DRAFT INITIAL STUDY WITH PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

CITY OF MT. SHASTA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



Prepared by

WOOD RODGERS

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS ONE PROJECT AT A TIME

Prepared for the City of Shasta

November 2026

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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

What's in this document:

The City of Shasta (City) has prepared this Initial Study, which examines the potential environmental impacts of the Stormwater Management Improvement Project (project). The document explains the proposed project details; the existing environment that could be affected by the project; potential impacts; and proposed avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures.

Project Description

The City is proposing to implement a comprehensive repair and improvement to the City's storm drainage system, as the Mt. Shasta Stormwater Management Improvement Project (project). The project is located within the boundaries of the City of Mt. Shasta, Siskiyou County, California. The project would largely upgrade and replace old deteriorating infrastructure with new facilities that are up to current standards and provide the necessary storm drain capacity to reduce or eliminate local roads from flooding during major storm events (e.g., rain, rain on snow, and/or snow melt). The project also proposes widening of South (S) Washington Drive within City right-of-way (ROW) from McCloud Avenue to Old McCloud Road. This portion of the project would provide improved stormwater drainage facilities and an improved road corridor (road, curb, gutter, sidewalk, and conform grading) to improve surface runoff capture and capacity.

What you should do:

- Please read the document. Hard copies of the document are available for review at:

  City of Mount Shasta City Hall
  305 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd.
  Mt. Shasta, CA 96067

  An electronic copy of the document is also available for review at the City's Current Environmental Review webpage:

  https://www.mtshastaca.gov/planning-department/page/current-planning-projects

- Please submit your comments in writing no later than December 25th, 2026 to:

  City of Mount Shasta
  ATTN: Kim Fowler
  305 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd.
  Mt. Shasta, CA 96067

  You may also submit your comments via e-mail to kfowler@mtshastaca.gov. For emailed comments, please include the project title in the subject line and include the commentor's name and mailing address.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction 1
1.1 Project Background 1
1.2 Project Description 1
1.3 Purpose and Need 1
1.4 Permits and Approvals Needed 2
2.0 CEQA Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form 15
2.1 Aesthetics 20
2.2 Agriculture and Forest Resources 23
2.3 Air Quality 25
2.4 Biological Resources 29
2.5 Cultural Resources 53
2.6 Energy 62
2.7 Geology and Soils 64
2.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions 67
2.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials 69
2.10 Hydrology and Water Quality 72
2.11 Land Use and Planning 80
2.12 Mineral Resources 81
2.13 Noise 82
2.14 Population and Housing 84
2.15 Public Services 85
2.16 Recreation 86
2.17 Transportation/Traffic 87
2.18 Tribal Cultural Resources 89
2.19 Utilities and Service Systems 94
2.20 Wildfire 97
2.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance 99
3.0 Comments and Coordination 101
3.1 Consultation and Coordination with Public Agencies 101
3.2 Public Participation 101
4.0 Distribution List 102
5.0 List of Preparers 103
6.0 References 104

Appendix A. FEMA FIRM

Appendix B. Special Status Species Database Query Results

Appendix C. Special Status Species with Potential to Occur Table

List of Figures

Figure 1. Project Vicinity.....3
Figure 2. Project Location 4
Figure 3. Project Features 5
Figure 4. Vegetation Communities..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Figure 5. Project Impacts..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

List of Tables

Table 1. Permits and Approvals Needed ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 2. NAAQS and CAAQS Attainment Status for Siskiyou County 26
Table 3: Summary of Aquatic Resources in the Survey Area..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 4: Jurisdictional Resources Survey Results within the BSA ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	Area of Conservation Emphasis
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARDR	Aquatic Resources Delineation Report
BIOS	Biogeographic Information and Observation System
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BSA	Biological Study Area
CAA	Clean Air Act
CalNAGPRA	California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDC	California Department of Conservation
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGP	Construction General Permit
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rates Maps
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Porter-Cologne Act	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act (Porter-Cologne Act)
project	City of Mt. Shasta Stormwater Management Improvement Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SIP	State Implementation Plan
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WoS	Waters of the State
WOTUS	Waters of the United States

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

In November 2024, the City of Mt Shasta (City) was awarded funding through the State Water Resources Control Board to complete work on three Mt. Shasta stormwater management improvement projects. These projects aim to address critical infrastructure challenges, including undersized and failing drainage systems, eroded stream channels, and inadequate stormwater treatment. The projects will enhance water quality, reduce flooding risks, and improve public safety and neighborhood aesthetics.

The City's civil engineering consultant has conducted a thorough review of the existing drainage issues and potential drainage infrastructure improvements to determine the best alternative to meet the project's purpose and need. The preferred alternative was chosen in March 2026.

1.2 Project Description

The City is proposing to implement a comprehensive repair and improvement to the City's storm drainage system, as the Mt. Shasta Stormwater Management Improvement Project (project). The project is located in the City, Siskiyou County, California (Figure 1. Project Vicinity; Figure 2. Project Location). The project would largely upgrade and replace old deteriorating infrastructure with new facilities that are up to current standards and provide the necessary storm drain capacity to reduce or eliminate local roads from flooding during major storm events (e.g., rain, rain on snow, and/or snow melt).

Proposed improvements include realigning and constructing a new storm drain system along McCloud Avenue and abandoning the existing drainage facilities within private properties. Proposed improvements would include a diversion structure to divert large flows from the Cold Creek open channel into an underground system along McCloud Avenue, and discharging just upstream of the UPRR crossing at Water Street. The key advantage of this approach is that it removes significant level-of-service (LOS) flows from existing pipes and culverts of unknown condition and deficient capacities located under private property and redirects them into a public right-of-way (ROW), making the system more accessible and easier for the City to maintain. Low flows below LOS risk could remain in the existing Cold Creek alignment and open channels using an orifice or similar device at the proposed diversion structure. Improvements also include realignment of the Smith Street system west of S Washington Dr, for drainage of local flows with new pipes (Figure 3. Project Features), relocating the entire system from private property to public ROW.

The project also proposes widening of South (S) Washington Drive (Dr.) within City ROW from McCloud Avenue to Old McCloud Road. This portion of the project would provide improved stormwater drainage facilities and an improved road corridor (road, curb, gutter, sidewalk, and conform grading) to improve surface runoff capture and capacity. The existing storm drain in Mt Shasta Blvd and Old McCloud Rd will be upgraded and extended to S Washington Dr. The City is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency.

1.3 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the project is to provide a comprehensive improvement of the City's stormwater drainage system

The project is needed to improve drainage facility capacity and reduce or eliminate 100-year storm flood concerns.

1.4 Permits and Approvals Needed

The following permits, licenses, agreements, and certifications are required for project construction:

Table 1. Permits and Approvals Needed

Agency	Permit/Approval	Status
United States Army Corps of Engineers	Clean Water Act Section 404	To be obtained prior to construction
Regional Water Quality Control Board	Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification	To be obtained prior to construction
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement	To be obtained prior to construction
State Water Resources Control Board	Construction Stormwater General Permit	To be obtained prior to construction



FIGURE 1

PROJECT VICINITY

MT SHASTA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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FIGURE 3

Page 1 of 10

PROJECT FEATURES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 2026

- Project Area
- Proposed Stormpipe
- Proposed Utility and Stormdrain Walls
- Proposed Concrete Junction Structure
- Proposed Curb
- Proposed Sidewalk
- Proposed Gutter
- Proposed Crosswalk
- Proposed Wall

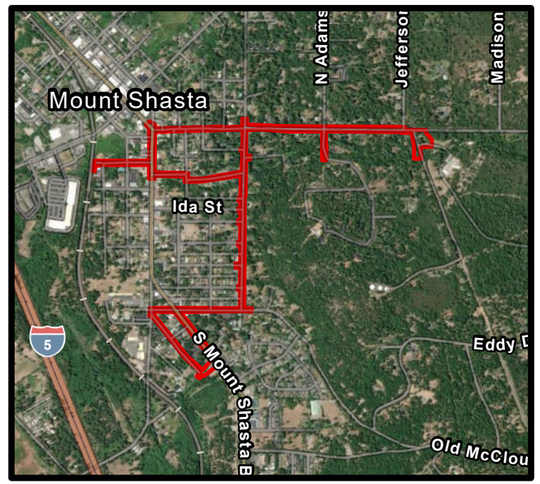

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FIGURE 3

Page 2 of 10

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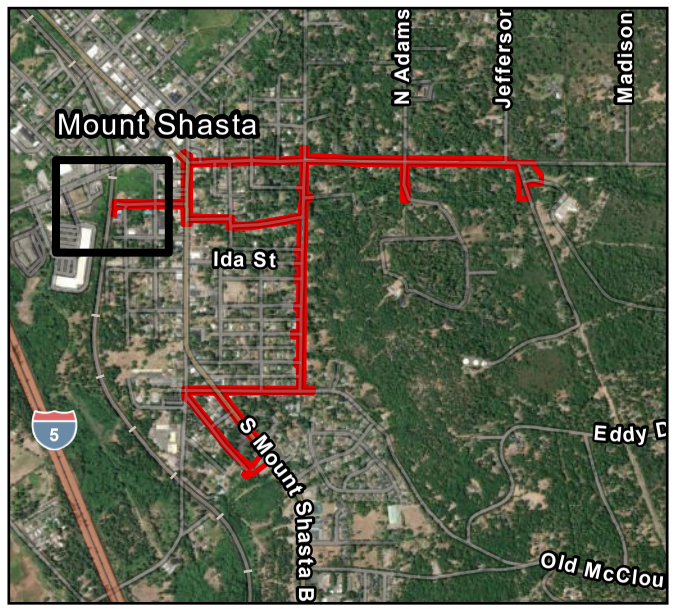

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FIGURE 3

Page 3 of 10

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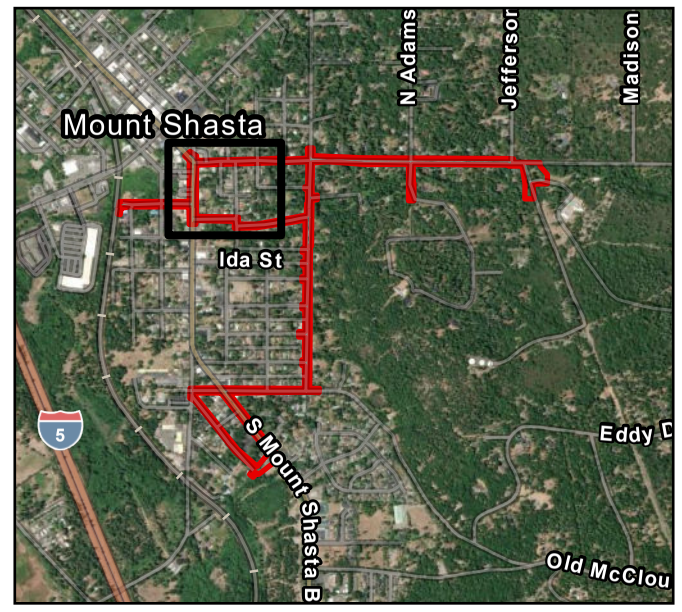

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FIGURE 3

Page 4 of 10

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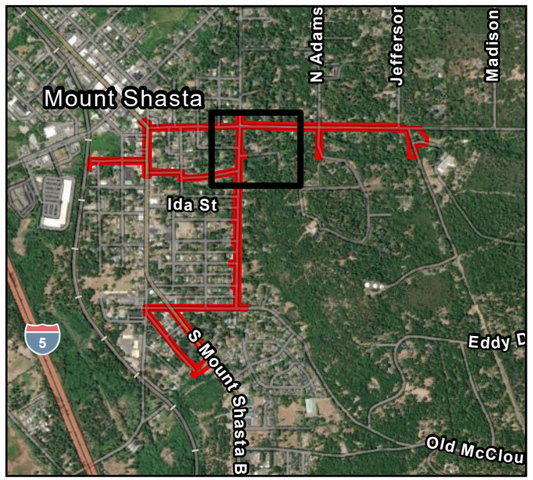

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FIGURE 3

Page 5 of 10

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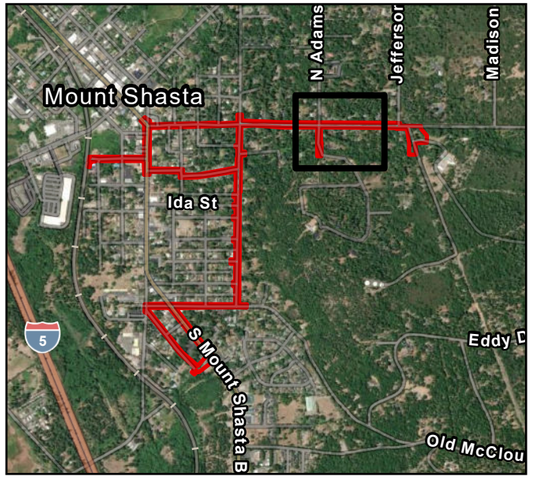

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FIGURE 3

Page 6 of 10

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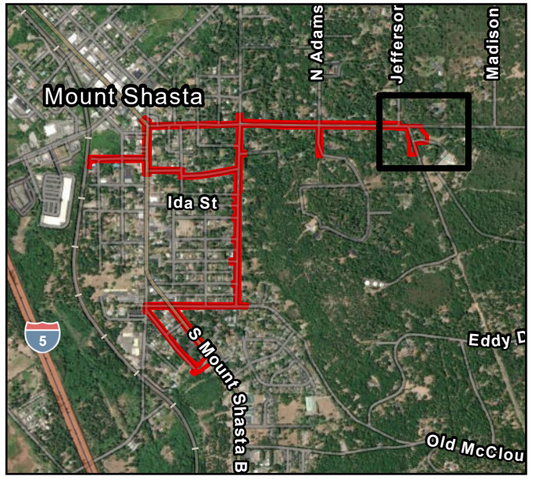

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S Washington Dr

Ida St

S B St

Eugene Ave

Perry St

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FIGURE 3

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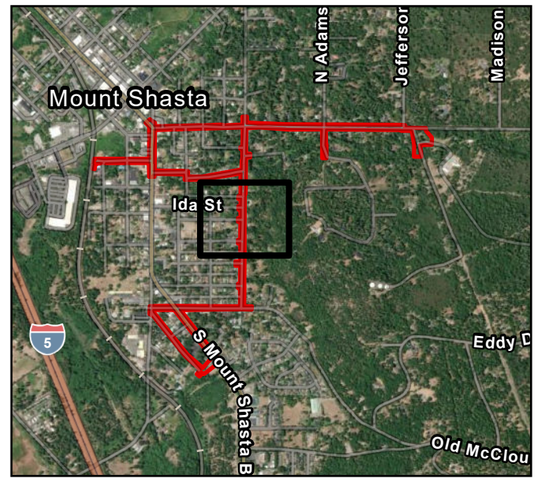

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FIGURE 3

Page 8 of 10

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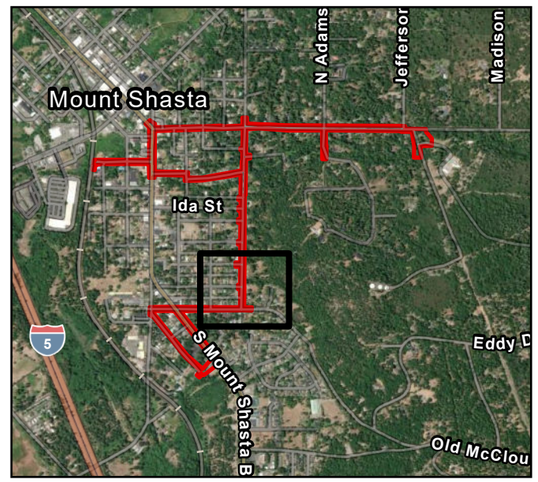

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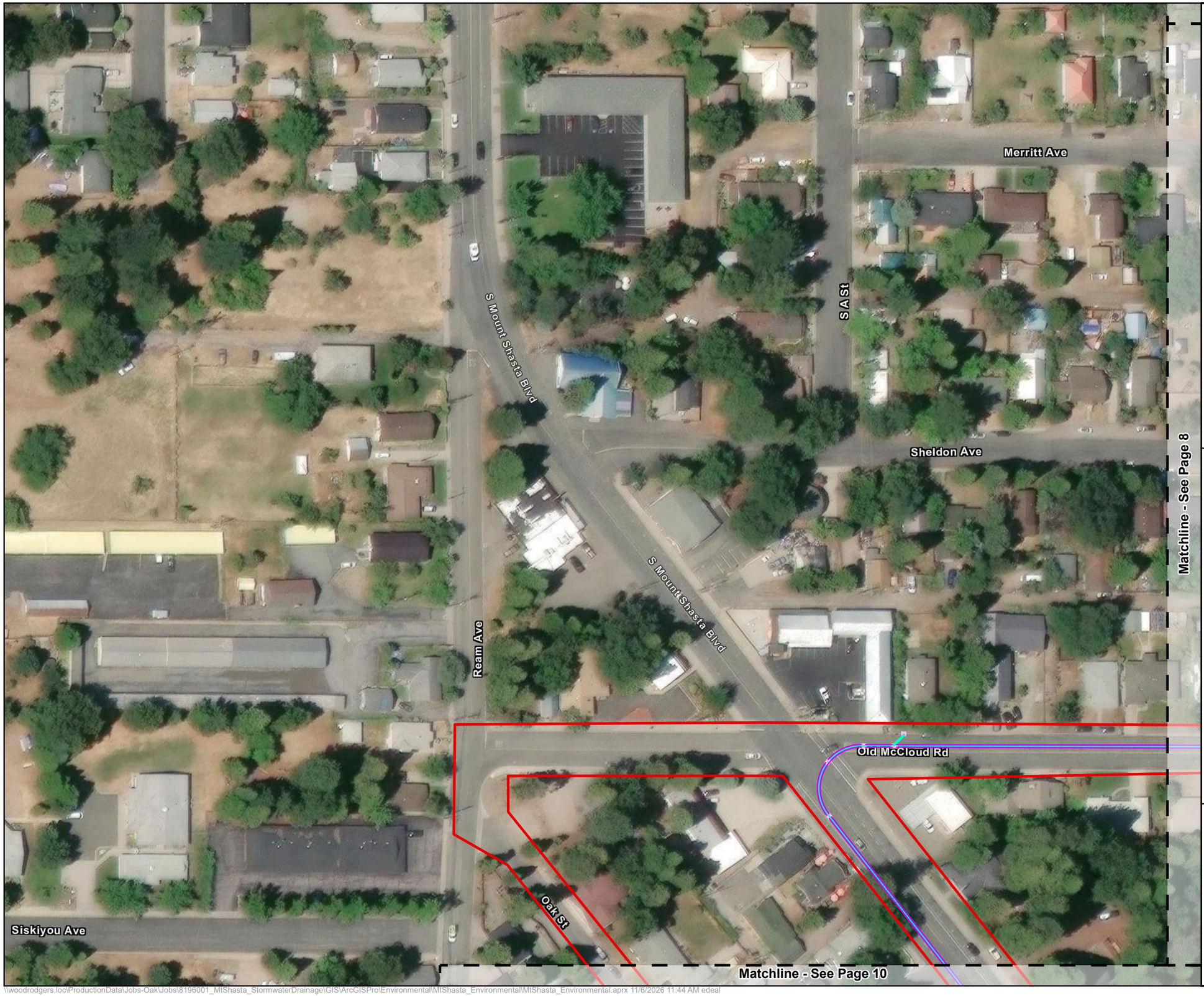

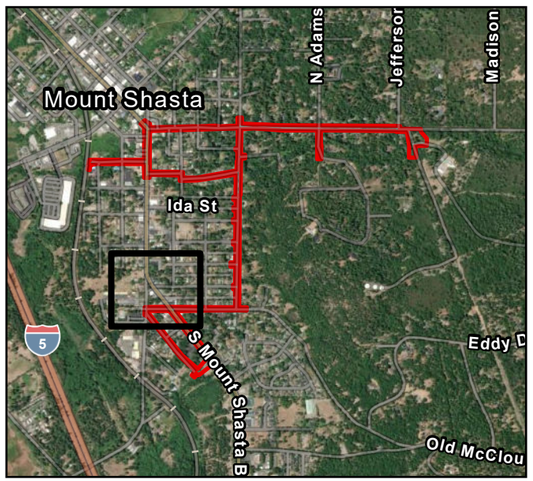

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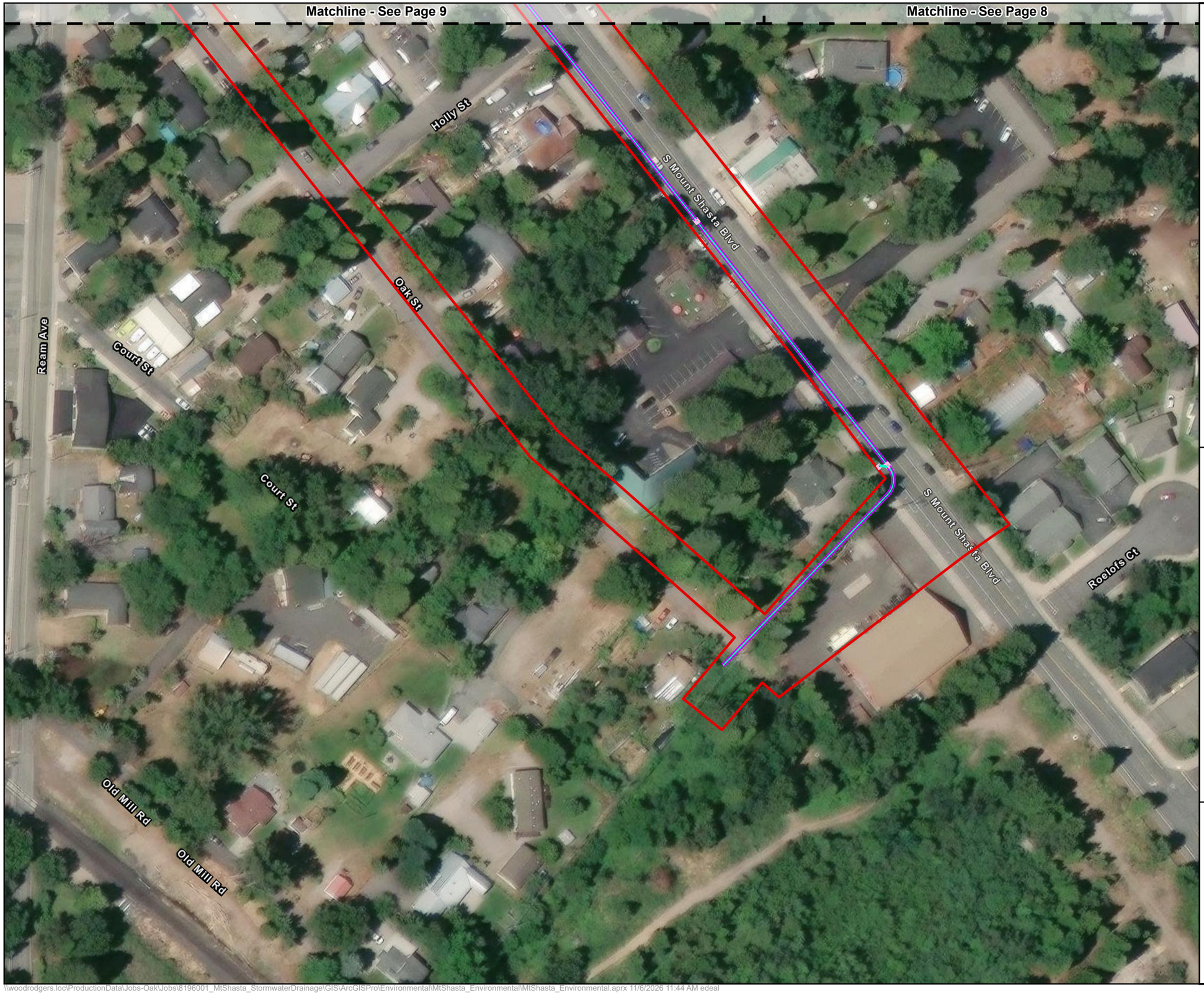

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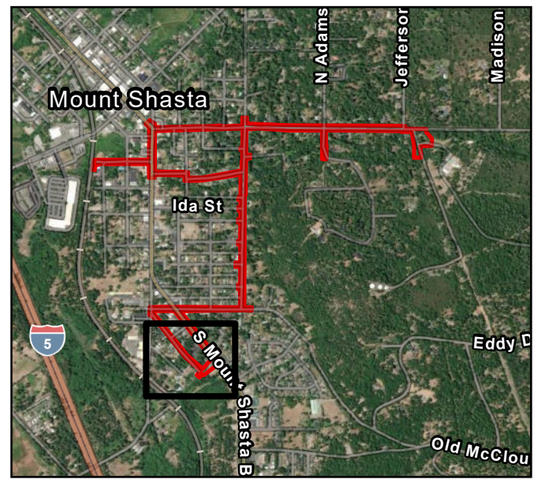

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2.0 CEQA Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form

1. **PROJECT NAME:** Mt. Shasta Stormwater Management Improvement Project

2. **LEAD AGENCY / PROJECT APPLICANT**

   City of Mount Shasta
   305 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd.
   Mt. Shasta, CA 96067

3. **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT PERSON:**
   Kim Fowler Acting City Manager / Planning Director kfowler@mtshastaca.gov

4. **PROJECT LOCATION:** The project is in the City of Mount Shasta, Siskiyou County, California. The project area extends along McCloud Avenue, south along D Street, west along Old McCloud Road, and includes a short segment adjacent to Water Street. There will also be a widening on Washington St. from McCloud Avenue to Old McCloud Road.

