNL is greater than 55 DNL. That greater than allowed noise level requires the County to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration with a revised noise study. The current Addendum to a MND isn't sufficient; it does not propose any noise mitigation to correct that playground noise exceedance of the County's standards. Instead, the Staff Report concludes that the play area noise level at our B&B (allegedly calculated to be 53 dBA DNL) is acceptable because that number is less than its 55 dBA DNL threshold of significance. But what the Staff Report misunderstands is that the test is not merely whether the kid's play area noise level on its own exceeds that 55 DNL standard, but whether the cumulative noise of existing noise sources in the neighborhood plus new school noise (a total which is purportedly 58 DNL) exceeds the 55 DNL limit. That noise volume would be significant.

The project's noise study provides strong evidence that the play area noise would be too loud unless some effective noise mitigations are imposed.

Moreover, the location of point R1 (on PDF p. 192 - Figure 2, an aerial photo map in the noise study) is where the school's noise level at our residence is calculated or predicted. But, that point appears to be on our front porch's north side, and not at the closest part of our porch's south end or our other outdoor activity areas in the yard beyond the porch where, because being closer to the play area, the kids' noise would be louder. This misleading information about where the noise prediction is focused also disproves the noise study's and Staff Report's conclusions.

Mount Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast has been around for over 30 years. Located in a rural part of Mount Shasta, this commercial type business that Golden Eagle is working to push forward seems to be at any cost. Please pump the breaks on this and assure that sound mitigation is a major part of approval of this development.

Thanking you in advance for your time and consideration of my increasing concerns about this project.

Kind Regards,

David O'Shaughnessy

www.mountshastabedandbreakfast.com

1008 W A Barr Road
Mount Shasta, CA 96067

(530) 926-3870

February 12, 2024

Shelly Blakely
Director, Golden Eagle Charter School

Transmitted via email: shellyb@gecs.org, hlang@siskiyou.ca.us, nicktrover@trovercpm.com

Subject: Response to noise-related comments received in a letter from David O'Shaughnessy (January 22, 2024) on the Golden Eagle School project located in Siskiyou County, California.
BAC Job #2023-059

Dear Shelly:

Pursuant to the request from Hailey Lang, Siskiyou County Deputy Director of Planning, I have prepared this letter to provide responses to noise related comments on the above-referenced letter. This letter contains Mr. O'Shaughnessy's comments and BAC's responses. I will also be in attendance at the County planning commission hearing on February 21st to provide additional information as needed.

David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 1

First, let me start off with a quick story of an engineer that was at a previous job... When going to a retailer for a presentation, I would ask for a study of our products. He would ask what I wanted to show and sometimes he told me that he had "worked the numbers into submission". simply put, he would find the results that I wanted but sometimes would shrink or fine tune the available data points to suit what I wanted to show.

BAC Response:

We understand Mr. O'Shaughnessy's concerns but want to assure him that the noise study report prepared by BAC for the project is completely transparent. All of the ambient noise level data collected by BAC, County noise standards, analysis methodology, and analysis results, are clearly provided in the report. No effort was made to to "fine tune" the data to achieve a favorable result for the applicant.

David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 2

Knowing this from my past, I am alarmed with the sound study that is being used for the Charter School next door. The noise study underestimates the harm to our guests from larger groups of children shouting at the school's play area as close as 28 feet from our guest room windows at the Mount Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast. This distance is much shorter than that used in the noise study. The play area noise would be louder up close. The sound and disturbing nature of such nearby shouting is underestimated because, by using a 55 DNL noise limit, that noise volume becomes merged and averaged with much quieter times during an entire 24 hour day.

BAC Response:

There are a couple points made in this paragraph. The first is that the schools play area is as close as 28 feet from guest room windows. These areas are identified on Figures 2 and 4 of the BAC noise study. The noise level measurements of the children playing were obtained at the property line of the B&B, which was approximately 60 feet from the effective noise center of the playground area. The patio area of the B&B was scaled using Google Earth aerial imagery as being approximately 150 feet from the rear patio area of the B&B. While it is true that some play activity may occur closer than 150 feet, it is also true that the proposed area available for play extends approximately 230 feet from the B&B rear patio area. Because the County's noise limits are defined as averages, the approximate noise center of the outdoor activity area was appropriately used for the computation of noise exposure at the B&B site.

In the second part of this comment, the 24-hour averaging of the noise is discussed. While it is true that the County noise standard is based on a weighted 24-hour average (DNL), the BAC study utilized average noise levels during individual hours, in addition to 24-hour averages, to assess the potential or playground noise impacts at the nearest residences.

David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 3

The noise report fails to inform anyone of the actual distance from these school playgrounds to our B&B buildings and the outdoor yards that our guests use. Without that information, the noise report's conclusions have no legitimacy and cannot be checked for accuracy. This blatant error will hide the real noise level of boisterous children cheering classmates or playing strenuous games, all of which are noisy activities at such a nearby distance that will be very detrimental to our business.

BAC Response:

The commenter is correct that the distance was inadvertently not included in the report. As noted above, the distance from the effective noise center of the proposed play area to the rear patio area of the B&B was scaled to be 150 feet.

David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 4

The County Planning Department is using a 'threshold of significance' of 55 dBA DNL for vocal noise from the play area activities. That is the wrong standard because the County failed to make the mandatory adjustment described in the General Plan Noise Element for a quiet rural area where the school is located. That noise limit should be either 5 or 10 dB lower as a result. (i.e. 45 or 50 dBA DNL.) (See the General Plan Noise Element Appendix, Table A-10, for such adjustment factors.) Because our B&B is located in a quiet rural area and when this adjustment is included, the noise levels from loud playground activity occurring for five hours each day, just outside our windows, will exceed the County's noise standards by a much greater extent.

BAC Response:

As noted in Table 2 of the BAC report, measured ambient noise exposure at the 3 noise survey locations ranged from 56 to 65 dB DNL. These levels were affected by local traffic and indicate that the ambient noise environment in the immediate project vicinity is not sufficiently quiet to justify application of a lower noise level limit.

David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 5

The County also misinterpreted the noise study to arrive at a conclusion that the kids' noise levels at our B&B would be less than significant. The noise study (Table 4, on page 202 of the Staff Report) presumably calculated the combined noise levels of both (1) existing noise levels without the project plus (2) the predicted noise levels from the kids playing, and arrived at a combined noise level of 58 dBA DNL. That cumulative noise level is however greater than the County's chosen threshold of significance of 55 dBA DNL (or an even lower standard with the adjustments mentioned above). The County should have realized therefore that the school's combined play area noise, when measured at our B&B, would be significant because 58 DNL is greater than 55 DNL. That greater than allowed noise level requires the County to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration with a revised noise study. The current Addendum to a MND isn't sufficient; it does not propose any noise mitigation to correct that playground noise exceedance of the County's standards. Instead, the Staff Report concludes that the play area noise level at our B&B (allegedly calculated to be 53 dBA DNL) is acceptable because that number is less than its 55 dBA DNL threshold of significance. But what the Staff Report misunderstands is that the test is not merely whether the kid's play area noise level on its own exceeds that 55 DNL standard, but whether the cumulative noise of existing noise sources in the neighborhood plus new school noise (a total which is purportedly 58 DNL) exceeds the 55 DNL limit. That noise volume would be significant.

BAC Response:

The 55 dBA DNL noise standard utilized in the impact assessment is the County's 60 dBA DNL standard adjusted downward by 5 dBA because the sounds of children playing on playgrounds consists primarily of speech. As indicated in Table 4 of the BAC report, the children using the playground are predicted to generate approximately 53 dBA DNL at the B&B. The predicted level of 53 is below the 55 dBA DNL exterior noise standard. Because the ambient condition is based on broadband noise (i.e. local and distant traffic), the 5 dBA penalty for speech is not applied to the ambient condition, making that standard 60 dBA DNL. When playground noise is added to ambient noise, the increase does result in a level of approximately 58 dBA DNL, as reported in Table 4 of the BAC analysis, but the 5 dBA penalty is only applicable to the playground noise, not the ambient noise. Because playground noise in isolation is predicted to be below 55 dBA DNL, and because ambient + playground noise is predicted to be below 60 dBA DNL, the noise study concluded that the project is in compliance with the County's noise standards.

David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 6

The project's noise study provides strong evidence that the play area noise would be too loud unless some effective noise mitigations are imposed.

BAC Response:

The BAC study clearly identifies playground noise as a source which could affect the neighboring residences. And the noise study clearly indicates that the increase in students at the project site would result in an increase in playground noise. However, the mathematical evaluation of potential noise impacts relative to both baseline ambient conditions and against County noise standards indicates that the project's impacts would be less than significant.

David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 7

Moreover, the location of point R1 (on PDF p. 192 - Figure 2, an aerial photo map in the noise study) is where the school's noise level at our residence is calculated or predicted. But, that point appears to be on our front porch's north side, and not at the closest part of our porch's south end or our other outdoor activity areas in the yard beyond the porch where, because being closer to the play area, the kids' noise would be louder. This misleading information about where the noise prediction is focused also disproves the noise study's and Staff Report's conclusions.

BAC Response:

Reference Point R1 on Figure 2 of the BAC analysis was intended to identify the location of the nearest residence to the north, not the location where the noise-sensitivity of that residence was evaluated. In fact, the location where the noise-sensitivity of residence R1 (the B&B) was evaluated was the areas to the rear (south) of the residence, not the front porch on the north side of the residence.

David O'Shaughnessy Letter: Paragraph 8

Mount Shasta Ranch Bed and Breakfast has been around for over 30 years. Located in a rural part of Mount Shasta, this commercial type business that Golden Eagle is working to push forward seems to be at any cost. Please pump the breaks on this and assure that sound mitigation is a major part of approval of this development.

BAC Response:

Had the BAC analysis identified significant adverse noise impacts at neighboring residences, including the residence to the north, appropriate noise mitigation measures would have been developed. Nonetheless, in the event that a greater number of students are using the northern play area than assumed in the BAC noise analysis, consideration of noise mitigation measures would be warranted.

This concludes BAC responses to the above-described comment letter. Please contact me at (530) 537-2328 or paulb@bacnoise.com if you have any comments or questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc.

Paul Bollard
President

From: Rick Dean
To: Hailey Lang; Janine Rowe
Subject: FW: Golden Eagle project WA Barr Road, Mt. Shasta
Date: Monday, January 29, 2024 6:49:20 PM

Follow up from Darren Stewart of Cal Fire.
Please include in the record. Attach physical copy for the Planning commission.

Thank you!

From: Stewart, Darren@CALFIRE <Darren.Stewart@fire.ca.gov>
Sent: Monday, January 29, 2024 6:32 PM
To: Rick Dean <rdean@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: RE: Golden Eagle project WA Barr Road, Mt. Shasta

Yes, the 4290 requirements have been met.

From: Rick Dean <rdean@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Sent: Friday, January 26, 2024 1:35 PM
To: Stewart, Darren@CALFIRE <Darren.Stewart@fire.ca.gov>
Subject: RE: Golden Eagle project WA Barr Road, Mt. Shasta

Darren,
good speaking with you regarding 4290 requirements yesterday. For purposes of the Siskiyou County Planning Commission, I wish to memorialize our discussion regarding the Golden Eagle school project located off WA Barr road west of Mt. Shasta City. As we discussed written comments received from Cal Fire regarding 4290 requirements were minimal with respect to weather or not the minimum standards were met by the subject project. Essentially comment received from Cal Fire referenced the 4290 code standards to be met without detailed determination. During our discussion on January 25, 2024 you advised that yourself and

several Cal Fire staff review the subject project and concluded that the project as proposed currently meets minimum standard requirements for 4290 State Minimum fire Safe Regulations. Please respond to this email to concur.

Thank you kindly,

From: Stewart, Darren@CALFIRE <Darren.Stewart@fire.ca.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 25, 2024 9:27 AM
To: Rick Dean <rdean@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Subject: RE: Howdy

Browse - California Code of Regulations (westlaw.com)

From: Rick Dean <rdean@co.siskiyou.ca.us>
Sent: Thursday, January 25, 2024 9:21 AM
To: Stewart, Darren@CALFIRE <Darren.Stewart@fire.ca.gov>
Subject: Howdy

Rick Dean
Siskiyou County Community Development Director
806 South Main Street
Yreka, CA 96097
(530) 841-2100

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,

or the rate and amount of surface runoff?

1 b. Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding?

1 c. Discharge into surface waters or other alteration of surface water quality (e.g. temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity)?

1 d. Changes in the amount of surface water in any water body?

1 e. Changes in currents, or the course of direction of water movements?

1 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?

1 g. Altered direction or rate of flow of groundwater?

1 h. Impacts to groundwater quality?

1 i. Substantial reduction in the amount of ground-water otherwise available for public water supplies?

V. AIR QUALITY. Would the proposal:

1 a. Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or pro-jected air quality violation?

1 b. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutants?

1 c. Alter air movement, moisture, or temperature, or cause any change in climate?

1 d. Create objectionable odors?

VI. TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULA-TION: Would the proposal re-sult in:

2* a. Increased vehicle trips or traffic congestion?

1 b. Hazards to safety from design features (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

1 c. Inadequate emergency access or access to nearby uses?

1* d. Insufficient parking capacity on site or off site?

1 e. Hazards or barriers for pedestrians or bicyclists?

1 f. Conflicts with adopted policies supporting transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

1 g. Rail, waterborne or air traffic impacts?

VII. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Would the proposal result in impacts to:

1 a. Endangered, threatened or rare species or their habitats (including but not limited to plants, fish, insects, animals and birds)?

1 b. Deterioration of any fish or wildlife habitat?

1 c. Locally designated natural communities (e.g., oak forest, coastal habitat, etc.)?

1 d. Wetland habitat (e.g. marsh, riparian and vernal pool)?

1 e. Wildlife dispersal or migration corridors?

VIII ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES Would the proposal:

1 a. Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans?

1 b. Use non-renewable

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 alue 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 prehistory?

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.

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)

I. 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

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

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.

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.

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"

Printed Name	Department
	Richard D. Barnum, Director

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

Siskiyou County
Community Development Department
Planning Division

February 2024

Table of Contents

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 28,300 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

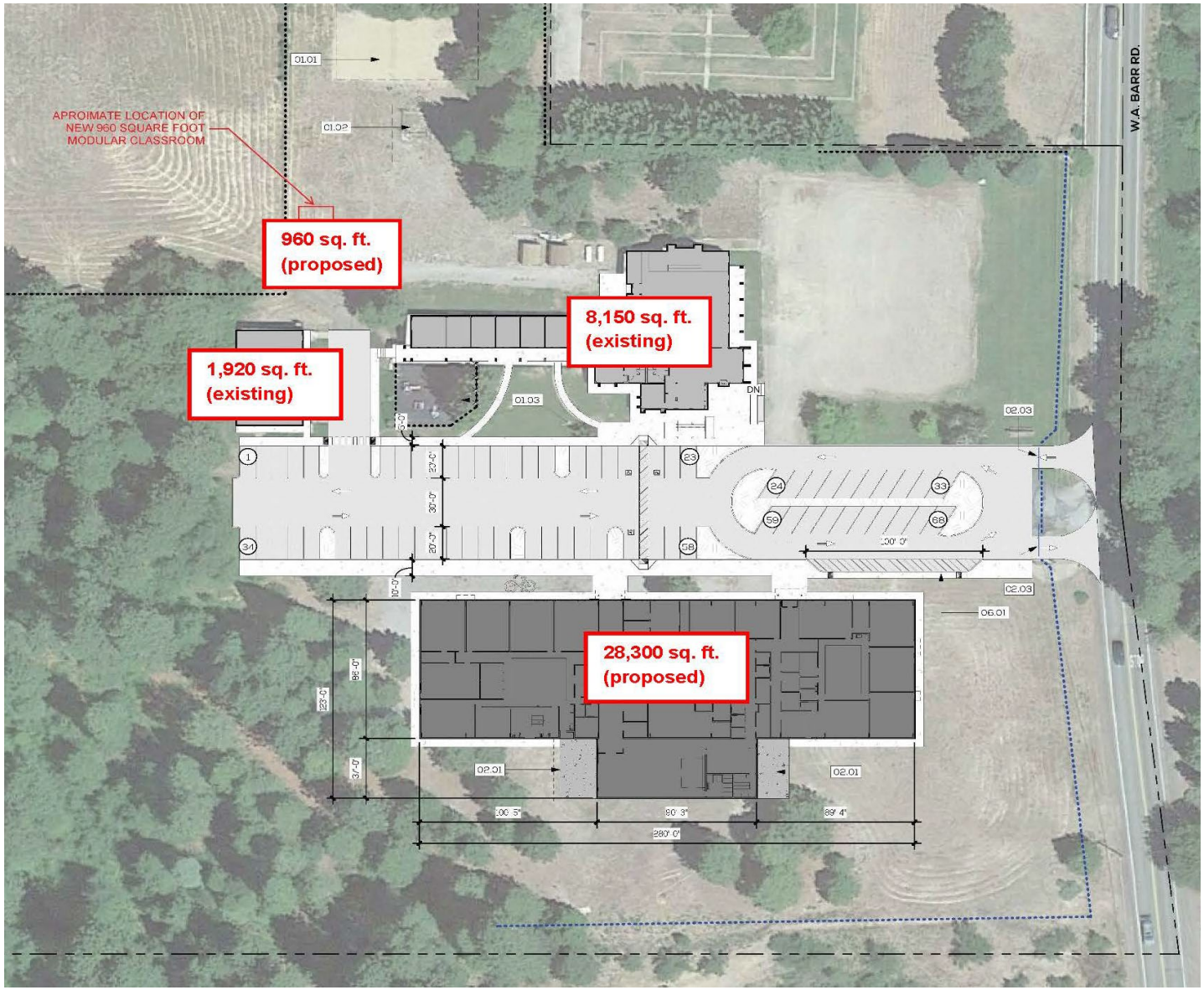


EXHIBIT D - ADDENDUM #1

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 CEAQA 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 No changes to the Project description that would result in an increase in biological impacts from the previous IS/MND.	No. There 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 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 (N20), ozone (03), 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.

	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
		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 (CNDDB) 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 CNDDB 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 OBL[1]. 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"	*Carex nebrascensis* (OBL), *Juncus balticus* (FACW)	No
3	18"	*Cornus glabrata* (FACW), *Rubus armeniacus* (FAC), *Carex nebrascensis* (OBL), *Juncus balticus*	No
4	0"	*Scirpus microcarpus* (OBL), *Typha* sp. (OBL), *Nasturtium officinale* (OBL)	**Yes**
5	>32"	*Alnus rhombifolia* (FACW), *Rubus armeniacus* (FAC)	No
6	>24"	*Rubus armeniacus* (FAC), *Rosa* sp. (UPL?), *Prunus* sp. (FACU?)	No
7	12"	*Populus balsamifera* (FAC), *Rubus armeniacus* (FAC), *Prunus* sp. (FACU?)	**Yes**
8	22"	*Circaea alpina* (FAC), *Rubus armeniacus* (FAC), *Galium aparine* (FACU)	No
9	>24"	*Prunus* sp. (FACU?), *Pinus ponderosa* (FACU), *Abies concolor* (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.

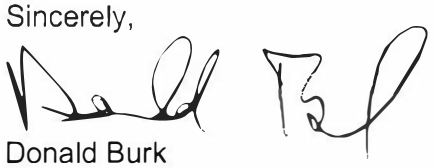
CONCLUSIONS

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,



Donald Burk
Environmental Services Manager

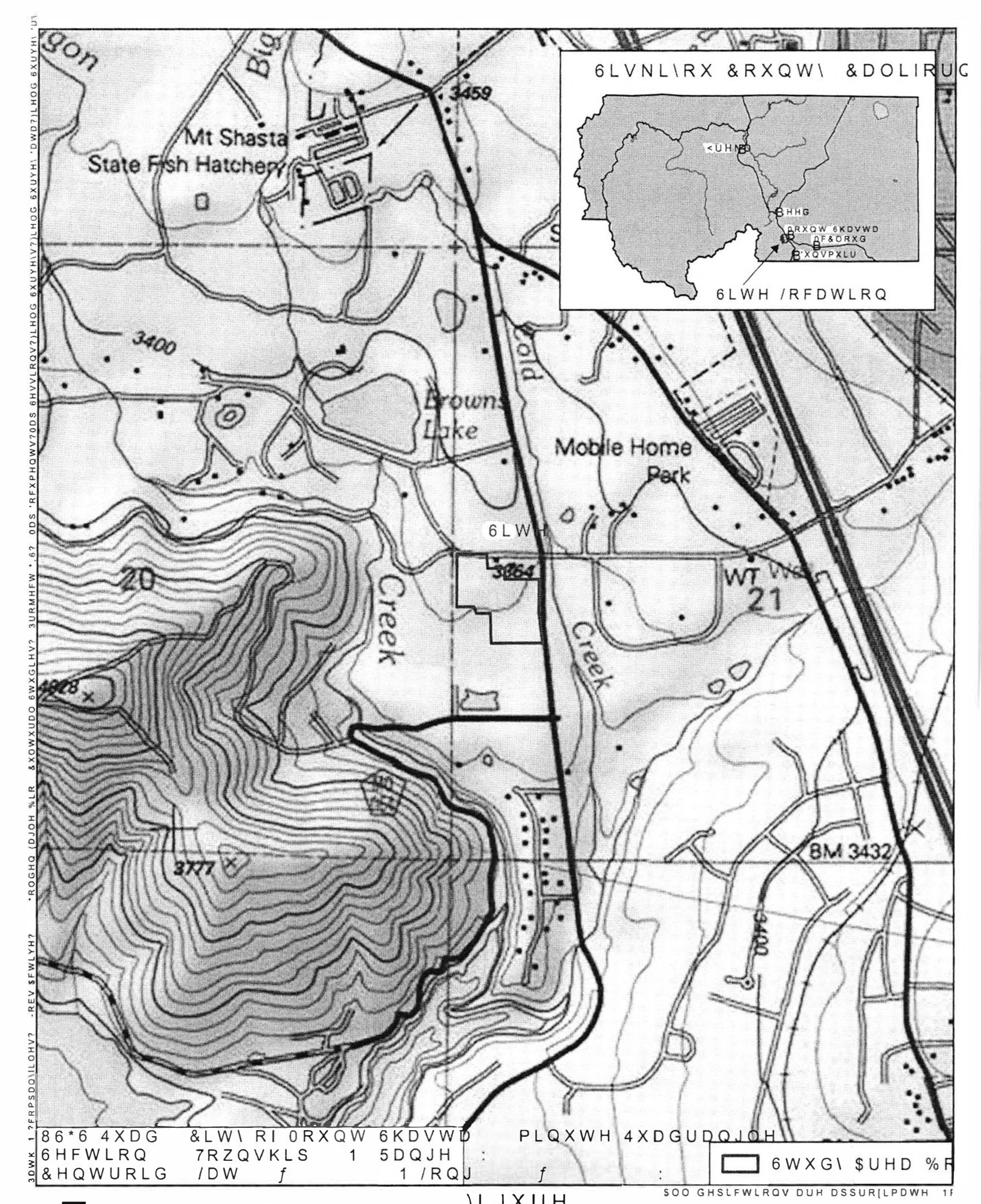


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EXHIBIT E - UPDATED BIOLOGICAL STUDY