5. **GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION:** Designation of land use ranges from Low to High Density Residential areas, some General Commercial Areas and a small section of Downtown Commercial use on South Mount Shasta Blvd.

6. **ZONING:** Base Zone – Low-density Residential (R-1); Combining Zones include General Commercial and Downtown Commercial

7. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** This project is intended to repair and improve the City of Mount Shasta's storm drain system. The project will construct a new storm drain structure along McCloud Ave that discharges water from Cold Creek to just above the UPRR crossing on Water Street. The project will also widen S Washington Drive which connects McCloud Ave to Old McCloud Road. Widening of this street will improve drainage systems and upgrade the road corridor.

8. **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/SURROUNDING LAND USES:** The project would occur within and adjacent to areas designated as Medium Density Residential, Commercial Centers, Employment Centers and Public Land and Parks (City of Shasta 1993, as amended). The surrounding area is zoned by Siskiyou County as R-1: Low Density Residential, R-3: High Density Residential, C-2: General Commercial, and C-1: Downtown Commercial.

   The project area is located within the developed portion of the City of Mount Shasta. The area follows roadways including McCloud Avenue, D Street, Old McCloud Road, S Mount Shasta Street, and a short segment near Water Street. The surrounding landscape is primarily urban with mature trees and other vegetation occurring throughout the vicinity. The project is situated within the southern Cascade Range near Mount Shasta, in an area characterized regionally by volcanic geology and forested terrain.

9. **OTHER REQUIRED AGENCY APPROVALS (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.):** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Nationwide Permit, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Section 401 Water Quality

Certification, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

10. CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES CONSULTATION:

a. Have California Native American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1?

☐ Yes ☒ No

b. If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

☐ Yes ☒ No

11. PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION: None

12. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The summary of environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or a "Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ **Aesthetics**	☐ **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**	☐ **Public Services**
☐ **Agriculture & Forestry Resources**	☐ **Hazards/Hazardous Materials**	☐ **Recreation**
☐ **Air Quality**	☐ **Hydrology/Water Quality**	☐ **Transportation**
☒ **Biological Resources**	☐ **Land Use & Planning**	☐ **Tribal Cultural Resources**
☒ **Cultural Resources**	☐ **Mineral Resources**	☐ **Utilities/Service Systems**
☐ **Energy**	☐ **Noise**	☐ **Wildfire**
☒ **Geology/Soils**	☐ **Population & Housing**	☐ **Mandatory Findings of Significance**

13. PREPARATION: This Initial Study for the subject project was prepared by:



11/25/2026

Andrew Dellas, Senior Environmental Planner
Wood Rodgers, Inc.

Date

14. DETERMINATION: (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE LEAD AGENCY)

Based on the initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR of NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

A copy of the Initial Study documenting reasons to support the Mitigated Negative Declaration is on file at the City of Mount Shasta, 305 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd. Mt. Shasta, CA 96067



11/25/2026

Kim Fowler,
Planning Director
City of Mount Shasta

Date

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

This checklist identifies physical, biological, social, and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. Potential impact determinations include Potentially Significant Impact, Less Than Significant with Mitigation, Less Than Significant Impact, and No Impact. In many cases, background investigation performed in connection with a project will indicate that there are no impacts to a particular resource. A No Impact answer reflects this determination. The questions in this checklist are intended to encourage the thoughtful assessment of impacts and do not represent thresholds of significance.

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

   b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

   c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used, or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. The explanation of each issue should identify:

   a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
   b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

9. Tribal consultation, if requested as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, must begin prior to release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project. Information provided through tribal consultation may inform the lead agency's assessment as to whether tribal cultural resources are present, and the significance of any potential impacts to such resources. Prior to beginning consultation, lead agencies may request information from the Native American Heritage Commission regarding its Sacred Lands File, per Public Resources Code sections 5097.9 and 5097.94, as well as the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation.

2.1 AESTHETICS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In nonurbanized 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Local Regulations

Goal OC-7: Protect the scenic resources of the Mt. Shasta area.

Policy OC 7.1: Promote the protection of the scenic beauty of the Mt. Shasta area through appropriate zoning, development standards, and the development review process involving lands in both the City and outside the City limits. The County is encouraged to support and help implement this policy.

Implementation Measures:

OC-7.1(a): Locate new development outside of scenic vistas and off of prominent slope exposures and ridge lines, except when land in such areas is specifically zoned and planned for development, in which case special design standards shall be required to reduce visual impacts.

OC-7.1(b) Establish and enforce standards for new development to protect visible hillsides and ridges. These standards will address screening, design, and setbacks from the tops of ridges.

OC-7.1(c): Establish and enforce standards for outdoor lighting to reduce light pollution.

OC-7.1(d): Require underground of all new utilities wherever practical. Encourage other agencies and entities to underground their facilities. Where underground is impractical, aboveground lines shall be located to minimize impacts on sensitive scenic areas.

OC-7-1(e): Recognizing the visual sensitivity of the former Roseburg mill property, including views from Interstate 5, the City will continue to exercise special care in reviewing and approving design plans for improvements on the site, consistent with the provisions of the property's overall development plan.

Policy OC 7.2: To protect scenic viewsheds and related natural resources, the City shall maintain the policy position that, within the City's General Plan planning area, the County should not allow the creation of parcels less than 20-acres in size on lands designated in the County's General Plan as a Woodland Productivity constraint area unless the County first amends its General Plan to designate the site for a specific development-type of land use (e.g., rural residential, commercial, etc.).

Implementation Measure:

OC-7.2(a): The City shall encourage the County to rezone land that is within Woodland Productivity constraint areas, as identified in the County's General Plan Land Use Element, and that is also in a scenic viewshed area and "Resource" land use designation as recognized in the City's General Plan, to zoning districts that prohibit division of property to less than 20-acres, and otherwise restrict development that will significantly impact resource values.

Policy OC 7.3: Conserve and enhance public street trees and trees on public property, with effective policies to allow for trimming or removing trees that present a substantial safety hazard. Encourage voluntary conservation and enhancement of tree resources on private property.

Implementation Measure:

OC-7.3(a): The City shall develop and maintain ordinances that provide comprehensive standards to support the conservation and management of tree resources.

OC-7.3(b): The City will continue to participate in the "Tree City USA" program, including the annual observance of Arbor Day and the related planting of trees.

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No Impact. This project is located along various streets within the City of Mount Shasta in Siskiyou County. Siskiyou County is home to various remarkable landmarks such as Mount Shasta and Shasta–Trinity National Forest, however the project area is not located within Shasta–Trinity National Forest nor does it have any scenic vista access to observe nature or particularly Mount Shasta. The project site is within developed areas and is surrounded by residential properties rather than natural environment.

Temporary visual disturbances would occur during construction from the presence of construction equipment, vehicles, personnel, staging areas, and stockpiled materials. These disturbances would be short-term and would end upon completion of construction. However, because construction would not affect any scenic vista the project would have no impact.

b) Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The project is not located on or along any State Scenic Highway designated by Caltrans' State Scenic Highway Program and would not substantially disturb any scenic resources (Caltrans 2018). Interstate 50 is the nearest State Scenic Highway, designated as the Volcanic Legacy Byway and is approximately 1 mile west of the project site. Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed project would not substantially damage scenic resources, such as trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings, within a designated State Scenic Highway corridor.

Although construction activities may result in temporary and localized changes to the visual landscape of the project area due to the presence of construction equipment, vehicles, personnel, staging areas, and stockpiled materials these effects would dissipate following the completion of the project. Furthermore, the proposed stormwater infrastructure would generally be installed underground and would therefore not result in a substantial permanent alteration of scenic views or resources visible from a designated scenic highway.

c) Would the project, in nonurbanized 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. The project is in an urbanized area; however, it would not conflict with any city zoning designations (Siskiyou 2017). This project's storm drains are to be primarily built underground, and infrastructure will be located alongside roadways and public right of ways. Installation of these storm drains would not prevent or inhibit surrounding properties, nor would it disrupt the permitted land uses of the areas zoning designations. Therefore, the project would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality, and no impact would occur.

d) Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project is a stormwater infrastructure project, and would not create new sources of substantial light or glare during construction or operation. As part of the S. Washington Dr. widening, any existing streetlights along S. Washington Dr. will remain in place, or will be relocated to a nearby new pole, if the existing pole conflicts with road widening design. However, no new streetlighting along S. Washington Dr. is proposed.

Temporary construction lighting would be limited to the minimum amount necessary to provide for worker and public safety. Where nighttime, early morning, or low-light construction is necessary, temporary lighting would be directed downward and toward active work areas and away from adjacent residences to minimize light spill and glare. Lighting fixtures would be shielded where feasible, and temporary lighting would be turned off when no longer required for construction, security, or safety purposes. Construction equipment, materials, and temporary lighting would be removed following completion of construction, and the project would not include permanent sources of substantial light or glare. Any such lighting would be limited to the duration of construction and would generally be localized to the immediate work area.

No new sources of substantial light or glare would be created due to project implementation. Temporary construction lighting would be limited to the duration of construction and would be minimized by construction best management practices (BMPs) within local residential areas; therefore, impacts associated with the temporary effect of construction lighting would be considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to aesthetics.

2.2 AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The land within the project area is designated by the California Department of Conservation (CDC), Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) as entirely "Urban and Built-Up Land", Urban and Built Up land is defined as being "occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel" (CDC 2025). There are no agricultural land uses within the project area according to the City of Mount Shasta Land Use Map (City of Mount Shasta 2016). The adjacent land to the project site consists of Farmland of Local Importance.

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. According to the CDC California Important Farmland Finder, the entirety of the project area is designated as "Urban and Built-Up Land" (CDC 2025). No Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance designated by the CDC is present within the project area. Therefore, the project would not covert any designated FMMP farmland resources to non-agricultural use, and no impact would occur.

b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. No existing zoning designations for agriculture occur, and there are no protected Williamson Act contract lands (CDC Williamson Act Enrollment Finder 2025), within the project area as the project is designated as residential and commercial zones. Therefore, implementation of the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contract lands, and no impact would occur.

c) Would the project 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))?

No Impact. The project occurs within the urban areas of the City, and the project area is zoned as Low-density Residential (R-1) and Combining Zones include General Commercial and Downtown Commercial (City of Mount Shasta 2017). Therefore, the project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production, and no impact would occur.

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. As described in discuss c) above, the project area is not located on any land designated as forest land, and therefore, the project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use, and no impact would occur.

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The project area is within FMMP designated "Urban and Built-Up Land" and does not occur within any designated Farmland or forest land. Therefore, the project would not involve changes to the existing environment, due to the location or nature of the project, that could result in the conversion of Farmland or forest land. Therefore, no impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have **No Impact** relating to agriculture and forest resources.

2.3 AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non- attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

The Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended in 1990 is the federal law that governs air quality. Its counterpart in California is the California Clean Air Act of 1988. These laws set standards for the quantity of pollutants that can be found in the air. At the federal level, these standards are called National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Standards have been established for six criteria pollutants that have been linked to potential health concerns. These criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ozone (O_3), particulate matter (PM), lead (Pb), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

State Regulations

Responsibility for achieving California's air quality standards, which are more stringent than federal standards, is placed on the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and local air districts. These standards are to be achieved through district-level air quality management plans that will be incorporated into the State Implementation Plan (SIP). In California, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has delegated authority to prepare SIPs to the CARB, which, in turn, has delegated that authority to individual air districts.

The CARB has traditionally established state air quality standards while maintaining oversight authority in air quality planning, developing programs for reducing emissions from motor vehicles, developing air emission inventories, collecting air quality and meteorological data, and approving SIPs

The responsibilities of air districts include overseeing stationary source emissions, approving permits, maintaining emissions inventories, maintaining air quality stations, overseeing agricultural burning permits, and reviewing air quality-related sections of the environmental documents required by CEQA.

Local Regulations

Goal OC 11: Strive to maintain clean air in the planning area

Policy OC11.1: Work with the County to maintain attainment status in the planning area.

Implementation Measures:

OC-11.1(a): Send copies of applications for projects that produce air emissions for review and comment by the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District.

OC-11.1(b): Work with the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District to implement programs designed to maintain attainment standards.

OC-11.1(c): If a wood-burning appliance (e.g., a woodstove) is proposed, an EPA-certified appliance will be required to aid in reducing cumulative effects from wood smoke emissions. For existing structures having older, non-certified wood stoves, encourage the change-out of the non-certified stoves with newer certified stoves or other clean-burning heating appliances.

OC-11.1(d): To limit the adverse air quality impacts of outdoor burning that affect surrounding property owners, the City will encourage the adoption and enforcement of standards, including standards that would need to be adopted by the County Air Pollution Control District, to significantly reduce outdoor burning (e.g., leaves, pine needles and other yard material) within and in the vicinity of the City.

OC-11.1(e): To help reduce outdoor burning and the disposal of organic waste in the local transfer station, the City will encourage expanded community and/or commercial operations for composting or otherwise recycling lawn, garden and other suitable organic material.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The project is located within Siskiyou County and is subject to the Siskiyou Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD) requirements and regulations. The district regulates air quality in Siskiyou County and is responsible for ensuring that NAAQS and CAAQS are met within Siskiyou County limits. Within the District, air quality is managed through a comprehensive program of long-term planning and regulations, balancing impact, environmental justice, cohesion and inclusion, and being effective, accountable, and customer oriented. The CARB is required to designate areas of the state as attainment, non-attainment, or unclassified for any state standard. An "attainment" designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations do not violate the standard for that pollutant in that area. A "non-attainment" designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the standard at least once within a calendar year. The air quality attainment status of Siskiyou County is shown below in Table 2.

Table 2. NAAQS and CAAQS Attainment Status for Siskiyou County

Pollutant	Designation/Classification	
	Federal Standards	State Standards
Ozone – 8-Hour	Unclassified/Attainment	Unclassified
PM_{10}	Unclassified	Unclassified
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassified/Attainment	Unclassified
Carbon Monoxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Unclassified
Nitrogen Dioxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Lead	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	No Federal Standard	Unclassified
Visibility Reducing Particles	No Federal Standard	Unclassified
Sources: CARB 2025		

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

No Impact. Siskiyou County is currently in attainment or unclassified status for all federal and state criteria pollutants and therefore is not required to have a local air quality attainment plan. SCAPCD implements rules and regulations regarding air emissions, and monitors compliance with such rules and regulations. The project is compatible with SCAPCD's rules and regulations because it does not contain stationary emission sources or require routine operation from emissions-generating equipment. Additionally, the widening of S. Washington Dr. would not increase through lanes along the roadway.

Construction of the project would result in temporary emissions from construction equipment. However, these emissions would be limited to the construction period and construction vehicles and equipment would be properly maintained in accordance with applicable federal, state, and SCAPCD regulations to minimize construction equipment emissions.

The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of an applicable air quality plan, and no impact would occur.

b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any pollutant criteria for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

No Impact. As indicated in discussion a) above, the project region is in an attainment/unclassified area for all federal and state criteria pollutants. As such, 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. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Operational Emissions

The completed project would have no operational emissions. Therefore, no impact relating to air quality would occur due to the operation of the completed project.

Construction Emissions

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would result in temporary emissions of criteria air pollutants. Construction activities would be subject to applicable Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) requirements. Such requirements include SCAPCD Regulation IV provisions addressing air contaminant emissions, including visible emissions and nuisance conditions, as well as SCAPCD Rule 2.1, which requires an Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate for applicable equipment or sources capable of emitting air contaminants, unless otherwise exempt (SISKIYOU COUNTY 1989). Construction related diesel fueled motor vehicles would also be subject to California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Section 2485, which prohibits covered diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles from idling for more than five consecutive minutes, subject to specified exceptions (Cornell 2026). Compliance with these requirements, including controlling dust, avoiding conditions that constitute an air-quality nuisance, limiting unnecessary idling, and obtaining any required air-quality permits for applicable construction equipment, would reduce temporary construction-related emissions. Though the project construction may produce these criteria pollutants, Siskiyou County is currently in attainment or unclassified status for all federal and state criteria pollutants. Therefore, temporary construction-induced criteria pollutant effects would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any pollutant criteria for

which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard, and no impact would occur.

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors are defined as people who are more susceptible to the negative health outcomes due to air pollution. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks, playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling units.

Sensitive receptor locations occur within the vicinity of the project, including residential homes, an elementary school approximately 0.3 miles away, a high school approximately 0.6 miles away, a daycare approximately 0.03 miles away, a park approximately 0.3 miles away, a nursing home approximately 0.6 miles away, and a hospital approximately 0.7 miles away. Construction-related emissions would be temporary and localized to the active construction area. Construction equipment and vehicles would also be operated and maintained in accordance with applicable air quality requirements and construction practices to minimize exhaust and dust emissions. Following completion of construction, these temporary emission sources would cease. Therefore, the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of air pollutants, and impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant Impact. The presence and operation of the underground storm drain system would not result in substantial odors or other emissions, as the completed project would not include stationary sources that routinely generate air pollutant emissions. During construction, odors may be generated by diesel-powered construction equipment, paving activities, and the disturbance of soil or organic material; however, these odors would be temporary, localized to the project area, and would cease upon completion of construction. Implementation of standard construction BMPs to control fugitive dust and odors would further reduce these temporary impacts. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant impact.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

During construction, fugitive dust would be minimized through implementation of standard construction BMPs set forth by the federal, state and SCAQCD. These measures may include watering exposed soils and excavation areas, covering or stabilizing soil stockpiles, covering trucks transporting loose materials, limiting vehicle speeds on disturbed surfaces, minimizing the area of exposed soil, promptly backfilling and stabilizing completed portions of the trench, and removing soil or debris tracked onto adjacent paved roadways (EPA 2021). Implementation of these measures would reduce temporary particulate matter and fugitive dust emissions associated with excavation, trenching, material handling, and construction vehicle movement.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to air quality.

2.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or NOAA Fisheries?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

REGULATORY SETTING

This section describes the federal, state, and local plans, policies, and laws that are relevant to biological resources within the Biological Study Area (BSA). Applicable permits and approvals that will be required before the construction of the project are provided in Section 1.5.

Federal Regulations

National Environmental Policy Act
NEPA provides an interdisciplinary framework for environmental planning by Federal agencies and contains action-forcing procedures to ensure that Federal agency decision makers take environmental factors into account. NEPA applies whenever a Federal agency proposes an action, grants a permit, or agrees to fund or otherwise authorize any other entity to undertake an action that could possibly affect environmental resources. During Section 404 permitting, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will serve as the federal lead agency for NEPA compliance. In that role, USACE would evaluate the environmental effects of the proposed discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States and determine the appropriate level of NEPA documentation necessary to support its permitting action.

Federal Endangered Species Act
The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. section 1531 et seq.) provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species listed pursuant to Section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. section 1533) and the ecosystems upon which they depend. These species and resources have been identified by the United States Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Clean Water Act
The Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted as an amendment to the Federal Water Pollutant Control Act of 1972, which outlined the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States (WOTUS). The CWA serves as the primary federal law protecting the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The CWA empowers the USEPA to set national water quality standards and effluent limitations, and it includes programs addressing both point-source and non-point-source pollution. Point-source pollution originates or enters surface waters at a single, discrete location, such as an outfall structure or an excavation or construction site. Non-point-source pollution originates over a broader area and includes urban contaminants in stormwater runoff and sediment loading from upstream areas. The CWA operates on the principle that all discharges into the nation's waters are unlawful unless they are specifically authorized by a permit. Permit review is CWA's primary regulatory tool.

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into WOTUS. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria under 33 CFR Part 328 "Definition of Waters of the United States".

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its functional Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) has jurisdiction under Section 401 of the CWA to regulate any activity that may result in a discharge to surface waters within the state of California. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with those of the USACE (i.e., WOTUS, including any wetlands).

Executive Order 13112: Prevention and Control of Invasive Species
Executive Order (EO) 13112 (signed February 3, 1999) directs all Federal agencies to prevent and control introductions of invasive species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner. The EO and directives from the FHWA require consideration of invasive species in NEPA analyses, including their identification and distribution, their potential impacts, and measures to prevent or eradicate them.

Executive Order 13186: Migratory Bird Treaty Act
EO 13186 (signed January 10, 2001) directs each Federal agency taking actions that could adversely affect migratory bird populations to work with USFWS to develop a Memorandum of Understanding that will promote the conservation of migratory bird populations. Protocols developed under the Memorandum of Understanding will include the following agency responsibilities:

- avoid and minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, adverse impacts on migratory bird resources when conducting agency actions;
- restore and enhance habitat of migratory birds, as practicable; and
- prevent or abate the pollution or detrimental alteration of the environment for the benefit of migratory birds, as practicable.

The EO is designed to assist Federal agencies in their efforts to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 10 and 21) and does not constitute any legal authorization to take migratory birds. Take is defined under the MBTA as "the action of or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill" (50 CFR 10.12) and includes intentional take (i.e., take that is the purpose of the activity in question) and unintentional take (i.e., take that results from, but is not the purpose of, the activity in question).

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act
California State law created the CEQA to inform governmental decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities and to work to reduce these negative environmental impacts.

California Endangered Species Act
The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (California Fish and Game (CFG) Code Section 2050 et seq.) requires the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to establish a list of endangered and threatened species (Section 2070) and to prohibit the incidental taking of any such listed species except as allowed by the Act (Sections 2080-2089). In addition, CESA prohibits "take" of candidate species (those species under consideration for listing).

The CESA also requires the CDFW to comply with CEQA (Pub. Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) when evaluating incidental take permit applications (CFG Code Section 2081(b) and California Code Regulations, Title 14, section 783.0 et seq.), and the potential impacts that the project or activity for which the application was submitted may have on the environment. The CDFW's CEQA obligations include consultation with other public agencies that have jurisdiction over the project or activity [California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.5(d)(3)]. The CDFW cannot issue an incidental take permit if issuance would jeopardize the continued existence of the species [CFG Code Section 2081(c); California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.4(b)].

Section 3503 and 3503.5: Bird and Raptors
CFG Code Section 3503 prohibits the destruction of bird nests and Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing of raptor species and destruction of raptor nests. Trees and shrubs are present in and adjacent to the BSA and could contain nesting sites.

Section 3513: Migratory Birds
CFG Code Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory non-game bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) or any part of such migratory non-game bird except as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

Local Regulations

City of Mount Shasta General Plan

The City's current General plan was first adopted in 1997 and has been amended as necessary. The project has been designed to be consistent with the City's General Plan. The following Open Space, Conservation, Element goals and objectives provide a baseline for protection of natural resources throughout the City.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Goal CO-1: Conserve lands that support important fisheries, wildlife and botanical habitat, and wetlands.

Policy OC-1.1: Limit development on lands that provide important fisheries, wildlife and botanical habitat, and wetlands to agriculture and rural density residential.

Implementation Measures:

OC-1.1(a): In areas identified as important fisheries, wildlife and botanical habitat, allow a maximum density of not more than one dwelling unit per ten acres of gross land area.