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EXHIBIT E- URDATED BIOLOGICAL STUDY

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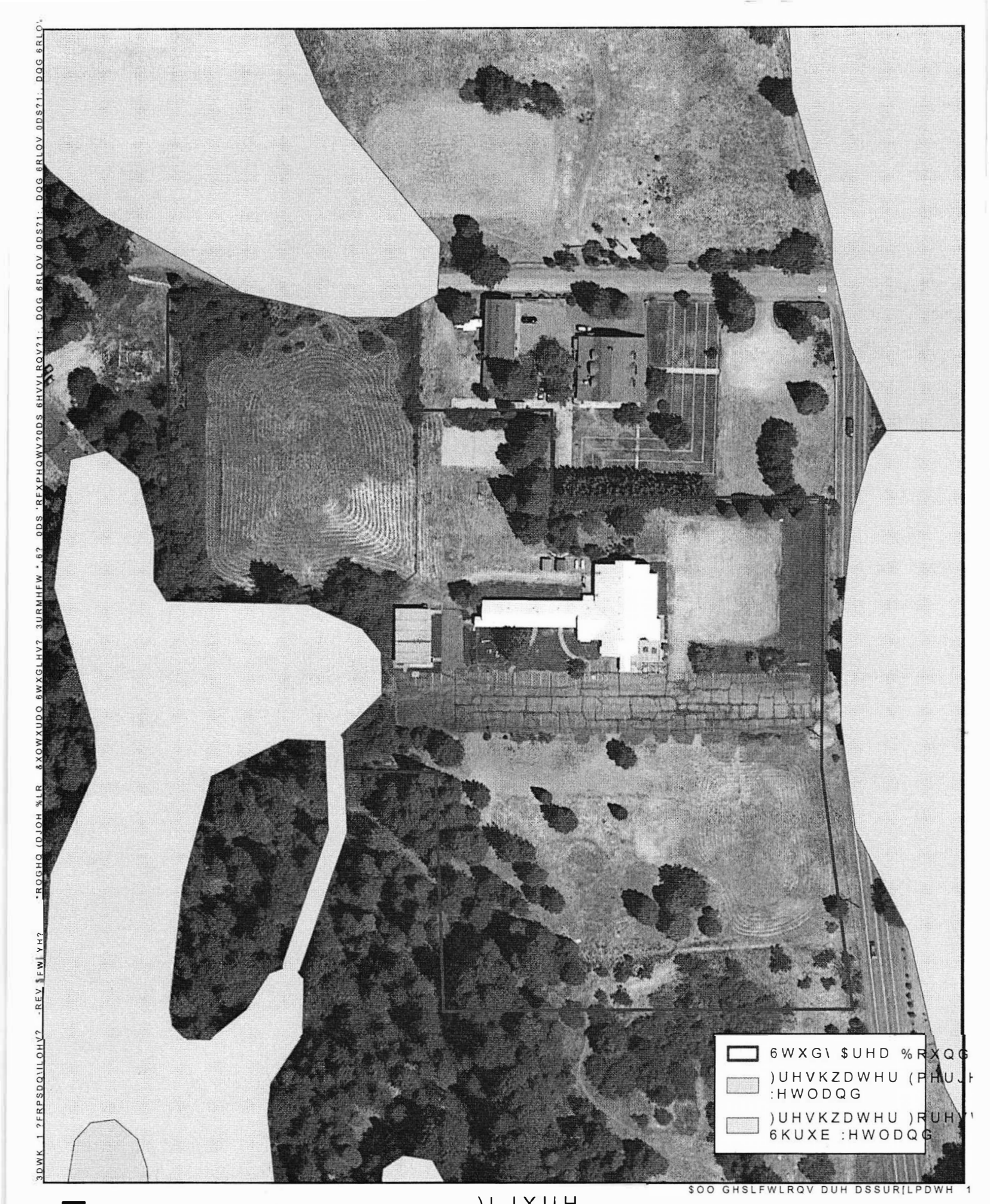

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EXHIBIT E - UPDATED BIOLOGICAL STUDY

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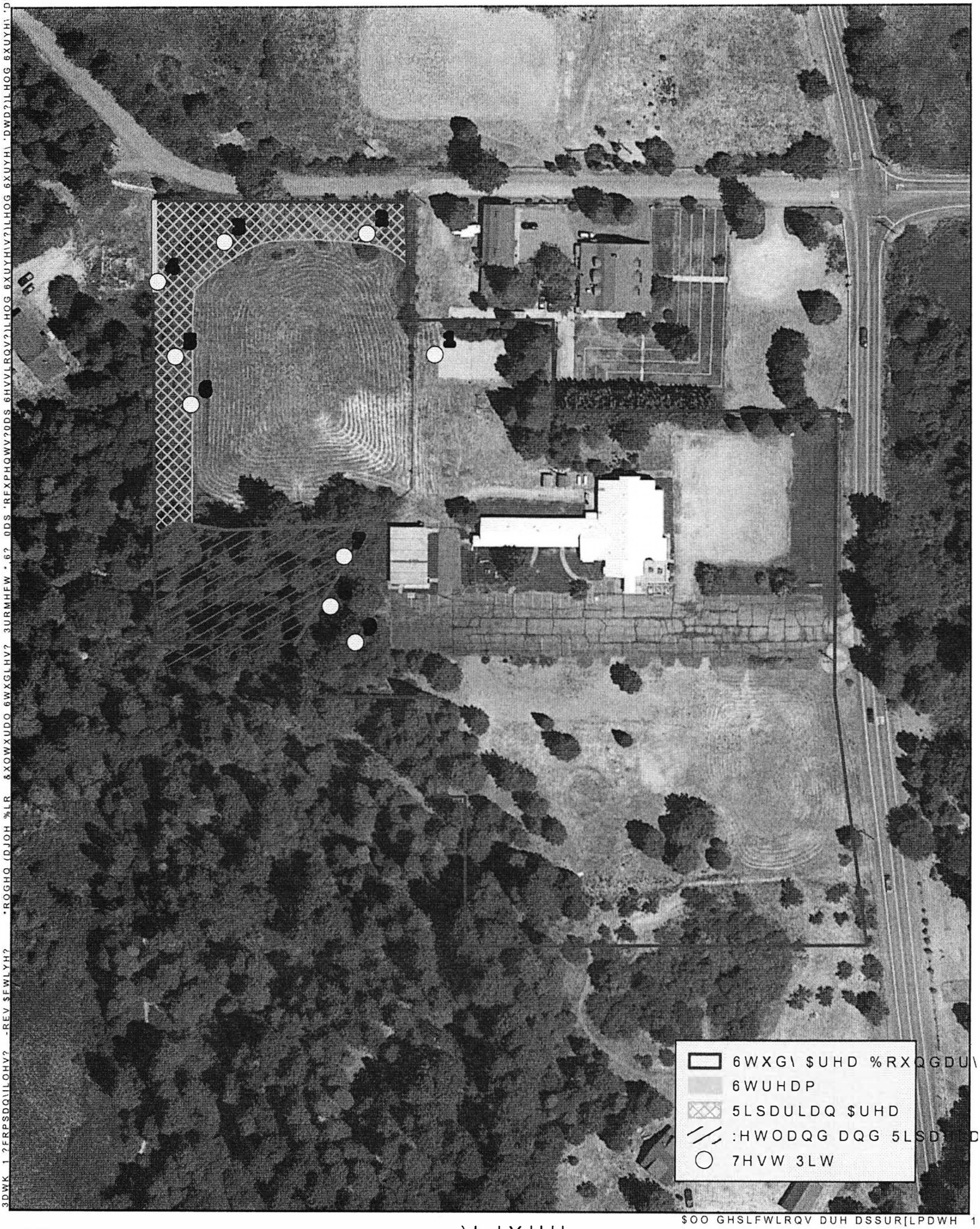

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EXHIBIT E - UPDATED BIOLOGICAL STUDY

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TABLES

TABLE 1
Rarefind (CNDDB) 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.

[1]QUADRANGLE CODES

MS	City of Mt. Shasta	DU	Dunsmuir
ME	Mount Eddy	SL	Seven Lakes Basin
MC	McCloud		

[2]STATUS 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	*Geum aleppicum*	2B.2	Jun-Aug	None	None
Baker's globe mallow	*Iliamna bakeri*	4.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Broad-nerved hump moss	*Meesia uliginosa*	2B.2	Jul-Oct	None	None
California lady's-slipper	*Cypripedium californicum*	4.2	Apr-Aug (Sep)	None	None
California pitcherplant	*Darlingtonia californica*	4.2	Apr-Aug	None	None
Clustered lady's-slipper	*Cypripedium fasciculatum*	4.2	Mar-Aug	None	None
Gasquet rose	*Rosa gymnocarpa* var. *serpentina*	1B.3	Apr-Jun (Aug)	None	None
Marsh claytonia	*Claytonia palustris*	4.3	May-Oct	None	None
Marsh skullcap	*Scutellaria galericulata*	2B.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Northern adder's-tongue	*Ophioglossum pusillum*	2B.2	Jul	None	None
Northern slender pondweed	*Stuckenia filiformis* ssp. *alpina*	2B.2	May-Jul	None	None
Oregon fireweed	*Epilobium oreganum*	1B.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Pacific fuzzwort	*Ptilidium californicum*	4.3	May-Aug	None	None
Pallid bird's beak	*Cordylanthus tenuis* ssp. *pallescens*	1B.2	Jul-Sep	None	None
Rattlesnake fern	*Botrypus virginianus*	2B.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Rosy orthocarpus	*Orthocarpus bracteosus*	2B.2	Jun-Sep	None	None
Rough harebell	*Campanula scabrella*	4.3	Aug-Sep	None	None
Shasta chaenactis	*Chaenactis suffrutescens*	1B.3	May-Sep	None	None
Siskiyou clover	*Trifolium siskiyouense*	1B.1	Jun-Jul	None	None
Slender cottongrass	*Eriophorum gracile*	4.3	May-Sep	None	None
Subalpine aster	*Eurybia merita*	2B.3	July-Aug	None	None
Three-ranked hump moss	*Meesia triquetra*	4.2	Jul	None	None
Woodnymph	*Moneses uniflora*	2B.2	May-Aug	None	None
Woolly balsamroot	*Balsamorhiza lanata*	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	*Geum aleppicum*	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	*Meesia uliginosa*	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	*Parnassia cirrata* var. *intermedia*	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	*Trichodon cylindricus*	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	*Rosa gymnocarpa* var. *serpentina*	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	*Erythronium klamathense*	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	*Vaccinium scoparium*	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	*Scutellaria galericulata*	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	*Ophioglossum pusillum*	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	*Stuckenia filiformis* ssp. *alpina*	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	*Epilobium oreganum*	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	*Cordylanthus tenuis* ssp. *pallescens*	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
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Rattlesnake fern	*Botrypus virginianus*	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	*Orthocarpus bracteosus*	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	*Chaenactis suffrutescens*	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	*Trifolium siskiyouense*	1B.1	Siskyou 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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July 2023

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Subalpine aster	*Eurybia merita*	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	*Erigeron bloomeri* var. *nudatus*	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	*Moneses uniflora*	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	*Balsamorhiza lanata*	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	*Bombus franklini*	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 *Lupinus, Agastache, Monardella*, and *Vicia*. 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 CNDDB 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 *et al.*, 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	*Danaus plexippus*	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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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	*Bombus suckleyi*	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 CNDDB 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).