OC-1.1(b): In the deer wintering and deer fawning areas, establish a maximum density of one dwelling per twenty acres of gross land area.

Policy OC----1.2: Encourage public-private programs to conserve important fishery, wildlife and botanical habitat, and wetlands.

Implementation Measures:

OC-1.2(a): Encourage Federal and State agencies as well as non-profit conservation organizations to work with private land owners to establish programs to enhance and conserve important fishery, wildlife and botanical, and wetland habitats.

OC-1.2(b): Encourage voluntary recordation of protective easements by private property owners for projects located in important fishery, wildlife and botanical,

Policy OC 1.3: Require flexibility in development standards to balance both private property rights with the need to conserve fishery, wildlife and botanical habitats, and wetlands.

Implementation Measures:

OC-1.3(a): When proposals are submitted for development in important fisheries, wildlife and botanical habitats, or wetlands, encourage the use of clustered development in conjunction with open space easements to conserve or protect sensitive areas.

OC-1.3(b): Consider the Theiss 1990 wetland report and the documented identification of the California Department of Fish and Game's deer wintering and fawning grounds as initial steps in identifying important fishery, wildlife and botanical, and wetland habitats in the planning area. Recognize and reference new, credible information as it becomes available.

Goal OC 2.1: Protect riparian habitat along streams in the Planning Area.

Policy OC 2.1: Require erosion control protection as a part of grading and development plans.

Implementation Measures:

OC-2.1(a): Develop a grading ordinance that will, at a minimum, incorporate:

- Standards related to heavy equipment operating within stream channels;
- Sediment and surface runoff management;
- Erosion control contingency plan;
- An enforcement component to ensure adherence to the ordinance;
- References to state and federal rules applicable to protecting riparian habitat (e.g., grading setbacks from riparian habitat); and

- Provisions to cooperate with state, federal and private land managers to establish a mitigation bank within the planning area so that mitigation resulting from impacts to riparian habitat within the planning area provides local benefits for retaining riparian resources.

Goal OC 3.1: Conserve wetland areas.

Policy OC 3.1: Work to satisfy state and national wetlands policy.

Implementation Measure:

OC-3.1(a): Submit copies of applications and environmental documents to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Department of Fish and Game when development is proposed on parcels identified as containing wetland potential.

Policy OC 3.2: Encourage property owners of lands with wetlands to design projects to avoid or mitigate wetland impacts.

Implementation Measures:

OC-3.2(a): When applications are submitted for development on parcels that are identified as containing wetlands potential, require the preparation and submittal of a Wetland Delineation report for verification by the Army Corps of Engineers.

OC-3.2(b): If the development will result in the deposition of dredge and fill material into wetland habitat, before the start of work require that the developer submit copies of all relevant state and federal wetland permits, including but not limited to a Clean Water Act Section 404 dredge and fill permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and a Fish and Game Code Section 1602 streambed alteration agreement from the California Department of Fish and Game.

OC-7.3(b): The City will continue to participate in the "Tree City USA" program, including the annual observance of Arbor Day and the related planting of trees (City of Mount Shasta 2017).

Climate Change

Goal OC 15: Be prepared for and respond to the impacts of climate change

Policy OC 15: The City will consider the potential factors of climate change in planning community infrastructure and services.

Implementation Measure:

OC-15.1(a): The City will stay informed on the scientific evaluation of trends in climate change to determine if and how plans for community infrastructure and services may need to be adjusted accordingly (City of Mount Shasta 2017).

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A Biological Resources Report (BRR) was prepared for the project by Wood Rodgers, Inc. (Wood Rodgers 2026). The following section provides a summary of the natural resources present within and immediately

surrounding the project area and the Biological Study Area (BSA), defined as the area necessary for all project activities, plus an additional 100-foot buffer. The BSA encompasses approximately 83.59 acres.

Physical Conditions

The project is located in the City of Mount Shasta in Siskiyou County, within a California mixed-conifer forest. More broadly, the area lies within a transitional zone between the Sierra Nevada and Klamath Mountains. One of Siskiyou County's most prominent natural features is Mount Shasta, a stratovolcano that rises to an elevation of 14,179 feet. Volcanic activity associated with Mount Shasta has contributed to the formation of the Shasta soil series, which consists of excessively drained soils derived from volcanic ash and finely ground volcanic rock. The area's varied topography, geology, soils, and elevation support a diverse range of habitat types. This variation creates distinct habitat conditions for local plant and wildlife species over relatively short distances, contributing to the region's high biodiversity

Topography
The BSA is within the City of Mount Shasta USGS 7 ½ Minute Quadrangle. The BSA occurs within the Cascade Range geomorphic province, and the natural elevation within the BSA ranges from approximately 3,500 to 3,700 feet above mean sea level. The topography of the Cascade Range in California is dominated by the stratovolcano of Mount Shasta and the lava dome of Lassen Peak. Volcanic peaks are transected by deep valleys carved by the Pit and Sacramento Rivers.

Soils
The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Resource Report for the BSA (NRCS 2026) identifies soils within the BSA as the following:

- Diyou loam, peat substratum
- Ponto-Neer complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Hydrological Resources
The BSA contains Cold Creek, and two unnamed stream channels located within the Wagon Creek-Sacramento River watershed, Cascade Gulch-Mount Shasta subwatershed. One unnamed stream channel is tributary to Cold Creek, Lake Siskiyou, and ultimately the Sacramento River. The second unnamed stream channel is tributary to Big Springs Creek, Lake Siskiyou, and ultimately the Sacramento River. Cold Creek is classified as an intermittent stream channel, designated by the Cowardin Classification System as R4SB3 (Riverine (R), Intermittent (4), Streambed (SB), Cobble-Gravel (3)) (Cowardin et al. 1979).

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), the project area falls within Zone X, defined as "areas determined to be outside of the 0.2% annual chance floodplain", and Zone D, defined as "areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible" (FEMA 2026; Appendix A: FEMA FIRM).

Vegetation Communities

The BSA is a mix of developed cover classes (Barren and Urban) and natural vegetation communities. Natural vegetation communities found within the BSA include Montane Hardwood-Conifer and Montane Riparian (Figure 4. Vegetation Communities).

FIGURE 4

Page 1 of 5

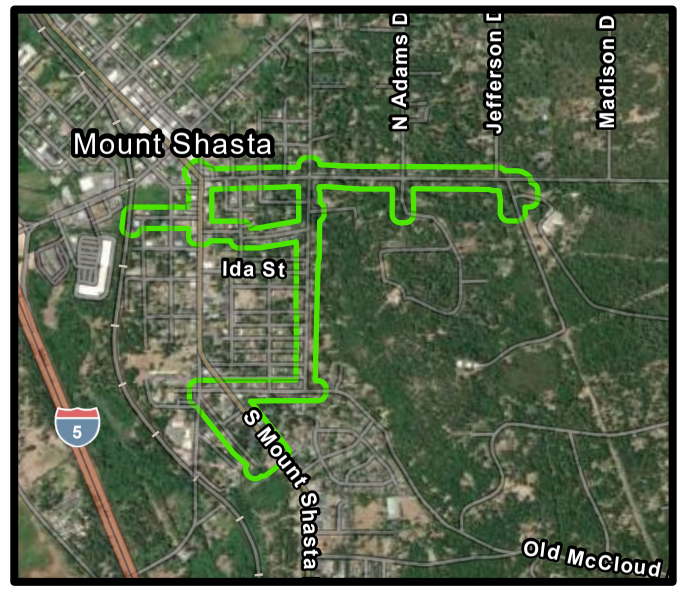
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 2026

- Biological Study Area
- Riverine (Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek)
- Montane Riparian
- Montane Hardwood Conifer
- Barren
- Urban



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Feet

NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

FIGURE 4

Page 2 of 5

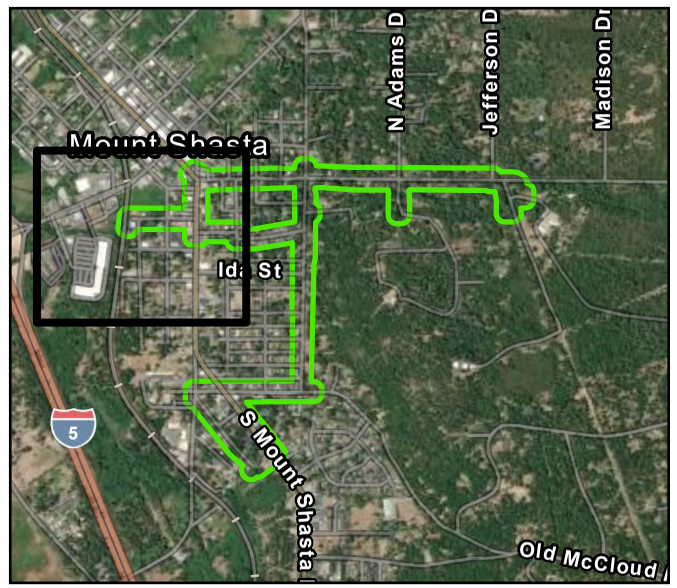
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 2026

- Biological Study Area
- Riverine (Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek)
- Montane Riparian
- Montane Hardwood Conifer
- Barren
- Urban



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Feet

NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

FIGURE 4

Page 3 of 5

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 2026

- Biological Study Area
- Riverine (Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek)
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- Montane Riparian
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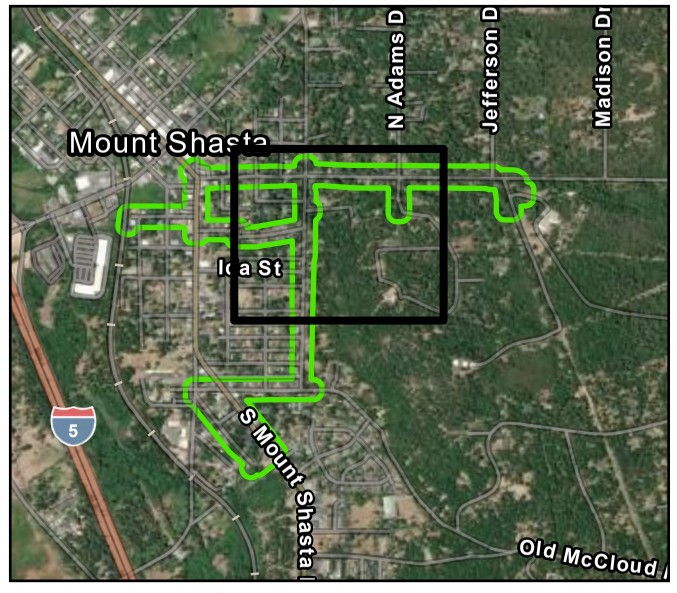
- Urban



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NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

FIGURE 4

Page 4 of 5

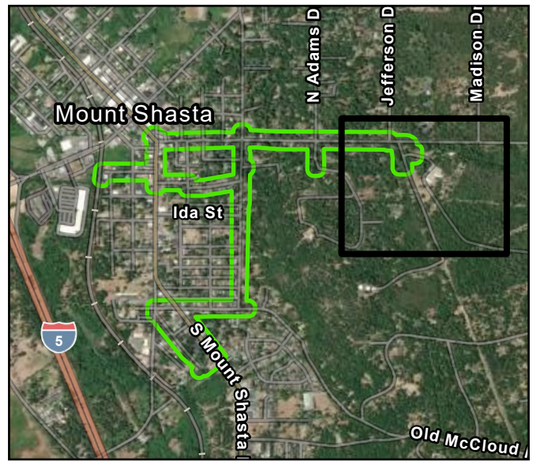
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 2026

- Biological Study Area
- Riverine (Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek)
- Montane Riparian
- Montane Hardwood Conifer
- Barren
- Urban



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Feet

NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

FIGURE 4

Page 5 of 5

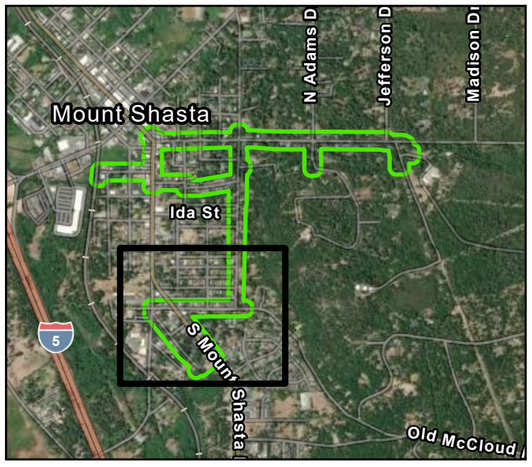
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 2026

- Biological Study Area
- Riverine (Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek)
- Montane Riparian
- Montane Hardwood Conifer
- Barren
- Urban



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NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

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Developed Cover Classes

Barren
Barren habitat are man-made infrastructures and are defined by the absence of any vegetation. Any habitat with <2% total vegetation cover by herbaceous, desert, or non-wildland species and <10% cover by tree or shrub species would be considered barren habitat (Parisi 1988). Barren habitat within the BSA consists of paved and gravel roadways and roadside shoulders.

Urban
Urban habitats have a variety of vegetation structure and are generally categorized as five types of vegetation areas: tree grove, street strip, shade tree/lawn, lawn, and shrub cover (McBride & Reid 1988). Urban habitat within the BSA consists of residential lots composed of ornamental plantings, non-native grass lawns, and include hardwood and conifer trees within residential lots. Species observed within this habitat include Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis)*, rosemary (*Prunus cerasifera*), and red plum (*Rosemary officinalis*).

Natural Vegetation Communities

Montane Hardwood-Conifer
Montane hardwood-conifer is defined by the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System as a diverse habitat type, exhibiting mosaic-like pattern of conifers versus hardwoods or a bilayered canopy made up of the faster growing conifers above and the broad-leaved species below (Anderson 1988). Tree canopy is made up of at least one-third of conifers, such as Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and at least one-third broad-leaved species, such as California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) and Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) (Anderson 1988). Montane hardwood-conifer can provide suitable habitat for a variety of species, but specific habitat components can differ greatly with geographic variation (Anderson 1988). Species observed within this habitat include bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Ponderosa pine, mountain whitethorn (*Ceanothus cordulatus*), and Greenleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*).

Montane Riparian
Montane riparian habitat defined by the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System as a narrow, often dense, structurally variable community of broad-leaved, winter-deciduous trees (Grenfell Jr. 1988). Dominant species vary by region, and may include black cottonwood, white alder, thinleaf alder, bigleaf maple, aspen, willow, and dogwood in northern California and the Sierra Nevada (Grenfell Jr. 1988). The habitat occurs along rivers, streams, springs, seeps, bogs, meadows, lakes, and ponds, where water may be permanent or ephemeral (Grenfell Jr. 1988). Montane riparian grades into montane chaparral, montane hardwood, montane hardwood-conifer, lodgepole pine, red fir, and wet meadow habitats, often with an abrupt boundary on steep slopes (Grenfell Jr. 1988). Riparian zones are exceptionally valuable to wildlife, providing provide water, thermal cover, migration corridors, and nesting and feeding habitat (Grenfell Jr. 1988). Specific species identified within this habitat type include Geyer's willow (*Salix geyeriana*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*).

DISCUSSION

A Biological Resources Report (BRR) was prepared for the project by Wood Rodgers, Inc. (Wood Rodgers 2026). The following affected environment section provide a summary of the findings of the BRR and provides the following: 1) discussion on the special-status species and sensitive habitats that have been identified or are potentially occurring in the BSA; 2) an analysis of the impacts that could occur to biological resources due to implementation of the project; and 3) appropriate avoidance and minimization and/or mitigation measures to reduce or avoid significant impacts.

a) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or NOAA Fisheries?*

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Plant and animal species are considered to have special status if they have been listed as such by Federal or State agencies or by one or more special interest groups, such as CNPS. Special-status species are protected under FESA, CESA, or CDFW regulations.

Prior to the field surveys, queries of the USFWS, NMFS, CNDDB, and CNPS databases were conducted to identify species protected under the FESA, CESA, CDFW, or CNPS regulations with potential of occurrence in the project vicinity. Appendix B contains a comprehensive list of the regional species of special concern as listed by USFWS, NMFS, CNDDB, or CNPS online databases.

After biological surveys were conducted, each species' specific habitat requirements were compared to actual site conditions and the potential for occurrence was then determined. The queries identified 34 species of special-status plant and wildlife species. Based upon site conditions, and the project's location within the City's urban core, all special status species returned by database queries have been presumed absent from the BSA. Appendix C provides details and rationale for each species presence determination.

Though no special status plants or wildlife species would be affected by the project, nesting birds and raptors are protected under the federal MBTA and CFG Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 could occur within or adjacent to the project area. The project would require the removal of potentially suitable nesting trees; therefore, mitigation measure BIO-10 requires pre-construction nesting bird surveys and establishment of species-appropriate avoidance buffers around active nests until young have fledged, if identified. With implementation of BIO-10, the project would not 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 CDFW, USFWS, or NMFS, and impacts would be considered less than significant with mitigation.

b) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Sensitive natural communities identified within the BSA include riverine (Cold Creek and unnamed stream channels) and montane riparian habitats. This sensitive natural communities are also regulated by state and federal agencies and will be described as "jurisdictional resources" for the remainder of this discussion. Montane hardwood-conifer forest is not identified as a "sensitive natural community" by local, regional or CDFW regulations. Therefore, impacts to this habitat type are not discussed further within this discussion.

Discussion of Jurisdictional Resources

A preliminary jurisdictional delineation was conducted by Wood Rodgers Senior Biologist and Professional Wetland Scientist Andrew Dellas on August 18, 2025, to identify jurisdictional aquatic resources present within the BSA. Aquatic resources identified within the BSA included Cold Creek, unnamed stream channels, and areas of associated montane riparian habitat. The stream channel featured a defined bed and bank and a clear ordinary high water mark (OHWM). An Arid West OHWM data form was completed in the field to determine the lateral extent of jurisdiction of the stream channel.

The following sources of information were reviewed in conjunction with the field survey:

- *City of Mount Shasta* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
- Google Earth aerial imagery (2002-2026)
- NWI Maps (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2026)
- National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Survey Report (NRCS 2026)
- Antecedent Precipitation Tool (USACE 2026)
- National Hydrography Dataset Plus High Resolution (NHDPlus HR) (USGS 2026)

Non-Wetland Waters

As a result of the preliminary jurisdictional delineation, riverine features (Cold Creek, unnamed tributaries) were identified within the BSA (see Figure 4. Waters and Vegetation Communities within the BSA). The following sections describe the identified aquatic resources and the preliminary determination for jurisdictional status.

Cold Creek
Segments of Cold Creek were identified and delineated within the BSA. The eastern portion, located south of McCloud Ave near the Saint Germain Foundation, includes a naturalized channel and closely associated montane riparian habitat. The surface feature is broken up by several culverts traversing beneath unnamed, unpaved roadways. The next portion, located south of McCloud Ave and traversing beneath S Adams Drive via a culvert, also includes a naturalized channel with some closely associated montane riparian habitat as well as some urban, non-native species encroaching from the north, and montane hardwood-conifer to the south. Cold Creek then descends underground just east of Eiler Road and is conveyed through the City's urban core via a series of culverts. These segments of Cold Creek is classified under the Cowardin Classification System as R4SB3 (Riverine (R), Intermittent (4), Streambed (SB), Cobble-Gravel (3)).

A small segment of Cold Creek discharges from a culvert into a residential backyard near Water Street and Berry Street. This surface feature segment of Cold Creek descends once again into the City's underground stormwater conveyance system via a culvert at the corner of Water Street and Berry Street. This segment is highly channelized but does include a small amount of associated montane riparian habitat. This section of Cold Creek is classified under the Cowardin Classification System as R4SB3r (Riverine (R), Intermittent (4) Streambed (SB), Cobble-Gravel (3), Artificial (r)).

Finally, Cold Creek discharges from an outfall to the east of the UPRR, flowing through a culvert beneath the tracks. This segment of Cold Creek, to the west of the culvert, again displays more naturalized features of a stream channel and associated montane riparian habitat. To the west of the City's urban center, west of the culvert undercrossing of UPRR, Cold Creek is classified under the Cowardin Classification System as R4SC4 (Riverine (R), Intermittent (4), Streambed (SB), Sand (4)). Approximately 0.145 acres / 988.42 linear feet of Cold Creek were delineated in total.

From its origin east of the BSA, Cold Creek flows west through the City as described above, then confluences Big Springs Creek just west of South Old Stage Road. Big Springs Creek then drains into Lake Siskiyou, where flows exit the lake via the Sacramento River. As a relatively permanent water with continuous surface connection to the San Francisco Bay via the Sacramento River, Lake Siskiyou would be considered a Waters of the United States (WOTUS). Subsequently, Big Springs Creek and its connective tributaries maintaining a relatively permanent flow and continuous surface connection would also be considered WOTUS as (a)(3) tributaries of a defined WOTUS. Therefore, as an intermittent stream, Cold Creek would likely pass the relatively permanent standard and be classified as a category (a)(3) tributary, non-wetland WOTUS, pursuant to 33 CFR 328.

As the definition of Waters of the State of California (WoS) extends to all WOTUS within the boundaries of California, Cold Creek would likely be considered a WoS as defined within the Porter Cologne Water Quality Act, under jurisdiction of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Lastly, Cold Creek exhibited a defined bed and bank and would also be considered a CDFW jurisdictional stream channel under California Fish and Game Code (CFG Code) Section 1600. See Table 1 below for the extent of non-wetland waters jurisdictional resources.

Unnamed Stream Channel – Cold Creek Tributary
An unnamed stream channel (SC-10), located west of Water Street, is composed of a natural, cobbly bottom. This channel confluences Cold Creek, at its outfall located just east of the UPRR. The stream channel is classified under the Cowardin Classification System as R6SB3 (Riverine (R), Ephemeral (6), Streambed (SB), Cobble-Gravel (3)).

The National Hydrography Dataset Plus High-Resolution mapping tool (NHDPlus HR, USGS 2026) does not identify the unnamed tributary and does not designate a flow type. During April 2026 delineation efforts, water was present within this feature, typical for the wet season, as the unnamed tributary becomes inundated through collection of rainfall and stormwater discharges through the City's stormwater conveyance system. As the feature only flows as a direct result from rainfall or stormwater discharges, and does not hold a relatively permanent flow for more than wet season, the preliminary analysis classifies the unnamed stream channel as an ephemeral stream channel. Therefore, the unnamed stream channel would not meet the current definition of WOTUS, due to the lack of a relatively permanent flow. Though the tributary has a continuous surface connection to Cold Creek (a presumed (a)(3) tributary of a known WOTUS), ephemeral features do not qualify as WOTUS under the current definition (33 CFR 328 Part 328).

Unnamed Stream Channel – Big Springs Creek Tributary
Another unnamed stream channel is composed of a natural bottom and associated montane riparian vegetation. This channel is located near the southern terminus of Oak Street, at a City stormwater outfall. This stream channel confluences Big Springs Creek to the southwest of the BSA. The stream channel is classified under the Cowardin Classification System as R6SB3 (Riverine (R), Ephemeral (6), Streambed (SB), Cobble-Gravel (3)).

The National Hydrography Dataset Plus High-Resolution mapping tool (NHDPlus HR, USGS 2026) does not identify the unnamed tributary and does not designate a flow type. During April 2026 delineation efforts, water was present within this feature, typical for the wet season, as the unnamed tributary becomes inundated through collection of rainfall and stormwater discharges through the City's stormwater conveyance system. As the feature only flows as a direct result from rainfall or stormwater discharges, and does not hold a relatively permanent flow for more than wet season, the preliminary analysis classifies the unnamed stream channel as an ephemeral stream channel. Therefore, the unnamed stream channel would not meet the current definition of WOTUS, due to the lack of a relatively permanent flow. Though the tributary has a continuous surface connection to Big Springs Creek (a presumed (a)(3) tributary of a known WOTUS), ephemeral features do not qualify as WOTUS under the current definition (33 CFR 328 Part 328).

Non-Wetland Riparian

Montane Riparian
During field surveys, montane riparian habitat was observed closely associated with all non-wetland waters features. Within the BSA, there are approximately 0.803 acres of montane riparian habitat. This habitat type was observed above the OHWM and above the top of bank, and did not demonstrate wetland hydrology

primary indicators; therefore, montane riparian areas within the BSA are considered upland and would not qualify as WOTUS (adjacent wetlands), or WoS. As associated stream channel vegetation, these areas are still considered sensitive fish and wildlife habitat under FGC Section 1600 and would be considered jurisdictional habitats of CDFW. See Table 1 below for the extent of non-wetland riparian jurisdictional resources.

Table 3. Jurisdictional Resources Survey Results

Waters of the U.S., State and CDFW Waters (acres / linear feet)			
Aquatic Resource	*Waters of the U.S.*	*Waters of the State*	*CDFW Waters*
Non-Wetland Waters			
Cold Creek	0.145 / 988.42	0.145 / 988.42	0.145 / 988.42
Unnamed Stream Channel (Tributary to Cold Creek)	--	0.038 / 211.67	0.038 / 211.67
Unnamed Stream Channel (Tributary to Big Springs Creek)	--	0.024 / 257.05	0.024 / 257.05
Non-Wetland Riparian			
Montane Riparian	--	--	0.803 / --
Total	**0.145 / 988.42**	**0.206 / 1,457.14**	**1.009 / 1,457.14**

Project Impacts to Jurisdictional Resources

The project will result in both permanent and temporary effects to Cold Creek, unnamed stream channels, and montane riparian habitat. Permanent and temporary impacts to jurisdictional resources resulting from the proposed project are shown in Table 2 and Figure 5. Project Impacts to Sensitive Resources.

Table 4. Project Effects to Jurisdictional Resources

Waters of the U.S., State and CDFW Waters (acres)						
Jurisdictional Resource	*Permanent Impacts WOTUS*	*Temporary Impacts WOTUS*	*Permanent Impacts WoS*	*Temporary Impacts WoS*	*Permanent Impacts CDFW*	*Temporary Impacts CDFW*
Cold Creek	0.008	0.011	0.008	0.011	0.008	0.011
Unnamed Stream Channel (Cold Creek Tributary)	--	--	--	0.013	--	0.013
Unnamed Stream Channel (Big Springs Creek Tributary)	--	--	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.003
Montane Riparian	--	--	--	--	0.091	0.052
Total	**0.008**	**0.011**	**0.010**	**0.027**	**0.100**	**0.079**

FIGURE 5

Page 1 of 4

PROJECT IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE RESOURCES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 2026

Biological Study Area

Impacts to Sensitive Resources

Permanent

- Riverine (Cold Creek) (0.008 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek) (0.001 acres)
- Montane Riparian (0.091 acres)

Temporary

- Riverine (Cold Creek) (0.012 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek) (0.013 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek) (0.003 acres)
- Montane Riparian (0.052 acres)

Vegetation Communities

- Riverine (Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek)
- Montane Riparian
- Montane Hardwood Conifer
- Barren
- Urban



0 175 350 700

Feet

NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

FIGURE 5

Page 2 of 4

PROJECT IMPACTS
TO SENSITIVE RESOURCES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 2026

Biological Study Area

Impacts to Sensitive Resources

Permanent

- Riverine (Cold Creek) (0.008 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek) (0.001 acres)
- Montane Riparian (0.091 acres)

Temporary

- Riverine (Cold Creek) (0.012 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek) (0.013 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek) (0.003 acres)
- Montane Riparian (0.052 acres)

Vegetation Communities

- Riverine (Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek)
- Montane Riparian
- Montane Hardwood Conifer
- Barren
- Urban



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Feet

NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

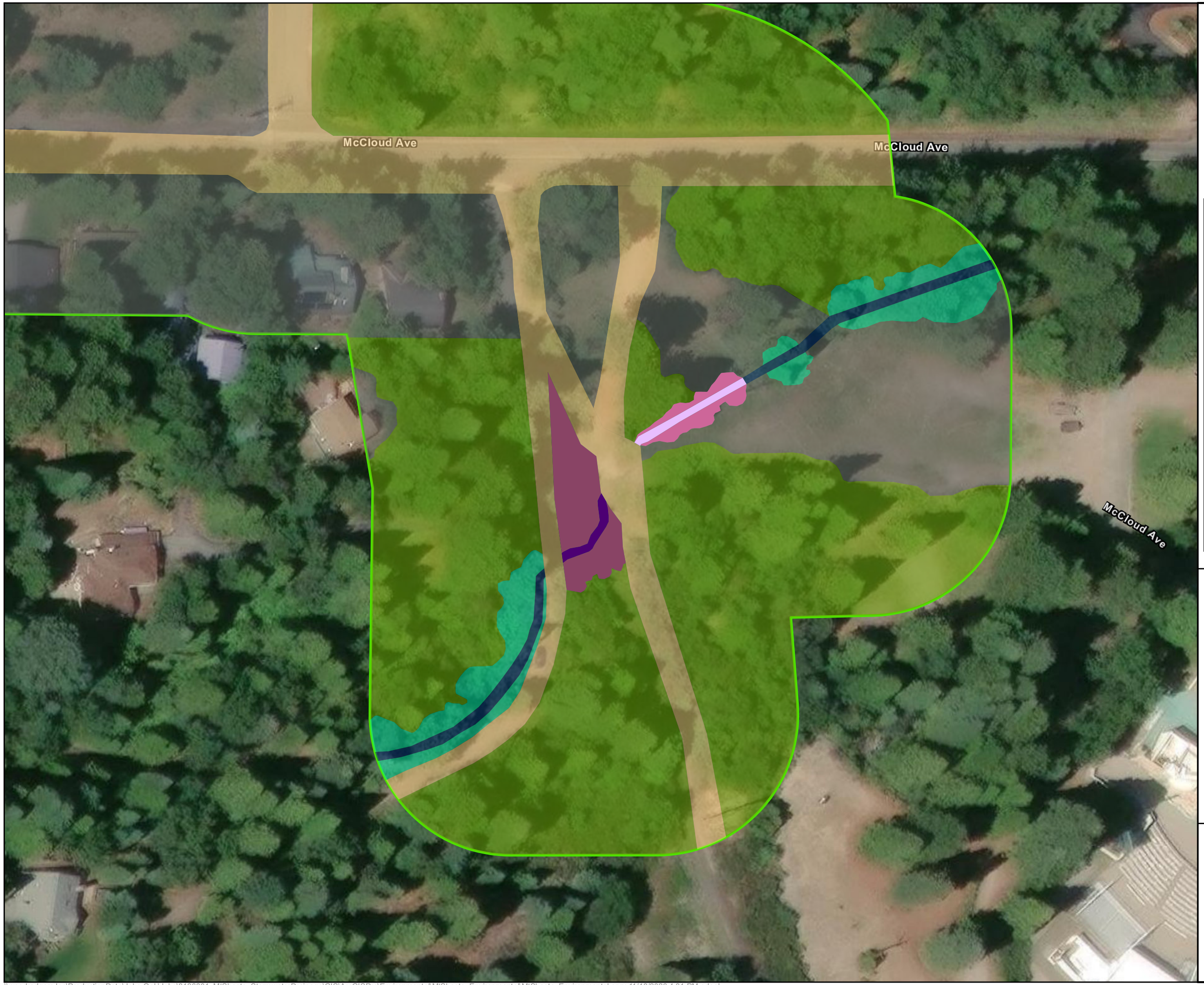

FIGURE 5

Page 3 of 4

PROJECT IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE RESOURCES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 2026

Biological Study Area

Impacts to Sensitive Resources

Permanent

- Riverine (Cold Creek) (0.008 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek) (0.001 acres)
- Montane Riparian (0.091 acres)

Temporary

- Riverine (Cold Creek) (0.012 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek) (0.013 acres)
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- Montane Riparian (0.052 acres)

Vegetation Communities

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- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek)
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0 17.5 35 70

Feet

NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

FIGURE 5

Page 4 of 4

PROJECT IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE RESOURCES

MT. SHASTA STORMWATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

MT. SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 2026

Biological Study Area

Impacts to Sensitive Resources

Permanent

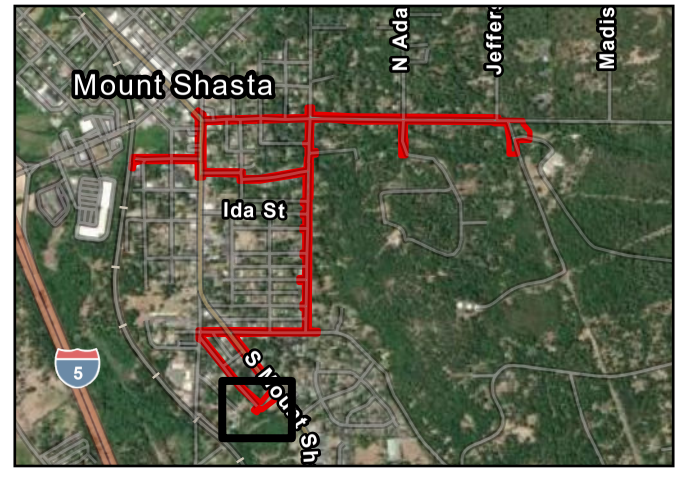
- Riverine (Cold Creek) (0.008 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek) (0.001 acres)
- Montane Riparian (0.091 acres)

Temporary

- Riverine (Cold Creek) (0.012 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek) (0.013 acres)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek) (0.003 acres)
- Montane Riparian (0.052 acres)

Vegetation Communities

- Riverine (Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Cold Creek)
- Riverine (Unnamed Tributary - Big Springs Creek)
- Montane Riparian
- Montane Hardwood Conifer
- Barren
- Urban



0 17.5 35 70

Feet

NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

Permanent Effects
Permanent impacts on Cold Creek and associated montane riparian habitat would occur due to construction of a concrete swale, headwall, and junction structure that would divert large flood flows from Cold Creek into the new McCloud Avenue storm drain system also proposed as part of the project. Permanent impacts on montane riparian habitat associated with the unnamed stream channel (Cold Creek tributary) would occur due to replacement of the culvert/outfall structure located west of Water Street. Lastly, permanent impacts on the unnamed stream channel (Big Springs Creek tributary) would occur due to replacement of the existing culvert/outfall structure located on the southwest end of Oak Street.

Temporary Effects
Temporary impacts on Cold Creek and associated montane riparian habitat would occur due to implementation of a diversion and dewatering system and access to facilitate construction of the concrete swale, headwall, and junction structure. Temporary impacts on the unnamed stream channel (Cold Creek tributary) and associated montane riparian habitat would occur due to implementation of a diversion and dewatering system and access to facilitate replacement of the culvert/outfall located west of Water Street. Lastly, temporary impacts on the unnamed stream channel (Big Springs Creek tributary) would occur due to implementation of a diversion and dewatering system and access to facilitate replacement of the existing culvert/outfall located on the southwest end of Oak Street.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation for Jurisdictional Resources
The project has been designed to minimize temporary and permanent impacts to jurisdictional waters to the maximum extent practicable. In addition, avoidance and minimizations measures (AMMs) **BIO-1** through **BIO-7** would be implemented during construction of the proposed project to protect sensitive natural communities. Measures **BIO-8** and **BIO-9** are proposed to provide compensatory mitigation requirements for permanent and temporary impacts to jurisdictional resources. Regulatory permitting efforts with the USACE (if determined applicable), RWQCB, and CDFW will determine final mitigation ratios for temporary and permanent effects to jurisdictional resources. With the implementation of AMMs and incorporation of mitigation measures **BIO-8** and **BIO-9**, the project would offset any potentially significant impacts to jurisdictional resources, and project impacts would be considered less than significant with mitigation.

c) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

No Impact . No wetlands, marshes, vernal pools, or other state or federally protected wetland habitats are present within the project area. Therefore, the project would not result in the direct removal, filling, hydrologic modification, or other adverse effects on protected wetlands. No impact would occur.

d) *Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

Less than Significant Impact. According to the CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), Terrestrial Connectivity dataset summarizes information on terrestrial connectivity by "Terrestrial Connectivity, Area of Conservation Emphasis (ACE)" hexagons including the presence of mapped corridors or linkages and the juxtaposition to large, contiguous, natural areas. This dataset was developed to support conservation planning efforts by allowing users to spatially evaluate the relative contribution of an area to terrestrial connectivity based on the results of statewide, regional, and other connectivity analyses. The BSA is located within a Level 1 hexagon, representing "Limited Connectivity

Opportunity". The Level 1 hexagon indicates a limited availability of essential connectivity elements for terrestrial species to move through the project area.

The project does not include any permanent impoundments or barriers to native wildlife migration. Rather, any disruption to the connectivity in the project areas would be temporary during construction activities, then return to normal conditions post construction. Therefore, the project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident, migratory fish, or wildlife species, and project effects would be considered less than significant.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than Significant Impact. The project is anticipated to require the removal of vegetation and trees, and require work within stream channels. The City does not have a standalone tree preservation ordinance, or stream channel setback ordinance in its municipal code. However, it does have grading and earthwork requirements integrated into its Municipal Code Chapter 18.50 Objective Design Standards, and policies established by the City's General Plan.

Chapter 18.50 Objective Design Standards
The design standards provide application and approval guidelines for standards of land use near streams and wetlands (18.50(5)(iii)); however, no specific setback is listed, and the guidelines are established in line with residential and commercial development as well as landscaping standards. Therefore, the design standards would not be applicable to the project.

General Plan Policies
As described in the "Regulatory Setting" section above, the City's General Plan has multiple goals and policies established to support sensitive resources, such as:

- **Policy OC 1.3:** Require flexibility in development standards to balance both private property rights with the need to conserve fishery, wildlife and botanical habitats, and wetlands.
- **Goal OC 2.1:** Protect riparian habitat along streams in the Planning Area.
- **Policy OC 2.1:** Require erosion control protection as a part of grading and development plans.
- **Goal OC 3.1:** Conserve wetland areas.
- **Policy OC 3.1:** Work to satisfy state and national wetlands policy.

The General Plan implementation strategies to achieve these policies and goals, indicate compliance with erosion control and regulatory permitting guidelines. Because the project would be designed and implemented in compliance with all applicable local ordinances and permit conditions from the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW, including any tree protection requirements that may apply during final design and construction, the project would not be expected to conflict with the General Plan policies and goals for conservation of sensitive natural resources. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. The project does not all within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, the project would not conflict with the provisions of any conservation plan, and no impact would occur.

AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

BIO-1: Prior to the start of construction activities, the project limits shall be marked with high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing or staking to ensure construction will not further encroach into sensitive natural communities or jurisdictional waters. The project biologist will periodically inspect the ESA fencing to ensure sensitive locations remain undisturbed.

BIO-2: Before on-site project activities begin, all construction personnel will participate in a worker environmental awareness program. A qualified biologist will inform all construction personnel about sensitive natural communities of concern in proximity to the project, and the life history and ecology of special-status plant and wildlife species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the project.

BIO-3: All temporarily disturbed areas shall be restored onsite to pre-project conditions or better prior to project completion. Where possible, vegetation shall be trimmed rather than fully removed with the guidance of the project biologist.

BIO-4: Contract specifications will include the following BMPs, where applicable, to reduce erosion during construction:

- Implementation of the project shall require approval of a site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) that would implement effective measures to protect water quality, which may include a hazardous spill prevention plan and additional erosion prevention techniques;
- Existing vegetation shall be protected in place, where feasible, to provide an effective form of erosion and sediment control;
- Stabilizing materials shall be applied to the soil surface to prevent the movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces on construction sites as a result of wind, traffic, and grading activities;
- Roughening and/or terracing shall be implemented to create unevenness on bare soil through the construction of furrows running across a slope, creation of stair steps, or by utilization of construction equipment to track the soil surface. Surface roughening or terracing reduces erosion potential by decreasing runoff velocities, trapping sediment, and increasing infiltration of water into the soil, and aiding in the establishment of vegetative cover from seed.
- Soil exposure shall be minimized through the use of temporary BMPs, groundcover, and stabilization measures;
- The contractor shall conduct periodic maintenance of erosion- and sediment-control measures.

BIO-5: Prior to arrival at the project site and prior to leaving the project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds must be cleaned to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.

BIO-6: The contractor must not use herbicides to control invasive, exotic plants or apply rodenticides during construction.

BIO-7: The contractor must dispose of all food-related trash in closed containers and must remove it from the project area each day during construction.

HABITAT AND SPECIES MITIGATION MEASURES

BIO-8: Compensate for Temporary Effects to Jurisdictional Resources

Following the completion of construction, all temporary effects to aquatic jurisdictional resources and CDFW jurisdictional riparian habitats would be recontoured and revegetated (where appropriate) at a 1:1 ratio, to allow for the habitat to return to its previous function or better. Where possible, vegetation shall be trimmed rather than fully removed with the guidance of the project biologist. All disturbed areas will be hydroseeded with a project biologist and resource agency approved native seed mix specific to each habitat type.

BIO-9: Compensate for Permanent Effects to Jurisdictional Resources

Permanent effects to jurisdictional resources (WOTUS, WoS, and/or CDFW jurisdictional habitats) will be provided compensatory mitigation at a minimum ratio of 1:1, or at an agency-approved mitigation ratio via one of the following compensatory mitigation options:

- payment of an in-lieu fee or mitigation credits to an agency-approved mitigation site;
- compensatory off-site mitigation at an agency-approved mitigation site;
- compensatory on-site mitigation; or
- a combination of the above compensatory mitigation options.

BIO-10: Vegetation removal or earthwork shall be minimized during the nesting season (February 1st – August 31st). If vegetation removal and/or earthwork is required during the nesting season (February 1st – August 31st), a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted within 3 days prior to the start of construction activities.

A minimum 50-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any active nest of migratory birds and a minimum 300-foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any nesting raptor species. The contractor must immediately stop work in the buffer area until the appropriate buffer is established and is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds (as determined by the project biologist and in consultation with wildlife agencies) in the buffer area until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged. A reduced buffer can be established if determined appropriate by the project biologist and approved by CDFW.

FINDINGS

Considering the information obtained for literature search, biological surveys, and analysis of potential impacts from project design, and in conjunction with the implementation of project-specific avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures, project effects relating to biological impacts would be considered **Less Than Significant with Mitigation.**

2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal undertakings to consider the effects of the action on historic properties. Historic properties are defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800) and consist of any prehistoric or historical archaeological site, building, structure, historic district, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR Part 800.16[l]).

To determine whether an undertaking could affect NRHP-eligible properties, cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, and architectural properties) must be inventoried and evaluated for listing in the NRHP. For a property to be considered for inclusion in the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and meet the criteria for evaluation set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.4.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture must be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For inclusion on the NRHP, these properties must also meet one or more of the four criteria listed here:

1. Criterion A – They are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
2. Criterion B – They are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
3. Criterion C – They embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. Criterion D – They have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

If a cultural resources professional, meeting the Secretary of Interior's Qualification Standards, determines that a particular resource meets one of these criteria, it is considered as an eligible historic property for listing in the NRHP. Among other criteria considerations, a property that has achieved significance within

the last 50 years is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP unless certain exceptional conditions are met.

Resources listed on the NRHP, or that are eligible to be listed on the NRHP are automatically considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (PL 101-601; 25 U.S.C. 3001)
Under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 U.S.C. 3001) and implementing regulations 43 CFR Part 10, federal agencies are responsible for the protection of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that are discovered on lands under the agency's jurisdiction. All human remains and potential human remains must be always treated with respect and dignity.

State Regulations

California Register of Historical Resources: Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024
The term "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of PRC (PRC Section 5020.1[j]).

Historical resources may be designated as such through three different processes:

1. Official designation or recognition by a local government pursuant to local ordinance or resolution (PRC Section 5020.1[k]);
2. A local survey conducted pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g); or
3. The property is listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (PRC Section 5024.1[d][1]).

The process for identifying historical resources is typically accomplished by applying the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), which states that a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the four criteria listed below.

1. It is associated with California's history and cultural heritage;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (CCR 14 Section 4852).

To be considered a historical resource for the purpose of CEQA, the resource must also have integrity, which is the authenticity of a resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated regarding the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the criteria under which a resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR (CCR 14 Section 4852[c]).

Unique Archeological Resources

The PRC also requires the Lead Agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources (PRC Section 21083.2[a]).

The PRC defines a unique archaeological resource as follows.

- An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

    - Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
    - Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
    - Directly associated with a scientifically-recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2).

In most situations, resources that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource also meet the definition of a historical resource. As a result, it is current professional practice to evaluate cultural resources for significance based on their eligibility for listing in the CRHR.

Local Regulations

Mt. Shasta General Plan Policies

GOAL OC-8 – Preserve Areas of Significant Cultural Resources.

Policy OC-8.1: Ensure that appropriate measures are taken concerning protection or study of significant cultural resources.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(a): When projects are proposed on lands identified as having High Cultural Resource Sensitivity, the application shall be accompanied by a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Archival Report conducted and compiled by a qualified archaeologist. If there is a likelihood that cultural resources are present on the site, the city may require field study to determine the location, potential for disturbance, and scope of mitigation.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(b): When projects are proposed on lands identified as having Medium Cultural Resource Sensitivity, the application shall be accompanied by an Archival Report compiled by a qualified archaeologist. If there is likelihood that cultural resources are present on the site, the city may require a field reconnaissance or other similar study to determine the location, potential for disturbance, and scope of mitigation.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(c): The scope of mitigation shall conform to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act with an emphasis on avoiding, if feasible, disturbance of the cultural resource. Avoidance may be accomplished by capping the site, if appropriate.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(d): When approving construction projects, the City shall incorporate the following mitigation measure, or a similar measure that would fulfill the intent: Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, or architectural remains be encountered during development activities, work shall be suspended and the City Planning Department shall be immediately notified. At that time, the city will coordinate any necessary investigation of the discovery with an appropriate specialist (e.g., archaeologist or architectural historian). The project proponent shall be required to implement mitigation necessary for the protection of cultural resources.

The City and the project applicant shall consider mitigation recommendations presented by a qualified archeologist for any unanticipated discoveries. The City and the project applicant shall consult and agree upon implementation of a measure or measures that the City and project applicant deem feasible and appropriate. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(e): When approving construction projects, the City shall incorporate the following mitigation measure, or a similar measure that would fulfill the intent: If human remains are discovered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the find, and the County Coroner must be notified, according to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and the procedures outlined in CEQA Section 15064.5(d) and (e) shall be followed.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A Cultural Resources Report was prepared for the project by Wood Rodgers, Inc. (Wood Rodgers 2026). The following affected environment section presents an overview of information on the local prehistory and history of the proposed project area and vicinity. Understanding local cultural history is critical in defining important local, state, and/or regional events, trends, or patterns in prehistory and history by which the significance of prehistoric and historical cultural resources may be evaluated and their significance may be established.

Historic-Era Background

Siskiyou County

The following is excerpted from the Siskiyou County General Plan Update Cultural Resource Background Report 2024.

Post-European contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1822), the Mexican Period (1822-1848), and the American Period (1848-Present). Following is a brief historical summary of Siskiyou County.

Spanish Period (1769-1822) - Direct and sustained contact between Native and non-native peoples in far northwestern California came relatively late, when compared to the southern and central parts of the state. Despite this later contact, non-native influences were felt early-on, with the arrival of European trade goods and diseases like cholera, smallpox, and measles, which spread between tribal groups. The most common and readily identified archaeological markers of this period are glass trade beads. Glass beads were introduced by the first European mariners, were distributed widely by the Spanish mission system, were used by the Russian-American Fur Company to purchase land for a colony (Fort Ross) and continued to be traded to native people in California by fur trappers, gold miners, settlers, and merchants well into the 1800s.

Mexican Period (1822-1848) - The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period was an era of extensive interior land grant development and exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Beginning in 1833, mission lands were conferred as rancho grants. Governor Pío Pico and his predecessors made more than six hundred rancho grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time. The Mexican Period saw an increased importance of sea trade and an influx of American settlers which motivated the U.S.to expand their territory into

California. The U.S. supported a small group of insurgents from Sonoma during the Bear Flag Revolt. The Bear Flaggers captured Sonoma in June of 1846. In July, Commodore John Drake Sloat landed in Monterey and proceeded to take Yerba Buena, Sutter's Fort, Bodega Bay, and Sonoma. That same month, Captain Thomas Fallon entered San Jose and raised the U.S. flag over the town hall. Fighting between American and Mexican forces continued until Mexico surrendered in 1847.