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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	*Bombus occidentalis*	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 CNDDB 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 *Historic Records and Range Map for the Western Bumble Bee* (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	*Branchinecta conservatio*	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	*Branchinecta lynchi*	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.

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Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	*Lepidurus packardi*	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	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	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	*Riparia riparia*	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	*Cypseloides niger*	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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Northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	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	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	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	*Coccyzus americanus*	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	*Coturnicops noveboracensis*	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	*Rana cascadae*	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	CNDDB records show that a Cascades frog was observed in 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	*Rana boylii*	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	*Pekania pennanti*	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 CNDDB 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	*Canis lupus*	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	*Gulo gulo luscus*	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	*Euderma maculatum*	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 CNDDB 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	*Eumops perotis californicus*	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 CNDDB 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

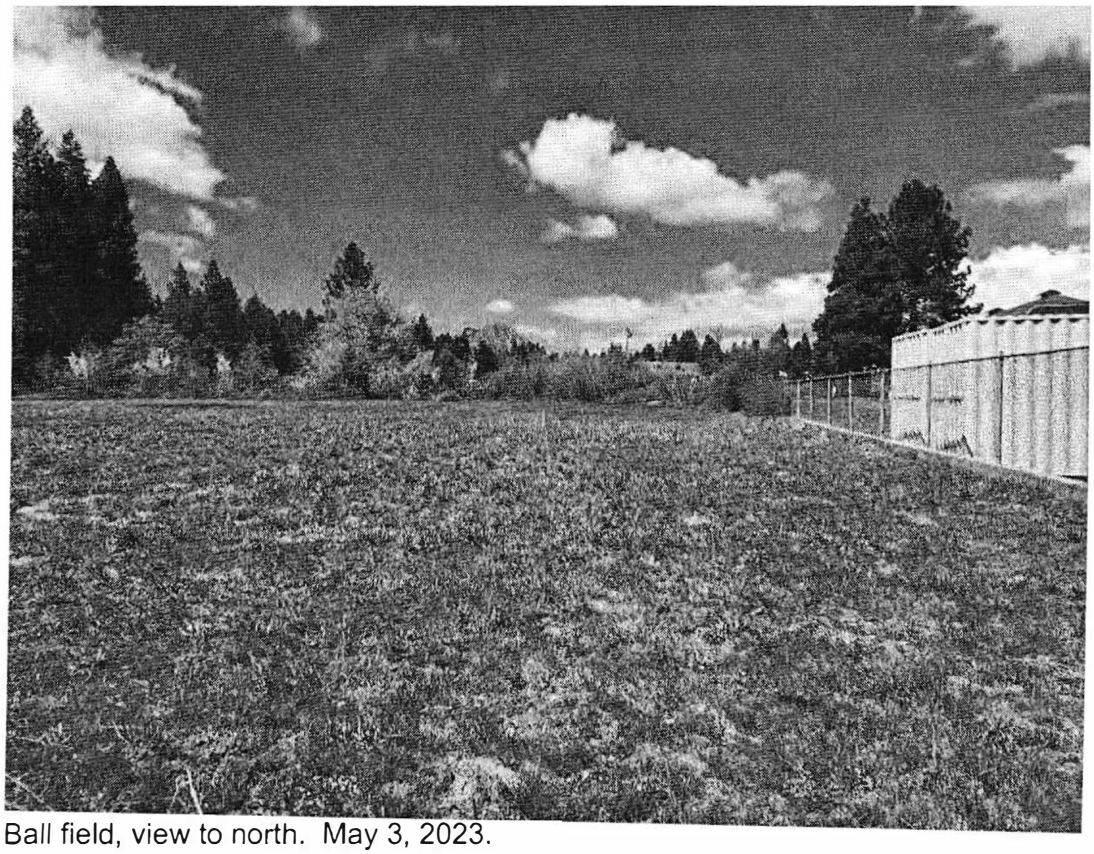
APPENDIX A

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".

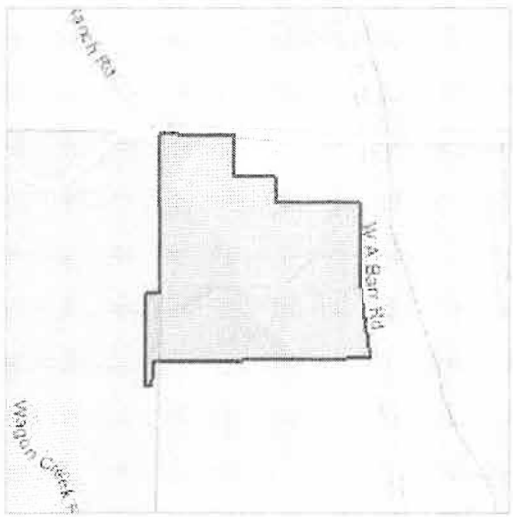
This species list is provided by:

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 Fisheries[1], 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 *Canis lupus* 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 *Gulo gulo luscus* 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 *Strix occidentalis caurina* 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 *Coccyzus americanus* 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 *Bombus franklini* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7022	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* 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 *Branchinecta conservatio* 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 *Branchinecta lynchi* 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 *Lepidurus packardi* 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	**Amaryllis Family**
Narcissus sp.	Narcissus
Anacardiaceae	**Sumac Family**
Rhus typhina	Staghorn sumac
Apiaceae	**Carrot Family**
Conium maculatum	Poison hemlock
Osmorhiza berteroi	Mountain sweet-cicely
Torilis arvensis	Tall sock-destroyer
Apocynaceae	**Dogbane Family**
Apocynum androsaemifolium	Bitter dogbane
Araliaceae	**Ginsing Family**
Hedera helix	English ivy
Asteraceae	**Sunflower Family**
Achillea millefolium	Common yarrow
Agoseris grandiflora	Giant mountain dandelion
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common ragweed
Carthamus tinctorius	Safflower
Centaurea cyanus	Bachelor's button
Erigeron canadensis	Horseweed
Hypochaeris radicata	Rough cat's ear
Lactuca serriola	Prickly lettuce
Madia gracilis	Gumweed
Matricaria discoidea	Pineapple weed
Sonchus sp.	Sow thistle
Taraxacum officinale	Common dandelion
Tragopogon dubius	Yellow salsify
Berberidaceae	**Barberry Family**
Berberis aquifolium var. *aquifolium*	Oregon grape
Betulaceae	**Birch Family**
Alnus rhombifolia	White alder
Corylus cornuta subsp. *californica*	California hazelnut
Boraginaceae	**Borage Family**
Cynoglossum officinale	Hound's tongue
Myosotis discolor	Yellow scorpion-grass
Phacelia heterophylla subsp. *virgata*	Vari-leaf phacelia
Brassicaceae	**Mustard Family**
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy bittercress
Draba verna	Whitlow grass
Isatis tinctoria	Dyer's-woad
Lepidium campestre	English peppergrass
Caprifoliaceae	**Honeysuckle Family**
Symphoricarpos mollis	Trailing snowberry

CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion

Caryophyllaceae	**Pink Family**
Arenaria serpyllifolia var. *serpyllifolia*	Thymeleaf sandwort
Cerastium fontanum subsp. *vulgare*	Common mouse-eared chickweed
Holosteum umbellatum subsp. *umbellatum*	Jagged chickweed
Scleranthus annuus subsp. *annuus*	German knotgrass
Stellaria media	Common chickweed
Convolvulaceae	**Morning Glory Family**
Convolvulus arvensis	Bindweed
Cornaceae	**Dogwood Family**
Cornus glabrata	Brown dogwood
Cupressaceae	**Cypress Family**
Calocedrus decurrens	Incense-cedar
Cyperaceae	**Sedge Family**
Carex douglasii	Douglas' sedge
Carex nebrascensis	Nebraska sedge
Carex subfusca	Small-bract sedge
Scirpus microcarpus	Small-fruited bulrush
Dennstaedtiaceae	**Bracken Family**
Pteridium aquilinum var. *pubescens*	Bracken fern
Dipsacaceae	**Teasel Family**
Dipsacus fullonum	Wild teasel
Equisetaceae	**Horsetail Family**
Equisetum arvense	Common horsetail
Ericaceae	**Heath Family**
Arctostaphylos patula	Green-leaved manzanita
Pterospora andromedea	Pinedrops
Euphorbiaceae	**Spurge Family**
Croton setigerus	Dove weed
Euphorbia maculata	Spotted spurge
Fabaceae	**Legume Family**
Acmispon americanus	Spanish lotus
Lathyrus latifolius	Perennial sweet pea
Medicago lupulina	Black medick
Trifolium pratense	Red clover
Trifolium repens	White clover
Vicia villosa	Hairy vetch
Fagaceae	**Oak Family**
Notholithocarpus densiflorus	Tanbark oak
Quercus kelloggii	California black oak
Geraniaceae	**Geranium Family**
Erodium cicutarium	Red-stemmed filaree
Hypericaceae	**St. John's-wort Family**
Hypericum perforatum	Klamath weed

CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion

Iridaceae	**Iris Family**
Iris sp.	Iris (horticultural)
Juncaceae	**Rush Family**
Juncus balticus	Wire rush
Lamiaceae	**Mint Family**
Lamium purpureum	Red henbit
Mentha sp.	Mint
Nepeta cataria	Catnip
Liliaceae	**Lily Family**
Tulipa sp.	Tulip
Malvaceae	**Mallow Family**
Alcea rosea	Hollyhock
Montiaceae	**Miner's Lettuce Family**
Calyptridium monospermum	One-seeded pussypaws
Claytonia parviflora	Small-flowered miner's lettuce
Claytonia rubra subsp. *rubra*	Red-stemmed miner's lettuce
Myrsinaceae	**Myrsine Family**
Lysimachia latifolia	Pacific starflower
Lysimachia nummularia	Moneywort
Onagraceae	**Evening-Primrose Family**
Circaea alpina ssp. *pacifica*	Pacific enchanter's nightshade
Epilobium brachycarpum	Tall annual willowherb
Pinaceae	**Pine Family**
Abies concolor	White fir
Pinus jeffreyi	Jeffrey pine
Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa pine
Pseudotsuga menziesii var. *menziesii*	Douglas-fir
Plantaginaceae	**Plantain Family**
Collinsia parviflora	Small-flowered collinsia
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain
Poaceae	**Grass Family**
Agrostis capillaris	Colonial bentgrass
Arrhenatherum elatius	Tall oatgrass
Bromus sitchensis var. *carinatus*	California brome
Bromus tectorum	Downy brome
Dactylis glomerata	Orchard grass
Holcus lanatus	Common velvet grass
Poa bulbosa	Bulbous bluegrass
Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass
Secale cereale	Rye
Polemoniaceae	**Phlox Family**
Collomia grandiflora	Large-flowered collomia
Leptosiphon ciliatus	Whisker brush

CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Golden Eagle Charter School Expansion

Polygonaceae	**Buckwheat Family**
Fallopia convolvulus	Black bindweed
Polygonum aviculare	Prostrate knotweed
Rumex acetosella	Sheep sorrel
Rumex obtusifolius	Bitter dock
Portulacaceae	**Purslane Family**
Portulaca oleracea	Common purslane
Ranunculaceae	**Buttercup Family**
Ranunculus repens	Creeping buttercup
Rhamnaceae	**Buckthorn Family**
Ceanothus cordulatus	Whitethorn ceanothus
Frangula purshiana	Cascara
Rosaceae	**Rose Family**
Crataegus gaylussacia	Klamath hawthorn
Malus pumila	Apple
Potentilla recta	Sulphur cinquefoil
Prunus sp.	Plum
Prunus subcordata	Sierra plum
Prunus virginiana var. *demissa*	Western choke-cherry
Rosa canina	Dog rose
Rosa pisocarpa	Cluster rose
Rubus armeniacus	Himalayan blackberry
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry
Rubiaceae	**Madder Family**
Galium aparine	Cleavers
Galium triflorum	Sweet bedstraw
Salicaceae	**Willow Family**
Salix alba	White willow
Salix lemmonii	Lemmon's willow
Scrophulariaceae	**Snapdragon Family**
Verbascum thapsus	Woolly mullein
Typhaceae	**Cattail Family**
Typha sp.	Cattail
Valerianaceae	**Valerian Family**
Valerianella locusta	Corn salad
Verbenaceae	**Vervain Family**
Verbena bracteata	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

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)

N

Scale (Feet)

0 250 500

Golden Eagle Charter School
Siskiyou County, California

Project Vicinity

Figure 1

BOLLARD Acoustical Consultants

EXHIBIT F - UPDATED NOISE STUDY

Golden Eagle Charter School
Siskiyou County, California

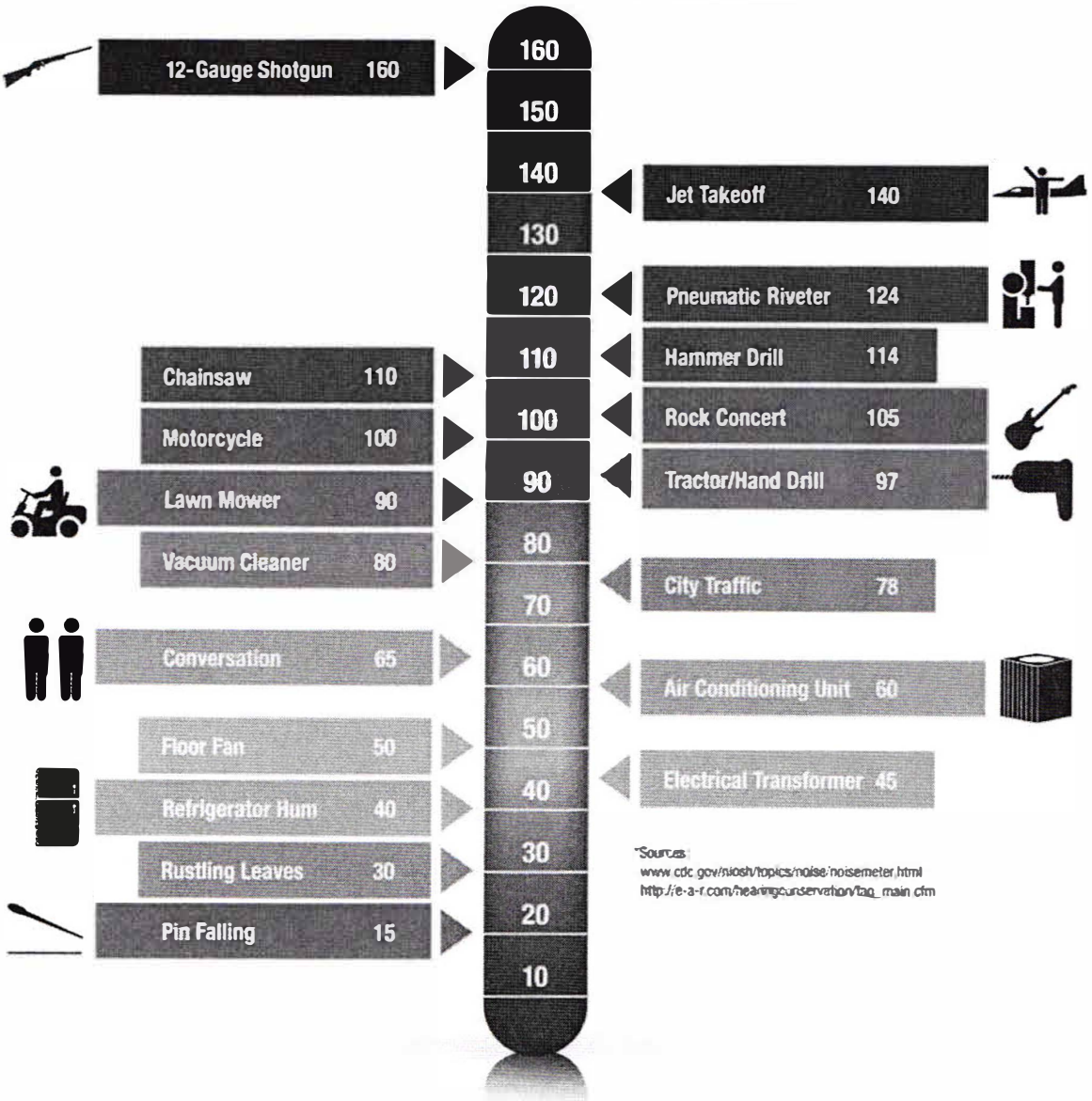
Project Area, Receivers,

Figure 2

BOLLARD Acoustical Consultants

EXHIBIT F - UPDATED NOISE STUDY

Figure 3
Noise Levels Associated with Common Noise Sources



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)			
	1	2	3	4
Auditoriums, concert halls, amphitheaters, 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:

Noise Range 1
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).

Noise Range 2
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.

Noise Range 3
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.

Noise Range 4
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 Results[1]

				Average Hourly Noise Levels [dBA]			
				Daytime[3]		Nighttime[4]	
Site[2]	Description	Date	DNL [dBA]	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
1. Detailed summaries of the noise monitoring results are provided in Appendices C and D.
2. Long-term noise survey locations are identified on Figure 2.
3. Daytime hours: 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
4. 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:

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

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

			Noise Level, DNL [dBA]			
Receiver[2]	Predicted Leq [dBA]	Predicted Lmax [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

			Noise Level, DNL [dBA]			
Receiver[1]	Predicted Leq [dBA]	Predicted Lmax [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
1. Receiver locations are shown on Figure 2.
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.

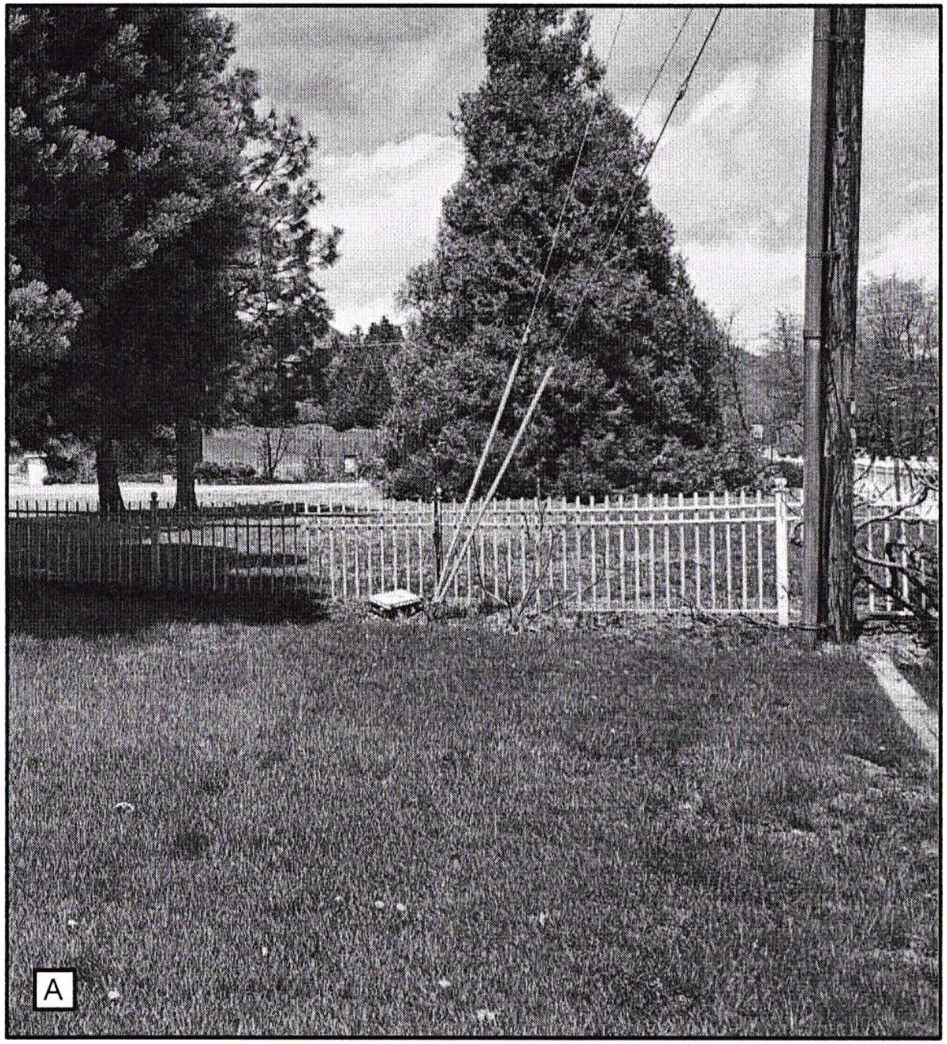
Masking The amount (or the process) by which the threshold of audibility is for one sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound.