American Period - The American Period began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which marked the end of the U.S.'s war with Mexico. The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush. The U.S. agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The existing Mexican land grants were expected to be recognized, but over time, as settlement increased throughout the state, disputes arose between rancheros and settlers. Rancho owners spent a lot of money and effort attempting to defend their land holdings. Rancheros struggled with this loss of income, debt, and costs incurred from legally defending their land under the new American law. As a result, many of the rancho lands were sold or lost. Most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns. In 1850, California was ratified as a state in the U.S. and by 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

Siskiyou Trail - Siskiyou County is the site of the central section of the Siskiyou Trail, which runs between California's Central Valley and the Pacific Northwest. In 1851, the discovery of an important gold strike near Yreka resulted in thousands of prospectors flooding the area. The construction of the Central Pacific Railroad along the path of the Siskiyou Trail in the mid-1880s led to a wave of tourism as visitors came to "take the waters" at the county's many summer resorts and to enjoy the hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation activities. In the early 1940s, Siskiyou County was home to the State of Jefferson movement, which sought to create a new state from several counties of northern California and several counties of southern Oregon. Siskiyou County was established on March 22, 1852, and named after the high range of mountains at its northern slope. While the exact origin of the word Siskiyou is not known, theories exist that it is the Chinook jargon word for "bob-tailed horse". Another theory that was expressed during an argument before the State Senate in 1852 states that it is the French name Six Cailloux, meaning "six stones," because six large stones or rocks lay in the river where they crossed. Siskiyou County is the fifth largest county by area and the population as of 2010 was 44,962 which is roughly an 11,000 population increase since 1970.

Native American Background

Located in the far northern end of the Sacramento Valley, Siskiyou County's precontact history extends back nearly 9,500 years before present (B.P.). The Shasta tribe (often called Kahosadi) are comprised of several smaller bands located in their historical lands that stretched from Scott Valley, Shasta Valley, and Mount Shasta areas in California into the Rogue River region in Oregon. Their traditional language is entirely distinct from the Wintu, belonging to the Shastan language family. The Shasta people utilized pine nut beads, Haliotis shell ornaments, arrow shaft smoothers, Gunther Barbed arrow points, and other artifacts that typify the Shasta Complex, a part of the larger Augustine Pattern (ca. 500 A.D. to 1800 A.D.). The Shasta Complex is typified by settlements along streams, a hunting-gathering subsistence base, semi-subterranean houses, acorn processing in hopper mortars, and a paucity of charmstones (Meighan 1955). The Shasta Complex has cultural influences from both the northwestern and central California regions, with strong affiliations with the Redding District of the northern Sacramento Valley (Moratto 1984). Between 200 and 400 A.D., the first major occurrence of infiltration into the area took place as Penutian speakers from southern Oregon and the Modoc Plateau gradually replaced the Hokan-speaking culture. Penutian culture introduced extensive use of a variety of plant foods and possibly the bow and arrow which had a major impact on the Shasta Complex discussed above (Moratto 1984).

Shastan People

The City of Mount Shasta serves as a customary boundary point and a sacred site for four tribes: the Shasta (who consider the mountain their birthplace), Wintu (specifically Winnemem Wintu), Modoc, and Achumawi/ Atsugewi.

1. Indigenous Territory and Cultural Significance

- The Sacred Mountain: For local tribes, Mount Shasta is a profoundly sacred power source and the center of creation.
- Tribal Names: Mount Shasta was recognized by various native titles, such as *Waka-nunee-Tuki-wuki* (Shasta) and *Úytaahkoo* (Karuk).
- Sacred Geography: The slopes above the tree line are considered especially holy. Historically and currently, purification is needed to approach the mountain, and access to it is typically reserved for shamans and the practice of spiritual rituals.
- Creation Legends: Mount Shasta is central in numerous animal, creation, and flood legends. A Shasta nation origin story describes the union of a grizzly bear and the Great Spirit, which resulted in the first Native Americans.

2. Historical Impact of Euro-American Settlement

- Displacement: Gold seekers, fur trappers, and settlers that arrived in the 1820s and during the Gold Rush drastically altered the Mt. Shasta landscape.
- Conflict & Epidemics: Similar to the broader California experience, local Native American populations declined severely due to introduced diseases, followed by violent, state-sanctioned displacements and vigilante clashes that decimated Shastan populations.
- Loss of Land: The 19th-century Euro-American settler's laws restricted Native Americans from owning land, further displacing them from their ancestral homelands.

The Shastan people inhabited portions of several waterways, including the Salmon, Klamath, Sacramento, and McCloud rivers and land that is within areas including Siskiyou, Klamath and Jackson, Oregon. Scholars generally divide Shastan people into four languages Shasta proper, Konomihu, Okwanuchu, and Tlohomtah'hoi the "New River" Shasta. Shasta people typically lived in settlements near a water source, and their villages often had only one or two families while larger villages had more families and additional buildings (Silver 1978).

The California Gold Rush drew outsiders into California in the late 1840s eager to make their fortune in gold. For the Shasta people, this was a devastating occurrence as their region had swarms of miners operating along various waterways. Conflicts arose as the Euro-Americans did not respect the Shasta people or their land. Introduction of diseases and fighting against the miners rapidly reduced the number of Shasta people. The Bear Creek Shasta residents were active in the Rogue River Wars and assisted the Takelma until they were forcibly removed to the Grande Ronde and Siletz Reservations in Oregon (Heizer 1972). In the late 1850s the Shastan people of California were forcibly removed from their territories and sent to the same two distant reservations. By the beginning of the 20th century, it is estimated that only 100 Shasta individuals remained. Some Shasta descendants still live at the Grand Ronde and Siletz Reservations, while others are in Siskiyou County at the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation or Yreka. Many former members of the Shasta tribe have been inducted into the Karuk and Alturas tribes (Silver 1978).

METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS

The following section provides a summary of the methodology and findings of the Cultural Resources Report prepared for the project by Wood Rodgers, Inc. (Wood Rodgers 2026).

Records Search

On January 21, 2026, Eileen Barrow conducted a record search at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) located in Chico, CA for the proposed project location and a ½-mile radius. The results of the record search indicate fourteen resources, and a NR District, have been recorded within the ½-mile search radius. All of the resources are historic age; none are precontact. In addition, twenty-seven area-specific survey reports are on file with the NEIC for the search radius, five reports include the project area, suggesting that the area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. No previously recorded cultural resources in the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) were identified.

Map Review and Aerial Photographs

A review of historic aerials and topographic maps for the project area provides information on past land uses and the potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows that the general project Area was inhabited dating back to 1955.

Pedestrian Survey

Wood Rodgers Principal Investigator, Carrie D. Wills, surveyed the project area on April 29, 2026. The proposed project is entirely within City streets and therefore visibility of native soils or intact cultural resources was non-existent. The survey of the proposed project area was conducted by walking along the streets or sidewalks and looking at the adjacent buildings to see if they looked like they were over 50 years old and could be eligible for listing on the NR or CRHR. The pedestrian survey of the project APE did not result in the identification of any precontact or historical cultural materials, features, or artifacts.

Native American Consultation

On April 9, 2026, an email was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the project area. On April 10, 2026, a response was received from Melina Carlos, Cultural Resources Analyst of the NAHC saying the search was negative.

Included with the email was a list of five Native Americans who may have information about resources or the cultural sensitivity within the project area. In addition, the City of Mt. Shasta provided a list of seven Native Americans to contact. Twelve information request letters were sent on September 22, 2026, on behalf of the City of Mt. Shasta to the Native Americans on both lists requesting any information they may have about the project area. To date, no responses or requests for formal consultation under AB 52 have been received.

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

No Impact. The cultural resources assessment identified no historical resources within the project area, and no precontact or historic-age cultural materials were observed during the pedestrian survey. While the Mt. Shasta Ranger District, a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, is located adjacent to portions of the project area, all proposed improvements would occur within existing city streets and rights-of-way and would not alter, remove, or adversely affect any contributing features of the district. The project would not impair the integrity or significance of any historical resource as defined in CEQA

Guidelines §15064.5 and, therefore, would not result in a substantial adverse change to a historical resource. No impact would occur.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation. As described above, the results of the record search and field survey were negative for the presence of archaeological resources in the APE and, consequently, the proposed project would not cause an adverse change in the significance of a known archaeological resource. However, with any project that requires ground disturbance and excavation, there is always the potential that previously unidentified archaeological resources could be identified during project implementation.

To avoid or minimize impacts to previously unidentified archaeological resources that may be determined significant per CEQA, and in compliance with the City's General Plan Policy OC-8.1, Implementation Measures OC-8.1(d) and OC-8.1(e), mitigation measure **CR-1** would be incorporated into the project. With implementation of measure **CR-1**, potential impacts to significant archaeological resources due to unanticipated discovery would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation. No evidence for prehistoric or early historic interments has been found in the project area in surface contexts and, to the extent documented, none of the archaeological sites as described were associated with human remains. However, this does not preclude the possibility of the existence of buried human remains. California law recognizes the need to protect historic-era and Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American interments from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. Damage to or destruction of human remains during project construction or other project-related activities would be considered a significant impact.

However, in accordance with the California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, CEQA Section 15064.5, and the City's General Plan Policy OC-8.1, OC-8.1(e), mitigation measure **CR-2** would be incorporated into the project. With implementation of measure **CR-2**, potential impacts to human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURES

CUL-1: Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, or architectural remains be encountered during development activities, work shall be suspended and the City Planning Department shall be immediately notified. At that time, the City will coordinate any necessary investigation of the discovery with an appropriate specialist (e.g., archaeologist or architectural historian). The City shall be required to implement mitigation necessary for the protection of cultural resources.

The City shall consider mitigation recommendations presented by a qualified archeologist for any unanticipated discoveries. The City shall consult and agree upon implementation of a measure or measures that the City deems feasible and appropriate. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures.

CUL-2: If human remains are discovered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the find, and the County Coroner must be notified, according to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and the procedures outlined in CEQA Section 15064.5(d) and (e) shall be followed.

FINDINGS

Project impacts relating to cultural resources would be considered **Less Than Significant with Mitigation.**

2.6 ENERGY

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6). The California Energy Commission administers the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards, contained in Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations. The 2025 Energy Code establishes energy and water efficiency requirements for newly constructed buildings, additions, and alterations to existing buildings (CEC 2025).

Local Regulations

Goal OC 12: Strive to conserve energy resources.

Policy 12.1: Promote incentives for the use of site planning techniques, building orientation, building materials, and other measures that will reduce energy consumption. Implementation Measures:

Implementation Measures:

OC-12.1(a): Where feasible, require all new buildings and subdivisions to be designed and oriented in such a way as to take maximum advantage of the sun and winds for natural heating and cooling.

OC-12.1(b): In addition to enforcing the energy efficiency requirements of state law and the Uniform Building Code, encourage the incorporation of additional energy conservation techniques, such as innovation building construction, high-efficiency HVAC systems, etc. in new construction.

OC-12.1(c): Work with energy providers to develop and implement programs to reduce electrical demand in residential, commercial and industrial developments.

OC-12.1(d): Work with energy providers to educate the public in energy conservation techniques and products.

OC-12.1(e): Support weatherization retrofit and other incentive programs designed to replace inefficient heating and cooling systems with more efficient systems.

OC-12.1(f): Continue to support recycling efforts.

OC-12.1(g): Evaluate use of treated wastewater for irrigation of open space.

Goal OC 13: Encourage the development of sustainable energy sources

Policy OC 13.1: Work with individuals and companies to correctly site, connect and operate alternative energy systems such as wind, solar, hydro, and other sustainable sources.

Implementation Measures:

OC-13.1(a): Support the development of alternative sources of energy such as roof-mounted solar panels, fuel cells or new technology.

OC-13.1(b): Publicize and support energy conservation incentive programs offered by utility companies, such as rebates to consumers who replace appliances with more energy-efficient models.

OC-13.1(c): Support appropriately located and operated co-generation facilities.

OC-13.1(d): Encourage and support alternative fuel sources such as bio-diesel

Goal OC 14: Focused community planning concerning efficient energy use and conservation, and local energy production.

Policy OC 14.1: The City shall prepare a General Plan Energy Element when the City has adequate resources and is prepared to initiate such a project (City of Mount Shasta 2017)

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would require the temporary consumption of energy resources, primarily fuels used to operate construction equipment and vehicles. This energy use would be temporary and intermittent and would cease upon completion of construction. Once operational, the project would not require substantial ongoing energy consumption or include features that would result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy resources. Therefore, the project would not result in potentially significant environmental effects due to the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less than Significant Impact. The project consists of stormwater drainage infrastructure and road widening and would not include features or activities that would interfere with renewable energy development or established energy-efficiency goals. Energy consumption would occur primarily during construction through the temporary operation of construction equipment and vehicles and would cease upon completion of construction. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and impacts would be considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to energy or energy resources.

2.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project expose people or structures to 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.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

iv) Landslides?

No Impact. According to the CDC's Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation map, the project is located approximately 38.14 miles southwest of the nearest active fault (Stephens Pass Fault; CDC 2024), and the project is not within a known Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. As the project is located outside of this zone, the hazards associated with rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, or seismic-related ground failure are not anticipated.

The project would involve installation of improved storm drainage systems and road widening and would not substantially change the existing conditions in such a way that it would result in new risks for exposing

people or structures to potential, substantial adverse effects (including risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known fault; strong, seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure; or landslides). Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would involve temporary ground-disturbing activities, including excavation, trenching, and grading associated with installation of the storm drainage system and road widening, the majority of which will occur within previously paved areas. According to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, the predominant soil type within the project area is the Ponto-Neer complex (Map Unit 209), which comprises approximately 71.5 percent of the evaluated area and has a whole-soil K factor of 0.10 (USDA 2001). The K factor represents a soil's susceptibility to erosion by water, with higher values on a scale of 0.02-0.69, indicate a greater susceptibility to erosion when other factors are equal. The K factor at the projects site is 0.10 indicating that the soil present is resistant to water erosion.

The project would have a disturbed soil area greater than one acre; therefore, a Construction General Permit (CGP) is required to address storm water runoff, including minimizing soil erosion. The permit will address clearing, grading, grubbing, and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling or excavation. The permit also requires the County and the contractor to prepare and implement a SWPPP with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving off-site into receiving waters. The SWPPP includes BMPs to prevent construction pollutants from entering stormwater runoff.

The project would also be required to be in compliance with the City's Objective Design Standards and all stormwater management requirements listed in the Mt Shasta Municipal Code, as applicable. which include construction BMPs for erosion and sediment control, and all regulatory permitting regarding soil erosion (e.g., CWA Section 404 and Section 401). These permits would include design standards as well as construction BMPs for erosion and sediment control. The majority of excavation and ground disturbance would occur below the existing roadway surface; therefore, a substantial loss of topsoil is not anticipated. With implementation of construction BMPs and compliance with local, state and federal permitting requirements, impacts associated with erosion and loss of topsoil would be considered less than significant.

c) Would the project 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. Based on available soil mapping (NRCS 2026), the project area is underlain predominantly by the Ponto-Neer complex, which is not identified as a geologic unit or soil type known to be unstable. The project area is not located within a known landslide hazard area, and no unstable geologic conditions have been identified within the project footprint. Because the project would not be located on or alter a geologic unit or soil known to become unstable, it would not expose people or structures to risks associated with landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Therefore, the project would have no impact related to unstable geologic units or soils.

d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

No Impact. Natural soils within the project area consist predominantly of the Ponto-Neer complex. These and other soil types in the project area are not known as expansive soils, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code, and construction within these soil types would not create substantial risks to life or property. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e) Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No Impact. The proposed project consists stormwater infrastructure improvements and road widening, and would not include the installation or use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the suitability of soils for supporting septic systems or alternative wastewater disposal systems is not applicable to the proposed project. No impact would occur.

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Geology and History of Mount Shasta, there are no known recorded findings of fossils within vicinity of the project area (USGS 2023). In addition, the discovery of paleontological resources are unlikely within the project footprint due to the nature of disturbance previously for City and road development.

However, with any project that requires ground disturbance and excavation, there is always the potential that previously unidentified paleontological resources could be identified during project implementation. To avoid or minimize impacts to previously unidentified paleontological resources, and in compliance with the City's General Plan Policy OC-8.1, Implementation Measures OC-8.1(f), mitigation measure **GEO-1** would be incorporated into the project. With implementation of measure **GEO-1**, potential impacts to significant paleontological resources due to unanticipated discovery would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURES

GEO-1: Should any potentially unique paleontological resources (fossils) be encountered during development activities, work shall be suspended and the City Planning Department shall be immediately notified. At that time, the city will coordinate any necessary investigation of the discovery with a qualified paleontologist. The City shall be required to implement mitigation necessary for the protection of paleontological resources. The City shall consider the mitigation recommendations of the qualified paleontologist for unanticipated discoveries. The City shall consult and agree upon implementation of a measure or measures that the City deems feasible and appropriate. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures.

FINDINGS

Project impacts relating to geology and soils would be considered **Less Than Significant with Mitigation.**

2.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

REGULATORY SETTING

While climate change has been a concern since at least 1988, as evidenced by the establishment of the United Nations and World Meteorological Organization's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the efforts devoted to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and climate change research and policy have increased dramatically in recent years. These efforts are primarily concerned with the emissions of GHG emissions related to the human activities, including CO_2 (carbon dioxide), CH_4 (methane), NO_X (nitrogen oxides), N_2O (nitrous oxide), tetrafluoromethane, hexafluoroethane, sulfur hexafluoride, HFC-23 (fluoroform), HFC-134a (s, s, s, 2 –tetrafluoroethane), and HFC-152a (difluoroethane).

On June 1, 2005, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-3-05. The goal of this Executive Order is to reduce California's GHG emissions to: 1) 2000 levels by 2010; 2) 1990 levels by 2020; and 3) 80 percent below the 1990 levels by the year 2050. In 2006, this goal was further reinforced with the passage of Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 sets the same overall GHG emissions reduction goals while further mandating that CARB create a plan which includes market mechanisms, and implement rules to achieve *"real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gases."* Executive Order S-20-06 further directs state agencies to begin implementing AB 32, including the recommendations made by the state's Climate Action Team.

With Executive Order S-01-07, Governor Schwarzenegger set forth the low carbon fuel standard for California. Under this executive order, the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels was reduced by at least 10 percent by 2020.

Climate change and GHG reduction is also a concern at the federal level, and federal legislation and regulations specifically addressing GHG emissions reductions and climate change have only been enacted in recent years. The U.S. EPA leads federal action regarding GHG emissions and climate change through acts, rules, and programs. The American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act of 2020 intends to phase down the production and consumption of listed hydroflourocarbons (HFCs), a highly potent GHG, by 85% from historic levels by 2036 (EPA 2025b). The EPA issued a final rule on September 23, 2021, establishing the HFC Allocation program to work in tandem with the AIM Act (EPA 2025b).

The EPA also set forth GHG emission standards for transportation/mobile sources. On December 20, 2021, emissions and fuel use standards were finalized for passenger cars and light trucks (model years 2023-2026), which is estimated to avoid greater than 3 billion tons of GHG emissions through 2050 (EPA 2025b). In 2024, the EPA announced two more final rules, one aimed at new light-duty and medium-duty vehicle GHG emissions standards, and the other for new heavy-duty vehicle GHG emissions standards (EPA 2025b). Several additional final rules for stationary GHG emission sources, such as oil, natural gas, power plants, and solid waste landfills, have been announced by the EPA in recent years (2023, 2024) as nationwide tools for GHG emission reductions (EPA 2025b).

According to the Association of Environmental Professionals white paper, "Alternative Approaches to Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Global Climate Change in CEQA Documents" (June 29, 2007), an individual project does not generate enough GHG emissions to significantly influence global climate change. Rather, global climate change creates a cumulative impact. This means that a project may participate in a potential impact through its incremental contribution combined with the contributions of all other sources of GHG. In assessing cumulative impacts, it must be determined if a project's incremental effect is "cumulatively considerable." (See CEQA Guidelines sections 15064(i)(1) and 15130). To make this determination, the incremental impacts of the project must be compared with the effects of past, current, and probable future projects. To gather sufficient information on a global scale of all past, current, and future projects to make this determination is a difficult if not impossible task.

As the proposed project would have no effects on traffic capacity, any additional GHG emissions would only occur during, and result from, necessary temporary construction activities.

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. As described in Section 2.3 Air Quality, Siskiyou County is currently in attainment or unclassified status for all federal and state criteria pollutants. Construction of the project would result in temporary emissions from construction equipment. However, these emissions would be limited to the construction period and construction vehicles and equipment would be properly maintained in accordance with applicable federal, state, and SCAPCD regulations to minimize construction equipment emissions.

While the proposed project would result in GHG emissions during construction, the project would not result in any increase in operational GHG emissions, and construction-generated emission would not be considered significant. The project is not expected to generate GHG emissions in quantities that would individually or cumulatively contribute to a significant impact on the environment, and the project is considered to have a less than significant impact relating to the generation of GHG emissions. No mitigation is required.

b) Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

No Impact. As described in Section 2.3 Air Quality, the proposed project does not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. No impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required

FINDINGS

The project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to GHG emissions.

2.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

REGULATORY SETTING

Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are regulated by many state and federal laws. These include not only specific statutes governing hazardous waste, but also a variety of laws regulating air and water quality, human health, and land use.

Hazardous waste in California is regulated primarily under the authority of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and the California Health and Safety Code. Other California laws that affect hazardous waste are specific to handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup, and emergency planning.

Worker health and safety, along with public safety, are key issues when dealing with hazardous materials that may affect human health and the environment. Proper disposal of hazardous material is vital if it is disturbed during project construction.

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would involve the use of potentially hazardous materials including fuels, oils, lubricants, and other materials necessary for the operation and maintenance of construction equipment. These materials would be used in relatively limited quantities and would be transported, stored, handled, and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements. Following completion of construction, the project would not require the routine

transport, use, storage, or disposal of substantial quantities of hazardous materials. Therefore, the temporary use of hazardous materials during construction would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project 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. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker database contains records for sites that require cleanup (e.g., Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites), unregulated projects, and permitted facilities (e.g., oil and gas production) that have potential to impact water quality (SWRCB 2025a). The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database similarly contains records for hazardous waste facilities and sites with known hazardous waste contaminations, and tracks cleanup, permitting, enforcement, and investigation efforts at these sites (DTSC 2025). Queries of these databases identified 23 "Completed – Case Closed", and 1 "Inactive" hazardous materials cleanup sites within one mile of the project area. However, there are no active cleanup sites located within a 1-mile radius of the project area. The project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project area is located approximately one-quarter mile from Mt Shasta Elementary School. As discussed in a) above, the use of construction equipment may require the use of fuels or other common materials that have hazardous properties. Hazardous materials used during construction would be handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements. Measures such as proper storage of fuels and lubricants, regular inspection and maintenance of construction equipment, use of designated fueling areas, and availability of spill-containment materials would reduce the potential for accidental releases. Construction-related emissions and hazardous-material use would be temporary and limited to active construction areas. Upon completion of construction, the project would not routinely emit hazardous pollutants or require the use or storage of hazardous materials. Therefore, although the project would occur within one-quarter mile of an existing school, it would not expose the school to substantial hazardous emissions or acutely hazardous materials, and impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project 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. The proposed project is not located on or immediately adjacent to a site included in the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, which is also known as the Cortese List. No impact would occur.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The project is not located within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport is 6.2miles south of the project area. Therefore, the project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working within the project area.

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would occur primarily within and adjacent to existing roadways and could result in temporary lane closures, traffic controls, or restrictions on vehicle access within active construction areas. These temporary conditions could affect normal traffic circulation; however, construction activities would be coordinated to maintain adequate access for emergency response vehicles and would not result in the permanent closure or obstruction of an emergency evacuation route. The City of Mt. Shasta maintains an emergency preparedness program addressing hazards such as wildfire, flooding, earthquakes, severe storms, and hazardous material incidents, while Siskiyou County emergency procedures provide for evacuation routes to be selected by officials based on the conditions of a particular emergency (Siskiyou County 2026). Therefore, the project would not substantially impair or physically interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

g) Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Mt. Shasta is located within a region where wildland fire is an existing environmental hazard. The City identifies catastrophic wildfire as an important threat and maintains emergency preparedness programs addressing wildfire prevention, defensible space, and evacuation planning. Fire Hazard Severity Zones established by the State Fire Marshal consider factors such as vegetation and fuel loading, slope, fire weather, and wind conditions when identifying areas with moderate, high, or very high wildfire hazard (CalFire 2026).