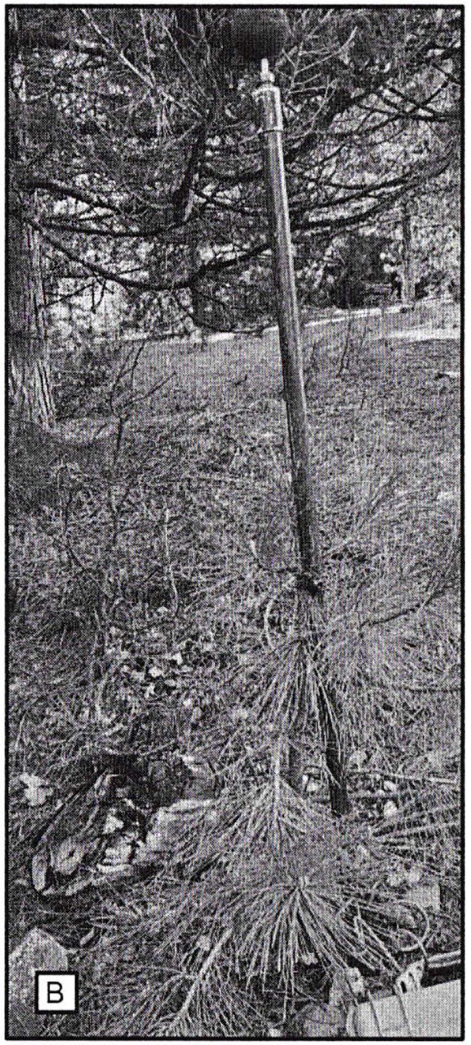
Noise Unwanted sound.

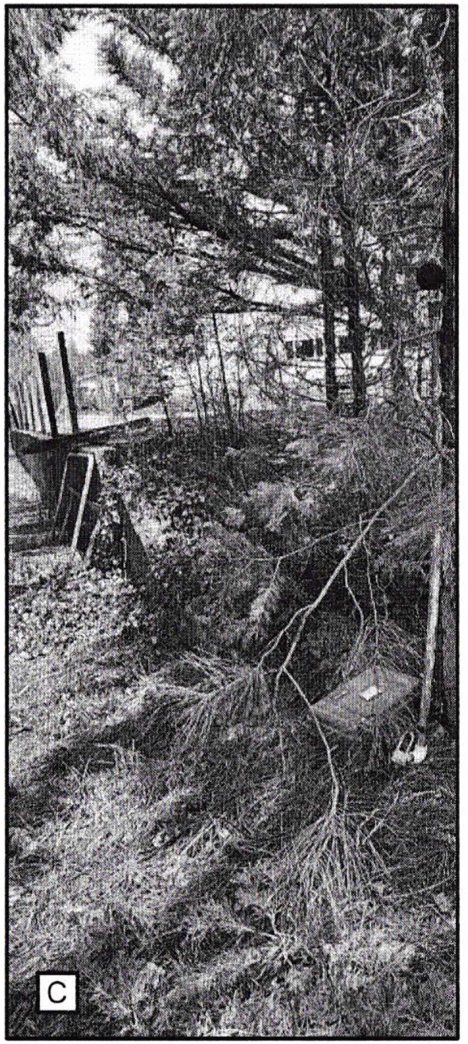
Peak Noise The level corresponding to the highest (not RMS) sound pressure measured over a given period of time. This term is often confused with the "Maximum" level, which is the highest RMS level.

RT_{60} 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

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EXHIBIT F - UPDATED NOISE STUDY

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

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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

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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

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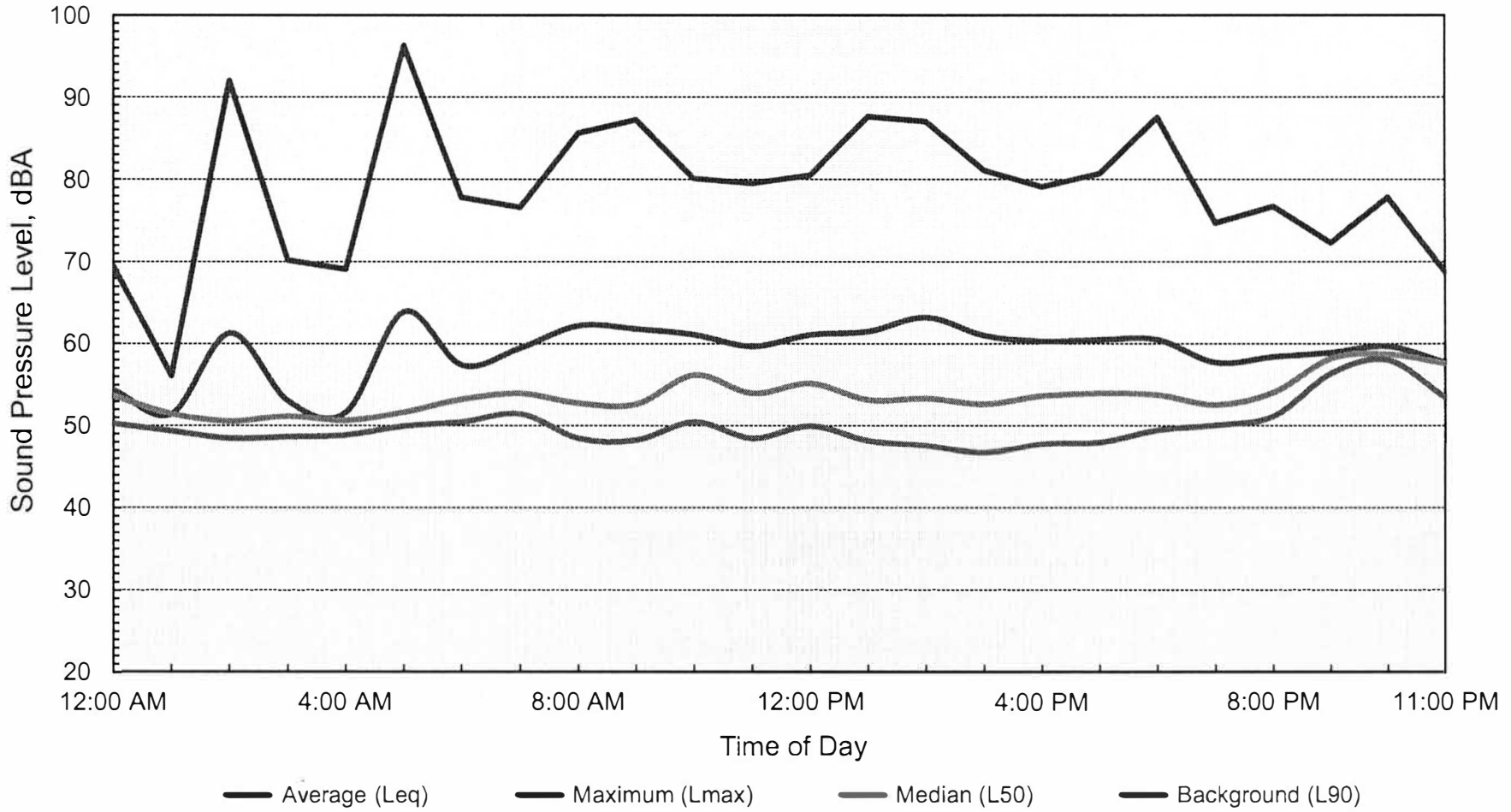
Appendix D-2
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results, LT-1
Golden Eagle Charter School - Siskiyou County, California
Saturday, May 6, 2023



Computed DNL = 65 dB

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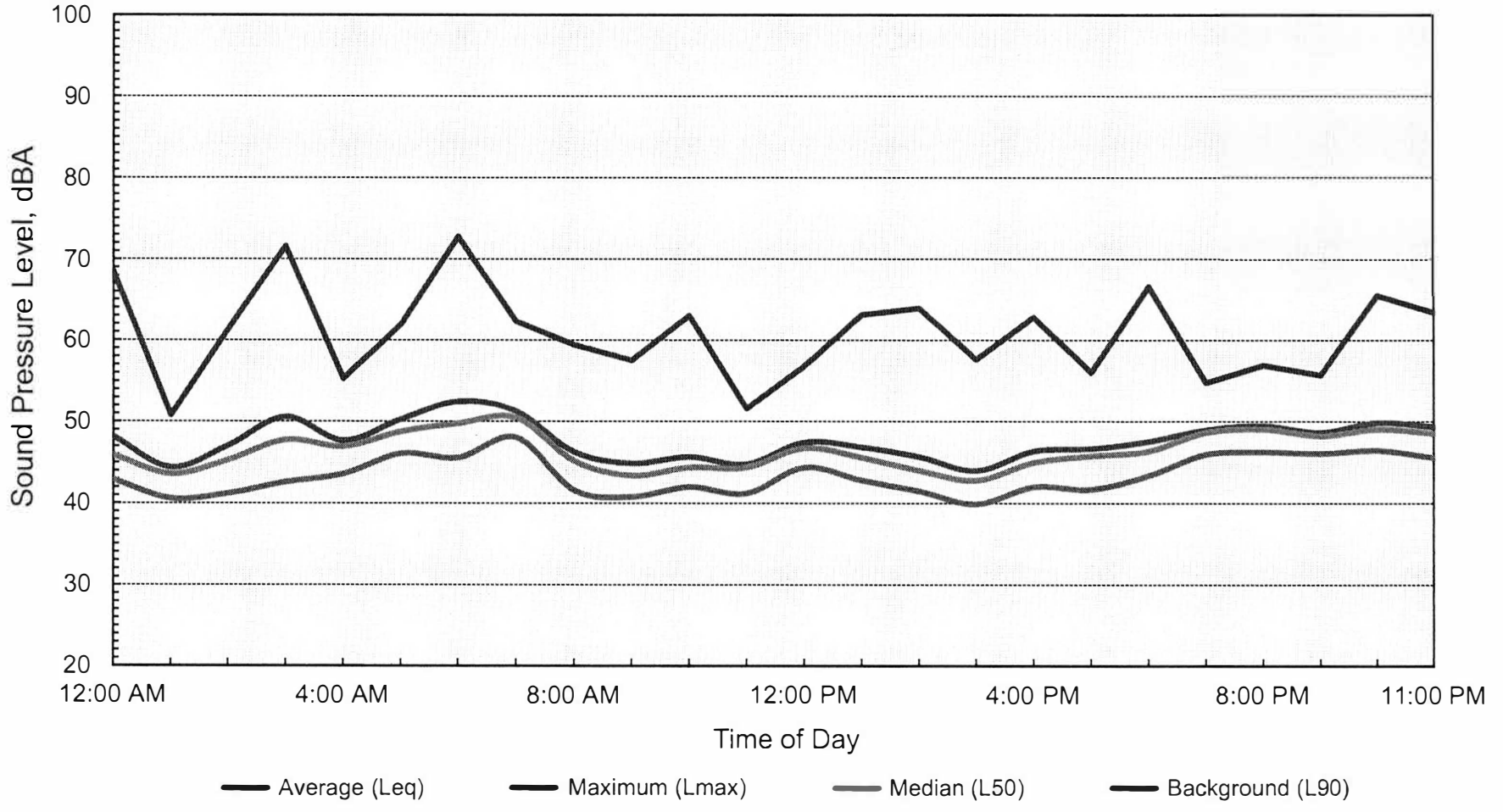
Appendix D-1
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results, LT-2
Golden Eagle Charter School - Siskiyou County, California
Saturday, May 6, 2023