Construction activities could temporarily introduce potential ignition sources, including construction vehicles, heavy equipment, and other machinery. However, construction would be temporary, and equipment would be operated and maintained in accordance with applicable fire-safety requirements. Construction areas would also remain accessible to emergency response personnel, and appropriate fire-prevention practices would be implemented during periods of elevated wildfire danger.

Following construction, the underground storm drainage system would not introduce substantial new ignition sources or increase the number of people or structures exposed to wildfire hazards. Therefore, implementation of the project would not substantially increase the existing risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, and impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to hazards and hazardous materials.

2.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

Clean Water Act

The CWA was enacted as an amendment to the Federal Water Pollutant Control Act of 1972, which outlined the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to WOTUS. The CWA serves as the primary federal law protecting the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The CWA empowers the U.S. EPA to set national water quality standards and effluent limitations and includes programs addressing both point-source and non-point-source pollution. Point-source pollution originates or enters surface waters at a single, discrete location, such as an outfall structure, an excavation, or construction site. Non-point-source pollution originates over a broader area and includes urban contaminants in storm water runoff and sediment loading from upstream areas. The CWA operates on the principle that all discharges into the nation's waters are unlawful unless they are specifically authorized by a permit; permit review is the CWA's primary regulatory tool.

Section 303(d)

Under the mandate of Section 303(d) of the CWA, the RWQCB is required to formulate a list of surface water bodies that exceed applicable water quality standards. Subsequently, the RWQCB is required to describe the impairment sources and prioritize these water bodies to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). The current 2024 list includes the Upper San Leandro Reservoir as 303(d) listed for mercury

(SWRCB 2025b). However, the project area is along an unnamed tributary of Redwood Creek, both of which are not 303(d) listed.

Section 401
The SWRCB and the designated RWQCB have jurisdiction under Section 401 of the CWA and regulate any activity which may result in a discharge to surface waters. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with those of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (i.e., waters of the U.S. including any wetlands). The RWQCB also asserts authority over "Waters of the State" under waste discharge requirements pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The proposed project is located within the Jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay RWQCB.

Section 402
The San Francisco Bay RWQCB is a designated municipal permittee under the EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which regulates stormwater flows into natural water bodies. The NPDES regulations require permitted areas to implement specific activities and actions to eliminate or control stormwater pollution (RWQCB 2025).

The U.S. EPA defines a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) as any conveyance or system of conveyances (roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, human-made channels, and storm drains) owned or operated by a state, city, town, county, or other public body having jurisdiction over storm water, that are designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water. As part of the NPDES program, U.S. EPA initiated a program requiring that entities having MS4s apply to their local RWQCBs for storm water discharge permits. For all projects subject to the Construction General Permit (CGP), applicants are required to develop and implement an effective SWPPP

By law, all storm water discharges associated with construction activity, including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, grubbing or excavation, or any other activity that results in a land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre must comply with the provisions of the CGP. Construction activity that results in soil disturbances of less than one acre is subject to this CGP if there is potential for significant water quality impairment resulting from the activity as determined by the RWQCB. Operators of regulated construction sites are required to develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan; to implement sediment, erosion, and pollution prevention control measures; and to obtain coverage under the CGP.

The CGP separates projects into Risk Levels 1, 2, or 3. Risk levels are determined during the planning and design phases and are based on potential erosion and transport to receiving waters. Requirements apply according to the Risk Level determined.

Section 404
The USACE regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into WOTUS. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a "relatively permanent" waters and "continuous surface connection" to other defined WOTUS. Under the current definition of WOTUS, Section 404 of the CWA is founded on a connection between the water body in question and other WOTUS. This connection must be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce), or in the context of wetlands, the wetland in question must have a direct surface connection to the existing WOTUS, where there is no clear demarcation between the existing WOTUS and the wetland.

State Regulations

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

California's Porter-Cologne Act, enacted in 1969, provides the legal basis for water quality regulation within California. This Act requires a "Report of Waste Discharge" for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, or gaseous) to land or surface waters that may impair beneficial uses for surface and/or groundwater of the State. It predates the CWA and regulates discharges to waters of the state. Waters of the state include more than just WOTUS, such as groundwater and surface waters not considered WOTUS. Additionally, it prohibits discharges of "waste" as defined, and this definition is broader than the CWA definition of "pollutant". Discharges under the Porter-Cologne Act are permitted by Waste Discharge Requirements and may be required even when the discharge is already permitted or exempt under the CWA.

The SWRCB and RWQCBs are responsible for establishing the water quality standards (objectives and beneficial uses) required by the CWA and regulating discharges to ensure compliance with the water quality standards. Details regarding water quality standards in a project area are contained in the applicable RWQCB Basin Plan. In California, Regional Boards designate beneficial uses for all water body segments in their jurisdictions and then set criteria necessary to protect these uses. Consequently, the water quality standards developed for water segments are based on the designated use and vary depending on such use. In addition, the SWRCB identifies waters failing to meet standards for specific pollutants, which are then state listed in accordance with CWA Section 303(d). If a state determines that waters are impaired for one or more constituents and the standards cannot be met through point source or non-source point controls (NPDES permits or Waste Discharge Requirements), the CWA requires the establishment of TMDLs. TMDLs specify allowable pollutant loads from all sources (point, non-point, and natural) for a given watershed.

State Water Resources Control Board "State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Materials to Waters of the State"

The SWRCB adjudicates water rights, sets water pollution control policy, issues water board orders on matters of statewide application, and oversees water quality functions throughout the state by approving Basin Plans, TMDLs, and NPDES permits. RWQCBs are responsible for protecting beneficial uses of water resources within their regional jurisdiction using planning, permitting, and enforcement authorities to meet this responsibility.

In 2019, the SWRCB adopted a "State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State" (Procedures). The Procedures consist of four major elements: 1) a wetland definition; 2) a framework for determining if a wetland feature is a water of the state; 3) wetland delineation procedures; and 4) procedures for the submittal, review and approval of applications for Water Quality Certifications and Waste Discharge Requirements for dredge or fill activities.

The SWRCB adopted the Procedures to address several important issues. There was a need to strengthen protection of waters of the state that were no longer protected under the CWA due to U.S. Supreme Court decisions, since the SWRCB historically relied on CWA protections in dredged or fill discharge permitting practices. Second, there was inconsistency across the SWRCB in requirements for discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the state, including wetlands. Third, there was no single accepted definition of wetlands at the state level, and the SWRCB historically had different requirements and levels of analysis regarding issuance of water quality certifications. Finally, regulations have historically not been adequate to prevent losses in the quantity and quality of wetlands in California, where there have been especially profound historical losses of wetlands.

The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the Procedures on August 28, 2019. Pursuant to the Procedures, the effective date is nine months upon OAL approval. Accordingly, the Procedures became effective May 28, 2020 (SWRCB 2025c).

Local Regulations

Goal OC 10: Protect the drinking water of Mt. Shasta residents.

Policy OC 10.1: Maintain a safe drinking water supply.

Implementation Measure:

OC-10.1(a): Comply with drinking water standards.

Policy OC 10.2: Protect the City's drinking water sources from contamination.

Implementation Measures:

OC-10.2(a): When reviewing development proposals for projects with the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies, ensure that the environmental and project review process incorporates appropriate measures to avoid drinking water contamination.

OC-10.2(b): Enforce provisions of the building code requiring anti-siphon devices on nonresidential structures to prevent backflow of contaminated water into the drinking water supply.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Hydrology

Discussion of the project areas hydrology are based of the results of the City of Mt. Shasta Planning and Design of Stormwater Memorandum produced by Wood Rodgers (2026).

The project area occurs in the City of Mount Shasta, where topography is shaped by the presence of Mount Shasta, a stratovolcano rising to 14,179ft. The City itself rests in a valley basin at about 3,694ft in elevation. The project areas watershed is Cold Creek Watershed. The Cold Creek Watershed is fed by Snowmelt and runoff from Mount Shasta. Much of the project areas hydrology is also influenced by the areas porous volcanic rock that allows water to percolates quickly before emerging out as springs. The area is highly dissected by streams and valleys with a mix of alpine, subalpine, and forested zones as well.

Hydrologic resources within the project area include a number of existing sewer, water, and storm drain utilities (mains and laterals) in McCloud Avenue and Mount Shasta Boulevard per City-provided GIS data and record plans.

Groundwater

A review of the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program (GAMA) Groundwater Information System Interactive Web Application identified a cluster of monitoring wells adjacent to the project area, located approximately .25 miles from the project area (GAMA 2005). The depth of these wells ranges from 15 feet to 25 feet below ground surface elevation. No other groundwater measurement locations were identified in proximity to the project area. General groundwater depth may be influenced by local

pumping, rainfall, and irrigation patterns. The proposed project is not located within a defined DWR Groundwater Basin (SWRCB 2025d).

Flooding

Flooding within the project area is influenced by local precipitation, snowmelt, surface runoff, and the capacity of existing drainage infrastructure to collect and convey stormwater. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), flood-hazard areas are identified based on the estimated probability and extent of flooding, including Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to a 1-percent annual chance flood event. The project area is not located within any special flood hazard areas as designated by FEMA.

DISCUSSION

a) *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?*

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would involve ground-disturbing activities, including excavation and trenching, which could temporarily increase the potential for erosion, sedimentation, and accidental releases of fuels, oils, lubricants, or other construction-related pollutants. If not properly controlled, these materials could enter the City's storm drainage system or nearby surface waters. The City recognizes that stormwater can transport pollutants from developed areas into local creeks and emphasizes prevention of pollutants from entering the storm drainage system to protect local water quality (City of Mount Shasta 2017).

Construction activities that have the potential to impact hydrology and water quality include excavation/grading activities, dewatering/water diversions associated with in-channel work, and the addition of new impervious surfaces. The project would have a disturbed soil area greater than one acre; therefore, a stormwater CGP is required to address stormwater runoff. The permit will address clearing, grading, grubbing, and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling or excavation. The permit also requires the City and the contractor to prepare and implement a SWPPP with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving off-site into receiving waters. The SWPPP includes BMPs to prevent construction pollutants from entering stormwater runoff. Measure BIO-9 also requires compliance with NPDES and CGP in relation to jurisdictional aquatic resources.

Additionally, the proposed project would comply with applicable requirements of Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA, and Section 1602 of the CFG Code. The project is anticipated to have discharges to WOTUS, WoS, and minor alteration of the streambed and associated riparian vegetation under CDFW jurisdiction. The project would implement all conditions associated with the applicable regulatory authorizations, including measures to avoid or minimize impacts to surface waters, control erosion and sedimentation, and prevent construction-related pollutants from entering aquatic resources. Therefore, with compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and implementation of stormwater construction BMPs, the project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality, and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project consists of stormwater drainage infrastructure improvements and the widening of S. Washington Dr. The project would not require groundwater extraction

or otherwise result in a direct reduction of groundwater supplies. The S. Washington Dr. widening would add approximately 38,240 sq. ft. of new impervious surface. This amount of new impervious surface in the same alignment of the existing roadway would not substantially alter or impede groundwater recharge. Groundwater recharge is an important component of groundwater sustainability in Siskiyou County, and groundwater conditions are managed through applicable groundwater sustainability planning efforts (Shasta Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan 2021). The proposed project is intended to improve the collection and management of stormwater runoff and would not involve groundwater pumping or other activities expected to substantially interfere with groundwater recharge or impede sustainable groundwater management. Therefore, impacts to groundwater supplies would be less than significant.

c) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:*

   (i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

   (ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;

   (iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or

   (iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

(i) Less Than Significant Impact. As described in Section 2.7, Geology and Soils, soils within the project area have a low K factor, indicating low susceptibility to erosion. Construction of the proposed project would involve excavation, trenching, and temporary disturbance of soils, which could temporarily increase the potential for erosion and sediment transport during precipitation events. However, erosion and sediment-control BMPs would be implemented during construction, including stabilization of exposed soils and stockpiles, protection of storm drain inlets, and stabilization or restoration of disturbed areas following construction. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, and impacts would be less than significant.

(ii) Less Than Significant Impact. The S. Washington Dr. widening would add approximately 38,240 sq. ft. of new impervious surface. This minor amount of new impervious surface in the same alignment of the existing roadway would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site. The S. Washington Dr. widening would also include new stormwater infrastructure to direct and capture stormwater in a more efficient and effective manner which will improve drainage of the roadway corridor.

The project would alter the existing drainage pattern by directing high flows through a diversion structure implemented at the eastern terminus of the project within Cold Creek. Although the project would modify the manner in which existing high flow runoff is collected and conveyed, it is specifically intended to improve drainage capacity and reduce existing flooding conditions. The City of Mt. Shasta Planning and Design of Stormwater Memorandum prepared by Wood Rodgers (2026), provides the hydrological analysis of 100-year flood flows and the appropriate infrastructure required to redirect flood flows outside of modeled flood areas within the City. Therefore, the project would alter the existing drainage pattern, but would implement a new stormwater drainage infrastructure to remove the current flood conditions within the City, and impacts would be less than significant.

(iii) Less than Significant Impact. The S. Washington Dr. widening would add approximately 38,240 sq. ft. of new impervious surface. This minor amount of new impervious surface in the same alignment of the existing roadway would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site. The S. Washington Dr. widening would also include new stormwater infrastructure to direct and capture stormwater in a more efficient and effective manner which will improve drainage of the roadway corridor.

The proposed project is intended to address existing stormwater drainage deficiencies, including undersized and failing drainage infrastructure. The project would improve the existing stormwater drainage system and would construct new stormwater drainage infrastructure to improve potential flood conditions within the City. Therefore, the project would not exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or generate substantial additional polluted runoff, and impacts would be less than significant.

(iv) Less Than Significant Impact. As documented in the project hydrology memorandum (Wood Rodgers 2026), modeling of the 25-, 50-, and 100-year storm events indicates that existing drainage conditions can result in flooding within the City. The proposed improvements are specifically intended to address these conditions by capturing and redirecting high storm flows that would otherwise contribute to flooding of surrounding properties and roadways. The proposed project would modify localized stormwater drainage patterns within the project area by improving the collection and conveyance of stormwater runoff. Under normal or low-flow conditions, flow within the existing open channel would continue downstream past the proposed inlet structure within Cold Creek at the project's eastern terminus, thereby maintaining the existing drainage pattern during typical conditions. During high-flow storm events, a portion of the flow would be captured at the proposed inlet and diverted into the underground storm drainage system to reduce localized flooding within the City. Although the project would redirect flood flows during larger storm events, the drainage system would be designed to safely convey these flows and reduce, rather than increase, existing flood hazards. Therefore, the project would not adversely impede or redirect flood flows in a manner that would expose people or property to increased flood hazards, and impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project, in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact. According to the DWR "Best Available Maps" website (CDWR), the Cold Creek, is not part of a "Designated Floodway". Additionally, according to the FEMA FIRM, the project site does not fall within a Special Flood Hazard Area (see Appendix A for FEMA FIRM). The project is not within the tsunami evacuation zone or known seiche zone. Therefore, the project would not risk release of pollutants due to project inundation within a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone, and no impact would occur.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

No Impact. The project is consistent with the water quality objectives in the Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region (North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board 2025). As such, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Therefore, there would be no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

With compliance of all required regulatory permitting, and implementation of permit conditions and construction BMPs the project will have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to hydrology and water quality.

2.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The purpose of the project is to provide a comprehensive improvement of the City's stormwater drainage system. The project does not contain any elements that would physically divide an established community, and no impact would occur.

b) Would the project 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. The project would be consistent with the City of Mount Shasta's General Plan as the project's installation does not change any current land use designations. As such, the project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Therefore, no impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have **No Impact** relating to land use and planning.

2.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project 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. There are no known or documented mineral resource deposits, including construction materials, industrial and chemical, metallic or rare earth minerals, or critical minerals in vicinity of the project (CDC 2016). The nearest mine rest 3.0 miles northwest of the project site, construction and operation of the project would not result in the loss of any minerals resources in or around the mine. Therefore, the project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource, and no impact would occur.

b) Would the project 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. The project area is not within a locally-important mineral resource recovery site. According to the City's General Plan the project is within land designated as *Residential Land* and *Commercial Land* (City of Mount Shasta 2017). Therefore, the project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site, and no impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have **No Impact** relating to mineral resources.

2.13 NOISE

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The City of Mt. Shasta defines noise as "unwanted sound" and describes ambient noise as the combined sound from all noise sources audible within a particular area. The existing noise environment within the City is influenced primarily by roadway traffic, railroad operations, and fixed noise sources associated with commercial, industrial, public works, and other activities; construction activities can also temporarily contribute to the local noise environment. Because the proposed project extends along existing roadways, including McCloud Avenue and Old McCloud Road, the project area is already subject to existing transportation and community noise; however, nearby residences, schools, parks, and other noise-sensitive land uses may be more susceptible to temporary increases in noise generated by construction equipment and activities.

Local Regulations

The City of Mt. Shasta Noise Element is intended to protect residents from excessive noise by establishing noise standards for both transportation and non-transportation noise sources. New noise-generating and noise-sensitive land uses are required to comply with applicable noise standards through project design and mitigation measures, with responsibility for noise attenuation assigned to the new use. Projects that have the potential to generate substantial noise may be required to prepare an acoustical analysis to demonstrate compliance with City standards. The City also requires noise review during project permitting and encourages the use of site planning, building design, and other engineering measures to minimize noise impacts.

The Noise Element includes standards for transportation-related noise from sources such as roadways and railroads and requires mitigation where projected noise levels exceed established thresholds. The City promotes compliance monitoring and enforcement of applicable building and vehicle noise regulations and seeks to reduce noise generated by municipal equipment through the use of quieter technologies. Agricultural operations and emergency response activities are exempt from the City's noise standards. In addition, construction activities occurring between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. are exempt from the Noise Element standards, although construction outside these hours may require City approval or an exemption.

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would temporarily increase ambient noise levels within and adjacent to the project area due to the operation of heavy construction equipment, excavation and trenching activities, material hauling, and construction-related vehicle traffic. These temporary increases in noise could be noticeable at nearby residences and other noise-sensitive uses; however, construction noise would be limited to the duration of project construction and would cease once construction activities are completed.

Pursuant with the Implementation Measure NZ-1.8(c) of the City of Mt. Shasta General Plan Noise Element, noise associated with construction activities occurring between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. is exempt from the noise standards established in the City's General Plan. Construction outside of these hours may exceed the applicable standards only if an exemption is granted by the City for special circumstances. Construction activities associated with the project would comply with these requirements and would generally occur during the City's permitted construction hours.

Following completion of construction, the project would not be a permanent source of new noise, and would not result in a permanent increase in ambient noise levels. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project result in the generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact. Project construction would include activities, such as operation of earthmoving equipment, which may result in the periodic, temporary generation of ground-borne vibration. However, the project would not introduce new sources of permanent ground-borne vibration. Given the temporary nature of any potential ground-borne vibration from construction, potential impacts would be considered less than significant.

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?

No Impact. The project is not located within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport. The Nearest airport is 6,2 miles south of the project area. Therefore, the project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working within the project area.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to Noise.

2.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact. The purpose of the project is to provide a comprehensive improvement of the City's stormwater drainage system. As part of the improved stormwater drainage system, S. Washington Dr. would be widened within the City's existing ROW from McCloud Avenue to Old McCloud Road. The widening would not include additional through lanes, but would incorporate new sidewalk, curb and gutter, and stormwater infrastructure. Therefore, the project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial unplanned population growth in the area, and no impact would occur.

b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The project would occur within existing City ROW and would only require temporary construction access via roadways and drainage easements. Therefore, the project would not displace any existing people or housing, or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere, and no impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have **No Impact** relating to population and housing.

2.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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, police protection, schools, parks, and/or other public facilities?

No Impact. The proposed project would not result in population growth or introduce new residential, commercial, or other development that would increase demand for public services. Construction of the project would be temporary and would not require the construction or expansion of fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other governmental facilities, and would not generate a substantial increase in demand for public services or adversely affect existing service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. Therefore, implementation of the project would not require new or physically altered governmental facilities that could result in significant environmental effects, and no impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have **No Impact** relating to public services.

2.16 RECREATION

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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. The construction and/or operation of the completed project would not increase the use of existing parks or other recreational facilities due to the location and nature of the project. No impact would occur.

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. The project does not include recreational facilities, nor does it require the construction or expansion of other recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have **No Impact** relating to recreation.

2.17 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 section 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would occur primarily within and adjacent to existing roadway corridors and could temporarily affect vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian circulation through lane closures, construction equipment, excavation areas, and temporary traffic controls. However, these effects would be temporary and limited to active construction areas. The contractor would be required to prepare a Transportation Management Plan (TMP) which would develop the appropriate traffic-control measures, such as signage, flaggers, temporary detours, and clearly identified pedestrian or bicycle routes, would be implemented as necessary to maintain safe circulation through or around construction areas.

The City of Mt. Shasta General Plan Circulation Element establishes policies addressing the movement of people, goods, and services throughout the City and specifically considers streets and highways, public transit, and non-motorized transportation, including bicycle and pedestrian circulation. The proposed project would not permanently remove or substantially alter existing roadway, transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities (City of Mount Shasta 2017). Therefore, the project would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

No Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 identifies vehicle miles traveled (VMT), defined as the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project, as the primary measure for evaluating transportation impacts. The Guidelines also provide that a qualitative analysis of construction traffic may be appropriate when existing models or methods are not available or warranted for a particular project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 2020).

The project is not a capacity-increasing project and would not induce an increase in vehicle miles traveled. As such, the project would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). Therefore, there would be no impact.

c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact. The project would construct stormwater drainage improvements and widen S. Washington Dr. from McCloud Avenue to Old McCloud Road. The project would not include any new geometric design features or incompatible uses. Therefore, the project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible use, and no impact would occur.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would occur primarily within and adjacent to existing roadways and could result in temporary lane closures, traffic controls, or localized access restrictions. However, the contractor would be required to prepare a TMP, which would develop the appropriate traffic-control measures, and maintenance of adequate access for emergency vehicles, including fire, police, and emergency medical services. Following construction, temporary traffic controls would be removed, and normal roadway access would be restored. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

Impacts related to transportation and circulation would be **Less Than Significant**.

2.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

Tribal Cultural Resources

As defined at PRC § 21074, a tribal cultural resource (TCR) is a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object that is of cultural value to a California Native American tribe and is either: 1) on or eligible for the CRHR or a local historic register; or 2) the lead agency, at its discretion, chooses to treat the resource as a TCR. TCRs are similar to Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in terms of their characteristics, identification, and treatment, and may include a cultural landscape to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape. Additionally, as defined at PRC § 21074(c), a historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, or a non-unique archaeological resource may also be a TCR if it conforms to the criteria of a TCR in PRC § 21074(a). CEQA mandates that lead agencies determine whether a project will have a significant impact on TCRs that are eligible for listing on the CRHR (i.e., a historical resource) or are determined to be significant by the lead agency in order to appropriately mitigate any such impacts.

Under the CEQA Guidelines, even if a resource is not included on any local, state, or federal register, or identified in a qualifying historical resources survey, a lead agency may still determine that any resource is a historical resource (i.e., TCR) for the purposes of CEQA if there is substantial evidence supporting such a determination (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5[a]). A lead agency must consider a resource to be historically significant if it finds that the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. A resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1);
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2);
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3); or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, cultural resources investigations are necessary to identify TCRs that may have significant impacts due to a project (14 CCR §15064.5). The following steps are routinely implemented in a cultural resource investigation for CEQA compliance:

1. Identify cultural resources in the proposed project area.
2. Evaluate against the CRHR criteria of significance (listed below).
3. Evaluate the impacts of the proposed project on all cultural/tribal resources.
4. Develop and implement measures to mitigate proposed project impacts on historical resources or resources deemed significant by the lead agency.

As TCRs hold cultural value to a California Native American tribe, consultation with local Native American tribes is an integral component of each of the cultural resources investigation steps described above.

Assembly Bill 52 and Consultation
The lead agency for CEQA is responsible for consultation with Native American tribes regarding the potential for a project to impact TCRs, pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 and PRC § 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, 21084.3, and 5097.94(m). Assembly Bill 52 recognizes that *"…tribes may have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, which concern the tribal cultural resources with which they are traditionally and culturally affiliated…"* and that consultation will occur between a lead agency and Native American tribes for covered projects.

PRC §21080.3.1 (a) and Government Code §65352.4 define consultation as *"the meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance."*

As described in Section 2.5 Cultural Resources, a proposed project may induce a significant impact to a historical resource, unique archaeological resource, or a TCR if it causes a substantial adverse change (i.e., physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration) to the resource or immediate surroundings (14 CCR 15064.5[b]), thereby demolishing or significantly altering the physical characteristics that qualify it for listing on the CRHR or local registers (PRC §§ 5020.01[k] and 5024.1[g]). A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC § 21084.2). A lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC §21084.3).

Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites
Pursuant to PRC 5097.94 the NAHC has authority and duty to "*identify and catalog places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands"* and has the power and duty to make recommendations for acquisition by the state or other public agencies regarding Native American sacred places that are located on private lands, are inaccessible to Native Americans, and have cultural significance to Native Americans.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001
The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001 (CalNAGPRA) require all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items to provide a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

Local Regulations

GOAL OC-8 – Preserve Areas of Significant Cultural Resources.

Policy OC-8.1: Ensure that appropriate measures are taken concerning protection or study of significant cultural resources.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(a): When projects are proposed on lands identified as having High Cultural Resource Sensitivity, the application shall be accompanied by a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Archival Report conducted and compiled by a qualified archaeologist. If there is a likelihood that cultural resources are present on the site, the city may require field study to determine the location, potential for disturbance, and scope of mitigation.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(b): When projects are proposed on lands identified as having Medium Cultural Resource Sensitivity, the application shall be accompanied by an Archival Report compiled by a qualified archaeologist. If there is likelihood that cultural resources are present on the site, the city may require a field reconnaissance or other similar study to determine the location, potential for disturbance, and scope of mitigation.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(c): The scope of mitigation shall conform to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act with an emphasis on avoiding, if feasible, disturbance of the cultural resource. Avoidance may be accomplished by capping the site, if appropriate.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(d): When approving construction projects, the City shall incorporate the following mitigation measure, or a similar measure that would fulfill the intent: Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, or architectural remains be encountered during development activities, work shall be suspended and the City Planning Department shall be immediately notified. At that time, the city will coordinate any necessary investigation of the discovery with an appropriate specialist (e.g., archaeologist or architectural historian). The project proponent shall be required to implement mitigation necessary for the protection of cultural resources.

The City and the project applicant shall consider mitigation recommendations presented by a qualified archeologist for any unanticipated discoveries. The City and the project applicant shall consult and agree upon implementation of a measure or measures that the City and project applicant deem feasible and appropriate. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures.

Implementation Measure OC-8.1(e): When approving construction projects, the City shall incorporate the following mitigation measure, or a similar measure that would fulfill the intent: If human remains are discovered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the find, and the County Coroner must be notified, according to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and the procedures outlined in CEQA Section 15064.5(d) and (e) shall be followed.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The project area is located within the City of Mt. Shasta in Siskiyou County, California, and encompasses portions of 19 existing city streets. The area lies within a developed urban setting that has experienced continuous occupation and development since at least the mid-twentieth century. Review of historic aerial photographs and topographic maps indicates that the project area has remained generally similar to present conditions, with gradual increases in development density over time.

The cultural setting of the project area is associated with the long precontact history of northern California and the ancestral lands of the Shasta people. Archaeological evidence from the region reflects a sequence of cultural developments spanning from the Early Horizon through the Late Horizon, culminating in the Shasta Complex, which is associated with settlements along streams, hunting and gathering practices, semi-subterranean dwellings, and acorn processing.

The Mount Shasta area holds substantial cultural significance for several Native American tribes, including the Shasta, Winnemem Wintu, Modoc, and Achumawi/Atsugewi peoples. Mount Shasta is regarded as a sacred place and features prominently in traditional beliefs, cultural practices, and origin stories. Historically, the Shastan people occupied lands throughout the Mount Shasta region and along major waterways including the Sacramento, McCloud, Klamath, and Salmon Rivers.

To evaluate the potential for cultural resources within the APE, the study included the following efforts:

- A records search conducted at the Northeast Information Center (NEIC);
- Review of historic aerial photographs and topographic maps;
- Consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), including a Sacred Lands File search;
- Outreach to Native American representatives identified by the NAHC and the City of Mt. Shasta; and
- A pedestrian survey of the project area.

The NEIC records search identified fourteen historic-age resources and one National Register-eligible historic district within a one-half-mile radius of the project area; however, no precontact cultural resources were recorded within the search area. Twenty-seven previous cultural resource studies were identified, including five that encompassed portions of the project area, indicating that the area has been previously surveyed. Cultural sensitivity for both historic and precontact resources was determined to be low.

The pedestrian survey, conducted on April 29, 2026, did not identify any precontact or historic-period cultural materials, features, or artifacts within the APE. Because the project area is largely confined to existing streets, sidewalks, and previously disturbed areas, visibility of native soils was limited. Additionally, the NAHC Sacred Lands File search returned negative results for known Native American cultural resources within the project area.

Soils within the project area consist primarily of Ponto and Neer soils derived from volcanic ash. These soils are generally acidic, well-drained, and porous, conditions that are considered poor for the preservation of bone and other organic remains. Based on these characteristics, the report concludes that the potential for encountering preserved subsurface human remains is exceptionally low.

Study findings were used to evaluate the potential for impacts to cultural and historical resources under Section 106 of the NHPA and the CEQA Guidelines. The results indicate a low potential for precontact cultural resources within the project area and no identified cultural resources within the APE.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

On April 9, 2026, an email was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the project area. On April 10, 2026, a response was received from Melina Carlos, Cultural Resources Analyst of the NAHC saying the search was negative.

Included with the email was a list of five Native Americans who may have information about resources or the cultural sensitivity within the project area. In addition, the City of Mt. Shasta provided a list of seven Native Americans to contact. Twelve information request letters were sent on September 22, 2026, on behalf of the City of Mt. Shasta to the Native Americans on both lists requesting any information they may have about the project area. To date, no responses or requests for formal consultation under AB 52 have been received.

a) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, 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)*

No Impact. As described above, on behalf of City, Wood Rodgers, Inc. provided formal notification to tribal representatives who represent groups with traditional and cultural ties to the project site. To date, no requests for consultation have been received. As such, the proposed project would not cause an adverse change in the significance of a listed or eligible tribal cultural resource.

b) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of 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.*

No Impact. As described above, on behalf of City, Wood Rodgers, Inc. provided formal notification to tribal representatives who represent groups with traditional and cultural ties to the project site. To date, no requests for consultation have been received, and no information regarding potential tribal cultural resources in the APE have been received. As such, the proposed project would not cause an adverse change in the significance of a listed or eligible tribal cultural resource.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project impacts to tribal cultural resources would be **No Impact** incorporated.

2.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The project corridor contains existing municipal water and sanitary sewer infrastructure owned and operated by the City of Mt. Shasta, as well as overhead electric and telecommunications facilities located within the roadway right-of-way. Existing stormwater infrastructure within the project area is limited and has been identified as deficient for conveying stormwater runoff during storm events. Utility infrastructure along S. Washington Drive consists primarily of water and sewer lines, with relatively few underground utilities.

Discussion

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would include construction of upgraded stormwater drainage infrastructure designed to improve the collection and conveyance of stormwater runoff within the project area. In addition to the storm drain improvements, minor modifications to existing utilities would be required, including relocation of select water meter boxes, sewer cleanouts, and utility poles that conflict with the proposed roadway improvements. Existing water and sewer service laterals would generally be extended approximately 5 to 15 feet along their current alignments to connect to relocated surface features, rather than being relocated to new locations. The project would not require construction of new or expanded water supply, wastewater treatment, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, and no substantial changes to existing utility systems are proposed.

Construction activities associated with storm drain improvements and utility modifications would occur primarily within existing roadway rights-of-way and previously disturbed areas. Utility pole relocations would be limited to nearby locations within the project corridor, such as within or adjacent to the proposed sidewalk, and would not involve expansion of the existing utility network. Potential environmental effects associated with excavation and construction activities would be temporary and would be addressed through

implementation of standard construction best management practices and compliance with the City's Objective Design Standards. Therefore, the project would not cause 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. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

No Impact. The proposed project would not generate new residential, commercial, or other development that would create a permanent demand for water. Construction activities may require limited quantities of water for temporary purposes, such as dust suppression or other construction-related activities; however, this demand would be temporary and would cease upon completion of construction. Local water supply would be sufficient for temporary construction operations. Therefore, the project would not affect the availability of water supplies during normal, dry, or multiple dry years or require additional water supplies to serve reasonably foreseeable future development. No impact would occur.

c) Would the project 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?

No Impact. The project would not require additional capacity or demand for wastewater treatment. The project will not create any features, or facilities that would generate wastewater or require wastewater treatment. As such, the project would not 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. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) Would the project 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 Impact. Construction of the proposed project would generate temporary solid waste associated with excavation, removal of existing pavement and infrastructure, construction materials, packaging, and other construction-related debris. Excavated soil and other suitable materials would be reused onsite where feasible, while materials that cannot be reused would be recycled or transported to Black Butte Transfer Station**.** This transfer station is operated by Waste Management, and the facility is designed to recover materials to be reused, recycled, or composted, and to transfer trash to Anderson Landfill in Shasta County (WM). Construction-related solid waste generated by the project would not exceed the capacity of the Black Butte Transfer Station nor the Anderson Landfill post-transfer; therefore, impacts associated with the generation of solid waste would be considered less than significant.

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact. As described in discussion d) above, solid waste disposal would occur through the local and regional solid waste disposal facilities. Additionally, any excavated soil that cannot be reused on-site would be disposed of at an approved disposal site to avoid impacting capacity at the local public landfill. The construction contractor would be required to dispose of all solid waste at an appropriate waste disposal facility or landfill, and comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations regarding solid waste. No impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** on utilities and service systems.

2.20 WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not substantially impair implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Construction would primarily occur within and adjacent City ROW or designated easements; however, construction within the proposed roadway segments could result in temporary lane closures, traffic controls, or localized access restrictions. However, these effects would be temporary, and emergency vehicle access would be maintained through or around active construction areas using appropriate traffic-control measures, including signage, flaggers, and temporary detours where necessary.

The Siskiyou County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (Plan; Siskiyou County 2024) identifies transportation infrastructure, emergency operations planning, and coordination among local jurisdictions and emergency management agencies as important components of community resilience and hazard preparedness. The Siskiyou County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan also recognizes the importance of integrating hazard mitigation into transportation and infrastructure planning so that roads, bridges, utility networks, and other critical infrastructure remain resilient to natural hazards.

The proposed stormwater improvements would not permanently close or modify an evacuation route and would not prevent implementation of emergency response procedures established by the City, County, or the Plan. Following construction, temporary traffic controls would be removed, and normal roadway access would be restored. Therefore, the project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

No Impact. According to the CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ), the project area is located within a Local Responsibility Area, with a "Very High" FHSZ, as recommended by the State Fire Marshal (CAL FIRE 2025b). These maps evaluate "hazard", not "risk"; CAL FIRE defines hazard as "…based on the physical conditions that create a likelihood and expected fire behavior over a 30 to 50-year period

without considering mitigation measures such as home hardening, recent wildfire, or fuel reduction efforts" (CAL FIRE 2025b).

Current wildfire risk in the area is not known; however, the project is not anticipated to exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope, prevailing winds, or other factors. Therefore, the project is not anticipated to expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of fire. No impact would occur.

c) *Would the project 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?*

No Impact. The project would construct stormwater drainage improvements and widen S. Washington Dr. from McCloud Avenue to Old McCloud Road. The project would not require construction of new access roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other aboveground utility infrastructure that could substantially increase long-term wildfire risk. The project would not exacerbate fire risk, or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. No impact would occur.

d) *Would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?*

No Impact. The proposed project would improve the existing stormwater drainage system collection, conveyance, and management within the project area, and consist of widening of S. Washington Dr. The project would not result in excessive runoff, post-fire instability or substantial drainage changes that would expose people or structures to significant risk of downslope or downstream flooding or landslides. No impact would occur.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

FINDINGS

The project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to wildfire.

2.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation. Based upon the review and analysis of potential adverse effects to the environment provided in this Initial Study (including the project-specific mitigation measures), the proposed project would not substantially degrade the overall quality of the environment within the project area.

Respectively, the analysis determined that Section 2.4 Biological Resources, Section 2.5 Cultural Resources, and Section 2.7 Geology and Soil must be mitigated to a less-than-significant level with incorporation of project-specific mitigation measures. The project has the potential to impact the sensitive aquatic and riparian habitat, and also has the potential for inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and/or paleontological resources. However, mitigation measures would reduce the level of all project-related impacts to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, project impacts would be considered less-than-significant with mitigation.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would result primarily in temporary and localized environmental effects associated with construction, including increases in noise, air emissions, traffic, ground disturbance, and the use of construction equipment. As described in this Initial Study, these individual effects would be less than significant with implementation of applicable regulatory requirements and construction best management practices.

Furthermore, implementation of the project, in conjunction with other approved or pending projects in the City, would not have adverse environmental impacts at a significant level or result in cumulatively considered impacts to the environment. Project-specific, potentially significant impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level and would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact.

c) *Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

Less than Significant Impact. The project would not have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. With respect to the analysis provided in this Initial Study, potential effects of the project on human beings would be temporary and related to project construction. Specifically, any project impacts on human beings would be considered less-than-significant relating to air, noise, hazards and hazardous materials, transportation/traffic and utilities and service systems. No significant adverse effects to human beings would occur, and project effects are considered less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Measures to avoid and minimize potential environmental impacts have been previously identified and discussed throughout the applicable resource sections of this Initial Study.

FINDINGS

Through compliance with applicable City codes, regulations, and regulatory permitting, along with the project-specific avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures noted previously, the project would not have a significant impact relating to degradation of the quality of the environment, nor have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable; nor have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects, either directly or indirectly, on human beings. Therefore, there are no potentially significant determinations for mandatory findings of significance.

3.0 Comments and Coordination

This chapter summarizes City of Mount Shasta efforts to identify, address and resolve project-related issues through early and continuing coordination.

3.1 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH PUBLIC AGENCIES

Consultation and/or coordination with the following agencies was, or will be initiated for the project:

- United States Army Corps of Engineers
- Central Vally Regional Water Quality Control Board
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife

3.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public comment period for the project will occur from November 25th 2026, to December 25th 2026. All written comments received by the City of Mt. Shasta will be incorporated into the Final IS/MND and added in an appendix. Any additions or corrections to the IS/MND subsequent to public comments will be addressed within the final document.

4.0 Distribution List

A Notice of Intent (NOI) was prepared and posted with the Siskiyou County Clerk-Recorder's Office and a legal advertisement of the (NOI) was posted with the Mt. Shasta Hearld. Additionally, the Draft IS was distributed to the following agencies and interested parties (unless IS hardcopies specified).

City of Mt. Shasta, Planning Department
305 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd.
Mt. Shasta, CA 96067
(IS hardcopies)

State Government
Governor's Office of Planning and Research – California State Clearinghouse
CEQA Submit Online Database

Local Agencies
Siskiyou County Clerk-Recorder
311 4th St #108, Yreka, CA 96097
(IS hardcopies)

5.0 List of Preparers

Wood Rodgers, Inc.

Katelyn Nisbet, Biologist / Environmental Planner
Andrew Dellas, MS, PWS, Senior Biologist / Environmental Planner

Progression Engineering

Darren Choy, PE, ENV SP

City of Mount Shasta

Kim Fowler, Acting City Manager / Planning Director

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Appendix A.
FEMA FIRM

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 10. The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713-3242**, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Road centerline information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by the Siskiyou County Department of Public Works. These data were developed in 2001 using vehicle mounted sub-meter GPS equipment. Railroad centerlines were derived from 2006 Second Edition TIGER/Line files published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

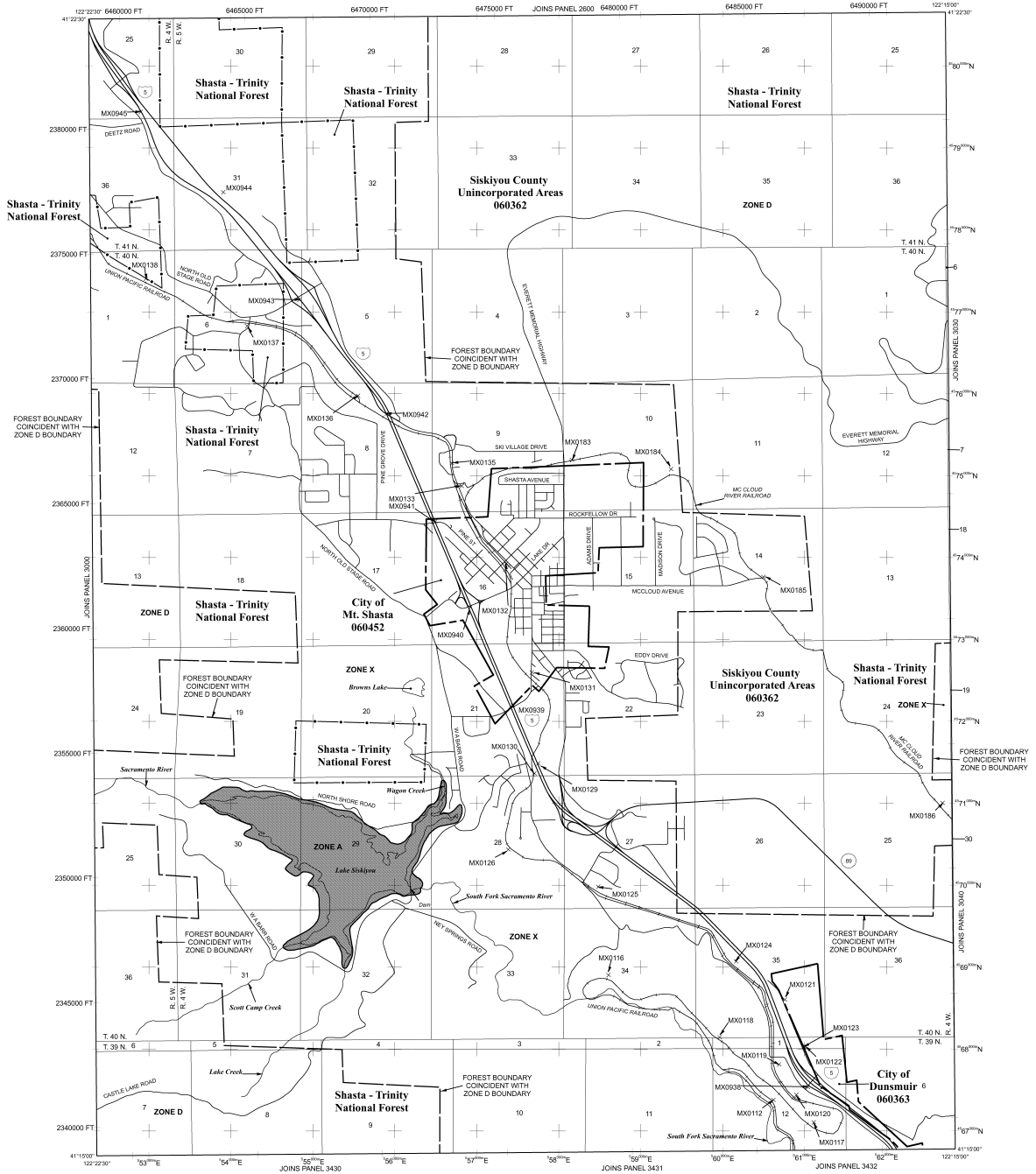
This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

For information on **available products** associated with this FIRM visit the Map Service Center (MSC) website at http://msc.fema.gov. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the MSC website.

If you have **questions about this map**, how to order products or the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A	No Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AE	Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AH	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR	Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
ZONE A99	Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE V	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE VE	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X	Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D	Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

- Floodplain boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
- Limit of Moderate Wave Action
- 513 — Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
- (EL 987) — Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

- Cross section line
- Transect line
- Culvert, Flume, Penstock or Aqueduct
- Road or Railroad Bridge
- Footbridge
- 87°07'45", 32°22'30" — Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Western Hemisphere
- 4276000mN — 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 10N
- 600000 FT — 5000-foot grid values: California State Plane coordinate system, zone I (FIPSZONE 0401), Lambert Conformal Conic projection
- DX5510 — Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- M1.5 — River Mile

MAP REPOSITORY
Refer to listing of Map Repositories on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
January 19, 2011

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your Insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 2000'
1000 0 2000 4000 FEET
300 0 600 1200 METERS

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 3025D

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 3025 OF 3750

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
DUNSMUIR, CITY OF	060363	3025	D
MT SHASTA, CITY OF	060452	3025	D
SISKIYOU COUNTY	060362	3025	D

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
06093C3025D

EFFECTIVE DATE
JANUARY 19, 2011

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Appendix B.
Special Status Species Database Query Results

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: 07/17/2025 17:19:01 UTC
Project Code: 2025-0123132
Project Name: Mount Shasta Stormwater Drainage Improvements Project

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.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 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/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

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/library/collections/threats-birds.

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/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

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:

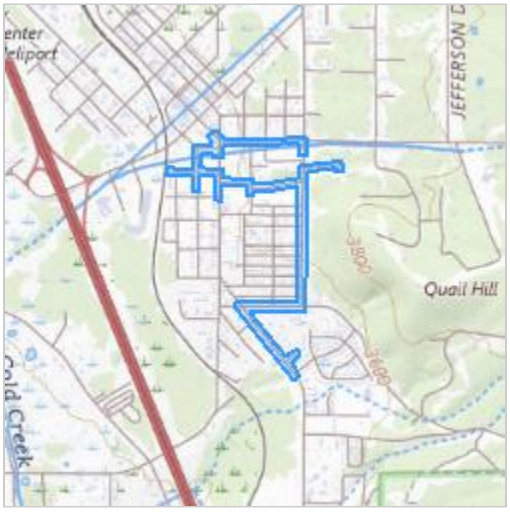
Yreka Fish And Wildlife Office
1829 South Oregon Street
Yreka, CA 96097-3446
(530) 842-5763

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0123132
Project Name: Mount Shasta Stormwater Drainage Improvements Project
Project Type: Stormwater Discharge
Project Description: In November 2024, the City of Mount Shasta was awarded funding through the State Water Resources Board to complete work on three Mount Shasta Stormwater Management Improvements Projects (projects). These projects aim to address critical infrastructure challenges, including undersized and failing drainage systems, eroded stream channels, and inadequate stormwater treatment. The projects would enhance water quality, reduce flooding risk, and improve public safety and neighborhood aesthetics.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@41.307543800000005,-122.30630975599863,14z



Counties: Siskiyou County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 11 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.