Computed DNL = 56 dB

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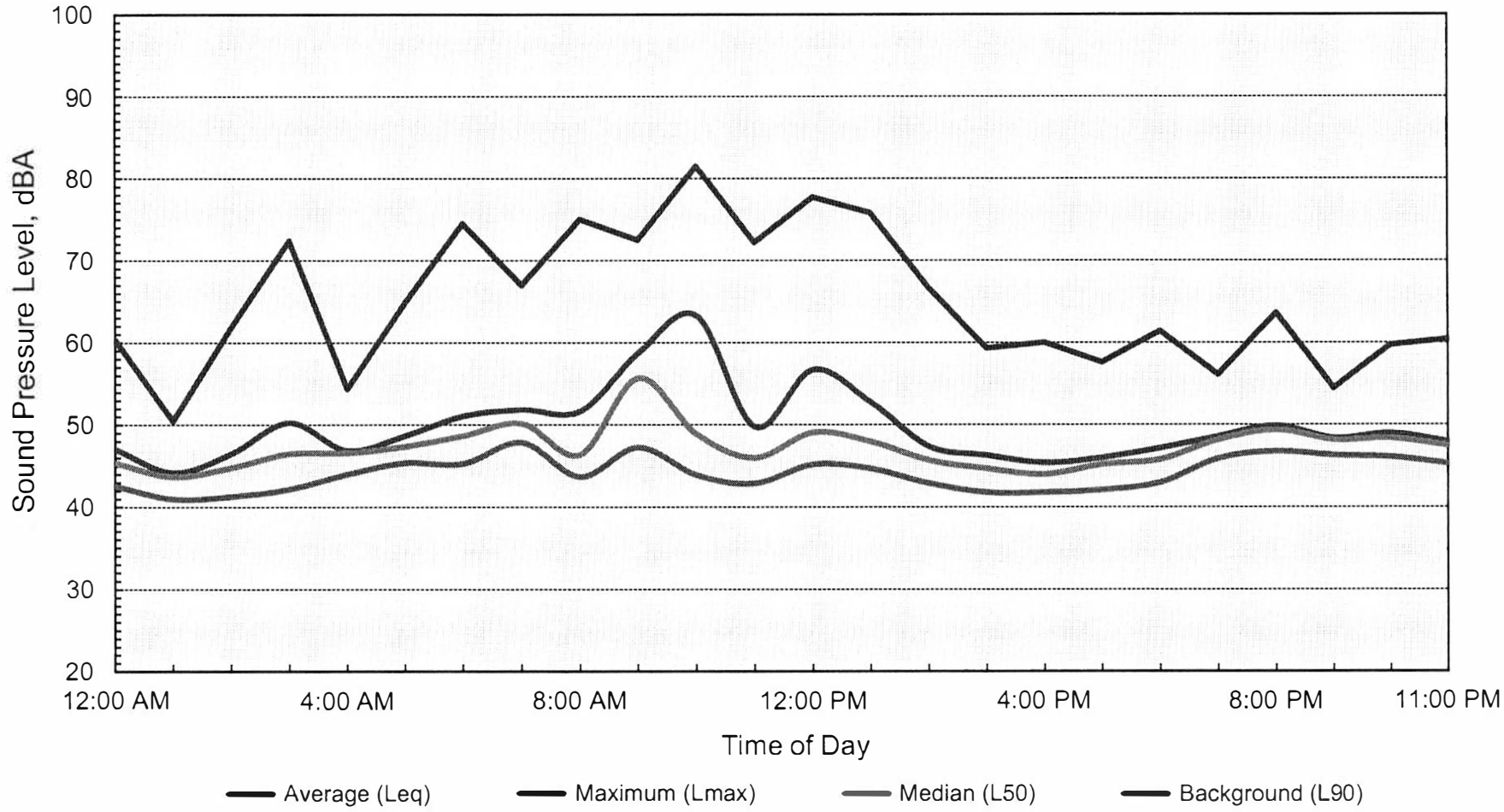
Appendix D-3
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results, LT-3
Golden Eagle Charter School - Siskiyou County, California
Saturday, May 6, 2023



Computed DNL = 56 dB

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

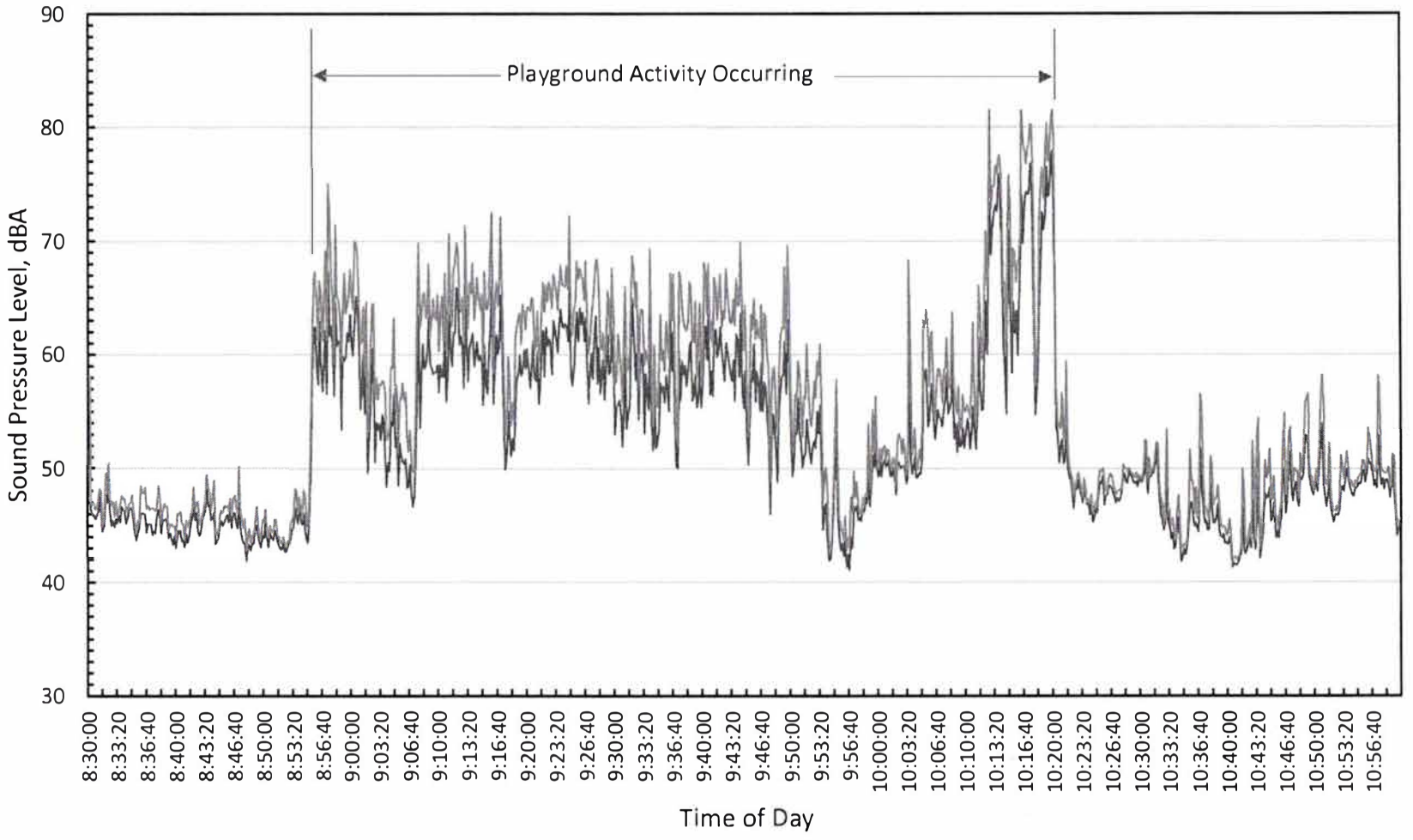

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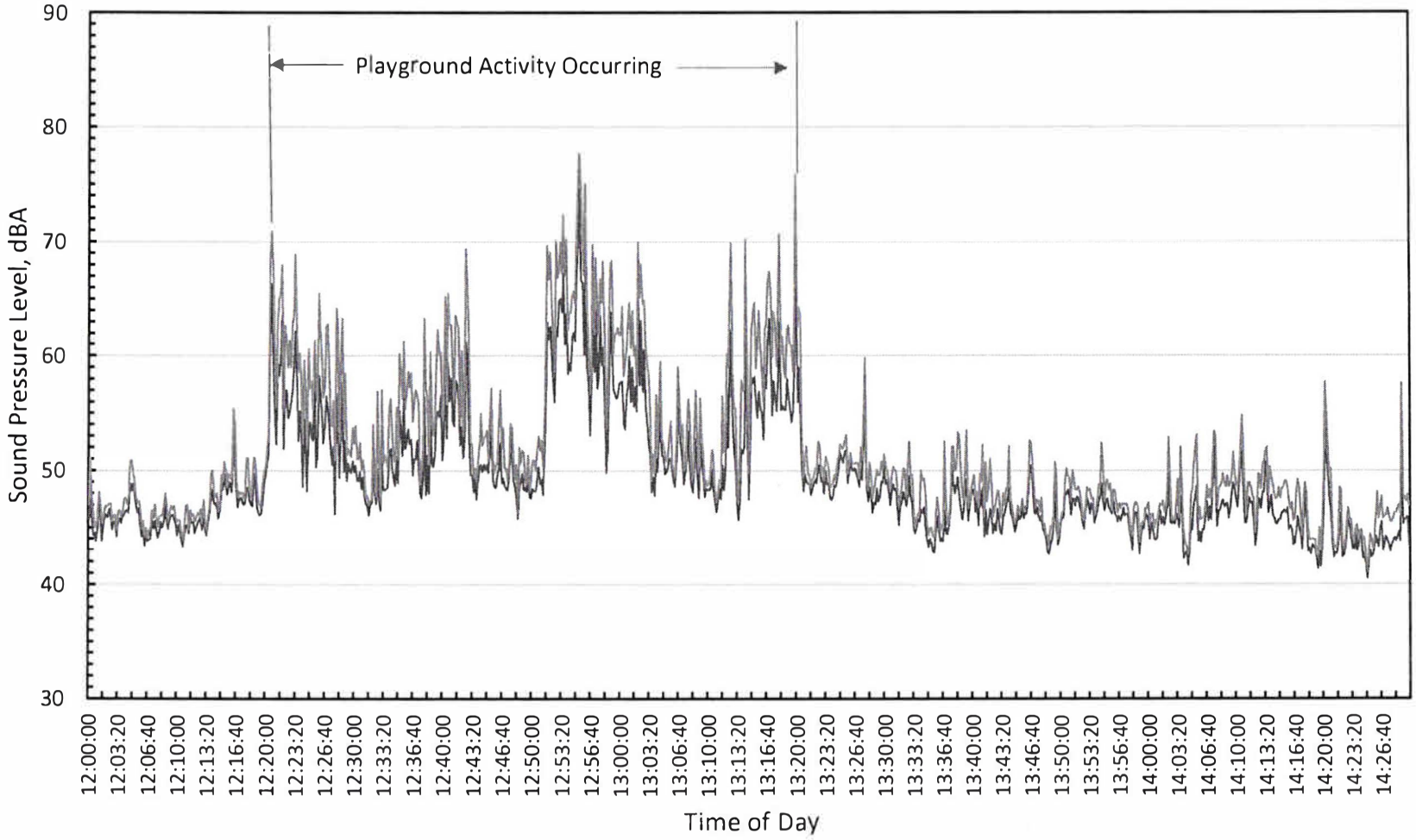
EXHIBIT F - UPDATED NOISE STUDY

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



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—— Average (Leq) —— Maximum (Lmax)

EXHIBIT F - UPDATED NOISE STUDY

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.