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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 [colorado Xn] *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

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus* Population: Pacific Northwest NEP No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
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

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys marmorata* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed 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* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee *Bombus suckleyi* Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	Proposed Endangered

NAME	STATUS

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*	Endangered

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

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	Threatened

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

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	Endangered

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

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:	Private Entity
Name:	Emma Deal
Address:	3741 Douglas Blvd
Address Line 2:	Suite 150
City:	Roseville
State:	CA
Zip:	95661
Email	edeal@woodrodgers.com
Phone:	9163417711

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (City of Mount Shasta (4112233))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Aleppo avens *Geum aleppicum*	PDROS0S010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Baker's globe mallow *Iliamna bakeri*	PDMAL0K010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
broad-nerved hump moss *Meesia uliginosa*	NBMUS4L030	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
Cascades frog *Rana cascadae*	AAABH01060	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S3	SSC
Fen *Fen*	CTT51200CA	None	None	G2	S1.2	
Fisher *Pekania pennanti*	AMAJF01020	None	None	G5	S2S3	SSC
foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS *Rana boylii pop. 1*	AAABH01051	None	None	G3T4	S4	SSC
Franklin's bumble bee *Bombus franklini*	IIHYM24010	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G1	SH	
Gasquet rose *Rosa gymnocarpa var. serpentina*	PDROS1J1V1	None	None	G5T3T4	S2	1B.3
great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
long-eared myotis *Myotis evotis*	AMACC01070	None	None	G5	S3	
marsh skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*	PDLAM1U0J0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Natural Bridge megomphix *Megomphix californicus*	IMGASB2010	None	None	G3	S3	
North American porcupine *Erethizon dorsatum*	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	
northern adder's-tongue *Ophioglossum pusillum*	PPOPH020F0	None	None	G4	S1	2B.2
obscure bumble bee *Bombus caliginosus*	IIHYM24380	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	
Oregon fireweed *Epilobium oreganum*	PDONA060P0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Pacific fuzzwort *Ptilidium californicum*	NBHEP2U010	None	None	G4G5	S3S4	4.3

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Pacific marten *Martes caurina*	AMAJF01030	None	None	G4G5	S3	
pallid bird's-beak *Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. pallescens*	PDSCR0J0S3	None	None	G4G5T1	S1	1B.2
rattlesnake fern *Botrypus virginianus*	PPOPH010H0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
rosy orthocarpus *Orthocarpus bracteosus*	PDSCR1H030	None	None	G3	S1	2B.1
Shasta chaenactis *Chaenactis suffrutescens*	PDAST200H0	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3
Sierra Nevada red fox - southern Cascades DPS *Vulpes vulpes necator pop. 1*	AMAJA03016	None	Threatened	G5TNR	S1	
silver-haired bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*	AMACC02010	None	None	G4	S3S4	
Siskiyou clover *Trifolium siskiyouense*	PDFAB402S0	None	None	GH	SH	1B.1
spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	AMACC07010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
subalpine aster *Eurybia merita*	PDASTEB030	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee *Bombus suckleyi*	IIHYM24350	Proposed Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1	
three-ranked hump moss *Meesia triquetra*	NBMUS4L020	None	None	G5	S4	4.2
western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
woodnymph *Moneses uniflora*	PDPYR02010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
woolly balsamroot *Balsamorhiza lanata*	PDAST11047	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC

Record Count: 38

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

23 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , Quad is one of [**4112233**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Balsamorhiza lanata	woolly balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		1994-01-01	Photo of Balsamorhiza lanata © 2015 John Doyen
Botrypus virginianus	rattlesnake fern	Ophioglossaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		2001-01-01	Photo of Botrypus virginianus ©2003 Martin J. Lenz
Campanula scabrella	rough harebell	Campanulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug-Sep	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	Photo of Campanula scabrella ©2008 Robert E. Preston, Ph.D.
Chaenactis suffrutescens	Shasta chaenactis	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Sep	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3		1974-01-01	Photo of Chaenactis suffrutescens © 2015 Steve Matson
Claytonia palustris	marsh claytonia	Montiaceae	perennial herb	May-Oct	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1988-01-01	Photo of Claytonia palustris ©2006 Dean Wm. Taylor, Ph.D.

Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. *pallescens*	pallid bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jul-Sep	None	None	G4G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1980-01-01	Photo of Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. pallescens ©2018 Sierra Pacific Industries
Cypripedium californicum	California lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G3	S4	4.2		1980-01-01	Photo of Cypripedium californicum © 2012 Barry Rice
Cypripedium fasciculatum	clustered lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1980-01-01	Photo of Cypripedium fasciculatum © 2013 Scot Loring
Darlingtonia californica	California pitcherplant	Sarraceniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (carnivorous)	Apr-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1980-01-01	Photo of Darlingtonia californica © 2021 Scot Loring
Epilobium oreganum	Oregon fireweed	Onagraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		1980-01-01	Photo of Epilobium oreganum © 2015 Steve Matson
Eriophorum gracile	slender cottongrass	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Sep	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		2006-10-31	Photo of Eriophorum gracile ©2011 Steven Perry
Eurybia merita	subalpine aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Aug	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3		2006-09-14	Photo of Eurybia merita ©2014 Richard Spellenberg
Geum aleppicum	Aleppo avens	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	Photo of Geum aleppicum ©2015 Barry Breckling
Iliamna bakeri	Baker's globe mallow	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S3	4.2		1974-01-01	Photo of Iliamna bakeri © 2021 Scot Loring

Meesia triquetra	three-ranked hump moss	Meesiaceae	moss	Jul	None	None	G5	S4	4.2	2001-01-01	Photo of Meesia triquetra Steve Matson 2008
Meesia uliginosa	broad-nerved hump moss	Meesiaceae	moss	Jul-Oct	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2	2001-01-01	©2013 Scot Loring
Moneses uniflora	woodnymph	Ericaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	2001-01-01	Photo of Moneses uniflora ©2021 Scot Loring
Ophioglossum pusillum	northern adder's-tongue	Ophioglossaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul	None	None	G4	S1	2B.2	1974-01-01	Photo of Ophioglossum pusillum © 2021 Scot Loring
Orthocarpus bracteosus	rosy orthocarpus	Orobanchaceae	annual herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G3	S1	2B.2	2020-09-28	©2016 Keir Morse
Ptilidium californicum	Pacific fuzzwort	Ptilidiaceae	liverwort	May-Aug	None	None	G4G5	S3S4	4.3	2011-03-23	© 2021 Scot Loring
Rosa gymnocarpa var. *serpentina*	Gasquet rose	Rosaceae	perennial rhizomatous shrub	Apr-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G5T3T4	S2	1B.3	2011-11-30	Dean Wm. Taylor, 2020
Scutellaria galericulata	marsh skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	1994-01-01	Photo of Scutellaria galericulata © 2021 Scot Loring
Trifolium siskiyouense	Siskiyou clover	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	GH	SH	1B.1	2007-02-02	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 23 of 23 entries

Go to top

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Appendix C.
Special Status Species with Potential to Occur Table

Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
Amphibian Species						
Cascades frog	*Rana cascadae*	SCE SSC	The species is primarily found in Siskiyou County, inhabiting water and surrounding vegetation in mountain lakes, small streams, damp forest bogs, and ponds in wet meadows up to the timber line. Elevational range extends from 750 feet to 8,200 feet but are typically found above 2,400 feet. Breeding typically occurs from late May to mid-August. Females lay eggs in shallow water of stream pools, lake margins, and clear mountain ponds with silty, sandy, or gravelly substrate and low or patchy aquatic vegetation cover. The species hibernates during winter, burrowing into the muddy bottoms of lakes or ponds.	A	No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area includes Cold Creek and two unnamed urban drainages. As documented by the Cold Creek stream gauge installed for the project, water velocity's during spring and summer breeding period (March-August) would not be suitable habitat conditions for adult breeding/egg-laying or tadpoles and metamorphs. The average velocity within Cold Creek between March 1, and August 31 was approximately 6.5 cubic feet per second (cfs) with highs in the 8 cfs range, and lows in August in the 4 cfs range. Additionally, the project area within Cold Creek is not within dispersal distances (1 km) of any suitable or known breeding ponds, lakes, or slow moving streams. The unnamed urban drainages would not provide suitable habitat. The nearest recent (2011) CNDDB occurrence is located at Lake Siskiyou, approximately 2.6 miles southwest of the project area. Due to the lack of suitable breeding or dispersal habitat and lack of known extant occurrences within the Cold Creek watershed, the species is presumed absent.
Foothill yellow-legged frog – north coast DPS	*Rana boylii pop. 1*	SSC	Inhabits shallow streams and riffles with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks in a variety of habitats including chaparral and woodland forests. Tadpoles require water for at least three or four months to complete development. Breeds March to May, with eggs laid in clusters on the downstream side of rocks in shallow, slow-moving water, attached to rocks,	A	No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area includes Cold Creek and an unnamed stream channel. Cold Creek water velocity's during spring and summer would likely not provide suitable habitat conditions for the species, as the species prefers standing or slow moving water for foraging and reproduction. The unnamed stream channel is within a highly disturbed

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
			pebbles, and vegetation. Occurs from elevations near sea level to 6,700 feet.			urban area and would not provide suitable habitat. The nearest recent (2011) CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 20.6 miles west of the project area. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat and distance to recent regional occurrences.
Bird Species						
bank swallow	*Riparia riparia*	ST	A migratory colonial nester inhabiting lowland and riparian habitats west of the deserts during spring through fall. Majority of current breeding populations occur along the Sacramento and Feather Rivers in the north Central Valley. Forages in grassland, brushland, wetlands, and cropland during migration. Requires vertical banks or cliffs with fine textured/sandy soils for nesting (tunnel and burrow excavations). Nests exclusively near streams, rivers, lakes, or the ocean. Breeds from May through July.	A	No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area does not contain cliffs or vertical banks this species needs for nesting. The nearest recent (2012) CNDDB occurrence of the species is located approximately 2.1 miles from the project area. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat..
California condor	*Gymnogyps californianus*	Experimental Population, Non-Essential	The species inhabits semi-arid, rugged mountain ranges up to 6,000 feet. Nesting sites occur in caves, crevices, behind rock slabs, and on large cliff ledges. Nests are not constructed; eggs are laid on dirt floors, often surrounded by dense brush. Foraging sites occur in open grassland and oak savanna foothill habitat, sometimes far from nesting sites. Large trees and snags are required for roosting. The species is reproductive after the age of 6 years. Only one egg is laid per nesting attempt, and nesting does not occur in consecutive years. Young depends on the parents for up to 12 months.	A	No Effect	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain suitable nesting or foraging habitat. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences within the City of Mount Shasta 7.5" quadrangle. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.

Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
Northern spotted owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	FT	Inhabits with dense canopy closure of mature and old-growth trees, abundant logs, standing snags and live trees with broken tops. Their nesting season is generally from February-June and usually mate for life. The species nests in the tops of trees or in cavities of naturally deformed or diseased trees forests. This species historically inhabited forests throughout British Columbia, western Washington and Oregon, and northwestern California; however much of their habitat has been negatively impacted by timber harvesting and land conversions.	A	No Effect	**Presumed Absent:** The project area does not contain dense and mature old growth forest suitable for the species. The nearest known positive occurrence from the CNDDB Spotted Owl Viewer is approximately 4 miles from the site within suitable habitat. Due to the lack of suitable nesting habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT, SE	Species inhabits riparian forests, along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in large blocks of riparian jungles often mixed with cottonwoods. Nesting appears to be preferred in riparian forest habitats with a dense understory; requires water near nesting site. Breeds June to August.	A	No Effect No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area does not contain suitable riparian forest habitat for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences within the City of Mount Shasta 7.5" quadrangle. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Yellow rail	*Coturnicops noveboracensis*	SSC	Occurs in shallow marshes, wet meadows, drier freshwater and brackish marshes, rice fields, and dense, deep grasses. The species breeds in grass- and sedge-dominated marshes and wetlands with shallow water depths. Requires standing water over a foot deep, and areas with small trees may be utilized but are not ideal. Their preferred habitat provides a layer of vegetation where they can covertly move beneath. Wintering birds frequent mature salt marshes well above the water line.	A	No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area does not contain marsh or wetland habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences within the City of Mount Shasta 7.5" quadrangle. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of known recent regional occurrences.

Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
Invertebrate Species						
Conservancy fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta conservation*	FE	Inhabits relatively large and turbid clay bottomed playa vernal pools. Species requires pools to continuously hold water for a minimum of 19 days and must remain inundated into the summer months. Occupied playa pools typically are 1 to 88 acres in size, but species may utilize smaller, less turbid pools.	A	No Effect	**Presumed Absent:** The project area does not contain vernal pool habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences within the City of Mount Shasta 7.5" quadrangle. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Franklin's bumble bee	*Bombus franklini*	FE, SCE	The species occupies an approximately 13,000 square mile area of the Klamath Mountain region of southern Oregon and northern California. Inhabits grassy coastal prairies and coast range mountain meadows, with relatively protected areas for breeding and sheltering. Requires habitat with a sufficient supply of flowering resources for pollinating and nectaring throughout the colony cycle.	HP	No Effect No Take	**Presumed Absent:** There is a diverse range of flowering plants in vicinity of the project area, primarily in yards of private residences. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species is presumed absent due to presence of low-quality habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Monarch butterfly	*Danaus Plexippus*	FPT	Winter roosts along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California. Utilizes wind protected tree groves in proximity to nectar and water sources. Host plants include milkweed species such as *Asclepias syriaca*, *A. incarnara*, and *A. speciosa*. Suitable habitat includes fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides. Mass adult migrations occur from August to October.	A	No Effect	**Presumed Absent:** During field 2026 field surveys, no host milkweed species were observed. The species may utilize the urban nectar sources, but is not anticipated to utilize the project area for breeding, or overwintering. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of host plant species and the lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	*Bombus suckleyi*	FPE, SCE	As an obligate social parasite, the species cannot successfully reproduce without a suitable host bumble bee colony, primarily western bumble bees or Nevada bumble bees. The species requires diverse floral resources for collecting pollen and nectar for nutrition.	A	No Effect No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment. The nearest recent (2009) CNDDB occurrence is located over 20 miles from the project area. In addition, the species' usual host, *B. occidentalis*, is presumed absent from the project

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
			They are only known to occur in Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity counties in California. The species has been observed occupying ranges from 6 to 10,500 feet. No observations of the species have occurred in the US since 2016.			area due to lack of suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to the lack of host species and distance to known recent regional occurrences.
Vernal Pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	In California, species inhabits portions of Tehama county, south through the Central Valley, and scattered locations in Riverside County and the Coast Ranges. Species is associated with smaller and shallower cool-water vernal pools approximately 6 inches deep and short periods of inundation. In the southernmost extremes of the range, the species occurs in large, deep cool-water pools. Inhabited pools have low to moderate levels of alkalinity and total dissolved solids. The shrimp are temperature sensitive, requiring pools below 50 F to hatch and dying within pools reaching 75 F. Young emerge during cold-weather winter storms.	A	No Effect	**Presumed Absent:** The project area does not contain vernal pools. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species is presumed absent from the project area due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Vernal Pool tadpole shrimp	*Lepidurus packardi*	FE	Inhabits vernal pools and swales containing clear to highly turbid waters such as pools located in grass bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands, old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan, and mud-bottomed pools with highly turbid water.	A	No Effect	**Presumed Absent:** The project area does not contain vernal pools. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species is presumed absent from the project area due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Western bumble bee	*Bombus occidentalis*	SCE	The habitat for this species is described as open grassy areas, urban parks and gardens, chaparral and shrub areas, and mountain meadows. Most reports of *B. occidentalis* nests are from underground cavities such as old squirrel or other animal nests and in	A	No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain suitable grassland or meadow habitat. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species is

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
			open west-southwest slopes bordered by trees, although a few nests have been reported from above-ground locations such as in logs among railroad ties. Elevations of known sites range from sea level to over 2,000 m asl.			presumed absent from the project area due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Mammal Species						
Fisher	*Pekania pennanti*	SSC	Inhabits mature, dense habitats of north coast coniferous forest and old growth and riparian forest communities with a high percent of canopy closure, large trees and snags with cavities and other deformities, large diameter downed wood and multiple canopy layers. Forest structural composition is critical for species; diversity in tree size and shape, light gaps and associated understory vegetation, natural structures (downed trees, broken limbs, snags, etc.) and limbs close to the ground. Breeds from late February to late April (1,970-8,530 feet). In the Southern Sierra Nevada, the species is not found at elevations below 4,500 feet.	A	No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area does not include dense or old growth forest habitat suitable for the species. The nearest recent (2006) CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 9 miles southwest of the project area. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and distance to known recent regional occurrences.
Gray wolf [Colorado Xn]	*Canis lupus*	FE	The species can inhabitat a wide variety of habitats, including temperate forests, mountains, tundra, taiga, and grasslands. Suitable habitat within California occurs in a small portion of the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains. As a territorial, social, and group hunting species, they typically live in packs of 7 or less. The species typically relies on medium to large mammals as prey, such as deer and elk, but are known to adapt to available food resources. Wolves reach sexual maturity at 1–4 years for males and 1–5	A	No Effect	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain forest, mountain, or grassland habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
			years for females and typically produce one litter of 5-6 pups per year.			
Sierra nevada red fox – southern Cascades DPS	*Vulpes vulpes necator pop. 1*	ST	Species historically occurred within Mt. Shasta, Trinity Mountains, California Cascades around Lassen, and along Sierra Nevada Mountain Range from Tulare to Sierra County in California. Current distribution of the species includes Sonora Pass, Lassen and within Cascade Mountains in Oregon. Habitat associated with the species include alpine and subalpine zones with meadows and rocky areas and occasionally montane chaparral communities. Breeding occurs between January through May.	A	No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain alpine or subalpine habitat potentially suitable for the species. The nearest recent (2006) CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 8 miles southeast of the project area; however, this occurrence is listed as “Possibly Extirpated”. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional presumed extant occurrences.
Spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*	SSC	Occupies a wide variety of habitats from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forests. Foraging habitat includes marshes, meadows, riparian zones, shrub-steppe, and open ponderosa pine forest. Prefers rock crevices in cliffs or caves for roosting. Species is solitary but may roost with other species. Mates in autumn and births before June (sea level-10,000 feet).	A	No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain cliff or cave nesting habitat potentially suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Western mastiff bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	SSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers open, rugged, rocky areas where suitable crevices are available for day roosts. Roots in cliff face crevices (usually granite or consolidated sandstone), high buildings, trees and tunnels. Roosting sites must have a minimum 10 foot vertical drop. Births early April through August or September (sea level-8,475 feet).	A	No Take	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain high cliffs, trees, or other potentially suitable roosting habitat. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.

Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
Reptile Species						
Northwestern pond turtle	*Actinemys marmorata*	FPT	A fully aquatic turtle of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Suitable habitat includes woodland, forests, and grasslands. Requires logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks for basking. Suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open field) is required for reproduction, which begins in April and ends with egg laying as late as August (sea level to 4,700 feet).	A	No Effect	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain suitable habitat elements for the species with the aquatic resources identified (basking sites, upland habitat for reproduction). The nearest recent (2006) CNDDB occurrence of the species is located over 10 miles from the project area. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and the distance to known recent regional occurrences.
Plant Species						
Aleppo avens	*Genum aleppicum*	CRPR 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Flowers June to August (1,475 to 4,920 feet).	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain scrub, forest, or meadow habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Broad-nerved hump moss	*Meesia uliginosa*	CRPR 2B.2	A moss native to California, inhabiting damp soil in bogs, fens, meadows, and seeps in subalpine and upper montane coniferous forest communities. Flowers in July and October (4,300-9,200 feet).	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area occurs below the elevational range of the species. The nearest recent (2007) CNDDB occurrence is located over 20 miles from the project area. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
						the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Gasquet rose	*Rosa gymnocarpa var. serpentina*	CRPR 1B.3	A perennial rhizomatous shrub inhabiting openings, roadsides, serpentine soils, and streambanks within chaparral and cismontane woodland. Flowers April-June, occasionally in August (1,310-5,660 feet).	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain chaparral or woodland habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Marsh skullcap	*Scutellaria galericulata*	CRPR 2B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting wet sites and streambanks of lower montane coniferous forest, mesic meadows and seeps, and marsh and swamp communities. Flowers June-September (0-6,900 feet).	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain wet habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Northern adder's-tongue	*Ophioglossum pusillum*	CRPR 2B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting marsh and swamp margins, and meadows and seeps. Flowers in July (3,280 - 6,560 feet).	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain wet habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
						and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Oregon fireweed	*Epilobium oreganum*	CRPR 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting bogs and fens, upper and lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Flowers June-September (1,640 - 7,350 feet)	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain wet coniferous forest habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Pallid bird's-beak	*Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. pallescens*	CRPR 1B.2	A hemiparasitic annual herb endemic to California inhabiting gravelly and volcanic alluvium of lower montane coniferous forests. Flowers July-September (2,280 - 5,395 feet)	HP	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment; however, the eastern terminus of the project area does contain potentially suitable soils for the species. does not contain soils suitable for the species. While there are suitable soils, the species was not observed during the 2021, 2022, 2023 or 2026 biological surveys. The nearest recent (2010) CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 2.8 miles northwest. The species is presumed absent due to the distance to known recent regional occurrences, and lack of species identified over multiple survey events.
Rattlesnake fern	*Botrypus virginianus*	CRPR 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forests (mesic), meadows and seeps, and riparian forests. Also occurs along	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain wet forest or meadow habitat suitable for the species. The nearest recent (2014)

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
			streambanks. Flowers from June-September (2,345 - 4,445 feet).			CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 3.1 miles south. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and distance to known recent regional occurrences.
Rosy orthocarpus	*Orthocarpus bracteosus*	CRPR 2B.1	An annual herb inhabiting meadows and seeps. Flowers from June-September (3,380 - 6,070 feet)	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain wet meadow or seep habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Shasta chaenactis	*Chaenactis suffrutenscens*	CRPR 1B.3	A perennial herb inhabiting sandy and serpentine soils within upper and lower montane coniferous forests. Flowers May-September (2,460 - 9,185 feet)	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain soils suitable for the species. The nearest recent (2006) CNDDB occurrence is located over 10 miles from the project area. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and distance to known recent regional occurrences.

Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
Siskiyou clover	*Trifolium siskiyouense*	CRPR 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting meadows and seeps, sometimes found along streambanks. Flowers June-July (2,885 - 4,920 feet).	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain wet meadow or seep habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.
Subalpine aster	*Eurybia merita*	CRPR 2B.3	A perennial herb inhabiting upper montane coniferous forests. Flowers in August (4,265 - 6,840 feet)	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area occurs below the elevational range of the species. The nearest recent (2022) CNDDB occurrence is located 5.6 miles southwest. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and distance to known recent regional occurrences.
Woodnymph	*Moneses uniflora*	CRPR 2B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting broad-leafed upland forests and north coast coniferous forests. Flowers May-August (330 - 3,610 feet)	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain forest habitat suitable for the species. There are no recent (<20 years) CNDDB occurrences located in Siskiyou County. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and lack of known recent regional occurrences.

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Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Effects Determination	Potential for Occurrence/Rationale
Woolly balsamroot	*Balsamorhiza lanata*	CRPR 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting rocky or volcanic soils within cismontane woodlands. Flowers April-June (2,625 - 6,215 feet)	A	N/A	**Presumed Absent:** The project area is largely an urban and disturbed environment and does not contain soils suitable for the species. The nearest recent (2009) CNDDB occurrence is located over 10 miles from the project area. The species was not observed during field surveys conducted by ENPLAN biologists on July 22, 2021, March 22 and April 5, 2022, and May 23, 2023. The species is presumed absent due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat and distance to known recent regional occurrences.

Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Federal Designations (FESA, USFWS): **FE:** Federally listed, endangered **FT:** Federally listed, threatened **FC:** Federal candidate **FPE:** Proposed Endangered **FPT:** Proposed Threatened **DL:** Federally listed, delisted	**State Designations (CESA, CDFW):** **SE:** State-listed, endangered **ST:** State-listed, threatened **SCE:** Candidate Endangered **SCT:** Candidate Threatened	**CDFW Designations** **SSC:** Species of Special Concern **FP:** Fully Protected

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

Note: according to CNPS (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), plants on Lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10 of the California Fish and Game Code. This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.

1A: Plants presumed extinct in California.
1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.
2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range.
3: Plants about which need more information; a review list.

Plants 1B, 2, and 3 extension meanings:
_.1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
_.2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
_.3 Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

Habitat Potential Absent [A] - No habitat present and no further assessment required. Habitat Present [HP] - Habitat is, or may be present. Critical Habitat [CH] – Project is within designated Critical Habitat.	**Potential for Occurrence Criteria:** **Present**: Species was observed on site during a site visit or focused survey. **Moderate to High**: Habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site and recent (<20 years extant occurrence(s) recorded within the project vicinity. **Low**: Low-quality habitat is present and recent (<20 years) extant occurrence(s) recorded within the project vicinity. **Presumed Absent**: No habitat is present within the project area, or low-quality habitat is present but no recent (<20 years) extant occurrence(s) recorded within the project vicinity.

Sources: CDFW 2026; CNDDB 2026; CNPS 2026; Calflora 2026; Jepson, 2nd Ed. 2026; NMFS 2026; USFWS 2026