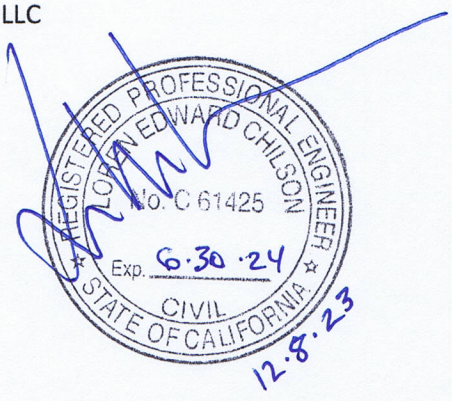
The project will provide adequate emergency access per City and Fire Code standards. Therefore, the project will have a less-than-significant impact related to emergency access.

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

HEADWAY TRANSPORTATION

NO SCALE

EXHIBIT G - UPDATED TRAFFIC STUDY

Figure 1
Golden Eagle Charter School
Transportation Review Letter
Project Location

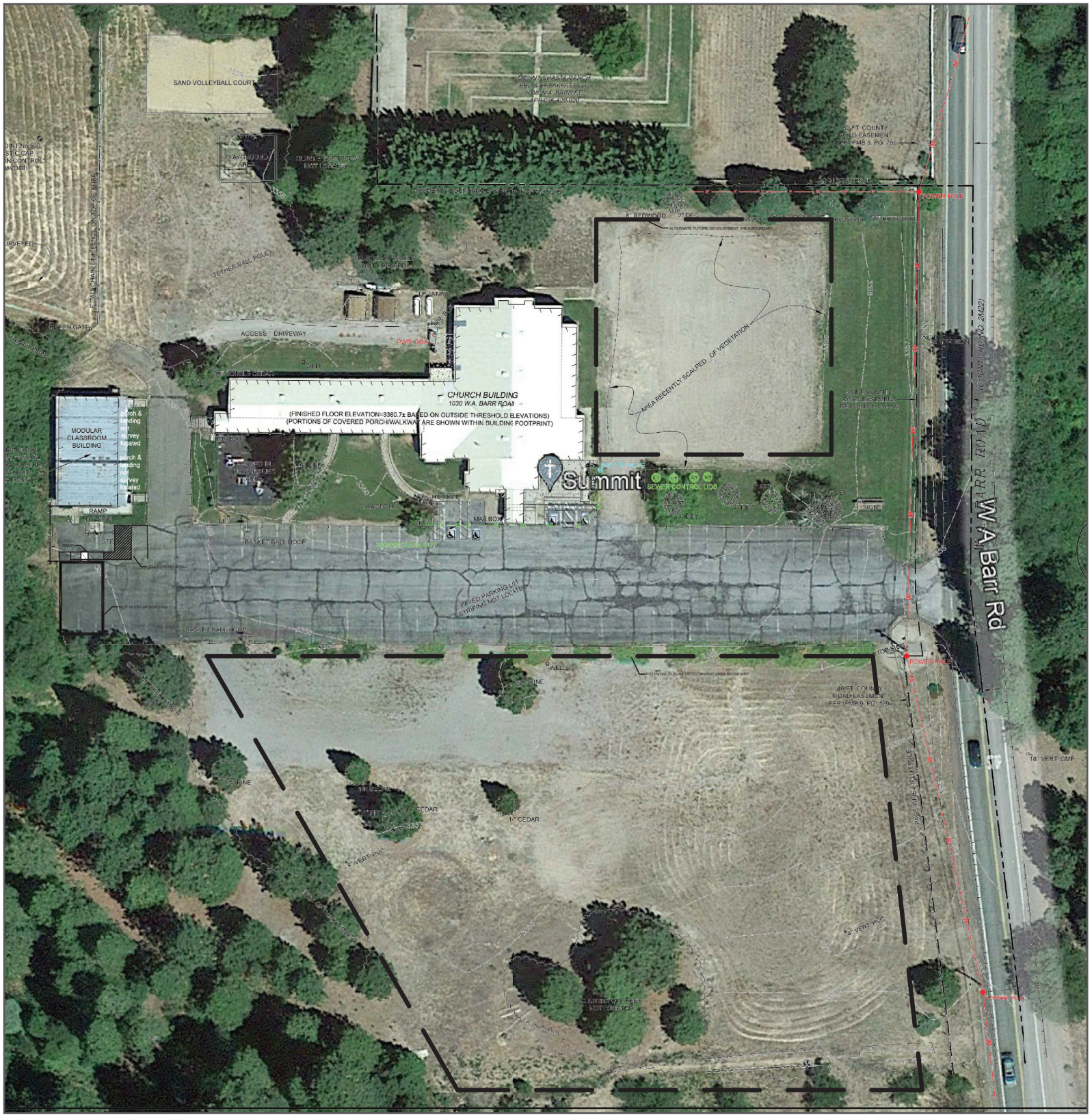


EXHIBIT G - UPDATED TRAFFIC STUDY

NO SCALE

Figure 2
Golden Eagle Charter School
Transportation Review Letter
Existing Conditions

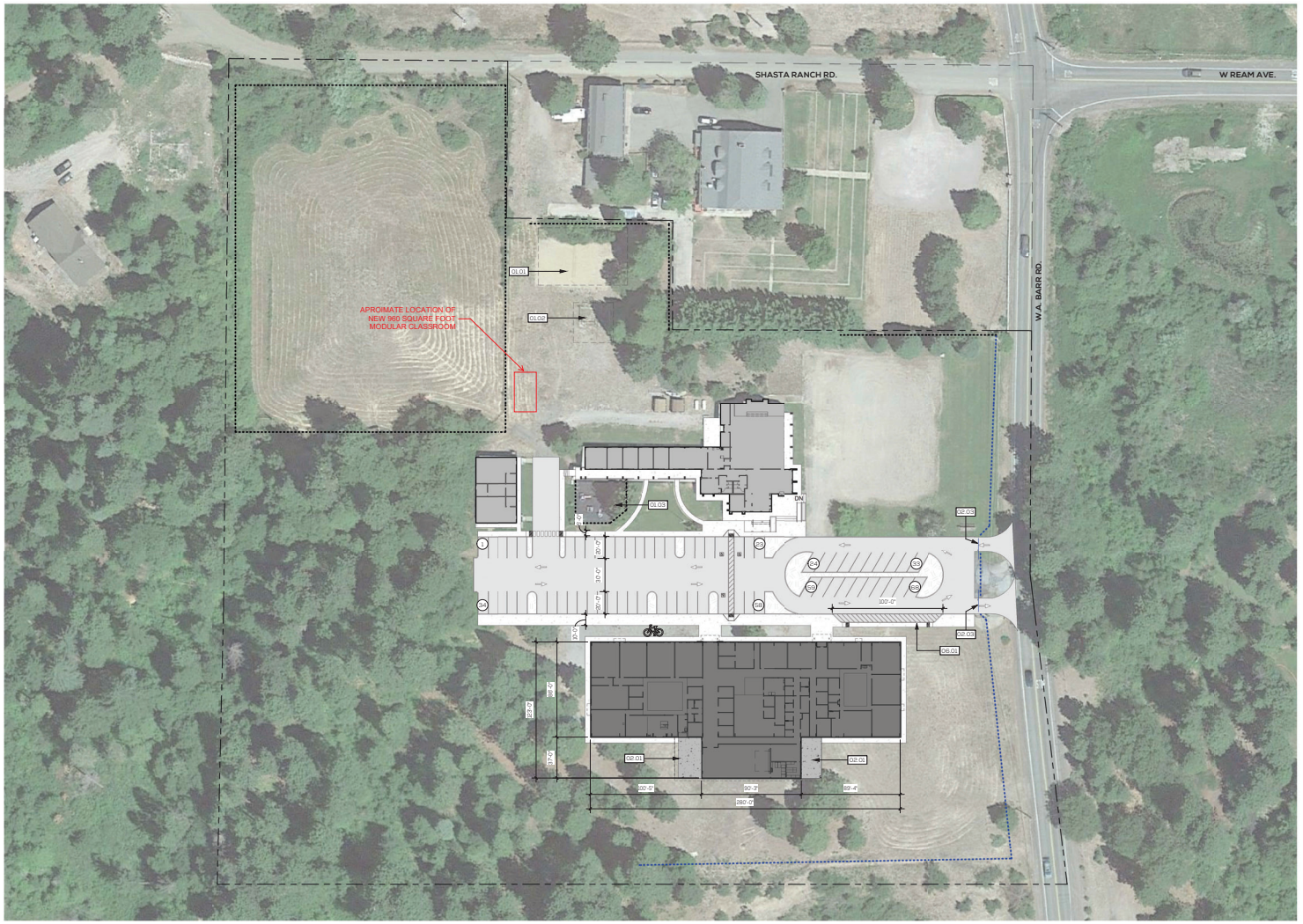
HEADWAY TRANSPORTATION

NO SCALE

EXHIBIT G - UPDATED TRAFFIC STUDY

Figure 3
Golden Eagle Charter School
Transportation Review Letter
Proposed Site Conditions

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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:	☐	☐	☐	☐
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	☐	☐	☐	☐
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.	☐	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐



TRUE NORTH

PROJECT NORTH

II - SITE PLAN
SCALE : 1" = 40'-0"

THIS DRAWING CONTAINS FULL-COLOR GRAPHICS. BLACK & WHITE REPRODUCTIONS WILL NOT CONVEY THE NECESSARY INFORMATION.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ACCESSIBLE SITE CIRCULATION ROUTE SHALL COMPLY WITH CIRCULATION ROUTE NOTES
2. 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
- EXISTING BUILDING
- PROPOSED BUILDING
- PROPERTY LINE
- ACCESSIBLE SITE CIRCULATION ROUTE
- FIRE LANE
- UTILITY EASMEMENT
- ZONING SETBACK
- EXISTING FENCE
- NEW 6FT TALL CHAIN LINK 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 @ 1:1 CLASSROOM = 21 SPACES
13 EMPLOYEES @ 1:1 EMPLOYEES = 13 SPACES

HIGHSCHOOL
86 STUDENTS @ 1:4 STUDENTS = 22 SPACES
8 EMPLOYEES @ 1:1 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 XX)

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
02.02	NEW 20'-0" SINGLE SWING DRIVEWAY GATE
02.03	NEW AUTOMATIC ROLL GATE
06.01	ACCESSIBLE PASSENGER DROP-OFF AND LOADING ZONE. WHITE PAINTED STRIPES @ 36" O.C. MAX.

AA - SITE LEGEND
SCALE : NONE

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architecture + engineering

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RGA PROJECT #	23-725
PLAN CHECK #	-
DRAWN	CD
CHECKED	MG
STATUS DATE	2024.02.06

SITE PLAN

A0.1

EXHIBIT H - REVISED SITE PLAN